1907

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Nov. 30.

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MAPLE.

Township Farmer Meets With Heavy Loss.

Nov. 29.—(Special.)—Fire unexplained cause broke barn belonging to Charles n the 3rd concession of about one mile and a quarter village, about 7 o'clock to- mpletely destroying it, to- h all the other outbuildings. n was a fine structure, and a large amount of hay and ether with a lot of imple- he amount of the insurance, uld not be ascertained

The Toronto Sunday World

First News Section

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12. TORONTO, DECEMBER 1, 1907. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CARRY THE POWER BYLAW---THAT IS THE DUTY WHICH RESTS WITH TORONTO NOW

Senate Reading Room

OPPOSITION READY TO SHOW WEAKNESS OF FISCAL POLICY

Recent Stringency and Its Effects Traceable to Mismanagement on the Part of the Government.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—The real business of session will begin on Monday when R. R. Hall (Peterboro), and Lanctot (Richelieu), will move and second address in reply to speech from throne.

It is expected that debate will last several days and that opposition will take advantage of present rise in fortunes of party to give government a few uneasy moments.

One of the chief subjects for discussion will undoubtedly be the present stringency in money market. On both sides there is disposition to avoid causing any mistrust, of banking institutions of the country, but the finance minister will be criticized for failing to take advantage of the great prosperity of the country in the past eight or nine years of curtail expenditures and be able to meet the present conditions.

How It Has Happened.

It will be shown that the situation is largely the outcome of a fiscal policy which has allowed the balance of trade to run against us. For instance six years ago there was a balance of six millions in our favor, to-day our trade returns show an excess of imports over exports amounting to 105 million dollars.

With money pouring out of the country at such a rate there must inevitably be a contraction of business activities.

The opposition will put up their chief financial critics to attack the government on this question and during the debate it is probably that Mr. Foster and Mr. Cockshutt with others will be heard.

At least that is the belief in the lobbies since the government has invited the discussion, by inserting a paragraph in the speech touching the matter of money stringency.

The discussion is bound to take a wide range, but nothing will be said in criticism of action of banks.

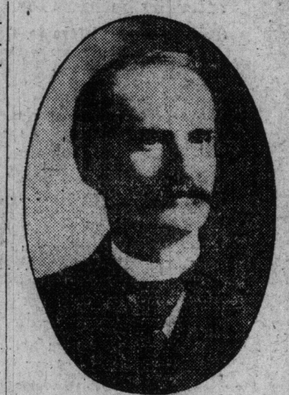
Scandal Talk, Too.

It is also expected that if government speakers give any opening, the debate may develop into a scandal talk, abundant material being at hand, Conservatives say.

Certain it is that the Opposition have been greatly encouraged by events of the past week.

The by-election in Colchester has produced a feeling amounting to dismay in government ranks, and has correspondingly elated their opponents, while the Borden reception on Wednesday night, the result of the London election trial and other occurences of less significance have made a conservative week.

The Montreal Gazette says to-day:—The speech at the opening of the session of parliament says "the public interests require that telegraph and telephone companies holding federal charters should be placed under government control. This is another case of W. F. MacLean, M.P., dominating the institution at Ottawa. When he makes a loud noise the other leaders fall into a funk and hasten to see how far they can go in meeting his demands."



DR. P. D. McLEAN.

CHOOSE M'LEAN TO CONTEST C. YORK

Liberals Hold Nominating Convention---Five Nominated, But Only 2 Were Voted On.

THORNHILL, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—The Liberals of Centre York to-day nominated Dr. R. D. McLean of Woodbridge as candidate for the federal parliament in the by-election on Dec. 23. Victoria Hall was filled to the doors.

Walter Scott of Victoria-square presided. He reminded the delegates that the last election, when the majority was so small, should be a warning to them.

The following were nominated:
Dr. P. D. McLean, Woodbridge.
A. F. Wilson, Markham.
George W. Verral, Weston.
Levi Annis, Toronto.
A. J. Anderson, Toronto Junction.

All retired except the first two, but Dr. McLean's majority over Mr. Wilson was overwhelming.

Mr. Wilson said that while the Laurier government had been fairly progressive it was not radical enough. If he should be chosen and elected, he would support more radical legislation.

Dr. McLean announced himself as an out and out supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Among those present were: Hon. Archie Campbell, the late member; Hon. G. P. Graham, H. H. Dewart, K.C., and F. G. Inwood, provincial organizer.

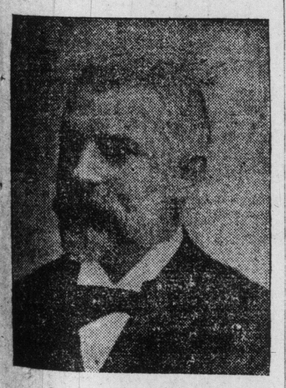
Addressing the meeting, Mr. Inwood said that the Liberals would meet the Conservative candidate on every platform during the campaign.

Dr. McLean is a native of Simcoe County, where he taught school for three years. In 1883 he graduated in medicine, and has practised at Woodbridge ever since.

CUNARDERS FOR CANADA NEW STEAMERS DIRECT

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A correspondent of the Canadian Associated Press, wiring from Liverpool, says it is more than probable the Cunard Company in the very near future will secure a share of the emigration traffic to Canada, as it is understood negotiations are now going on regarding the Cunard Company running steamers direct to Canada. It is believed the traffic the Cunard Company will see a share of is continental.



HON MR. FIELDING.
Minister of Finance, Who Will be Prominent During the Coming Session of Parliament.

RIOT IN DOUMA SPEAKER ABUSED

Constitutional Democrat Too Vigorous in His Denunciation of the Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—The session of the douma, held to-day, which was devoted to the continuation of the debate on the declaration of the government, presented by Premier Stolypin yesterday, broke up in a riot. The reactionaries assaulted Fedor Roditichoff, the orator of the Constitutional Democrats, and attempted to drag him from the tribune in order to put an end to his vitriolic attack on the government.

Premier Stolypin and other members of the cabinet witnessed the demonstration from the ministerial box, but they departed when it became evident that the howling mob had no intention of allowing the session to proceed.

M. Roditicheff, during the course of a ringing speech, in which he was constantly interrupted by applause or jeers, was eulogizing the hundreds of victims of drumhead court-martial, and when he referred to the officials of the government as hangmen, a hundred reactionaries led by Vladimir Purishkevitch, Monarchist, and two priests, yelling like Indians, stormed the tribune.

President Khomyakoff, after ringing his bell vainly for order, abandoned the chair and declared the sitting closed.

The Constitutional Democrats and Social Democrats charged to the rescue of M. Roditicheff, who was being roughly handled. They formed a phalanx around him and bore him, still shouting defiance, to one corner of the hall.

The tumult continued for fully half an hour, until the party leaders succeeded in withdrawing their followers to the committee rooms for consultation.

12 DIRECTORS HELD FOR FRAUD

Alleged That Dividends Were Paid From Capital.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Twelve directors of the United States Graphite Co., which went into the hands of receivers last July, were to-day held in $5000 bail each, for court.

It was alleged that the investors had been paid quarterly dividends out of money they had paid in, and that the property which the company owned had not improved and that false statements were made as to the financial status of the company.

The directors held were Paul Morris, William S. Darnell, Howard W. Bush, H. H. Missimer, August J. Hess, William A. Donnelly, Ed. S. Fritz, Charles A. Welsh, H. W. Watkinson, J. C. Conrad, N. M. Hollanback and Machlen Van Booskirk.

CONVICTED MURDERER GRANTED NEW TRIAL

William Paul, Under Sentence of Death, Will Have New Chance For Life.

The court of appeal has given judgment directing a new trial for William H. Paul, found guilty of murdering Henry Schilling.

Paul was tried before Judge Anglin at Port Arthur, and a case reserved to be stated to the court of appeal.

One of two questions submitted to the court was in regard to certain evidence as to the finding of a small notebook near the scene of the murder.

It was on the evidence relating to this book that the court have directed a new trial.

GIRL TERRIBLY BURNED.

Brought on Train to Hospital, Carried in Father's Arms.

Helen Strode, 5 years of age, is in the Western Hospital, suffering from severe bruises to the back, neck and chest. The little girl lives at Maple, in York County, and had been playing with matches while her parents were at the barn. Her dress caught fire.

Her father wrapped her in a blanket and brought her in his arms by train to the hospital.

First Edition

20 TAKE DROP OF 10 STOREYS

Two Men Killed and Several Hurt in a Chicago Accident.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Two men are reported killed and six persons seriously injured in a passenger elevator which fell ten floors to-day in the store of Edenheimer, Stein & Co., clothiers, 204 Jackson-boulevard.

Twenty persons are said to have been in the leevator when it fell.

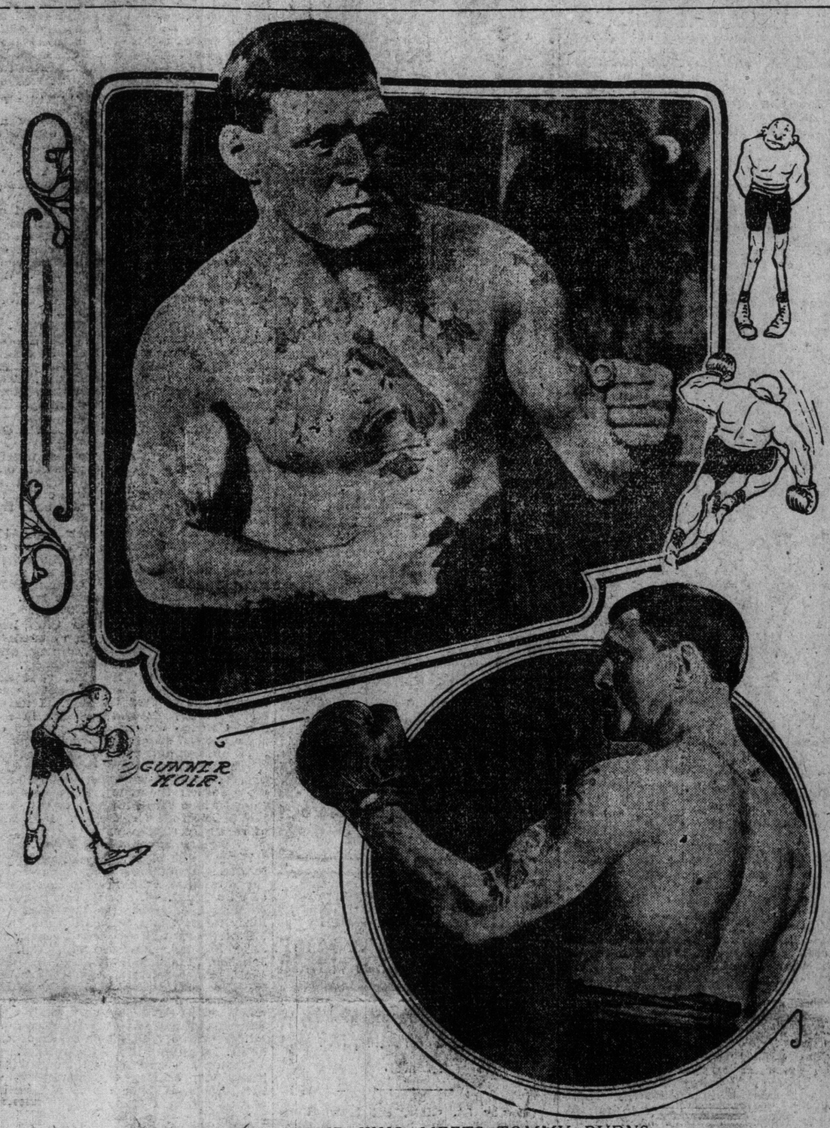
As the elevator left the tenth floor on a downward trip the cable parted and the cage plunged downward, striking the bottom of the shoft with terrific force.

Most of the occupants were employes of firms in the building.

Two bodies were taken out of the car at the bottom of the shaft.

CUSTOMS DECREASE.

The customs duties collected at the Port of Toronto for the month of November totaled $787,930.54; for November, 1906, the duties were $798,858.82, so that a decrease of $10,928.28 has to be reported.



CUNNER MOIR.

CUNNER MOIR, WHO MEETS TOMMY BURNS.
Englishmen Declare He Will Stop Tommy Burns Inside of Twenty Rounds. — Burns, However, is the Favorite.

SCORE OF 71 TO 9 IS MONTREAL'S RECORD

Peterboro is Badly Walloped---The Parkdale Canoe Club Are Now the Junior Champions.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—Peterboro and Montreal met here to-day for the Canadian Rugby championship. There was a moderate breeze from the east. Montreal won the toss and chose to play against the sun and with the wind. The return of Peterboro's kick-off by Russell was brought back because Montreal forwards forgot to give five yards. Peterboro had the ball at Montreal's 25-yard line. The first scrimmage resulted in a fumble, but Montreal's wings were persistently off-side, and Peterboro was given a free kick. College booted to the line, Russell fumbled, and the ball rolled away and crossed the goal. Peterboro followed up, and Hurtubise fell on the oval for a try, which Colledge converted. Peterboro 6, Montreal 0. Colledge returned kick-off, but the forwards were off on the 3-yard rule and the ball was given to Montreal 20 yards from Peterboro's line. On the first scrimmage Montreal worked a criss-cross, Gordon to Russell to Gordon, and the Montrealer ran the distance for a try, which was not converted. Peterboro 6, Montreal 5. The return kick-off brought the play to midfield with Peterboro in possession. There was a delay to allow Peterboro's halfback to get his wind.

During the intermission it was seen that Ernie Hamilton and Jimmie Craig were setting a football fashion, being comforted by warm woollen gloves. On exchange of punts, O'Brien kicked to touch. Montreal's ball. Craig ran 25 yards, slipped and fell. On the third down Stinson booted, kicking the ball over the dead-ball line for a point, which evened the score. Montreal 6, Peterboro 6.

Peterboro on Defensive.

Peterboro was on the defensive, and was compelled to kick. Colledge booted to centre. Stinson picked up and went 50 yards thru a broken field, and was nailed just outside the line. Kelly bucked for a try on first scrimmage, which Molson failed to convert. Montreal 11, Peterboro 6. Montreal did not give yards on Russell's return, and the ball was given to Peterboro. Colledge kicked over the line, and Russell picked up and kicked clear. Prompt following up by Montreal wings forced Peterboro back, and play was in the visitors' territory. Hurtubise ran 20 yards and was taken down by Craig. Colledge fumbled on the first scrimmage and Lessor got the ball. On the first scrimmage Gordon passed to Russell, the back, who gave it to Craig, and the latter went 49 yards for a try, which Molson converted. Montreal 17, Peterboro 6. A fumble by Colledge gave Stephens a chance. The lanky wing dribbled and the ball bounded on and on, finally going over Peterboro's line, where Kelly dropped on it for a try, Molson converted. Montreal 23, Peterboro 6.

A Walk Away For Montreal.

Russell returned the kick-off, and play was in the centre. Colledge's kick fell clear and Stinson had to chase it back, getting it out by a nice pick-up and kick. Failure to give yards brought the ball to Montreal's quarter-field. Then with varying success the leather traveled into each territory without anything startling occurring. Just as Montreal was penalized for a forward pass, time was called, and the first quarter ended. The return of the kick-off saw play in Montreal's ground. Stinson was grassed. Montreal lost the ball because of off-side work. Colledge kicked over. Stinson fumbled. Russell picked up ahead of Stinson. For this off-side play Peterboro was given a free kick. Colledge kicked a goal and got two points for a penalty. Montreal 23, Peterboro 8. After the kick-off there was a series of fumbles and Montreal dribbled the ball to Peterboro's line. Crough muffed and Stephens kicked. There was a mix-up at the goal and Lessor dived on the ball for a try, which Molson converted. Montreal 29, Peterboro 8. Craig caught a punt and marked. Mulhern missed the kick and put everybody on side by touching the ball as it bounded by him. Gilmour went after the leather and went over for a try, which Molson converted. Montreal 35, Peterboro 8.

Half-Time Score 35 to 9.

On the kick-off the ball was kicked to Stinson, who missed, and the ball struck a goal post. As it bounded, Russell kicked and sent the ball to touch, 30 yards out. Colledge kicked over. Stinson picked up and went out 40 yards, but made forward pass, and the ball was given to Peterboro. A long kick sent the oval across Montreal's line, where Gilmour dropped on it and rouged. Montreal 35, Peterboro 9. The next feature was a 30-yard run by Jimmy Craig. Montreal lost possession. Peterboro was given a free kick, because Russell charged an opponent. Craig fumbled the kick and Peterboro had the ball in Montreal's territory. There was a respite to allow Hurtubise to regain his bearings after a collision. Half-time was called soon afterwards. Montreal 35, Peterboro 9.

Three kicks followed the kick-off; then Craig caught on the first play. Ted Savage was given the ball. He ran 45 years and was downed. As he fell he sent the ball back. Walter Molson got it and went the remaining 30 yards for a try, which he himself converted. Montreal 41. Peterboro 9.

Craig's return of the kick-off was fumbled by Crough, but Peterboro held the ball. On the first scrimmage Pe-

Continued on Page 6

Race Results and Entries

CLOSING DAY RESULTS AT BENNINGS' TRACK

Kara Wins Steeplechase—Beauclere Repeats—Results at City Park and Oakland.

BENNINGS RACE TRACK, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—Following are the results:

FIRST RACE—3-year-olds and up, 1 mile, Columbia course:

1. Easton, 106 (Brussel), 4 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
2. Thistledale, 111 (Raynor), 3 to 5 place and out show.
3. Panique, 111 (Beckman), 2 to 1 show.

Time 1.41. Tree Boy, Peter Knight, Ludon Light, King of Spades, Aiken, Diebold, St. Jeanne and D'Arkle also ran.

SECOND RACE—Selling, steeplechase, for 4-year-olds and up, about 2½ miles:

1. Kara, 143 (Mr. R. Taylor), even, 1 to 3 and out.
2. Essex, 144 (Archibald), 6 to 5 and out.
3. Yama Christy, 149 (Dupee), out show.

Time 5.08. Alamansor also ran.

THIRD RACE—2-year-olds, selling, 5 furlongs, Columbia course:

1. Bellwether, 113 (Raynor), 3 to 5, 1 to 4 and out.
2. Trey of Spades, 99 (McCahey), 8 to 1 place, 3 to 1 show.
3. Omnipotent, 104 (G. Swain), 2 to 1 show.

Time 1.03 1-5. Beardsall, King Thistle, Kingsessings, Montbert, Profit, Twigs, Great Dame, Administrator, Heap Talk, Glaucus, W. H. Lyon and Desideratum also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Eighth Maxim, 3-year-olds and up, 3 miles:

1. Beauclere, 104 (G. Swain), 3 to 2, 1 to 2 and 1 to 5.
2. Ironsides, 104 (W. McIntyre), 1 to 2 place and 1 to 5 show.
3. Banker, 107 (Brussel), even show.

Time 3.59. Right Royal, D'Arkle and Noblesse Oblige also ran.

FIFTH RACE, maiden 3-year-olds, 7 furlongs, Columbia course:

1. Kempton, 110 (J. J. Walsh), 4 to 5, 2 to 5.
2. George G. Hall, 110 (L. Smith), 4 to 1 place, and 3 to 1 show.
3. Millstone, 110 (Henry), 3 to 5 show.

Time 1.35 3-5. Mantic Wilton, Lackard, Duffield, Lacheses, Gramsar, Harpist II., Princess, Nettie, Grace Cameron and High Jumper also ran.

SIXTH RACE, handicap, 3-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles, old course:

1. Howard Shean, (Schaller), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
2. Poquessing (Brussell), even, place, 1 to 2 show.
3. Samuel H. Harris (C. Brady), 8 to 5 show.

Time 1.51 1-5. Oraculum, Fancy Bird, The Wrestler, Tony Bonero, Weirdsome, Lally, Killiecrankie, and Campaigner also ran.

Results at City Park.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 30.—Following are results at City Park:

FIRST RACE—7 furlongs, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and up, selling:

1. Caper, 100 (J. Lee), 6 to 1, 5 to 2 and even, by a half-length.
2. Communipaw, 104 (Powers), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Sister Polly, 99 (Delaby), 13 to 5, 11 to 10 and 1 to 2.

Time 1.30 4-5. Katie Powers, Marsh Redon, Sneer, McAllister, Knight of Ivanhoe and Charlie Thompson also ran.

SECOND RACE—Purse $400, for 3-year-olds and up, steeplechase, short course:

1. Magic, 143 (Helder), 11 to 5, even and 2 to 5, by two lengths.
2. Bank Holiday, 148 (Pierce), 20 to 1, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.
3. Dacre, 130 (Welton), 15 to 1, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.

Time 3.11 2-5. Full of Fun, Little Wally and Profitable also ran. W. K. Slade left at post.

THIRD RACE—Purse $500, 2-year-olds, selling, 1 mile:

1. La Jeunesse, 95 (Sumter), 13 to 5, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, by 1½ lengths.
2. Miss Mazzoni, 90 (Delaby), 20 to 1, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.
3. Ed. Jove, 90 (T. Koerner), 8 to 5, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.

Time 1.44 2-5. Listerine, McAtee, Tyrol, King's Plate, Golden West and Silver Brook also ran.

FOURTH RACE—$100 added, all ages, The Test Stakes, 6 furlongs:

1. Pinkola, 89 (Delaby), 11 to 5, 2 to 5 and out, by two lengths.
2. Jack Atkin, 117 (Flinn), 2 to 5 and out.
3. Keator, 119 (Notter), 10 to 1, 6 to 5 and out.

Time 1.14. No other starters.

Oakland Entries For Monday.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 30.—First race, 11-16 mile:

Marian Casey	111	Bonheur	111
Lackford	111	Alice F.	111
Reene W.	107	Alcibiades	106
Nickshener	106	Castileo	105
Orchota	107	Miss Charity	103
Sombro	103	Pluvia	103

(Orchota and Charity, Burlingame Stable entry.)

Second race, Futurity course, selling:

Capt. Burnett	115	Seasick	110
Koen Kulse	110	E. M. Brattain	110
Whiskers	110	Golden Rule	110
Metlakatla	105	Belle Kinney	105
Elba	105		

Third race, Futurity course, selling:

The Only Way	100	Progress	109
Lustig	108	Isolation	105
Croix d'Or	105	Degremmont	105
Croix d'Or	105	De Grammont	105
Lovey Mary	105	Hersain	105
Katie Crews	105	The Reprobate	105
Ethel Abbott	105	Meada	99

Fourth race, 7 furlongs, selling:

Blanche C.	109	Red Ball	107
Sam McGibbon	104	Silver Line	104
Surety	104	Sainrida	104
E. B. H.	104	Peerless Lass	104
Calmar	104	Mojado	104
Hazeline	104	Banlada	99

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling:

Kermit	107	Fisher Boy	107
Etapa	103	Netting	103
Gorgalette	103	Potrero Grande	103
Pinaud	103	Nine Spot	103
Jack Adams	103	Miss M. Bowdish	101
Talamund	102	Elwood	99

Sixth race, 6 furlongs:

Massa	112	Mary F.	109
Judge Nelson	108	Roalta	108
Wing Ting	105		

Weather clear; track fast.

SUNDAY WEATHER.

Strong northwest winds, fair and colder.

ATHLETIC CONFERENCE IN OTTAWA SATURDAY

Representatives From C.A.A.U. and Federation Confer With the Olympic Commissioners.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—An important athletic conference took place this afternoon between the Olympic commissioners in Canada, Col. Hanbury-Williams and P. D. Ross, the C.A.A.U. representatives, who are President Starke and Secretary Crowe: Rev. D. B. McDonald, representing the Intercollegiate Athletic Union; F. Nelson, representing the O.H.A.; J. G. Merrick, for the Ontario Rugby Football Union; C. C. Holland, for the Y.M.C.A. Athletic League of Canada, and W. Muir Edwards of the Westmount Athletic Club, and the athletic faction representatives, including Tom Foran, President Buchanan, Secretary Spriggins, Leslie Boyd, Tom O'Connell, James Mercier, H. B. McGiverin and F. Coulson.

The object of the conference was to arrive at an understanding as to the definition of an amateur in Canada. The C.A.A.U. contended that their definition of an amateur should be maintained, pointing out that it is practically the same as the English definition, and the one which would prevail at the Olympic games. The Federation delegates were just as strong in their contention that the C.A.A.U. representatives should give way.

SENIOR SOCCER TEAMS TIE.

Championship is Still Undecided—Each Team Notch a Goal.

Little York and Thistles played what was to have been the final game in the senior Toronto Football League Saturday at Rosedale, the game resulting a tie, 1—1.

Both goals were secured in the initial half, neither team being able to negotiate the posts in the second period.

Owing to darkness the game was not finished, and another game will now be necessary. The teams:

Little York (1): Goal, Ruse; backs, Whitter, Humphrey; halves, Dunn, Gibbons, Gilding; forwards, Johnstone, Barkey, Alf. Dunn, G. Gilding, F. Gilding.

Thistles (1): Goal, McNee; backs, Campbell, Waldron; halves, Marr, McLean, McDonald; forwards, Galbraith, McIlroy, McAllister, Banks, Morgan.

Referee: W. D. Hannah, City Teachers.

ABOUT THE AMATEUR ATHLETE IN THE ROWING CIRCLES

Olympic Stewards Will Exclude 90 Per Cent. of American Oarsmen Next Year Owing to the College Clause.

Some day there will be an international conference to define the "amateur athlete." He is a vague personage at present, and in this vagueness lies the possibility of serious international disputes.

It appears that the stewards of the rowing section of next year's Olympic festival have "excluded 90 per cent. of American oarsmen not at college" by their interpretation of the term. They are reported to have adopted "the Henley rule which stipulates that mechanics, artisans, laborers or those engaged in manual positions will be ineligible."

This adoption was indeed a foregone conclusion. The rowing section of the Olympic festival in London was placed from the first under control of the British "Amateur Rowing Association," and the definition of an "amateur" alluded to above as "the Henley rule" is really that of the Amateur Rowing Association, and the only definition which obtains in Great Britain. How far we shall suffer thrt it is another question. One of the regulations appended to the modern Olympic program runs:

"The games are exclusively confined to amateurs."

Note Not Satisfactory.

Whether we could send over any crew better than our best college crews, which could obtain amateur status under any conceivable interpretation of the term, is doubtful. Nevertheless it must be held that the British definition is unsatisfactory. This is admitted by British authorities themselves. The Badminton volume on "Boating" says:

"The Amateur Rowing Association's rule that regulates the matter is in many respects unsatisfactory and does not always draw the line justly—such a thing is perhaps scarcely possible—between an amateur and a non-amateur."

The Badminton volume pleads that the rule serves pretty well in the circumstances, no more. Speaking of the Henley regatta it says:

"With regard to the entry of foreign crews great difficulty has been experienced owing to the necessity of insuring the amateur status of foreign competitors and so preserving the amateur status of the regatta. It must be remembered that unlike other sports, rowing in England has so far preserved intact its amateur character. It has held itself sternly aloof from the halfway class of competitors who are amateurs only that they may make capital ultimately out of successes gained in that character. In the main the Amateur Rowing Association's rule fulfils its purpose well, and its effect has been to keep rowing purer and cleaner than probably any other sport."

It may be worth while stating exactly what the Amateur Rowing Association rule is. It runs as follows:

"No person shall be considered an amateur

"1. Who has ever rowed or steered in any race for a stake.

"2. Who has ever knowingly rowed or steered with or against a professional for any prize.

"3. Who has ever taught, pursued or assisted in the practice of athletic exercises of any kind for profit.

"4. Who has ever been employed in or about boats or in manual labor for money or wages.

"5. Who is or ever has been by trade or employment for wages a mechanic, artisan or laborer or engaged in any menial duty.

"6. Who is disqualified as an amateur in any other branch of sport."

The sections of this rule likely to be resented in this country are the fourth and fifth.

It would seem indeed that the fifth is superfluous. The words in section 4, "or in manual labor for money or wages" cover the same ground to all intents and purposes. An American will naturally ask at least why the fact that a man has "ever been employed in manual labor for money or wages" should impair his amateur status subsequently. He may have becomes a Rockefeller or a Carnegie since those days.

A Weak Spot.

Beyond question there is a weak spot here in the British definition, if we try to translate it into international conditions. Social progress is slower on the other side, of course. But it is eminently desirable that the definition should arise above any applicable in these days of frequent local peculiarities and be universally international athletic meetings, which are destined, it is hoped, to replace bloody war.

The fact is the whole conception of athletic amateurism is illogical and bizarre. What do we understand exactly by it? And what is the purpose of the distinction?

It is a very recent distinction, for one thing. So far as rowing goes it is not yet 30 years old. In 1878 the "amateur" was not defined at Henley. In that year the American scullers, the two Lees, entered at the regatta and were beaten, but "grave doubts existed about their amateur status," which prompted the Henley stewards to propound a definition not much different from the amateur association's quoted above. The Lees afterward came out as undisguised professionals—according to the new definition, and probably according to any possible definition. So far the Henley stewards were justified. Yet it cannot be doubted that their definition was tinged by a "class" feeling, which in our opinion is unequivocally to be rejected.

The Amateurs and Pros.

The separation between the amateur and the professional in athletic sports of any kind is of British origin. Up to 1860 all sorts and conditions in the British Isles exercised their bodies together. All prizes were then in money, and it was only gradually that some displayed a fastidiousness about accepting money prizes or about competing with those who did accept them. Then a division began between "pedestrians" and "athletes," the latter word being at first a synonym for "amateurs." And then, about 1860, was first evolved a definition of the amateur, which agreed in substance with that subsequently offered by the Amateur Rowing Association.

Now, what is the purpose of drawing this distinction at all? Apart altogether from local British or any other local considerations, it seems that two worthy motives may inspire such a separation. The first is to prevent unfair competition. The professional who devotes his whole life to gaining proficiency in a certain sport may reasonably be regarded as an unfair competitor to an amateur who only essays the exercise at intervals. This consideration was undoubtedly paramount when first the distinction was drawn. The "pedestrians" were too much for the "athletes," and to this day in almost any sport practised by the two the former are, not without reason, victors. The second object was to exclude the commercial spirit from sport properly so called. Here we enter upon ethical ground, and it may be noted how odd a contrast in this respect exists between amateur athletics and amateur art or intellectual pursuits. In the latter the designation "amateur" is a reproach, in the former, a glory. Why? Amateur athletics are said to be "pure and clean" in comparison with professional. Who would dream of calling Paderewski less "pure and clean" than Miss Jones of The Bronx?

Where's the Difference?

Apparently athletics is less soul absorbing than the arts. A virtuoso in the broad jump is perhaps less rapt to the vitals thereby than a fiddler by his gut-scraping. Anyhow, so the ethical distinction exists. By insisting on amateurism in sports we wish to safeguard a moral quality. In horse-racing there is a danger of a jockey "pulling" his mount. Then the stewards of the course may detect him. But what steward could detect a runner who "pulled" himself? There lies the danger of the professional, and the superiority, as it is hoped, of the amateur in athletic exercise.

These two purposes of amateurism in athletic sports must be as heartily supported by ourselves as by any one else. And these two purposes must constitute the ground on which the future inevitable international definition of the "amateur" shall be based. "class" distinctions, which incidentally have beyond doubt come into consideration in Great Britain, must be eschewed in the international definition. But the other objects must be preserved. In the end the question will be how to attain this common purpose with the omission of sections 4 and 5 of the Amateur Rowing Association's rule. We venture to surmise that this omission will not be insuperable.—New York Sun.

AUTO SHOW EXHIBITORS.

Space Has Been Allotted and Splendid Show is Assured.

Space has now been allotted to numerous automobile, marine engine, tire, and accessory concerns for the coming exhibition in Toronto. The list below given is representative of all the dealers in Toronto, and the most prominent manufacturers of automobiles in the world, and it is expected that when the show opens on March 21st, the entire St. Lawrence Market will be covered with the finest exhibition in this line ever seen in Canada.

The Arcade has been secured by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway Systems for their exhibits of interest to sportsmen. These exhibits will come direct from the New York Sportsmen's show to the Toronto one, and the plans for decorating the Arcade are on very extensive scale, and will be representative of sporting life.

Manufacturers who will have an exhibit at the exhibition are:

The Dominion Automobile Co., Toronto; The Automobile & Supply Co., Toronto; Hyslop Bros. Limited, Toronto; The Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Toronto; The Oldsmobile Co. of Canada, Toronto; Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Toronto; Standard Automobile Co., Toronto; Chatham Motor Car Co., Chatham; McLaughlin Motor Car Co., Oshawa; S. F. Bowser & Co. Toronto; Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal, Toronto; Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., Toronto; The Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Toronto; The Crofton Storage Battery Co., Toronto; Beaudry Gasoline Engine Co., Montreal; Buffalo Gasoline Motor Co., Buffalo; N. R. Thompson, Brantford; Grand Trunk Railway; Canadian Pacific Railway; Intercolonial Ry.; W. L. Crighton, Moncton, N. B.; Reid's Newfoundland Ry., Newfoundland.

The following foreign manufacturers will have cars on exhibition:

Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.; H. H. Franklin Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N.Y.; Stevens-Duryea Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.; Peerless Motor Car Co., Cleveland, O.; George N. Pierce Co., Buffalo, N.Y.; Royal Motor Car Co., Cleveland, O.; Wayne Automobile Co., Detroit, Mich.; Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.; Dayton Motor Car Co., Dayton, O.; Darracq Motor Co., France; Napier Car Co., England; Babcock Electric Carriage Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

St. Paul's Church Improvements.

The finance committee of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Bloor-street, are considering the enlargement of the Sunday schools, the building of a new parish house, and the installing of a new organ. The expenditure will be from $40,000 to $50,000.

What We Do

BEFORE.

AFTER.

We repair shoes in a style never dreamed of by the old-fashioned workman.

We remove squeak from old or new shoes. We dye tan shoes black and guarantee a fast color that will polish.

We fit new vamps to good soles. We fit new soles to good vamps.

We sew on rubber soles and fit rubber heels. We repair rubber boots, rubbers and overshoes.

We will cut your shoe bill in half if you let us take care of your shoes.

WALTER BURNILL,
Modern Shoe Repairer, 75 Queen East.

'Let Emmett Dress Your Feet"

"K. K." 5.00

Just a "handsome" boot for a man who is looking for comfort afoot—made of box calf—or heavy tan leathers and leather lined—heavy extension wet-proof sole and military heel—looks goods—fits perfectly—the right boot for now is a "Keith Konqueror" and it costs..... 5.00

The Emmett Shoe Store
123 Yonge Street

THINKS GUNNER MOIR WILL BE EASY MARK

For Tommy Burns on Monday—Moir Is a Wrestler, Not a Boxer.

Charley St. Clair, the New York middleweight, in discussing the coming international battle between Gunner Moir and Tommy Burns at London to-morrow, says:

"Moir is a big lemon. Burns will knock him out inside of six rounds, sure. Then Burns will go ahead and knock out this Jem Roche. I class with Moir and Roche myself, and the best I have done in this country was to mix it with Mickey McDonough for six rounds at the Long Acre.

"Over in England I was a first-class man, and I only weighed 158. I fought Jem Roche ten three-minute rounds, knocked him down three times, and had him all in when I buckled my right hand and had to quit. I was matched with Wilson at Wonderland and was offered a match with Moir for a £150 purse. Moir thought I was a ringer, and he said he couldn't fight me without breaking his contract with Hackenschmidt.

"I've seen Moir fight. He is a wrestler and that lets him out. He is a better wrestler than he is a fighter. Don't believe all that guff about him being a giant. He weighs about 190 pounds when he is fat and out of shape, and just about 182 in condition. He's 5 feet 10 inches tall. He is a strong, game fellow, but he doesn't know anything about boxing, and on this side he's be a dub.

"What kind of a fighter can Moir be when they considered me in this class over there? Soft for Tommy Burns."

Seats Are Selling High.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A foreign war could hardly stir England to a higher pitch of excitement than prevails over next Monday night's Burns-Moir 20-round fight here. If Moir wins the whole country will go mad. No ring contest in a generation has aroused a tenth as much interest.

The rush for seats is something terrific. Any quantity of them have been sold for as high a premium as $200, and by to-morrow night the figure may be half as much more. A few bets have been made at two to one, but odds were given, not by Englishmen, but by Americans, a number of whom came over especially, as they express it, to "pick up a little easy money."

Englishmen agree that the fight will be a contest between science and weight. They admit that Burns is the quicker man, and the better boxer, but contend that Moir's weight, punch and endurance will more than make up for this handicap.

Abolish Three-Year-Old Rule.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders met to-night at Madison-square Garden and a resolution was passed recommending the abolition of the rule which makes it necessary for three-year-olds or under to win three out of five heats to win a race. This resolution will be sent to the promoters of the Kentucky and Home Review Futurities for their consideration.

The bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture sent a request to the association asking co-operation in the appointment of the American carriage horse, and it was decided to offer cups for heavy harness horse classes at the large county fairs and to later have championship classes at the annual live stock show at Chicago.

WESTON IS OVERFED IN THE WINDY CITY

Theatrical Performance For His Benefit May Be Given This Afternoon.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30. — "I am thankful to Providence for this iron constitution which enabled me to complete my long walk, and am thankful for the kindly manner in which the people here received me, but for goodness sake, tell them to cut out these invitations to eat turkey. I am sick of it," said Edward Payson Weston yesterday.

"It has been nothing but turkey, cranberries, celery and mince pie over and over again. When it comes to a case of human endurance with these old legs I am ready for anyone, but I never posed as anything out of the ordinary with my stomach.

"In fact, I must be more careful of that than of anything else. The stomach is the boiler of the human system, and if not properly regulated will cause as much damage as the steel boiler running the machinery in a building. We are all glad for Thanksgiving Day, but my next walk will not end right before that occasion if I can help it."

Poses For Woman Sketch Artist.

The veteran pedestrian is elated over the way the members of the New Illinois Athletic Club are handling him. It was his purpose to rest all day. Hundreds of admirers and curiosityseekers called at the club to get a glimpse at him, but all except newspaper men and others who refused to be "avoided" went away disappointed.

He was gallant enough to pose nearly an hour for a woman sketch artist connected with a magazine. After that he lay down on his bed and gave orders to those in charge that he, "was out" the balance of the day.

Mrs. L. F. Minzesheimer and Ald. Joseph Badenoch called at the club at 3.15 and gave him a spin to the South Shore Country Club, where he ate more turkey and shook hands with many persons who were there to greet him.

Finds Beauties in Chicago.

Members of the Athletic Club had Weston at the College Inn until 3 o'clock Thursday morning, he said, and the sights pleased him immensely.

"I didn't drink," he said, "but ate turkey, thinking I would get away from it the rest of the day. I never saw so many natural beauties in my life. Chicago women are far ahead of their eastern sisters, who must depend upon powder and paint to set them off.

"The growth and progress of the city and the hospitality of the people amaze me To tell the truth, there are few things which recall my former trip, and few people that I recognize. I do sort of recall Fernando Jones."

Others Get Walking Fever.

Weston was pleased upon receiving a telegram announcing that members of the Kankakee Athletic Club had started on a jaunt, with each man carrying 100 pounds of sand. He also showed a lively interest in a proposed walk from Milwaukee to Chicago next Tuesday by Jake Sternad, Aaron Jones, William Johnson, Joseph Marshall and Leonard Wolf. Peter Schaefer has made a bet of $1000 with these men, each taking $200, that they cannot do the ninety miles inside of 60 hours. Charles J. Zeller, chairman of the athletic committee of the club, has charge of the affair. Weston will be the referee.

Weston now goes about the city wearing a cap bearing the monogram of the Illinois Athletic Club. Mr. Zeller offered his in a trade for the old fur cap Weston wore most of the way.

"I'll keep yours, but you cannot have mine," he said, and there the matter ended.

To Have Testimonial Benefit.

He looks forward to a testimonial benefit to be given him Sunday afternoon at the Garrick Theatre. Weston will make a speech, and members of several theatrical companies in the city will do turns. William Hale Thompson, George Lytton, E. C. Racey, S. T. A. Loftis and E. E. Baldwin have engaged boxes.

Late to-night Weston will be the guest of the "Friars" at the Bismarck Hotel, and at 6.30 to-morrow evening he will be honored at a dinner at the Illinois Athletic Clubrooms, members only attending. Postmaster D. A. Campbell, Col. J. B. Sanborn, Col. Milton J. Foreman and Weston will speak. To-day at noon he will dine at the Chicago Press Club.

Telegrams of congratulation were received by Weston from all quarters. Among those who remembered him in this fashion were Edward M. Morgan, postmaster at New York; Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Stuyvesant Fish, Maclyn Arbuckle, E. A. Darling, proprietor of the Fifth-avenue Hotel; H. P. Burchell, William Frank, and John A. Hennessy, president of the New York Press Club, all of New York; George C. Ryan, a Syracuse, N.Y., broker, and D. J. Collver of Cleveland.

Dawson Will Send a Rink.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 30.—Secretary Robertson of the Manitoba branch of the R.C.C.C., is in receipt of an interesting letter from the Dawson City Curling Club, in which the promise is given that the far north will be represented in Winnipeg at the next bonspiel. An urgent request is made to the branch council to try get a single fare rate from White Horse for the northerners. The request is based on the fact that the C.P.R. gave Nova Scotia curlers a rate last year, and the distance is no greater to White Horse.

The club enrolls again with the branch and has 100 members. The list of officers is as follows:

Patrons—Hon. Alex. Henderson and Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P.

President—Charles M. McPherson.

First vice-president—A. D. McInnes.

Second vice-president—George J. McLean.

Secretary—George P. Mackenzie.

Chaplain—Bishop Stringer.

Executive—J. L. Bell, J. S. McKay, Alex. Miller, Inspector Douglas and Justice Craig.

The Dawson Club mourns the death of an active member, V. J. Keenan.

Mr. Robertson has a letter also from Butte, Montana, promising a rink or two from there for the bonspiel.

Brewery Workers' Concert.

The third annual concert of the International Union of United Brewery Workers was held in Association Hall on Friday night, and was a great success. The program was high-class thruout and was contributed by the Highlanders' Band, Frank Horan, tenor; Edward Glynn, boy soprano; Will J. White, humorist; Pearl O'Neill, elocutionist; Thelma Gilmour, soprano, and Hartwill De Mill, baritone. Lizzie Jenkins was accompanist. The concert committee officers were Ed. Harris (chairman), J. D. Corcoran (secretary), and Charles Hyland (treasurer).

Monday Specials

DON'T wait for Xmas before you leave your order for a Suit or Overcoat. Winter is here now, and already our tailors and cutters, and workpeople are busy keeping up with the orders. You have a splendid opportunity in these **Monday Specials** to get your Suit or Overcoat at reduced price. The Special Offerings on Monday are the culmination of the pent-up energy of the past week. Not that we're not wide-awake to your tailoring wants at all times, but on these special occasions we try to make things move with greater "vim." A glance at the offerings listed here will reveal how strongly we're after big business for Monday.

Overcoats and Ulsters to Order $13.50

A magnificent range to choose from, in the heavy tweeds, made in Ulsters, single or double, with the fashionable Prussian collar. Striking effects in the rough finish, with large checks. They make a dashing, military-looking coat, in long lengths. Made to order, in 24 hours, if required.

Beaver, Melton and Cheviot Overcoats $13.50

Splendid values, too, in the English materials. Colors are the blue, black, dark grey, and brown, in the Chesterfield style, box back or loose sacks. The linings and trimmings of substantial material, and the best workman in our employ fashions them.

Real Irish Frieze at $14.50

Think of a real Irish Frieze Ulster, to your order, at $14.50. Handsome goods, these — rough-faced, in all shades — plain checks. Made to button close, with Prussian collar, or double fronts, big and loose, as you like.

Men's Business Suits at $13.50

When you see the goods you'll wonder how we can make 'em for the price. A common ready-made would cost even more. In the best English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds. Made in sack coats, with splendid linings. You may select from hundreds of patterns, and from materials fully worth $18 to $20.

Fine Worsted Suitings at $14.50

The very cream of our stock in the real fine Worsteds, checks, stripes, figures—if you were to select at random, you'd make no mistake in these goods. Any tailor shop would ask at least $20 or $22.

Blue and Black Serge Suitings at $14.50

The fine Imported Serges go at $14.50. Scarce goods now—few tailors have been able to keep up their stocks. We have the goods here in abundance—all kinds of twills—very fine—medium, and the large. Colors are warranted not to fade. We include a range of fine Scotch Cheviots in the soft finish at the same price.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

HOBBERLIN BROS. & CO.,
CASH TAILORS

151 Yonge Street. - - 7-9 East Richmond Street
THE BIG STORE

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN TIPS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Following a crusade started against racing here by a prominent minister, Federal Judge Sanders, in his charge to the United States Grand Jury yesterday, called attention to the newspaper publishing tips on races, and said that if they were paid for it they should be indicted and prosecuted. By publishing this matter and sending it thru the mails, the newspapers are guilty of furthering plans for the obtaining of money under false pretences, he declared.

CEMETERY RETURNS.

There were 283 interments in city cemeteries during the month just closed. The comparative record:

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
St. James'	41	48	45
St. Michael's	36	34	46
Mount Hope	28	23	13
Mount Pleasant	125	110	123
Necropolis	13	32	22
Prospect	69	62	64

Interments at Humbervale were 15.

Northern Hockey League.

MOUNT FOREST, Ont., Nov. 30.—The annual meeting of the Northern Hockey League was held in the Imperial Hotel, Palmerston, yesterday, with the following representatives present: Messrs. Burns and Delaine, Palmerston; Messrs. Moore and Fleming, Wingham; Thompson, Listowel; Habbick, Lucknow; Jackson and Fitzgerald, Harriston; McCullough and Plunkett, Mount Forest.

The following officers were elected: Hon. Presidents: W. H. Jackson, Harriston, and A. Rogers, Mount Forest.

President: C. G. Vanstone, Wingham.

Vice-President: J. Boehmer, Listowel.

Secretary: T. A. Halstead, Mount Forest.

These officers, together with J. Shea, Palmerston, and B. S. Fitzgerald, Harriston, form the executive.

A full schedule of games was drawn up and agreed upon.

It's pretty sure that if you are a regular user of

Lawrence's Home-Made Bread

you are a person with pretty good judgment.

8 Cents a Double Loaf
Order direct---by Mail or Phone

GEORGE LAWRENCE, Baker
21-31 Carr Street. Telephone Main 2837

CONVENT ON FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 30.—A telephone message received from Covington, La., states that St. Joseph's Academy, St. Joseph's convent, and other buildings there are burning, and that a priest is believed to have been cut off by the flames and buried to death.

A Pleasant Time.

Court Memorial, I. O. F., last week held an entertainment of song, story and instrumental selections. The following brethren contributed: Bro. Horwood (piano), J. H. Gowper, Geo. A. Saunders, Davidson and Singleton (readings); Bros. Carran, Corbett and Pearson (songs), and Bro. George Brown (trombone solos).

Mauretania Sails.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Favorable conditions for a fast eastbound trip from New York to Queenstown attended the departure to-day of the big turbine steamer Mauretania of the Cunard Line.

Heavily loaded with both passengers and freight, the Mauretania passed the Sandy Hook lightship on her first eastward voyage at 2.21 p.m. The Lusitania's eastbound record, by which the Mauretania's will be compared, is 4 days 22 hours and 53 minutes from Sandy Hook to Daunt's Rock, off Queenstown.

Laid Off 60 Sweepers.

Now that the pavements have become encrusted with snow and ice, Dr. Sheard has laid off 60 street sweepers. At $2 per man per day, the city will save $120 every 24 hours while winter lasts.

The Christmas Store

We're making a bigger bid than ever before for the cream of the Christmas trade. Our displays of fine silver, genuine cut glass, and table furnishings alone offer a superb assortment of desirable Christmas gifts, to say nothing of various other departments. Presents bought here possess an individuality which insures their thorough appreciation, while the exclusiveness of many designs prevents their duplication.

This list is worth keeping for reference. It shows at a glance how many things we have here in line with the Christmas spirit:

SILVERWARE—
Extra Dishes,
Sterling Tea Sets,
Baking Dishes,
Cruets,
Egg Stands,
Toast Racks,
Bon Bon Dishes,
CUT GLASS—
Water Bottles,
Vases,
Decanters,
Celery Trays,
Rose Bowls,
Candle Sticks,
CUTLERY—
Rodgers' Cuttlery,
Carvers,
Butter Spreads,
Dessert and Table Sets,
Cutlery Cabinets, Etc., Etc.

RICE LEWIS & SON, LIMITED
TORONTO

IN COLLEGE HALLS

Students of Knox College are leading the way in the matter of providing a memorial to the late Rev. C. R. Jamieson, and have subscribed $100 for the purchase of a pulpit to be placed in the Jamieson Memorial Church at French River, near which the drowning fatality took place. The University Literary Society has also asked the board of governors for permission to place a memorial tablet in the main building. The societies of the other colleges are endorsing the application.

The first inter-collegiate debate of the session was held on Tuesday evening, between representatives of Victoria and University colleges, the subject being "The Establishment, by the Canadian Government, of a National System of Telegraphs." The affirmative was upheld by F. H. Langford and E. H. Ley of Victoria, and the negative by R. A. Humphries and E. S. Williams of University College. The judges, Professors Baker, McCrimmon and McLean, gave a decision in favor of the Victoria team.

The latest action of the Lit. is deserving of the utmost censure. They have called for entries in a competition to provide a yell for University College, offering a $10 prize for the most outlandish and tongue-twisting composition. Disturbing tunes are in store for the police and the residents of Queen's Park and vicinity, and for their sakes it is to be hoped that the lists will not remain open long. It is suggested that each competitor deliver his yell from the park grandstand in order to test its effectiveness. A large and enthusiastic audience might be expected to attend. Verb. Sap.

President Falconer is to be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of University College, which will be held at the Temple Building on Tuesday evening. Among the speakers will be Prof. A. Short of Queen's, Rev. J. A. Macdonald and Hugh Guthrie.

Next Friday evening will be the occasion of the annual dinner of the Faculty of Applied Science, and of the annual dance of the medical students. The one will be held in the gymnasium, and the other at McConkey's.

Mr. Harry Ruthven, who has acted as caterer at the university dining hall for the last four years, has resigned his position and acted in his former capacity for the last time on Saturday.

The University Hockey Club held their annual meeting at the gymnasium on Friday. The elections resulted as follows: Honorary president, Prof. A. T. DeLury; honorary vice-president, Dr. A. B. Wright; president, H. Clarke; vice-president, B. Clarke; secretary-treasurer, M. Kennedy. The treasurer's report showed that the past season had been most successful, a good surplus remaining on hand.

The students of St. Michael's College were addressed by Rev. Dr. M. J. O'Brien of St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterboro, who gave a very interesting account of his recent travels thru Italy. Dr. O'Brien is an old student of St. Michael's and well known thruout the province.

The Students' Volunteer Union held their eleventh annual reception at the University Y.M.C.A. bunding on Friday night. Special features of the gathering were addresses by J. L. Murray, mission study secretary, of New York, on "The Awakening of China, Japan and India"; by the president, A. T. Quirmbach, on "Missionary Work Amongst the Chinese," and by R. C. Benson, B.A., of McMaster, on "The Condition of the Peoples of India." Other speakers were G. F. Saywell of Wycliffe; Miss Keagey, B.A., of the Methodist Deaconess' Training Home; C. L. Timpany, B.A., of McMaster, and J. M. Menzie, B.A. Sc., of Knox College.

No action has as yet been taken in the case of the S.P.S. men who created the row at the Arts dinner a week or so ago, altho the matter is still under consideration by the authorities. Last Wednesday afternoon Principal Falconer conferred with a committee composed of representatives of the engineering and literary societies and of the executive of the Students' Parliament. Dr. Falconer very diplomatically placed the onus of dealing with the offence upon the students themselves, and a sub-committee has been appointed to investigate damages and make some recommendation in the case.

The medical students held a meeting in the Central Y.M.C.A. Hall on Saturday evening, and organized a literary society. The officers elected were: Honorary president, Dean Reeve; president, W. D. Brace; vice-president, L. Patton; secretary-treasurer, U. E. Culbertson.

DEAKIN AND IMPERIALISM.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A Melbourne despatch says that Premier Deakin, speaking to the Imperial Federation League, said the solution of the question of the adjustment of relations between the mother country and the dominions over seas was necessary, and would no doubt be reasonably dealt with. In the meantime desirable principles should be laid down.

NEW SECRETARY.

Capt. Colin C. Harbottle has retired from the position of secretary of the Toronto Club, and has been succeeded by W. P. Fraser, the present secretary of the O.J.C.

Japs For G.T.P.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 30.—Commissioner King practically closed the investigation of Japanese immigration methods yesterday when Suroia Catoh, head of the Canadian Nippon Co., admitted importation of 1400 Japanese laborers and miners between June and September.

Representatives of the company went to Japan carrying a promise from a G. T. P., representative to employ 5000 Japanese. They failed to get a contract, however, so a draft agreement was sent to Japan to satisfy the foreign office they would not be charges on the public. The passports were then issued.

An Outstanding Piano.

A large measure of fame has come to the piano made by the old firm of Heintzman & Co., Limited, 115-117 West King-street, Toronto, due to the distinctive merits of this instrument. Musicians speak of the Heintzman & Co. piano as a new creation in piano building.

New Armories Nearly Ready.

The new cavalry armories will probably be opened in January, when the Dragoons will use it for a riding school.

$15.00 ONLY.

You would hardly believe this amount would purchase a Talking Machine; by calling in at the R. S. Williams & Sons Co., 143 Yonge-street, you will have a surprise awaiting you, a disc instrument, with handsome flower horn, only $15.00, complete.

67

BROWNS

Everything Hints of Holidays

The store is at its best—we've caught the holiday enthusiasm, and it's plain to be seen we've left very little undone to make this one of the most attractive spots in the city in stocks, and the prices asked.—Cash or Credit.

22.00 Dressers for 15.65

27 odd Sample Dressers, empire oak and mahogany finish, 12 different patterns, princess, cheval, and square cases, straight and shaped fronts, with 3 and 4 drawers, some have side cabinets, all fitted with British bevel mirrors, worth $19.50 to $22.00, Monday 15.65

32.00 Dressers for 21.95

16 sample Dressers, polished 1-4-cut oak and genuine mahogany, 2, 3, and 4 drawer cases, with straight and shaped fronts; some mission style, weathered oak, and early English finish, fitted with large square, oval, and shaped British bevel mirror, worth $29.50 to $32.00, Monday 21.95

17.50 Cheffoniers for 12.85

28 sample Cheffoniers, 8 different styles, in golden or empire oak finish, and mahogany finish, all are nicely finished, some are large roomy cases, with long and short drawers, and cabinets; others smaller, neat cases, with nicely arranged drawers; all are fitted with good castors, brass trimmings, and British bevel mirrors; worth $16.50 to $17.50, Monday 12.85

29.50 Cheffoniers for 19.45

32 Cheffoniers, polished genuine mahogany and 1-4-cut oak, 14 of the very newest designs, different sizes, nicely arranged drawers, and cabinets, straight, full swell, and serpentine fronts, best brass trimmings, carved toilets, and shaped British bevel mirrors; worth $28.50 to $29.50, Monday 19.45

Sideboards, Third Off

Sideboard, in golden elm, case neatly carved and polished, mirror 24x14, two cutlery drawers, and large double cupboard. Regular $15.00, for 9.35

Sideboard, in royal oak, 1-4-cut finish, shaped top, two cutlery drawers, and long linen drawer, British bevel plate mirror, and double cupboard. Regular $22.00, for 12.95

Sideboard, in solid oak, case highly polished, three cutlery drawers, one lined with plush, British bevel plate mirror, 36x18, long linen drawer, and double cupboard, with shelf. Regular $34.00, for 24.95

Sideboard, in 1-4-cut oak, well finished, three small drawers, one lined with plush, one large linen drawer, British bevel plate mirror 36x18, heavy turned and carved standards, full-sized double cupboard. Regular $58.75, for 47.75

Sideboard, in 1-4-cut oak, case highly polished, all hand-carved, three cutlery drawers, one lined with plush, long linen drawer, double cupboard, British plate mirror, 44x24. Regular $75.00, for 55.65

Music Cabinets as a Xmas Gift

Music Cabinet, mahogany finish, open front, extended sides and back. Regular $6.50, for 4.75

Music Cabinet, mahogany, square design, plain sides, back, and top. Regular $13.50, for 9.00

Music Cabinet, mahogany, patented drawer-cut shelves, drawers, and British bevel mirror above. Regular $16.50, special 12.00

Music Cabinet, mahogany, patented automatic shelves, with or without mirror on top or in door. Regular $21.00, special 15.75

PARLOR SUITES

Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, in birch-mahogany frames, carved and polished, upholstered in silk tapestry, regular $28.00, for 19.85

Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, solid walnut frames, upholstered in velours, plush trimmed, regular $28, for 21.75

Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, upholstered in tapestry, frames carved and polished, regular $30.00, for 24.50

Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, upholstered in velours, plush trimmed, fringe and tassels to match, regular $41.00, for 34.75

Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, upholstered in Verona rugs, plush trimmed, fringed all around, regular $45.00, for 36.50

Parlor Suites, 6 pieces, in birch-mahogany frames, carved and polished, upholstered in silk tapestry, button edge and back, regular $64, for 49.50

MORRIS CHAIRS

Morris Chairs, in oak or mahogany finish, reversible velours cushions, brass adjusting rods, regular $8.00, for 5.95

Morris Chairs, in solid oak frames, golden finish, reversible velours cushions, brass adjusting rods, regular $9.25, for 6.95

Morris Chairs, in solid oak frames, golden finish, reversible velours cushions, regular $12.00, for 9.25

Morris Chairs, in solid quarter-cut frame, reversible velours cushions, in any color desired, heavy posts, brass adjusting rod, special 11.25

Morris Chairs, in solid quarter-cut oak, reversible velours cushions, spring seats, brass adjusting rod, regular $17.00, for 13.75

Mild Weather "Softens" Fur Prices

$3.50 Scarfs for $1.75

$2.50 and $3.50 Fur Scarfs, in hare and Belgium mink, chain fasteners and tails, regular $2.50 to $3.50, Monday 1.75

$10.50 Neckpieces, Monday $4.95

Stoles, Ties, and Scarfs, in grey squirrel, Thibet, American sable, trimmed with tails, regular $6.50 to $10.50, Monday 4.95

$20.00 Neckpieces, Monday $10.00

Stoles, Ties, and Scarfs, in electric and opossum and American sable, regular $12.50 to $20.00, Monday 10.00

Canadian Mink Ties, etc., $22.50 to $150.00.

Canadian Mink Muffs, $30.00 up.

Rich Glossy Persian Lamb Throw Ties, $15.00 up.

Beautiful New Persian Muffs to match, $35.00 up.

Persian Paw Muffs, new style, $15.

Persian Paw Ties to match, $12.50.

Grey Squirrel Ties, $13.50 up.

Grey Squirrel Muffs, $12.00 up.

Mink Marmot Stole, 60 inches long, finished with head, 8 tails, chain fastener, Monday $25.00.

Mink Marmot Muffs, large Empire shape, with head and 2 tails, Monday $12.50.

Grey Lamb, White Thibet, sable, lynx, etc., made up in many attractive styles. See them Monday.

Persian Lamb Jackets, $150

Made of finest quality Persian lamb, whole skins, rich glossy curl, large collar and revers of Canadian mink, satin lined, silk girdle, Monday 150.00

Grey Squirrel Jackets for $59.50

Women's Jackets, of extra dark Siberian grey squirrel, large collar and revers, satin lined, all sizes, regular $80.00, for 59.50

Muskrat Jackets for $60.00

12 only Women's Jackets, of finest quality dark striped muskrat, large collar and revers of self, satin lined, silk girdle, all sizes, regular $85.00, Monday 60.00

Near Seal Jackets for $35

12 only Women's Jackets, of best quality near seal, large collar and revers of self, satin lined, silk girdle, Monday specially reduced to 35.00

Belgian Mink Automobile Coats $100

Women's Coats, 7-8 length, of finest quality Belgian mink, Empire back, with striped effects all over body of garment, rich brocaded lining, but extra full, large storm collars, was $250.00, for 100.00

We Are Making a Special Holiday Display of Leather Chairs and Couches.

28.00 EASY CHAIRS 19.75

Easy Chairs, upholstered in No. 1 leather, solid quarter-cut frames, upholstered seat and back, worth $28.00, for 19.75

PARLOR ROCKERS

Parlor Rocking Chairs, golden finish, nicely embossed carving. Were $2.95, for 1.99

Rocking Chairs, in solid oak or birch-mahogany frames, saddle seats. Worth $6.00, for 4.65

DAVENPORTS

Folding Davenports, quarter-cut oak frame, golden finish, upholstered in Verona, spring edge, large wardrobe for clothing, regular $38.00. Special 29.75

17.50 EASY ROCKERS 14.95

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

EASY CHAIRS

Parlor Easy Chairs, upholstered in No. 1 leather, steel construction, button edge and back. Regular $38.00. Special 31.25

COUCHES

Couches, upholstered in velours, fringed all round. Regular $6.95. Special 4.95

Couches, upholstered in velours, open construction, in heavy showwood frames. Regular $9.00, for 7.00

Couches, upholstered in velours, assorted colors, heavy show-wood frames. Regular $17.50, for 14.75

$1.75 Rex Brussels Carpets for $1.35

5 FRAME QUALITY

We know a whole lot about Brussels Carpets—seen and handled, and sold millions of yards—so we set up as judges, and we positively believe that we never have seen or heard of a truer bargain in fine Brussels than this offer of famous "Rex" Quality, strictly made from the finest Scotch and Cape wools combed together, making a rich, lustrous, worsted fabric, the best for retaining their dyes, lovely patterns and colorings.

We have selected 18 rolls, 9 patterns, some with 5-8 inch borders to match, as a special feature of MONDAY'S selling, and when they are so cheap you should be here when the doors open. "Rex" Brussels, special 1.35

Wool Rugs

Choice-patterned Wool Art Squares, soft colorings of greens, reds, tans, and blues; pretty border effects, seamless; a most satisfactory rug for bedroom or dining-room. Size 3 x 4 yards. Regular $12.75, for 8.45

$4.00 Hearth Rugs, $2.75

Select Smyrnas, in beautiful colored Orientals, Persians, Turkish, and floral designs. Size 36 x 72 inches. Monday 2.75

Jewelry Department

"BROWNIE" WATCH

A Christmas gift of a "Brownie Watch," whether for lady or gentleman, makes a most acceptable one. These we carry in all sizes and grades—from the 7-jeweled 0 size, to the 23-jeweled 18 size—and prices within the reach of all. Cash or credit.

To make the gift more complete, we have a full line of Lorgnettes, Vest Chains, and Fobs for you to choose from, both in solid gold and gold-filled. Cash or credit.

14k. Solid Gold Necklet, heart-shaped pendant attached, paved with pearls. Regular $31.50, for 27.50

14k. Solid Gold Rope Pattern Whole and Half-Pearl Necklet. Regular $20.00, for 16.50

Solid Gold Necklet (fourteen stones). Regular $13.00, for 10.00

Solid Gold Necklet (twenty-two olivines). Regular $12.00, for 9.50

Solid Gold Necklet (three heart-shaped olivines). Regular $12.00, for 9.50

Solid Gold Necklet (rope pattern), heart-shaped amethyst attached. Regular $8.50, for 7.00

Gold-filled Necklets, from $1.25 up.

COAL AND WOOD HEATERS

Brown's Special Globe, heavy cast-iron firepot, sliding door, for coal or wood. Brown's price 3.89

Brown's Combination Cooker and Heater, suitable for light housekeeping; ask to see it; the price is only 6.89

Brown's Globe, 13-inch corrugated iron firebox, will keep in all night. Regular $9, for 6.95

Brown's Cheerful Oak, has polished steel body, heavy castiron firepot and self-feeder, revolving and shaking grates, mica front door, will carry large block of wood or will burn coke or coal as easily, large size. Reg. $22.75, for 18.75

Brown's Tortoise, lined with fire-brick, brick hearth, no grates to burn out, will burn coal, coke, clinkers, will keep in all night, the most powerful heater made, in three sizes, at $6.95, $8.90, and $9.75.

Brown's Special Parlor Cook, handsomely nickel trimmed, has large oven, perfect baker, cooker, and heater 27.75

Brown's Brilliant Self-Feeder, double heater and base-burner, handsomely nickel-plated base and top, combination duplex and shaking grates, patent air-tight draft dampers; easiest stove on coal manufactured, at 38.50

The J. F. Brown Co., Limited

193, 195, 197 Yonge Street.

WE SELL WHAT WE ADVERTISE

BROWNS

Everything is Here in Plenty

We've taken a wider view of things than a little "tight money" talk, and offer you the convenience of our Confidential Credit plan "full and free." And by using it you may make your holiday selections at the earliest minute—with no last minute worry and rush.

Ladies' Dressing Table for 9.95

White enamel, empire oak or mahogany finish, shaped front, cases with long and nicely carved toilet, fitted with shaped British bevel mirror. Worth $14.00. On sale Monday 9.95

1.75 Feather Pillows, 98c

100 pairs mixed Feather Pillows, 5 pounds to pair, covered with good quality fancy art ticking. Worth $1.75. On sale Monday, per pair .... .98

2.50 Pillows, 1.49

100 pairs all Feather Pillows, 6 pounds to pair, large cases of best quality striped sateen ticking. Worth $2.50 per pair. Monday 1.49

6.50 Iron Beds, 4.65

Brass and Iron Beds, green or white enamel, new fancy design, with heavy posts and corners, shaped top rails, brass center spindles, extended foot. Worth $6.50. On sale Monday 4.65

32.50 Brass Beds, 23.75

Genuine Brass Bedsteads, 1¼-inch posts, heavy top rail, strong filler, large brass knobs, extended foot. Worth $32.50. On sale Monday 23.75

Extension Tables—Third Off

Extension Table, in golden elm, 42-inch top, with three leaves, five heavy turned legs. Regular $6.00, for 4.79

Extension Table, in solid oak, highly polished, five heavy turned and fluted legs, extends 6 feet. Regular $14.00, for 8.95

Extension Table, in royal oak, quarter-cut finish, 48-inch top, five heavy turned and veneered legs, extends to 8 feet. Regular $18.00, for 13.55

Extension Table, in quarter-cut oak, highly polished, with five heavy turned and veneered legs, extends to 8 feet. Regular $30.00, for 21.95

Extension Table, in quarter-cut oak, pedestal base, 48-inch top, extends to 6 feet, base all hand-carved. Regular $54.00, for 43.75

Dining and Kitchen Chairs

Diners, in quartered oak frames, highly polished, upholstered in green leather, five small chairs and one arm. Regular $25.50, for 18.75

Diners, in quarter-cut oak frames, full box seats, upholstered in best green leather, five small chairs and one arm in set. Regular $28.00, for 19.75

Diners, in quarter-cut oak frames, highly polished, spring seats, stuffover and padded backs, heavy shaped legs. Regular price $65.00, for .. 52.75

Kitchen Chair, golden finish, shaped seats, banister backs. Regular 65c, for .... .47

Diner, in golden finish, saddle seats, double runged. Regular 80 cents, for .... .57

High-backed Diner, brace arms, double runged. Regular $1.25, for .... .85

Curtains at Half Prices

100 pairs Nottingham Curtains, from 34 to 54 inches wide, heavy scroll border patterns, with plain centre, some with all-over pattern, heavy borders. Regular $1.75 and $2.00 a pair. Special, to clear .... .85

CHILD'S HIGH CHAIRS

High Chair, golden finish, with tray. Regular $1.35, for .... .90

High Chair, golden finish, cane seat, with tray. Regular $2.00, for 1.65

High Chair, in quarter-cut oak, with tray, cane seat. Regular $5.50, for 3.99

BLANKETS

100 pairs only, Blankets, size 60 x 80 inches, weight 6 lbs. Regular $5.75, special 3.00

200 pair only, all-wool unshrinkable Blankets, size 60 x 80 inches, weight 5 lbs., pink or blue borders. Regular $4.75, special 3.65

50 pair Blankets, all-wool, unshrinkable, size 60 x 80 inches, weight 6 lbs., pink or blue borders. Regular $5.75, special 4.65

FOR THE KITCHEN

Fall Leaf Table, golden finish, 4 heavy turned and bolted legs. Regular $6.50, for 4.90

Kitchen Table, stained base, 4 feet long, with drawer. Regular $2.25, for 2.35

Kitchen Arm Rocker, golden finish. Regular $2.50, for 1.65

PARLOR TABLES—XMAS SPECIALS

Parlor Tables, in quarter-cut oak or mahogany finish, top 20 inches. Regular $2.60, for 1.65

Parlor Tables, in quarter-cut oak, 24-inch top, with shelf, brass feet. Regular $4.75, for 3.30

Parlor Table, in mahogany, highly polished, with shelf. Regular $10.00, for 7.45

Parlor Table, in solid mahogany, highly polished. Regular $23.00, for 17.50

Onyx Table, solid brass, with hand-painted tops, and shelf. Regular $6.00, for 3.99

HALL RACKS

Hall Rack, Empire oak, 12 x 18-inch British bevel mirror. Regular $10.00, for 7.50

Hall Rack, Empire oak, 14 x 24-inch British bevel mirror. Regular $16.50, for 12.00

Hall Racks, selected quarter-cut oak, 42-inch oval-shaped British bevel mirror. Regular $30.00, for 21.00

Hall Racks, selected quarter-cut oak, heavy colonial frame, canopy top, highly polished brass hooks, 26 x 36-inch British bevel mirror. Regular $55.00, for 40.00

Gas, Electric, and Combination Fixtures

Electric Bracket, curved shape, brushed brass, from 75c up to .... 9.50 (Including sockets and wiring.)

Electric Pendants, 36 inches long, curved, complete with sockets and wiring. Only 2.25

Electric Fixture, polished or brushed brass finish, two-light, from $4.90 to 25.00

Three-light, to match, from $6.90 to 35.00

"Fit-Rite" Overcoats

The English Chesterfield

Three-quarter length, moderately loose back, medium length vent, Italian or tweed linings, and silk velvet collar. Either fly front or double-breasted styles. New steel and Oxford grey friezes and Cheviots, and black English beavers and meltons, at

$10, $15, $20, and $25

The French Chesters

A Semi-form-fitting, 3-4 length, fly front Overcoat, with perked lapels, long centre black vent finished with Italian linings, and silk velvet collar; made from choice subdued patterns of Scotch cheviot. Selling from

$12, $15, $20, and $25

The New Ulster

Made with the close-fitting Prussian collar, from choice Irish tweeds and friezes, at

$15, $18, $20, and $25

The Paletot

The form-fitting and popular Overcoat, for stylish men. Made from the favorite steel and Oxford grey shades of best quality Scotch cheviots, Tailored in Fit-Rite inimitable style, at

$25, $30, and $32

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM

The Cult of the Hideous.

A contributor to an American magazine has been denouncing the bad taste displayed by modern dress. People all cultivate the hideous (he declares), but it is the ladies, he thinks, who are the worst offenders, for they rush into five or six shops, hastily snap up some bargains, and then piece them together in some sort of fashion. We wonder! But even if this accusation were true, we may be sure that these sinners are not conspicuously cultivating the hideous. On the contrary, they are exercising the instinct of woman to beautify herself and no doubt are convinced like the Papuan elegante in her waistbelt of shells that they are cutting no end of a figure in the eyes of admiring persons. The real worshippers of the ugly today are a modern school of painters, who style themselves New English Art Club. They depict nothing on their canvases which does not appertain to mid-Victorian times, either in dress, ornaments, furniture or decoration. They revel in horse-hair sofas, green walnut chairs, scarlet table cloths, crinolines, shawls, flat lace collars and cameo brooches. It is conceivable that a beautiful model might still be painted with all these depressing accessories, but this school abjures the pretty face as much as a graceful drapery or an agreeable color, pictures of this school depend entirely on lighting, on "values" and on technique, and not on the beauties of color and line. In short, these talented painters frankly cultivate the hideous.

The Middleman in Charity.

This world is not an ungenerous place. It is merely a lazy place. People are willing enough to give if they can do so without trouble. They like to feel the pleasant glow left behind after the exercise of tender charity, to have their hearts touched by hearing of piteous, joyless lives, which a little bounty on their part can cheer and brighten; but they rarely think seriously of going out into the highways and byways to seek out the poor and miserable for themselves. Instead of thanks of widows and orphans, they content themselves with votes of thanks at meetings, which are generally better and more publicly expressed and entail no risk of infection, impure air, or the other evils so repugnant to the fashionable notions of hygiene. Consequently, in modern charity, as in modern commercial undertakings we always find the middleman, and a host of experts in the gentle art of pity have established between giver and receiver. At one time this was not so. The medicant came to the rich man's door and received either blows and hard words or food and comfort, according to the patron's inclination; but nowadays, begging is forbidden by law and the poor are under some society which selects special cases for their compassion.

Numerous social functions for charitable purposes furnish fruitful opportunities for sundry plausible persons of both sexes; persons overweighted with ideas but light of purse and conscience, who are never clear in their own minds where philanthropy ends and self-interest begins. The worst class of these should be likened to a greedy and insidious green fly—the destructive parasite too well known to gardeners, which prays on the petals of a rose.

The one cure for an evil which seems on the increase for the great trustful public is to become as business-like in its philanthropy as in other money transactions; to forget sentimentality and sternly demand how its liberality has been expended. The most serious part of the matter is that if we are benevolently foolish, we have not the wherewithal to be benevolently wise; and the parasites who disguise their own greed under the mask of charity find a most satisfactory patron in the common-place individual whose giving is usually in proportion to the importunity and not to the reasonableness of the appeal.

THE—BREAD—OF—QUALITY

BREDIN'S CREAM LOAF

Every baker might bake as good bread as the

Bredin's Cream Loaf.

If every baker would — but he doesn't—and one only needs to have the

Bredin's Cream Loaf

Served to him a time or two to prove it to himself.

To have the "best bread baked" the

Bredin's Cream Loaf

Insists on the "choicest" of everything in the ingredients, and the bakers of it insist on the most skilled bakermen — and never miss a chance to instal some new appliance that will make it a better bread still.

5 cents — at your grocer's.

NOTES OF SOCIETY

The second annual at home of the Royal Grenadiers' Chapter Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire will be held in Assembly Hall, Thursday evening next at 8.30 p.m.

* * *

The following ladies and gentlemen had the honor of being invited to dinner on Tuesday at Government House: Hon. Mr. Justice Garrow and Mrs. Garrow, Hon. Mr. Justice Clute and Mrs. Clute, Hon. Judge Hodgins and Mrs. Hodgins, Rev. A. Williams, St. John's Church, and Mrs. Williams; Rev. J. Neil, D.D., Westminster Church, and Mrs. Neil; Mr. J. Leitch, K.C., and Mrs. Leitch, Miss Mowat, Miss Parsons, Mr. A. Laird and Mrs. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Blaikie, Professor Baker and Mrs. Baker, Professor Lefroy and Mrs. Lefroy, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Chadwick, Dr. and Mrs. McPhedran, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kay, Dr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kingstone and Major J. F. Macdonald.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Christie were in New York last week for the horse show.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Boone will receive for the first time since her marriage on Tuesday next at 3 Elmsley-place.

* * *

Mrs. Martin Scheak will receive next Thursday and then not till after the New Year.

* * *

Mrs. Melvin Jones will receive next Friday and not again till after the New Year.

* * *

Mrs. George Gale will receive on the first and second Fridays in December and not again until February.

* * *

A bazaar will be given this week at the Women's Art Rooms, La Plaza, Jarvis-street. It will be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Many attractive booths will be arranged for the occasion, including a gypsy tent, a table for home-made candies, and one for fancy work, and still another for basket and Indian work. Afternoon tea will be a special feature each day, severed by young ladies in fancy costumes.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Wright, 158 Crescent-road, will receive on Monday.

* * *

The annual Rugby Dance will be held in University gymnasium on Friday, Dec. 13, under the patronage of Lady Clark.

* * *

Miss Hope Morgan, the honorary president of the Speranza Musical Club, entertained the members on Wednesday afternoon last. Those on the program were Miss Morris, Miss Keefer, Miss Brenda Smellie, Miss Ethel Foster, Miss Muriel Millichamp, Miss Elsie Taylor and Miss Eleanor Kains. Some of those present were Mrs. Gzowski, Miss Muriel Dick, Miss Kay, Miss Haney, Miss Yvonne Nordheimer, the Misses Hagarty, Miss Armour and Miss Kingston.

* * *

Mr. Frank Matthews, who has been in town for a few weeks, left Wednesday for Winnipeg.

* * *

The good old summer times were renewed last Tuesday evening, Nov. 26th, when the Long Branch Bachelors gave a most enjoyable dance at the Metropolitan, under the patronage of Mrs. E. C. Walker, Mrs. W. Moore, Mrs. H. Hunter, Mrs. H. M. Wetherald, Mrs. H. Glass and Mrs. F. Duncan. The rooms were tastefully decorated and, combined, with many handsome gowns worn and smiling faces, it was like a picture resembling fairyland.

The committee consisting of Mr. B. R. Brown, Mr. H. J. Nelson, Mr. S. H. Glass, Mr. H. P. Glass, Mr. George Comrie, Mr. E. A. Bonnick, Mr. F. C. Mair, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. F. S. Keith, Mr. B. Singer, Mr. C. K. Cavanagh and Mr. Horner, H. Walker, were voted by all jolly goood fellows and to be congratulated upon this successful efforts. Amongst those present were M. and Mrs. D. McKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. King, Mr. and Mrs. Stan. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fleming, Miss Queenie Bailey, Miss Grace Bailey Miss Bath, Misses McGiffon, Misses Lyle, Miss Flosie Raymor, Miss G. Bonnick, Miss Alice Armitage, Miss M. Myers, Miss Farrel, Miss Lewis, Miss McQuillan, Misses Dwyer, Geddes, Miss F. Pritchard, Miss MacDonald, Miss T. Townsend, Miss Lily Wilson, Miss M. Buffy, Mr. McTaggart, Mr. H. Ames, Mr. Ed. Walker, Mr. R. Mc Giffon, Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. V. Mc Giffon Mr. R. Elliott, Mr. W. Bailey, Mr. N. Atchinson, Mr. G. Pendrith and many others.

The committe intend holding another dance in the near future.

* * *

The National Chorus concerts on Dec. 16 and 17 will be quite social events. The patronesses are: Lady Clark, Lady Meredith, Lady Boyd Lady Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Sweatman, Mrs. Melvin-Jones, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Nordheimer, Mrs. W. D. Matthews, Mrs. Chester Massey, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, Mrs. Arthur Rasett and Miss Knox.

* * *

Dr. J. T. Clark, who has been in Halifax for the last two months taking a course at the military hospital, will return to Toronto on Monday.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. Broughton, 114 Beatrice-street, will receive on the first Thursday and Friday of each month.

* * *

Mr. Anson Cartwright and Mrs. R. Anson Cartwright sailed on Saturday for England.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. Goodman of 421 Palmerston-boulevard will receive on Wednesday, Dec. 4, and not again this season.

* * *

Dr. Glenholm Macdougal of Port Arthur left Toronto Tuesday last, for his home.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Wright, 158 Crescent-road, will receive on Monday, Dec. 2.

* * *

Social events for the week are:
Monday—Mrs. Chalcraft's tea in the Metropolitan Assembly-rooms.
Tuesday—Mrs. Chas. Boone has her post-nuptial reception. In the evening, dance at Government House.
Wednesday—Teas given by Mrs. Lewis Howard, Mrs. Meyers of Deer Park and one by Miss Gladys Boultbee at the Ladies' Club.
Thursday—Women's Musical Club. In the evening—Dance by the Royal Grenadiers' Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, in the Temple Building. Extravaganza, "Japanese Honeymoon," in Massey Hall, in aid of the Broadview Boys' Home.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday—Bazaar at the Woman's Art rooms.
Thursday and Friday—Fete at the Church of the Messiah.
Friday—Dance in McConkey's by the undergraduates of medicine. Mrs. J. B. Kay's dance for her daughters.
Saturday—University Woman's Club luncheon in McConkey's and Strollers' musicale.

* * *

Mrs. Richard Reams will receive the first Thursdays at her home, 128 Jameson-avenue.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Anna Hazel Southworth, only daughter of Thomas Southworth, director of colonization, to Frank Herbert Wood, B.A., of the Toronto Technical High School. The marriage will take place on Thursday, Dec. 19, at 2.30 p.m., in Trinity Methodist Church.

* * *

Mrs. Taylor and Miss McCabe of Bedford-road left last week for a visit to New York.

* * *

Mrs. John Willson Lawrence, "Five Oaks," Avenue-road Hill, will receive on the first Thursday and Friday for the remainder of the season.

* * *

Miss Flavelle is arranging the program from German composers for the Women's Musical Club next Thursday morning.

* * *

Mrs. Hees, 274 St. George-street, will receive the first two Fridays in December.

* * *

W. F. Maclean, M.P., Mrs. Maclean and Miss Molly Maclean are in Ottawa for the drawing-room.

* * *

Mrs. Duncan Maclennan entertains at tea next Thursday, from 4.30 to 7 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Spain of Ottawa, who have been visiting Mrs. W. T. Murray in Rosedale, returned to their home last week. Miss Kathleen Murray accompanied them for the drawing-room.

* * *

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, with Lady Clark and the Misses Clark, attended by Major McDonald, A.D.C., went down last week to Ottawa for the drawing-room.

* * *

Mrs. Baird entertains at tea on Dec. 16.

* * *

Mrs. Goulding (nee Frances Byford) will receive for the first time since her marriage on Tuesday next.

* * *

Mr. A. J. Somerville and Mr. Jack Somerville of Atherley left last week for California.

* * *

Mrs. Frank G. Coy (nee Platt of St. Catharines) will receive for the first time since her marriage on Tuesday next at the residence of her uncle, Dr. J. O. Orr, 337 Jarvis-street.

* * *

Many congratulations were extended last week to Miss Frances Emily Heron, daughter of the late Major W. T. Heron of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, and granddaughter of the late Mrs. Gordon Brown, on the announcement of her engagement to Frederick Norval Waldie, son of the late John Waldie of Glenhurst, Rosedale.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Norma Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Armstrong, to Aros Maclean, son of Mr. Wallace Maclean.

* * *

The St. Patrick Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, have perfected arrangements for the first ladies' night ever held under the auspices of a capitular body in Canada. The function, which promises to be the event of the season Masonically and socially, will be in charge of a committee thoroly competent to successfully manage the details, and in keeping with the reputation for entertaining now possessed by the premier chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Canada.

* * *

Mrs. Avern Pardoe, jr. (formerly Edna Hutchinson), will receive for the first time since her marriage in her new home, 24 Hawthorne-avenue, Rosedale, on Thursday, Dec. 5, afternoon and evening.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Lautz has received a letter from Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, to the effect that he will sing two of his songs on his American tour this season.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Dinnis, 126 Walmer-road, will not receive until the new year.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray Knowles have issued invitations to a private view of paintings at the studio, Bloor-street, on Dec. 2, 3 and 4, from 2 to 10 o'clock.

* * *

Miss M. N. Brown has issued invitations to an exhibition of ceramic work, in Petersen's Art Rooms, 382 Yonge-street, on Dec. 4, 5 and 6.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. Reid of 172 East Bloor-street will not receive again until the fourth Monday in the new year.

* * *

Mrs. Edgar M. Cook left on Thursday for Ottawa, where she will visit Mrs. George Bryson.

* * *

Miss Evelyn Taylor has been one of our pretty girls admired in Ottawa last week. At the opening Miss Taylor looked particularly well in white chiffon silk with silk lace.

* * *

Mrs. Lenk of Toledo (nee Aileen Carveth) was the guest of a pretty tea on Friday, given by Miss Gilmour at the warden's residence, Central Prison.

Miss Gilmour wore a pretty Dresden frock and Mrs. Lenk, who received with her, was a dainty figure in blue ciel princess effect, with amethyst ornaments. Mrs. Charles Gilmour, who was in the drawing room, was in pearl grey silk with garlands of flowers. The table, decorated in pink roses, was presided over by Mrs. Gilmour, sr., and Mrs. Clendenning, with a bevy of pretty girls. Mrs. Lenk left yesterday for Toledo, but her many friends expect to see her back in town for Christmas.

* * *

There will be a general meeting of the graduates of Harbord Collegiate Institute on Monday, Dec. 9, to form a graduates' association, and to arrange for a re-union of all the graduates from the founding of the institute. All ex-pupils are invited to attend this meeting, which will be of great importance to the school—past and present.

* * *

Mrs. Charles W. Kerr, Chestnut Park-road, will not receive again until the New Year, and then on the second Monday and Tuesday in each month, instead of the first Monday and Tuesday, as formerly.

* * *

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at the Church of St. Louis, Innisfail, Alta., on Monday morning, 11th inst., when Ina Kathleen, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dea, late of Penetanguishene, Ont., became the bride of George T. Heinrich of Toronto, Ont. Miss Ethel Dea, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and W. J. Dodd officiated as groomsman. The bride was exquisitely attired in ivory satin with duchess lace, wearing a beautiful bridal veil with orange blossoms and carrying a bouquet of cream roses. Her going away suit was of navy blue broadcloth with military braid and picture hat. The groom's present to the bride was a heart of pearls; to the bridesmaid he presented a bracelet set with pearls, and to the groomsman a pair of cuff links with diamond settings. The bride received many beautiful and useful presents, testifying to the numerous friends she has made during her short stay in Innisfail. The happy couple will take up their residence in Toronto.

PERSONAL NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

At presen the capital is entertaining a large number of guests from various points in the Dominion, and also quite a few Americans, all of whom have come to take part in the two official and important functions of the week, the opening of parliament and His Excellency's drawing-room, the latter of which this year has been changed to Friday night instead of, as formerly, Saturday.

Among those who arrived in town during the week are: General, Mrs. and Miss Arrah Drury of Halifax, the ——— whom are guests of Major and Mrs. H. A. Panet, and the latter of Miss Helen CouHee, Miss ——— Hays and Miss Pearl Wainwright of Montreal, and Miss Phelon of Albany, N.Y., are with Mrs. Ward C. Hughson; Miss Constance Turnbull is visiting Miss Hilda Murphy; Mrs. Ross Crawford and Miss Maude Graham of Montreal are spending the latter part of the week with Mrs. Crawford of Russell-avenue; Miss Jean Notte, one of Montreal's fair debutantes, is with Madame Charles Mau; Miss Madge Kohl of Montreal is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Arthur Kohl; Mrs. Britton Francis of Toronto is paying her sister, Mrs. Arthur Sladen, a visit and will attend the week's ceremonies, Mrs. Clinch of Toronto is also in town for the attractive festivities, and is at the Russell; the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Mortimer Clark, Lady and the Misses Clark, are in town, and are guests of Their Excellencies at Government House; Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Madame and the Misses Casgrain are guests of Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier for the important parliamentary functions; Miss Evelyn Somerville of "Atherley," Toronto, has come to pay Miss Norah Lewis a visit and at the same time to take in the week's ceremonies.

Mrs. Ward C. Hughson, with her two daughters, the Misses Aurelia and Helena Hughson (the latter one of the season's charming debutantes), gave a large and brilliant at home on Tuesday, in honor of her three guests. The handsome residence in Bronson-avenue was beautiful with lights and flowers, chrysanthemums in various tints being lavishly utilized. The hostess wore a gown of deep sapphire blue velvet trimmed with Irish lace; Miss Hughson was in fawn crepe de chine; Miss Helena wore a very becoming costume of mauve silk crepe; Miss Hays' gown was striking and artistic of red and white striped chiffon; Miss Wainwright wore pale blue and Miss Phelon looked stunning in crushed strawberry, with Persian embroidery trimmings. Mrs. Alex. C. Hill and Mrs. Hamnett P. Hill, two of the season's young brides, poured tea and coffee, while Miss Elsie Cotton and Miss Alice Bell attended to the ices at another table. The Misses Claire and Anna Oliver, Miss Lillias Ahearn, Miss Elsie Burn, Miss Dorothy White, Miss Kittson and Miss Dale-Harris assisted.

Madame Langevin has issued invitations for a large ball on Dec. 9, in honor of the debut of her daughter, Miss Jeanne Langevin, which will take place at the Russell, where Madame and Miss Langevin are staying for the winter.

Mrs. J. Lyons Biggar is spending a fortnight in Toronto with her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Violet Elliott, at the Alexandra apartments.

Miss Mildred Montizambert has gone to spend two weeks with Miss Strachan in Toronto.

Mrs. Duff, Laurier-avenue east, was the hostess of a bright little luncheon on Wednesday in honor of her guest, Miss Blanche Garon of Toronto.

The Misses Oliver gave the third of a series of luncheons on Tuesday, when among their twelve bright young guests were Miss Evelyn Somerville of Toronto and Miss Constance Turnbull of Hamilton.

Miss Marjorie Wilkes of Brantford has arrived to spend a short time with the Misses Haycock of Russell-avenue, and will attend the drawing-room on Friday evening.

The numerous prizes of the tomboia in connection with the "Streets of Paris" bazaar were drawn for on Tuesday evening, and among the most valuable on the list, the trip to England and return, was won by Mrs. James F. Sinclair, who was also fortunate in winning the trip to Chicago and return. The trip of Vancouver went to Mrs. F. Cowie of Wilbrod-street. Mr. E. T. Hastey, son of Alderman Hastey, got the saddle horse presented by Mr. Seagram, and Miss Geraldine Lumley is now the lucky possessor of the Jersey cow presented by Senator Edwards. The trip to Edmonton and also the trip to New York went to residents of other cities. Many less valuable prizes were won by Ottawans, and a large number went to out of town points.

The opening of parliament on Thursday afternoon was, as a society event, as well as an official function, a very great success, and, in spite of the rather disagreeable weather, a large number of ladies were present on the floor of the senate chamber.

Among the handsome dresses worn a few of them were as follows:

Her Excellency Lady Grey wore black spangled Brussels net over chiffon and silk, with her handsome diamond tiara and necklace.

Lady Sybil Grey was also in black, her gown being of satin with tulle sleeves, and she wore pearl ornaments. Lady Evelyn Grey was in white satin and her ornaments were pearls and diamonds.

Lady Laurier's costume was extremely handsome, being of violet chiffon velvet embroidered in shaded violet flowers, the corsage draped with exquisite lace, tiara and necklace of diamonds.

Mrs. Hanbury-Williams wore a lovely gown of black Chantilly lace over a skirt of white silk. Dresden ribbons on the corsage, necklace and tiara of diamonds and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Miss Gladys Hanbury-Williams was in white crepe de chine trimmed with French Valenciennes lace.

Lady Fitzpatrick's gown was of rich black velvet handsomely embroidered, and Miss Fitzpatrick wore a lovely Parisian gown of pale pink chiffon over violet satin with deep flounce of rich lace, the bodice embroidered in gun metal.

Lady Cartwright was handsomely attired in mauve brocaded satin with point lace and diamond ornaments.

Miss Molly Cartwright wore grey silk velvet with old rose point lae.

Mrs. Frank Oliver wore a princesse gown of violet velvet embroidered in gold and trimmed with Irish lace and a collar of diamonds. Miss Claire Oliver was lovely in shell pink duchesse satin, and Miss Anna Oliver, a debutante, also wore pink ninon de soie over silk and pearl ornaments.

Lady Borden was extremely handsome in white chiffon taffeta applique with lace. Miss Borden wore a black spangled net over satin.

Miss Fielding, Nile green satin trimmed with darker shade of green velvet and Irish lace. Miss Edith Fielding was in light mauve over mauve taffeta and lace trimmings.

Madame Dandurand wore a very striking gown of old gold satin trimmed with lace and touches of velvet. Miss Dandurand was in pale yellow chiffon over yellow silk.

Mrs. Clifford Sifton looked regal in a pretty gown of pale lavender satin brocaded in orchids, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. R. L. Borden wore black sequined net over black chiffon and silk and carried a lovely sheath of American Beauty roses.

Madame Brodeur, white Limerick lace robe over white silk hand-embroidered and trimmed with silver sequins. Miss Bertha Brodeur, a debutante, wore a lovely gown of white chiffon over silk embroidered in a beautiful design of flowers in delicate tints.

Mrs. Andrew Allan, who brought her two debutante daughters to be presented, wore a lovely gown of pale blue satin, trimmed with crystals and lace. Miss Hazel Allan was in pink liberty satin, and Miss Doris Allan was very dainty in pink ninon de soie over silk.

Lady Davies looked very well in crimson satin trimmed with sequins and lace and wore diamond ornaments.

Mrs. William Paterson's gown was of lavender satin trimmed with Honiton lace, and she wore diamonds.

Mrs. George E. Foster of Toronto wore a gown of sequined net over silk.

Mrs. George W. Ross of Toronto was beautifully gowned in cream chiffon broadcloth embroidered in gold and silver on the corsage, and wore a necklace of pearls.

Mrs. Peterson of Toronto was gowned in a beautiful lace robe of rose pointe over silk and chiffon.

Mrs. W. E. Sanford of Hamilton was in black silk velvet with Oriental embroidery on the corsage and wore diamonds.

Mrs. Cockshutt of Brantford was handsomely gowned in pale blue chiffon with trimmings of steel and silver tissue, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Clinch, Toronto, was in pale yellow silk draped in lace with knots of black velvet.

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A Nation of Villagers

—By G. Bernard Shaw

By G. Bernard Shaw.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEMONSTRATION IS REALIZATION.

A Rex Disc Talking Machine, with beautiful flower horn, can be seen at 143 Yonge-street, in the Talking Machine Parlors of the R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Limited, and a genuine surprise awaits you both in tone, quality, and the price is only $15.00, complete. 67

Rosedale Presbyterian Church.

The opening services in connection with the new congregation in Rosedale will be held in the Rosedale Public School at 11 a.m. to-day. Rev. Dr. Wallace of Bloor-street Presbyterian Church will preach the inaugural sermon. Church service will be held each Sunday at 11 a.m. and Sabbath school at 3 p.m

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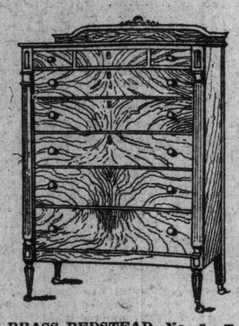
A Great Showing OF Bedroom Furniture.



Our winter showing of Bedroom Furniture is now complete—the best and most comprehensive assortment ever gathered on our floors.

White enamel, bird's-eye maple, fumed oak, golden oak, weathered oak, mahogany and Circassian walnut are represented by tastefully designed suites and individual pieces. Even the lower priced articles are good in design and properly made. We attain this end in many cases only by having them built especially for us.

Here is a list that will illustrate the remarkable values we give:—

BRASS BEDSTEAD, No. 6—Two-inch tubing, a new and tasteful pattern, full double size $30.00

BRASS BEDSTEAD, No. 60—Two-inch posts, similar in design to No. 6, width 4 feet. Price $28.00

BRASS BEDSTEADS, No. 30—Square tubing, satin finish, very stylish, English make, 3 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes. Prices $42.50 and. $43.50

MAHOGANY BEDSTEAD, No. 4—A handsome Colonial design, full double width .. $37.50

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MAHOGANY BEDSTEAD, No. 25—A quaint English design, full double width $40.00

WARDROBE, No. 6—In surface oak, with British plate mirror 15 in. x 26 in. in door, width 40 inches. Price $18.00

BEDSTEAD — White enamel, square tubing, size 3 ft. or 3 ft. 6 in.; a simple and greatly admired design. Price $22.00

DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, No. 5—In white enamel, bureau has British plate bevelled mirror 20 x 24. Price $17.50

PRINCESS DRESSER, No. 1—In mahogany veneer, with two swell front drawers and long oval British plate bevelled mirror. Price $21.50

CHEFFONIER, No. 10—Circassian walnut, a simple modern English design, with swell front; the wood is richly marked. Price ... $45.00

DRESSING TABLE to match; a dainty piece of furniture. Price $27.00

CHEFFONIER, No. 16—In fine mahogany; an exquisite bit of workmanship and quite unusual in design; top 24 in. wide, fitted with cupboard, four drawers and drop front shelf. Price $28.00

CHEFFONIER, No. 10—Select mahogany, with inlaid lines; a good Sheraton design, top measures 38 in. x 22 in., has large British plate bevelled mirror. Price.. $40.00

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The collection of Pottery and Bric-a-Brac on our first floor is well worth inspection. It embraces a host of quaint and beautiful things suited for Christmas giving.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Don't forget that we carry a very complete stock in this line. Filing Cabinets, Card Cabinets, Ledger and Record Cards, etc., as well as desks, chairs and tables.

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50,000 Boxes Free

Try Like I Did Under Like Conditions. John A. Smith.

For rheumatism, that horrible plague, I found a simple remedy and in order that every suffering reader may learn about it I will gladly mail him a package free. This marvelous remedy I found by a lucky chance while an invalid from rheumatism, and has since cured hundreds of others, among them cases of over 20 and 40 years' standing. In Fountain City, Wis., it cured an old gentleman who had suffered 33 years, and after seven doctors had tried in vain. In Marion, Ohio., it cured a lady who had been bedfast for thirteen weeks. In Palmer, Nebr., it cured a lady 64 years old. In Bennington, Vt., it cured an old gentleman who had been lame for 20 years. In Stayner, Ont., it enabled a lady to abandon her crutches. In Englewood, Ohio, it cured a gentleman of 67, who had suffered 18 years.

No matter whether your rheumatism is chronic, muscular or sciatic, nor mind if other remedies have disappointed you, write me without fail, and by return mail you will receive the trial package absolutely free and also free a book on rheumatism which is illustrated with many stippled drawings from actual life, and which will tell you all about your case.

Never before has a remedy for rheumatism been so highly endorsed as this. Among the eminent people who have endorsed it are Eugen H. Plumacher, United States Consul, Maracaibo, Publisher of "Health," London, England. Doctor Quintero, of the University of Venezuela, Stevenson MacAdams, J. F. C., F. C. S., of Analytical Laboratory, Surgeons Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland, and many others. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 25 Laing Building, Windsor, Ont.

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OF TORONTO

Sole Canadian Agent.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE Freehold Premises, Being Numbers 116 Mutual Street and 111 Amelia Street, Toronto.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation have received instructions from the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums and Public Charities, to offer for sale by public auction at the auction rooms of C. J. Townsend & Company, 68 King-street East, on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1907, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following premises commonly known as street number 111 Amelia-street, which said premises are more particularly described as follows, that is to say:

PARCEL 1—Lot number seven (7) on the south side of Amelia-street, in the said City of Toronto, as laid down on a plan registered in the Registry Office for the Eastern Division of the City of Toronto, as No. "586."

On the above lands there is erected a semi-detached brick-fronted dwelling with roughcast sides, containing six rooms, bath, etc. The property has a frontage of about twenty (20) feet by a depth of one hundred and ninety feet (190), and is situate a short distance east of Sackville-street and convenient to the street railway.

PARCEL 2—Premises commonly known as street No. 116 Mutual-street, which said premises are more particularly described as follows: The north half of lot number 29 on the west side of Mutual-street, in the said City of Toronto, as shown and laid down on a plan registered in the Registry Office for the Eastern Division of the City of Toronto, as number "22 A." This property has a frontage of about twenty-three (23) feet by a depth of ninety-nine (99) feet, and there is erected thereon a semi-detached roughcast dwelling, two storeys high, containing seven rooms and bath, etc. The last mentioned property is well situated a short distance north of Wilton-avenue. Both properties above described are now rented at a good rental, and offer a profitable investment to any person desiring to invest in real estate.

TERMS OF SALE.

10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale as a deposit, and 40 per cent. of the balance of the purchase money 20 days thereafter, and the balance can remain on mortgage at 5½ per cent. Both properties will be sold subject to the existing tenancies. Further terms and conditions will be made known at the time of the sale.

For further particulars apply to THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION, 59 Yonge-street, or to MESSRS BEATY, SNOW & NASMITH, Solicitors for the Vendors, Bank of British North America Chambers, No. 4 Wellington-street East, Toronto.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1907. 60764

VOTE FOR THE STENOGRAPHER YOU LIKE BEST.

She May Win a Valuable Prize.

The best stimulant to make voting fast and furious is to see the handsome and valuable presents that are being offered as prizes. There are 20 for the lady stenographers of Toronto who secure the most votes. The prizes are valued as high as $25, and the smallest ones are not less than $2 each. They may be seen in the window of the Karn Drug Store. When you buy fancy or toilet articles, buy them at Karn's, where you get good goods at bargain prices and a vote, too. The voting place is at the "green front" drug store of the F. E. Karn Co., Limited, corner of Queen and Victoria-street

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

$15.00 TO CHICAGO AND RETURN from TORONTO

Account of INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

Good going until Dec. 3rd. Valid for return on or before Dec. 9, 1907.

Three Fast Trains Daily

8.00 a.m. 4.40 p.m. 11.00 p.m.

Smooth Roadbed. Comfortable coaches

Only Double Track Line

Pullman Sleeping Cars on all Trains

THROUGH OTTAWA SLEEPER On 10.15 p.m. Train

Secure tickets and make reservations at City Office, northwest corner King and Yonge Streets.

SAVE $5.45

by purchasing your ticket to Chicago before next Wednesday. Until then it will cost you only $15.00 (at C. P. R. Toronto Ticket Offices), and after $20.45. Tickets are good to return up to and including Dec. 9. We offer our patrons the finest train service —leaving Toronto 8 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.—carrying through Palace Sleepers.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION

The sailing of SS. Manitoba from Owen Sound Saturday, Nov. 30, will be the last of the C. P. R.'s Upper Lakes Fleet this season.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

City Ticket Office, cor. King and Yonge Sts. Phone Main 6580.

C.P.R. ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL EMPRESSES

TO LIVERPOOL

TO LIVERPOOL.	FROM
Dec. 7—Lake Manitoba	Nov. 23
Dec. 13—Empress of Britain	Nov. 23
Dec. 27—Empress of Ireland	Dec. 18
Jan. 4—Lake Champlain	Dec. 18
Jan. 10—Empress of Britain	Dec. 27
Jan. 24—Corsican (by arrangement)	Jan. 10

EXTRA STEAMER TO LONDON.

Dec. 11—Mount Temple, from West St. John direct to London, carrying third-class only; rate, $26.50.

Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, one class boats (second), $40 and $42.50.

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

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King Palmetto Compound is a distinct product of the twentieth century conditions. It is not a secret or patent nostrum. On the contrary the formula is plainly printed on the wrapper. It is the result of the modern investigations into the cause and cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys.

Science has demonstrated that ninety per cent. of the diseases to which the body is subject have their origin in the retaining of waste and poisonous matter in the system, and that if the bowels and kidneys are properly performing their functions, all the other organs and the nerves will continue in a condition of abounding health. King Palmetto Compound is a kidney and liver tonic and blood purifier of wonderful virtue, and the diseases which arise from impure and sluggish liver and kidneys are quickly cured by its use, as cystitis, catarrh of the bladder, nervous prostration, general debility and rheumatism.

One dose a day. Pleasant and convenient to take. It contains no dangerous poisons and no narcotics, but just pure vegetable remedies of universally acknowledged efficacy.

Price $1.00 a bottle.

Give it a trial. Write for a free trial sample to the King Palmetto Company, Bridgeburg, Ont.

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

Funeral of Late Mr. Ryan.

The funeral of the late William Edward Ryan, son of John J. Ryan of 196 Wilton-avenue, took place on Saturday, Nov. 23, from the residence to St. Michael's Cemetery. Deceased, who was associated with his father in the wholesale produce business, was widely known and held in high esteem. As a testimony of this the floral offerings numbered over 60. Father Hand conducted the funeral rites, High Mass being celebrated at St. Paul's Church at 9 a.m. The pall bearers were Messrs. Arthur Weir, A. McCabe, J. McCaffrey, L. Burkart, A. McNeild, E. Dennis and P. Kennedy. The funeral cortege consisted of upwards of 60 vehicles. It will be remembered that Mr. Ryan was the victim of an automobile accident.

There will be a service of praise at Bloor-street Presbyterian Church on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. J. Pull, the organist and choirmaster has been hard at work with his choir for some time, and those who hear the last service given in April will undoubtedly make a point of being there next Thursday, as the items to be sung are of excellent standard.

PERFECTION IN PERSIAN LAMB GARMENTS

Is manifest in our display of this popular fur for this season. A member of the firm of one of the largest dealers in skins in the world, who was in our store this week, has pronounced it the finest showing of Persian Lamb Garments ever presented in Canada. Whether your preference is for a smart little tie, a fur coat, or any other model of recognized correctness in Persian Lamb, this is the place to make your selection. As a special inducement for you to visit our store and see the display we offer, these two specials in Persian Lamb Coats for Monday only:

At $110 Handsome models, in plain Persian Lamb, in all the smart new styles, made with best trimmings.

At $135 Beautiful coats, in a wide range of styles, trimmed tastefully in mink, best linings and trimmings throughout.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY OF PERSIAN LAMB GARMENTS MONDAY

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"FURLAND"

244-246 YONGE ST., COR. LOUISA

Team Record Was Broken By Bowlers Last Week

Iroquois Beat Out Royal Canadian B by 25 Pins—Frank Johnston Had High Score—Standing and Games This Week.

The feature of last week's bowling was the high team scores made by the Royal Canadian B. of the City League and Iroquois of the Toronto League.

Royal B had previously held the record with 2731, with Iroquois a good second. However, on Thursday night Royals B increased their total to 2,765 and the Iroquois, not to be outdone, came back Friday night with a total of 2790, which is the team record to date.

Billy Hall of the Iroquois had high score for the week with 616, closely followed by Frank Johnston of the Royals B with 612. Johnston is also a member of the Iroquois team.

Royals B have a clean record of 21 straight wins in the City League, with Centrals second with 16 wins and 2 losses. These two teams meet Tuesday night for the first time this season.

In the Toronto League Royal Canadians have the advantage, with Americans and Dominions tied for second, only two games behind.

The World is still leading in the morning section of the Printers, and Newton-Treloar in the evening. Floral and Rosedale are tied in Class A of the Oddfellows. These two teams roll Saturday night. Rosedale are still leading in Class B of the Oddfellows.

In the Central League, Strollers lead the list with Brunswicks and Bronchos tie for second.

The following is the standing of the different leagues, with the games scheduled this week:

	Won.	Lost.
Royal Canadians	16	2
Americans	14	4
Dominions	14	4
Iroquois	13	5
Maple Leafs	9	9
Queen Citys	8	10
A. Company, Q.O.R.	7	11
Torontos	7	11
Lennox	1	17
Merchants'	1	17

—Morning Printers—

	Won.	Lost.
World	11	4
Globe	7	8
Mail	6	9
Specials	6	9

—Evening Printers—

	Won.	Lost.
Newton-Treloar	13	2
Book Room A	11	4
Mail Job	10	5
Warwick Bros. & Rutter.	10	5
Star	7	5
Saturday Night	6	6
Carswells	6	9
Book Room B	5	10
Grocer	3	12
Wrong Fonts	3	12

—Class A—Oddfellows—

	Won.	Lost.
Floral	13	2
Rosedale	13	2
Laurel	11	4
Prospect	10	5
Integrity	11	7
Prince of Wales	7	8
Riverdale	6	9
Albert	4	11
Queen City	3	12
Canada	0	18

—Class B—Oddfellows—

	Won.	Lost.
Rosedale	13	2
Floral	11	4
Toronto	11	4
Laurel	10	5
Central	6	9
Broadviews	2	10
York	1	11
Riverdales	0	9

Broadview and Riverdale game of Nov. 29, postponed.

—Central—

	Won.	Lost.
Strollers	14	1
Brunswicks	12	3
Bronchos	12	3
Klein's Colts	8	4
Aberdeens	7	5
Pastimes	8	7
Benedicts	7	8
H. and A. Saunders	5	7
Royal Canadian A	6	9
Wellesleys	4	12
Beefeaters	2	10
Royal Alexandras	2	10

—City Templ—

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Royal B.	21	0	1.000
Centrals	16	2	.888
Big Five	12	6	.666
Royals D	12	9	.571
Sunshines	10	8	.555
Victorias	13	11	.541
Blue Labels	11	10	.523
Royals C	8	13	.381
High Rollers	7	17	.291
Orr Brothers	5	16	.236
J. C. O.	4	14	.222
Marathons	4	17	.190

MONTREAL'S RECORD

Continued From Page 1.

terboro let the ball loose and McAllen secured it. A forward pass gave Peterboro possession and Colledge kicked to Montreal's 25 yard line. Russell returned. Play followed about midfield. In a mix-up Colledge, the Peterboro's centre half, was hurt and was compelled to go off. This was a big loss, because the lanky half-back had been playing a great game for the Ontario champions. Fumbles brought play to Peterboro's quarter field. Caniff, who had replaced Colledge, saved once. Montreal got the ball a yard from the line. Craig tried to drop a goal, but was blocked. Savage saved the ball. Stinson kicked over the line. The ball was loose when Savage pounced on it for a try, which Molson failed to convert. Montreal 46, Peterboro 9.

Stinson returned the kick-off and Crough got the ball. Craig marked, all were on side and Molson followed up. He failed to get the ball and Gilmour kicked it. The leather sailed along and over the line, madly followed by the backs. The first flight over ran the ball and Gilmour, who had followed up promptly, fell on it for a try. Molson failed to convert. Montreal 51, Peterboro 9.

The return of the kick-off was followed by Craig punting to touch at centre. Molson stole the ball on the first down. Stinson kicked 50 yards over the line and Mulhern dropped on the ball for a rouge. Montreal 52, Peterboro 9.

Montreal 59, Peterboro 9.

Hammy Gordon tried to drop a goal from centre field and was just short, the ball falling on the line, where Crough got it. Montreal got the ball on the kick; Craig ran and crossed the line, but went into touch-in-goal. Montreal 53, Peterboro 9.

The kick-off was returned promptly and play opened 30 yards from Peterboro's goal. Craig and Stephens advanced the ball 20 yards, the latter going into touch. Russell's bad pass gave the ball to Peterboro. Caniff tried to get away, but was forced back. Caniff kicked out, Kelly caught and ran back the punt for 15 yards for a try. This was converted. Montreal 59, Peterboro 9.

Craig returned the kick-off to touch at centre.

Reynolds was sent off for a minute for a trip. This was the first penalty of the match. Quarter-time was called just as Montreal's outside wing got to the side line. The kick-off was run back to touch by Craig. The Montreal captain passed poorly to Russell, and there was a loss. Savage ran 30 yards thru a broken field, dodging and twisting in spectacular style. Russell advanced the ball an additional ten yards on a buck. This was followed by a gain on a similar play. On the third down, Billy Murphy went over for a try, which was converted. Montreal 65, Peterboro 9.

Hamilton and Craig ran back the kick-off to almost centre. Then Craig got an additional ten yards and crossed on to Peterboro's side of midfield. On a criss-cross play, in which Stinson was downed, Montreal lost 20 yards. Hamilton followed up Craig's kick and gained the lost ground. Savage was pulled back on the back's line, and followed up Stinson's short kick and got the ball, at Peterboro's 25-yard line. Caniff marked ten yards out. Savage returned and Mulhern was nailed at the line for a rouge. Montreal 66, Peterboro 9.

Hamilton returned the kick out. There was a fine combination play between Gordon to Hamilton, back to Gordon, then to Billy Murphy, who went across for a try. This was not converted. Montreal 71, Peterboro 9. The return of the kick-off was run back, and Montreal had the ball on Peterboro's 40-yard line. A fumble lost ground, and Crough had the ball at mid-field. Time was called 2 minutes later with the ball in possession of Montreal.

Final score: Montreal 71, Peterboro 9.

The teams lined up as follows:

Peterboro (9)—Full, Mulhern; right half, Quinland; centre half, Colledge; left half, Crough; quarter, Lundy; scrimmage, Dennard, Clarke and O'Brien; inside wings, Dickson and Dillon; middle wings, Fitzgerald and Hurtubise; outside wings, O'Connor and Crowley.

Montreal (71)—Full, Stinson; right half, Hamilton;; centre half, Craig; left half, Russell; quarter, Gordon; scrimmage, Lessor, McAllen and Gilmour; inside wings, Kelly and Molson; middle wings, Murphy and Stephens; outside wings, Savage and Reynolds.

Referee—M. Britton. Umpire—M. B. Burland.

Hockey Notes.

A meeting of the hockey section of the Toronto Rowing Club is called for Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 8.30 p.m. All members who can are requested to be present.

The adjourned hockey meeting of the British A.C. will take place in the club rooms on Monday evening at 8 o'clock when all members are requested to be present; also any new men will be made welcome.

Ten Pin League Meting.

There will be a meeting of the City Tenpin League next Friday night.

BIRTHS.

FARMERY—On Nov. 29, 1907, at Rhyl Villa, 47 Leuty-avenue, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Farmery, a son.

DEATHS.

BAND—Entered into rest at his late residence, 95 Woodlawn-avenue, on the morning of Nov. 30, 1907, Wm. Penruddocke, third son of the late Rev. Chas. Edward Band of Combe, Raleigh, Devonshire, England, in his 73rd year. Funeral private.

English papers please copy.

EAMES—In Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24th, 1907, Henrietta, second daughter of Major and Mrs. M. J. Leaden. Funeral private.

HILL—In Toronto, on Saturday, Nov. 30, Fanny Q. Hill, beloved wife of R. Hill, and daughter of C. F. Turner. Funeral (private) on Monday, at 3 p.m., from 827 Bathurst-street.

McKINNON—On Nov. 29, at 189 Baldwin-street, Mary Allen, beloved wife of Archie McKinnon, city agent for the Great West Life. Funeral will leave the late residence on Monday, at 2 p.m., for Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

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S.W.

Double Drowning.

COLEBROOK, N.H., Nov. 30.—Chas. P. Heath, son of a physician at Wakefield, Mass., and Miss Lydia E. Hatch, the daughter of a Wilton, N.H., physician, were drowned in Big Diamond Pond, ten miles from here, yesterday, according to a report brought here today from Houston's camp, on the shores of the pond. Heath, who was 24 years old, and Miss Hatch, aged 25, started on a hunting trip yesterday. They were tracked across the ice on Big Diamond Pond, and at a place where the ice was very thin their hats were found. It is thought they broke thru the ice and were drowned.

W. Smith, merchant tailor, will offer himself as candidate for the board of education.

Personal.

D. H. Lewis, secretary of the Automobile Club of Buffalo, who is to be superintendent of the Automobile and Sportsman's Show, to be held in Toronto on March 21 next, arrived in the city yesterday.

Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P., of Dawson City, is in the city.

Col. Ptolmey and Mr. Bridgman of Saltfleet Township asked Provincial Secretary Hanna Saturday to postpone the vote on a local option bylaw there, in order to learn the status of Burlington Beach.

Frank G. Jackson, despatcher in the Grand Trunk terminal office at the Union Station, has been advanced to the position of despatcher at Lindsay. He is succeeded here by A. E. Prowse.

DORENWEND'S HAIR GOODS ARE SUPREME

Our Transformations Pompadour Bangs Switches, Braids Curls, Waves, etc.

Are all manufactured of first-quality German cut hair, cut by our own cutters in Europe, designed by our own artist here, so we sell first quality, and copy no one. We stand alone as the **foremost house in America. Ladies, also bear in mind** our marcelling and hair dressing, shampooing, and **Manicuring Departments** cannot be excelled. If in hurry, please phone for appointment.

GENTLEMEN, IF YOU ARE BALD

Don't fail to inspect and try on one of Dorenwend's Patent Toupees, the only **perfect toupee made** in the **world.** Light, strong, ventilated, perfect, and natural. Adheres securely to head, and cannot come off unless desired by the wearer. Catarrh, neuralgia, and other head troubles benefited, and cured, even. Medical men in all parts of America are adopting their use. **The cold weather is on now.** Don't wait longer. **Inspection and consultation free.**

Dr. L. Blanchard the renowned Chiropodist, so well-known in Canada, has charge of our Chiropody Parlors. Corns, Bunions, and all Troubles of the Feet positively cured.

Electric Face and Body Massage, for Gout, Rheumatism, Varicose Veins, etc., administered in the most scientific manner.

Superfluous Hair Removed. Consultation Free.

Phone appointments, M. 1551. Address

The Dorenwend Co. of Toronto, Ltd.

103 and 105 Yonge Street.

LOOKS STYLISH ANYWAY.

Ex-Stable Boy Who is On Trial For Bigamy.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—Nopoleon Lang, who was arrested at Sault Ste. Mary on a bigamy charge, was brought up in police court this morning and remanded. He was not asked to plead.

An ex-stable boy, in spite of his long journey and his trying situation, he looks every inch an aristocrat. His features are regular, with rather high cheekbones, a slightly protruding chin and light brown eyes. His hair was the most conspicuous and distinguishing feature. It was wavy and brushed well back from a rather low forehead, neatly parted in the centre.

CAUGHT STRAY MESSAGE.

VICTORIA, B.C., Nov. 30.—While exchanging with the Vancouver office today, the local station of the Dominion wireless system received a message sent by the United States naval yard at Mare Island, Cal., to one of the American warships off the coast.

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

Tammanys Meet Monday.

Tammany Tiger F. B. C., will hold a wind-up meeting in West End Y. M. C. A., Monday, Dec. 2. All members and officers are requested to be on hand.

Try Watson's Cough Drops. ed7

Fifteen Hundred on Board.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—The Empress of Ireland sailed from St. John this morning at 6.30, with about 1500 passengers on board.

Try Watson's Cough Drops. ed7

MRS. JONES' TROUBLES.

Mrs. Nellie Jones stamped her little foot.

"There's the top of my dining table ruined again! And I swear the plates were scarcely warm. See those marks? We've been using the kitchen table to eat off for two solid weeks while the dining table has been away getting repolished. It only came back yesterday and here it is as bad as ever. Botheration!"

Tears were very near the pretty blue eyes. Mary Ann looked sympathetic.

"I am sorry, Mum. Them polished tops is pretty delicate like, and the heat goes through the cloth like everything. There ain't nothing will stop polished tables getting marked except Asbestos pads."

"Asbestos pads!" cried Mrs. Jones, "whatever are they?"

"Why, Mum, they're table covers made of asbestos. Mrs. Smith has one on her table and there ain't never a mark on it. It's that polished, too, you can see your face in it.

"Are you sure it's asbestos, Mary? Why, it seems to me that's a rough sort of material."

"Maybe it is, Mum; but these pads is covered with Canton flannel, very white and soft and bound round the edge that neat you can't imagine."

"Where did Mrs. Smith get her table cover?"

"I ain't sure, Mum, but I think it was at Kay's, the big King-street Carpet and Furniture Store, where Mrs. Smith gets all her things."

"At Kay's! Why of course it was. They told me about them when we were buying the furniture, but I forgot. Just ring them up, Mary, and I will order one right now and get them to polish the table again. Perhaps they won't take so long about it as 'What's-his-name' did."

Mrs. Jones got her table pad next day. It cost her $7.00. Needless to say, she had no further trouble with marks from hot dishes.

CRYSTAL PALACE

HIGH-CLASS MOVING PICTURE THEATRE YONGE STREET, OPP. TEMPERANCE

Where the Particular People Go

EXTRA! For Week of DEC. 2nd

Everybody Goes to the Crystal Palace

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

THE JALVANS ORIENTAL ENTERTAINERS

Come in and have a Good Laugh

Also Entire Change of Pictures Every Day.

Our Pictures are the very best and newest

CRYSTAL PALACE

YONGE STREET, OPP. TEMPERANCE

Adams 26th Anniversary Sale Presents Extraordinary Savings to Buyers of Christmas Gifts

Credit for Christmas

We will be pleased to make extra special terms to assist our patrons in carrying out their plans for gift making during the holiday period, thereby removing the usual burden of a big outlay of money during this season.

Buy anything you like and **"Have it Charged"**

5% Discount

Contestants in the big "Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet Clock Guessing Competition" are reminded that they are entitled to a discount of 5 per cent. on any purchases made in our store before Dec. 31st, 1907, on presentation of numbered stub. Not more than one stub from any one person will be received.

Adams

Choose Now

You are at liberty to pick anything from our matchless collection of Holiday Furniture now while stocks are at their best, and by payment of a small deposit your selection will be secured for delivery any time up to Dec. 24th. Present prices invite early shopping.

Out-of-Town Folks

who wish to buy home needs to the same advantage as those who live near the store can purchase from this advertisement with every assurance of getting just as much consideration as though coming in person to buy.

A Catalogue

will be sent free upon request (outside of Toronto only).

Get Ready for Xmas

It is wise to do your Christmas buying early. We advise it strongly and have helped it along this year by being ready earlier ourselves and announcing our big displays of Holiday Furniture well ahead of time. Gift hunters will find this store a mine of gift things, brimful of objects of real merit that carry with them genuine pleasure and comfort, and elicit lasting gratitude from the recipients. Just now we are quoting wonderfully low prices because of our Anniversary Sale, an incentive to have you come in and tend to the gift subject **without delay.**

Bedroom Furniture

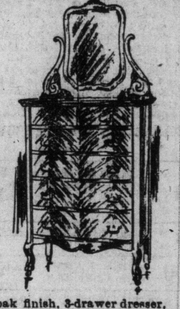
Anniversary Sale Prices to Tempt You

Brass Beds, 4-6 size, heavy 2-inch posts, 24-inch flat vases, drop extension foot, heavy husks and fillers; regularly $32.00, Monday **21.90**

Iron Beds, your choice of three designs, 4-6 size, white or green enamel, extension foot, fancy ornamental centres, heavy chills; regularly up to $18.00. Clearing price Monday **10.95**

Dressers and Stands in surface golden oak, 38-inch dresser, shaped top, 3 drawers, 20 x 24 British bevel mirror in neatly shaped frame, extra large combination double-door stand; regularly $17.50. Monday special **12.50**

Dressers and Stands in selected polished golden quarter-cut oak, full serpentine front, 4-drawer dresser, shaped British bevel mirror, large combination stand, solid brass trimmings, regularly $37.50 value, 6 only to clear, A snap. Monday **25.75**



Bedroom Suites in hardwood, golden oak finish, 3-drawer dresser, shaped top, British bevel mirror, in neatly shaped frame, combination stand, full double size bed; regularly $19.50. Monday **14.90**

Chiffoniers, your choice of three designs, polished quartered oak or mahogany serpentine fronts, solid brass trimmings, shaped British bevel mirror; regularly up to $28.75. Monday's special price **18.95**

Sectional Bookcases

Macey — Made in Grand Rapids — G R M — Trade Mark Registered

If you have in mind the purchase of a Sectional Bookcase for yourself, or a gift for a friend, come in and let us show you what a good line the "Macey" is.

Remember that whatever make you start with, you are going to continue when additions are wanted. Start with the best—we have it.

Leather Luxuries

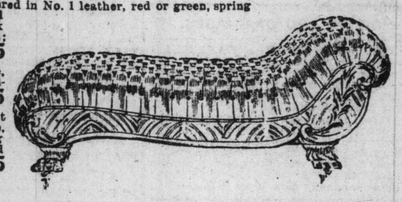
At Lowered Prices

Easy Chairs upholstered in imitation Spanish leather, all hair stuffed, mahogany frame; regularly $35.00. Monday **24.75**

Club Chairs upholstered in No. 1 leather; regular price $40.00. Monday special **29.75**

Wire Back Easy Chairs very best upholstering in No. 1 leather, all hair stuffed; regularly $65.00. Monday Special **44.75**

Rockers upholstered in No. 1 leather, red or green, spring seat and pad back, choice of oak or mahogany finish; regular price $17.50 for **11.75**



Leather Couches show-wood frame, spring edge, upholstered in leather; regularly $35, for **24.75**

Leather Couches massive quarter-cut golden oak frame, full 30 inches wide, 6.4 long, spring edge, seats, foot and head, upholstered in best No. 1 leather, dark green, regularly $65. Monday special .. **44.75**

"Mission" Novelties

Hundreds of nice things for gifts —all moderately priced.

CURTAINS

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 200 pairs, white, beautiful floral effects, good quality net, 3½ yards long and 54 inches wide; regularly worth $2.00 per pair. Monday special **1.45**

Art Tapestry Curtains (100 pair only) Samples—in reds, greens, gold and assorted colors, 3 yards long and 54 inches wide; regular prices up to $10.00. Monday, per pair, HALF PRICE.

Bed Dressing

Comforters (50 only), assorted colorings) good heavy covering, filled with absolutely pure white cotton, strongly carded, 72 x 72; regularly $2.35, for **1.65**

Flannelette Blankets in grey, best quality, large double bed size, pink and blue borders, heavily napped; regular price $1.40 per pair. Monday at ..... **.95**

We do not know of a better mattress than the

"Featherfelt"

We urge anyone who contemplates buying a mattress to come in and see this make. We guarantee it fully.

Toilet Sets

Toilet Sets, 6 pieces, in pink, green, and blue, rolled edge basins; regularly $2.50, for **1.99**

Reading Lamps

Assorted Gas Reading Lamps, with brass stands, complete with green shades and six-foot tubing; regularly worth up to $5.00. Your choice Monday **3.50**

STOVES

"Oak Treasure" Heaters, with plated top and nickel foot rail, steel body; regularly $14.50, for **11.45**

Six-hole Ranges with duplex grate, deep fire box, 16-inch oven, regularly $26.50, for **21.75**

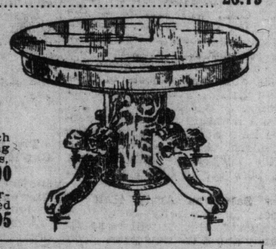
Dining-Room Needs

Reductions That Urge Prompt Buying

Sideboards in rich golden surface oak, quarter-cut finish, 2 swell front cutlery drawers —one lined, large double cupboard and long linen drawer, oval British bevel mirror in fancy molded frame, massive turned standards, 3 display shelves; regular price $28.50. Monday special **19.75**

Sideboards in selected polished quartered oak, 2 swell front cutlery drawers—one lined—large double cupboard and long linen drawer, British bevel mirror, neatly shaped and carved standards, 3 display shelves, solid brass trimmings; regularly $41.00. Monday **28.75**

Extension Tables in surface oak, quarter-cut finish, 5 colonial legs, shaped rim, extends to 6-7 feet; regularly $11.25; Monday special .. **7.90**



Extension Tables in selected polished golden oak, 45 inch top, 5 heavily turned and fluted solid oak legs, full 8-foot extension; regularly $21.00, for **14.95**

Buffets in selected polished golden quarter-cut oak, 48-inch case, containing three cutlery drawers (one lined), long linen drawer and double cupboard, with fancy coppered glass doors, oval British bevel mirror, solid brass trimmings, two display shelves; regularly $36.50. Special Monday **27.00**

Diners five, and arm, in selected polished golden quarter-cut oak, box seat, neatly shaped banister back, upholstered in genuine leather; regularly $29.00 per set. Monday special **20.95**

Dinnerware Underpriced

Dinner Sets, 97 pieces, in maroon, Cobalt blue and pink, china cups and saucers; regularly $20.00 per set. Clearing price Monday **15.45**

Dinner Sets, 97 pieces, bread and butter plates, in light blue; regularly $8.00 per set. Special Monday at **6.45**

Beautiful Display of "open stock" Dining Sets.

Monday's Sale of Carpets and Rugs

English Brussels Carpet, 800 yards, with borders to match, also hall and stair carpets; regular $1.50 per yard, 7 patterns to clear Monday at **1.15**

Smyrna Rugs, 23, fine quality, heavy reversible carpets in floral and medallion patterns, size 9 x 10-6; regular $30.00, for **21.50**
Size 9 x 12, regular $35, for $33.50.

Tapestry Carpet, 800 yards, medium quality, seven good patterns just received, good assortment of colors and designs, worth regularly 80c per yard. Special Monday at .57

Wilton Art Squares (18 only), fine quality, interwoven borders, good assortment of patterns, in sizes 11-3 x 12, 11-3 x 13-6 and 11-3 x 15; regular price $60.00. Special Monday at **42.50**

Cocoa Door Mats, 100 heavy brush, for vestibules, etc., size 18 x 30; regular $1.40. Special Monday at ..... .99

Vestibule Mats, Moulded Rubber, 25 heavy quality size 18 x 30, square or oval; regular $1.75, for **1.28**

English Oilcloth, 800 yards heavy quality, well painted and seasoned, choice range of floral and tile patterns, 8-4 width; regular price 40c per square yard. Special Monday at ..... .33

Fine Japanese Matting (25 rolls), all fancy designs and inlaids, cotton warps, in blues, greens and reds; regular price 30c per yard. Special price Monday ..... .23

The Adams Furniture Co., Limited, City Hall Square.

JAPANESE TRADE NEWS OF INTEREST TO CANADA

Pacific Coast Firm Makes Futile Application for Supply of Oak.

A. Maclean, Canada's commercial agent in Japan, reporting to the department of trade and commerce at Ottawa, says:

"An enquiry for oak, suitable for barrel staves, received at this office from the Pacific coast of Canada, has brought out some information; but only one firm, in the business of manufacturing or dealing in Japanese forest products, responded with a readiness to undertake. This firm, in Northern Japan, is a substantial one, having recently declared a large dividend and made provision for extensions. They, however, offer only squared timber, not having the facilities for sawing export orders, which usually are received upon short time and in some approach to cargo quantity. The dimensions of timber offered are 1 foot by 1 foot and over, and 6 feet by 12 feet in length, at $175 per 1000 cubic feet, English measure, f.o.b.

"A company in Shanghai, dealing largely in Japan timber, who operate a barrel factory, say that they have had great difficulty in finding the right wood for coopering work. Their experience, they report, is that 'very little of the oak grown in Japan is suitable for barrel staves, although for other classes of work it is fully equal and in some cases superior to American and European oak. We are, therefore, of the opinion that good barrel staves cannot be supplied in oak in large quantities for export by Japan. For our barrel works we have found that good white ash has given the most satisfaction. Our barrels are made for the export of wood oil.'

"Observation at the furniture shops and cabinet factories in Japan would quite prepare one to learn, as from the Shanghai company's advices, that for other uses than barrel staves the Japanese oak should be a favorite article and well worth looking after. It is of close, fine texture, light color, the 'oak-heart' and 'quartered-oak' grain showing clearly and beautifully. It should yield exquisite finish in cabinet work, and in house finishings, such as paneled doors and wainscotting, to the pleasure of those who appreciate the beauty of the 'grain' of the oak.

"On the subject of the export of timber and lumber from Japan, it is stated by The Kobe Chronicle that there has lately been a marked increase. The value of railway sleepers, wood for tea chests, timber and planks exported this year up to the end of August amounted to about 8,680,000 yen. Under present conditions, it is expected that orders for wood will greatly increase, and the total value for the whole of this year is expected to reach 15,000,000 yen. The principal cause of this increase of export of timber is the demand for the South Manchuria, Seoul-Fusan and Seoul-Wiju Railways, and the building of houses in Manchuria and Korea. There is also a noticeable increase in the demand for railway timber from the neighborhood of Tientsin, while the American demand for Japanese woods produced in the Hokkaido, for desks, organ stands, doors and barrels, is also greatly increasing, owing to the beautiful grain of these woods.

What Australia is Doing.

"Current reports are to the effect that a contract has been signed between the Teikoku Reize Kabushiki Kaisha (Imperial Cold Storage Company, Limited), of Tokio, and a Melbourne firm for the import from Australia of frozen meat, and dairy produce, to the value of over a million yen. Delivery commences in March next on a contract that covers a period of three years. A special feature of the contract is that, wherever practicable, preference is to be given to Victorian products.

"Machinery for cold storage plant has been ordered for Tokio, Yokohama, Nagoya and Osaka. Refrigerator cars, now being built at Tokio, will convey the meat and dairy produce to various places, where depots will be established.

"Canada does not offer beef and mutton from the nearer great northwest of that country, nor is there cold storage transportation to induce it.

The Japanese Sphere.

"There are frequently occurring incidents that go to show that whatever the average Japanese emigrant and emigration company may be inclined to do, the Japanese authorities and capitalists prefer to look to Japan's sphere of influence on the mainland of Asia for the opportunities of investing capital and effecting profitable development. The Japan Times says: The Toyo Takushoku Kaisha (Oriental Colonization Company), to be established with a capital of 150,000,000 yen, is to be organized on the plan of the Industrial Bank of Japan and South Manchurian Railway. The organizing committee will be appointed from members of the imperial diet, and leading business men, as well as officials connected with colonial business. The president and vice-president are to be appointed by the government, while the directors will be elected by the shareholders and appointed with the approval of the government authorities.

"Of the total capital 50,000,000 yen (1 yen —50 cents) will be undertaken by the government; 50,000,000 yen by the promoters and Korean partners, while the remainder will be invited from the public.'

Direct Export of Tea.

"The tea merchants in Shidzuoka have formed a corporation under the firm name of the Dai Nippon Seicha Yushitsu Kaisha (Japan Tea Exporting Company), with a capital of 1,000,000 yen, for the purpose of undertaking the direct export of tea to foreign markets from the port of Shidzuoka. Shidzuoka, a tea producing centre, with its port Shimizu, is now fairly claiming a share of the tea export business that formerly was divided between Yokohama and Kobe. The tea trade at present is in a condition not satisfactory to those engaged in it, and under which it seems to be losing ground by competition in the world's markets. A current idea is that it is suffering from undue exploitation by contending interests. The sooner the tea trade resolutely determines to depend upon the merits of its products, the sooner it will regain the place from which it is falling away. It is suffering from speculative exploitation which relies largely upon guild patronage and subsidy backing. The other and the better policy would be to shun all such extraneous aids, and to throw open a free course to private capital in the hands of people who understand the business. Japan teas, with the aid of scientific inquiry in production, and practical skill in manufacture and marketing, will prove inviting to all the capital required, and will hold their own in the tea-drinking world.

Depreciated Securities.

"That shares, even those of the highest standing commercially, should have continued to sink down, down far below the various declining points at which it was from time to time thought the lowest possible had been reached, is not to be regarded as the equivalent of a corresponding decrease in value of the properties represented; but rather as having a proportionate relation to the greatness of the late expansion and the liabilities incurred under cover of it, and the completeness of the bursting of the great bubble. There are financial doctrinaires, numerous enough, amongst the Japanese. They have been pressing for relief, of what is only a natural condition, not without a healthy convalescence apparent. Contrary to the scientific rule of starving a fever in the convalescent stage, the patients are, as usual in such cases, calling for more food. They call upon the imperial treasury to hand over the railway nationalization bonds, which have a five-year limit within which to issue; and they claim that the class of securities negotiable by the banks should be enlarged.

"It may be said that all the responsible financial authorities are against any such treatment of the situation. Mr. Matsukata, a leading banking authority, is quoted by the Jiji Shimpo (Times) as strongly denying the expediency of abnormal attempts to bolster up the share market. He considers that 'such essays would ultimately produce the opposite effect. When the share market behaves as it has recently behaved, that is to say, when prices fall quite below the level of reasonable limits, natural reaction is sure to take place, and it is safer and more wholesome to trust to the operation of normal factors than to apply artificial stimulus.'

"With regard to the causes of the present depression, Mr. Sonoda, a leading Tokio bank president and financier, indicates two. The first is, that financial circles are suffering from the reaction which inevitably followed the excessive boom of last spring; and the second, that present nervousness has been accentuated of late by the state of the markets of Europe and America. If in the commercial and industrial conditions of Japan any cause for the existing depression were discernible, the matter would be serious. But there is no such cause. On the contrary, he says, everything is prosperous and promising; and it may, therefore, be confidently expected that the share market if left to itself will recover its tone."

Malt Beverages Have Real Food Value

Though mistaken zeal sometimes classes beer* with the intoxicants, common sense and medical knowledge will teach you its real worth as an item of daily diet.

For beer is four times as rich in food elements as potatoes, nearly as rich as fresh wheat bread, and its proteids (body-builders) reach the stomach in the form easiest digested.

The very small proportion of alcohol in Ontario beers helps the other food to digest quickly and easily.

Quit thinking of beer as an intoxicant—learn how valuable it is for people with weak stomachs or slack digestions.

*BEER is a term which covers lager, ale, porter, and stout; and, in the practice of Ontario brewers, implies beverages made under most hygienic conditions from Ontario barley (the best in the world) malt, hops, and pure water. 301

Bill at Shea's.

Next week at Shea's Theatre will be headed by Thomas J. Ryan-Richfield Co., presenting one of Will M. Cressy's best sketches, entitled "Mag Haggerty's Reception." It tells of the little hod-carrier that vaudeville audiences have grown so fond of, who has gone to live with his fashionable daughter. The curtain rises just as the old man returns from his first automobile ride, and the old gentleman first takes his daily lesson and then a lesson in dancing. Both are so uproariously funny that many of the lines are lost in the shouts of laughter with which the audience greet them.

The special attraction for the week will be Julian Eltinge, in his new turn, which is attracting more attention than ever. His new act is far ahead of any of his previous efforts, in that he makes three complete changes from wigs to shoes. At the conclusion of his present bookings he returns to London and Paris for the summer season.

Another feature is the act of Billy Clifford, who has forsaken the legitimate, where he scored in musical comedy, to shine with the vaudeville stars. He has a fine comedy sketch, in which he appears as The Heavy Swell. Marcella, known as the "Queen of the Feathered World," has not been in Toronto for several seasons. During that time she has been winning new triumphs in Europe with her wonderful performing birds. She has cockatoos, pigeons and parrots, all of gorgeous plumage and wonderfully trained, making the act wonderfully beautiful as well as the greatest novelty on the stage.

Agnes Mahr, "the American Tommy Atkins," is also returning to Toronto after a very long absence. Miss Mahr is assisted by Flora Dora, and is doing the native dances of Japan, France, England and Mexico in native costume. Miss Mahr has few rivals in the art of toe-dancing on the stage and her act is dainty and pleasing. The Kitabansia are oriental jugglers, acrobats and equilibrists, who do astonishing stunts in their line.

Hal Merritt will illustrate his stories with carbon sketches and the kinetograph showing new pictures will complete the big bill.

AN EASY VICTIM TO CONSUMPTION

The run down system is an inviting field for the germ of Tuberculosis. You cannot avoid breathing in the germs—they are everywhere—but a robust system is immune from their attacks. To rebuild a weakened system there is nothing that contains so much virtue as COD LIVER OIL, but the virtue is not in the grease. In fact the grease retards the beneficial action of the really valuable principles of the OIL by deranging the digestion.

In "BRICK'S TASTELESS" the grease is eliminated. It presents the valuable principles of COD LIVER OIL in a palatable form, combined with phosphorous in the form of the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, the nutritious Liquid Extract of Malt and the Bronchial Tonic and Sedative Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry Bark.

ARM YOURSELF AGAINST CONTAGION.

"BRICK'S TASTELESS" will build up the enervated system and will cure Bronchitis, Pulmonary Affections, and the deranged or disordered nervous system. Make your body healthy and you need have no fear of germs or diseases.

Read Brick's guarantee with each bottle.

"BRICK'S TASTELESS" is put up in eight (8) ounce bottles, retail price fifty (50) cents, and in twenty (20) ounce bottles, retail price one (1) dollar.

Good Wishes and a Traveling Case for Wm. Crane.

A very pleasant affair took place at the Shaw-street plant of the Pease Foundry Co. Ltd., when Mr. Wm. Crane, the superintendent, was presented with a handsome traveling case by his fellow-workers. Mr. Crane leaves for New York next Thursday, and sails on Dec. 7, on the S.S. Carmania, for England to spend Christmas with his mother and take a well-earned rest. Mr. Crane made a neat reply and thanked the men for their good wishes and token of esteem.

The Bell Piano Company have just received from their extensive factories two carloads of "Autonolas." These are the wonderful pianos that anyone can play without the slightest previous knowledge of music. There is a choice assortment of beautiful woods in oak, walnut, rich San Domingo mahogany and "Mission" finish—you will be made welcome at any time to come and play these handsome instruments yourself at Bell Piano Warerooms, 146 Yonge-street. 67

AN IN[illegible] CH[illegible]

W. H. Gould Makes Cows Yield Butter —Green Cheese, Perhaps.

DERBY, Conn., Nov. 26.—W. H. Gould, a Fairfield grocer, has invented and patented a food for milch cows which, he asserts, makes them give pure cream. The agitation of the cream while the cows are being driven home, followed by the operation of milking, turns it into butter. So, after the milking, it is necessary only to pour off the [illegible] and salt down the butter.

Mr. Gould thinks that if he adds a little pepsin to his cow-food, the cows will yield cream cheese. He is an inventive person. He tried to corner the egg market last spring by feeding hens a prepared food. But it made the hard-working hens lay themselves to death.

"They say that goats haven't got much brains," remarked Jack meditatively; yet I don't know. I noticed one devouring a newspaper this morning, and he seemed to be taking in every word."

"The man I marry," she said, "must be one who always thinks before he speaks."

"Then," replied the young gentleman at whom the shaft had been aimed, "I fear he'll never ask you."

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful "Cascarets" for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to "Cascarets" for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."

James McGune, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Best for The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 592

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY IN THE CITY'S SUBURBS

Advent Sunday Will Be Duly Observed—Church Notes of Interest.

TORONTO JUNCTION.

TORONTO JUNCTION, Nov.30.—Another instance of the growth of the Junction is shown in the building of a new Presbyterian Church in the western part of the town, at the corner of Lomsa and Elizabeth-streets. Not long ago a mission was inaugurated in the west end and the meetings were held in Runnymede School house. The mission grew so rapidly that young Mr. Wetherell, a student at Knox College, Toronto, who conducted the services, set about the formation of a church, under the supervision of St. James-square Church, Toronto. The new building will be opened shortly and will be a great convenience to Presbyterians in the western parts of the town, many of whom had ceased to be active members on account of the distance of Victoria Church. Rev. Dr. Pidgeon has worked steadfastly towards the establishment of a permanent church in the west end and now sees his hopes realized.

At Victoria Presbyterian Church tomorrow Dr. Pigeon will preach at both services, morning and evening.

Holy Communion will be dispensed at the morning's service in St. John's Church. Rev. T. Beverley Smith will preach.

To-morrow special missionary services will be held at Annette-street Methodist Church. C. B. Keenleyside, B.A., of London, Ont., will preach at the morning service and Rev. W. J. Smith of Guelph in the evening. Both these gentlemen are eloquent speakers, and interesting addresses will be given explaining the aims and objects of missionary enterprises, both in home and foreign fields.

The special monthly communion service will be held Sunday evening in the Baptist Church, Annette-street. The pastor, Rev. Thomas Cowan, will preach at both services, morning and evening.

The new Salvation Army Hall on Keele-street is partially completed, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy about the new year. The open air services will be conducted to-morrow, as usual, at the corner of Keele and Dundas-streets.

A special service will be held Sunday evening in the Gospel Hall on West Dundas-street. Members of all denominations are cordially invited.

RIVERDALE.

In the Anglican churches in Riverdale to-day these services will be held:

In St. Clement's, corner Brooklyn-avenue and Queen-street, the day will be observed as one of intercession on behalf of missions, at 8 a.m. the corporate commission will meet. The other services will be adult bible class at 10 a.m., and holy communion at 11, baptisms at 3.45, and evening prayer at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. Mr. Bushell will conduct the exercises.

In St. Matthew's Church: On Sunday (St. Andrew's Day), there was a service of intercession on behalf of missions. The rector will speak at this morning's meeting and Mr. Allen in the evening.

The annual bazaar will be held in the fine new parish building on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

In St. Clement's Mission, Englewood-avenue, confirmation will be administered to the mission this evening by Rev. Bishop Reeve.

A sale of work will be held next Wednesday from 3 to 10 p.m. in the mission. The Men's Club will meet to-morrow, Monday, when an attractive program will be given.

Methodist.

In Simpson-avenue Methodist Church to-day Rev. Mr. Baker will conduct both the 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. meetings. At 10.30 the Junion Epworth League will meet, and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and Philip at 10 o'clock.

A bible class has been organized along modern lines, with the pastor as president, and Stanley Rust as secretary.

Baptist.

In the First-avenue Baptist Church this morning at 10 o'clock, the men's class will meet with Mr. Wallis in charge. The junior class will meet at the same hour in charge of Mr. Jackson, and at 11 a.m. the pastor will speak as well as at 7 p.m.

Broadview Boys' Institute.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of this institute will be held to-morrow (Monday) evening at 8 p.m.

Bowling Club.

The sale of tickets for the annual banquet to be held on December 12 is already most encouraging. A feature of this event will be the presence of ladies, an innovation that will be heartily welcomed.

NORTH TORONTO.

To-day is Advent Sunday and the following services will be held in St. Clement's Anglican Church: The celebration of holy communion at 8 a.m., children's service at 11 a.m., Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sermon at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. T. W. Powell, will preach both morning and evening.

The Young People's Society of the Eglinton Presbyterian Church formulated a program for the winter's activity under four heads, namely: "Missionary," under the leadership of T. A. Gibson; "devotional," to be conducted by the pastor; "social and literary." The society is anticipating a profitable winter's season. The pastor, Rev. W. G. Back, will preach both morning and evening to-day.

Rev. J. W. Wilkinson will occupy the Davisville Methodist pulpit at both services to-day. Next Sunday the Sunday school anniversary services will be celebrated, to be followed on the Monday after by the annual Sunday school entertainment.

Evangelist Rev. W. A. Rodwell, who conducted the special evangelistic services in the Eglinton Methodist Church during the past week, will preach both morning and evening in the Eglinton Methodist Church to-day.

DEER PARK.

The rector, Rev. T. W. Paterson of Christ Church, will occupy his own pulpit this morning at 11 o'clock. The subject of the sermon will be "Death." The curate, Rev. E. R. Ladbrook, will preach in the evening.

A special Advent sermon will be preached by the rector on Wednesday evening next.

Prof. J. Churchill Arlidge, organist of Christ Church, is giving fortnightly organ recitals during the winter months on Saturday afternoons at four o'clock. The first he gave was a week ago yesterday and the second will be given next Saturday afternoon.

HOME-MADE MEDICINE

Said to Relieve Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism.

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion:

One ounce Compound Salatone;

Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;

Mixed and taken in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime, is stated by a prominent physician to give most excellent results in kidney or urinary afflictions, and also in rheumatism and sciatica. The mixture opens the clogged pores of the kidneys, thus assisting them in their work of filtering all waste and poisonous matter from the blood, and expels these in the urine. To allow this poisonous matter to remain means that it will settle in the muscular tissues or joints, and cause the untold misery known as rheumatism.

The mixture is composed of harmless vegetable ingredients which can be purchased at any good drug store, and mixed at home.

Anyone suffering from any of these afflictions will no doubt be pleased to learn of so simple and highly recommended a remedy.

COUNTY COUNCIL CLOSES TO-DAY

Members Deal With Outcome of Woodcock Charges.

Warden Baker, who was taken ill on Thursday, and compelled to vacate his office, was yesterday removed to his home at Bloomington, suffering from an attack of pneumonia. His condition is not regarded as critical.

In the council various routine matters were disposed of. The education committee's report was adopted, and a bylaw for the borrowing of $7000 to meet an overdraft to that amount was passed.

W. H. Pugsley and J. D. Evans were chosen as representatives of the county on the Agriculture and Arts Association.

Treasurer Macdonald's salary was fixed at $1200 as last year, and Caretaker Laurie's at $500.

Magistrate Woodcock's account for $22.50, and Constable Trivett's $8 were left, pending the investigation.

On motion of Councillors Pugsley and Evans the county solicitor was authorized to apply to a judge of the high court or otherwise to determine the legality of certain fees to magistrates, justices of the peace and constables called in question by Judge Winchester.

May Limit Scope.

Another motion regarded by some as an attempt to limit the scope of the Woodcock investigation was that which deputed to the county solicitor and warden the power to say how far back the examination could extend. The motion, however, carried.

Last night the annual supper was held at the Clyde Hotel. Some 80 guests were in attendance, and the usual toast list was given.

The Messrs. Lemon, as heretofore, furnished a repast which reflected the very highest credit upon all concerned.

INVENTED THE TIME-LOCK.

ZANESVILLE, O., Nov. 29.—John R. Obemeyer, inventor of the time-lock for safes, is dead at his home, 30 miles west of here. While treasurer of Perry County in 1875 Obermeyer conceived the time-lock and equipped the vault in which he kept the county funds with one of the contrivances. His idea was stolen before he could patent it, and it never brought him a cent.

Dr. F. H. Torrington Says So.

Asked his opinion of the Heintzman & Co. piano, whose warerooms are at 115-117 West King-street, Toronto, that has been before the Canadian public for fifty years, he said: "I have only the most favorable opinion concerning the Heintzman & Co. piano. In tone, quality, touch and mechanism these instruments are a credit to any country."

JUST IMAGINE.

You will be surprised by calling in at the Talking Machine Parlors of the R. S. Williams & Sons Co., 143 Yonge-street, and have a demonstration of their new Flower Horn Disc Machine, only costing $15.00, complete. 67

20 VALUABLE PRIZES

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MOST POPULAR STENOGRAPHERS

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We are reaching for the title "Headquarters for Business Real Estate."

Established 1893 **FRED. H. ROSS & CO.,**

39 ADELAIDE STREET EAST.

HAVE YOU JOINED THE MOOSE?

New Social Organizatoin is Successfully Launched in Toronto.

A meeting was held last week in hall No. 4 the Temple Building for the purpose of launching the Toronto lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose, when the following officers were elected: Worthy dictator, J. Howard Todd, M.D.; past dictator, G. H. Walters; vice--dictator, J. Duncan, M.D.; prelate, S. H. Ferguson; secretary, William Blackie; treasurer, D. McGill; inner guard, E. G. Smith; outer guard, H. Robert; sergeant-at-arms, Jack Macdonald; musician, Arthur Barrington; trustee, H. W. Stewart; assistant trustees, Dr. Bradley and W. E. Bryan, M.D.

This lodge is the second in Canada of the order, which is a charitable, social, fraternal non-benefit society, and it is expected that the growth will be as rapid as that of the first lodge in this country, at Winnipeg, where, altho only two months old, the membership is expected to be close to 500 by the New Year.

The order in the United States, with which the Canadian society is in friendly and fraternal communication, originated in Louisville, Ky., in 1888, and has since its organization spread from there in all directions, there being lodges now established from New York City west to the Pacific, while the south has also taken very kindly to the Moose teachings.

It is the intention of the local lodge to equip a handsome club for the benefit of the local brothers as well as visiting members of the order. In the beginning, however, the lodge proposes to take furnished quarters and will use them until the location desired is procurable.

Regular meetings will be held for the time being in the Temple, and already plans are under way for a big New Year smoker and social session.

BARRED OUT.

Three Insurance Companies Denied Authority to Work in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The Examiner to-day says that three of the largest insurance companies doing business on the Pacific coast have been denied by Insurance Commissioner E. M. Wolf certificates of authority to do further business in this state.

The companies affected are the Palatine of London, the Commercial Union of London and the Williamsburgh of New York.

The trouble arose, it is said, because the three companies would not submit to the courts of the state suits brought against the companies for losses sustained in the great fire, but insisted on taking the suits into the United States courts.

WINS COMPETITION.

Militia Officer Writes Limerick.

The following limerick is the work of a very prominent and popular militia officer who was asked to compose a verse, the first line of which ended in "Toronto" His limerick was easily the best of those submitted and reads as follows:

There was a young man of Toronto
Who said, "I'll drink Scotch if I want to,
And 'Fisherman' brand is the best
in the land,
So that is the Scotch I am on to."

HUGH MURRAY BURIED.

Prominent Masons From Many Places Attended Obsequies.

HAMILTON, Nov. 30.—The funeral of the late Hugh Murray, secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A., F. & A. M., took place this afternoon, and was one of the largest Masonic funerals ever held in Hamilton.

There were present representative Masons from many cities in Canada and the United States, and the turnout of local Masons was very large. The honorary pall-bearers were prominent local Masons. There was a private service at the family church, after which the body was taken to First Methodist Church, where a public service was conducted by Rev. R. J. Treleaven, assisted by Rev. J. Allen, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Tovell, Rev. W. L. Routledge and Rev. Dr. Wilson, Toronto, and other former pastors of the church.

The Masonic service at the grave was conducted by the officers of Acacia Lodge of this city, the choir of the Scottish Rite having charge of the musical part of the service. Among the prominent outsiders who were at the funeral were: Senator J. V. Ellis, St. John, N.B.; Senator William Gibson, Beamsville; Senator J. K. Kerr; E. T. Malone, Toronto; Judge J. E. Harding, W. R. White, J. H. Burritt, Benjamin Allen and Deputy Grand Master D. F. MacWatt.

There were representative Masonic deputations from Stony Creek, Grimsby, Dundas, Burlington, Toronto, Montreal, Guelph, London, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Detroit.

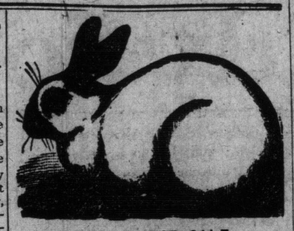
The honorary pall-bearers were the officers of the grand lodge who were present. The members of Godfrey De Bouillon Preceptory formed the guard of honor. At the cemetery the cortege was met by the choir of the Scottish Rite and Worshipful Bro. E. E. Linger read the committal service.

FORTUNE FOR MISSING MAN.

Peter Macleod, a Scotchman, who was employed in the railway shops here five years ago, is heir to a fortunt, and the Toronto police would like to hear from or of him.

Firemen Degraded.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—Two first-class members of the fire department of fifteen years' standing, who were found guilty of having paid money to outside parties for influence towards promotion, have been reduced to the third grade.



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ST. ANDREASBERG GERMAN CANaries, rollers or warblers.

HARTZ MOUNTAIN GERMAN CANaries.

GOLDFINCHES, LINNETS, JAPAnese Robins, Cardinals, etc.

PARROTS, PARROQUETS, ETC.

GOLDFISH, FISH GLOBES, PLANTS, Fish Foods, etc.

MONKEYS, RABBITS, SQUIRRELS, Guinea Pigs and Pigeons.

CAGES, CANARY, PARROT AND ANImal cages at rock bottom prices.

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King of the Waste Paper Business in the Dominion. Also buys junks, metals, etc. No quantity too small in the city. Carloads only from outside towns. 247 Phone Main 4698. Adelaide and Maud Sts

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OFFICES—Large and small, single or en suite, facing street, hoist, vaults and newly decorated.

FLAT—No. 11 Colborne Street, 16x51, second floor, back and front light, electric elevator, immediate possession. 357246

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TORONTO DETECTIVE AGENCY

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A. G. BOAKE, F. B. BURGAR, Principals. Phone Main 3068. 37

LEASEHOLDERS MAY VOTE.

Lessees Who Have Right to Renew May Ballot on Money Bylaws.

The board of control is in doubt as to the right of lessees to vote on money bylaws, and will obtain an opinion from the city's legal department.

The city clerk draws attention to the fact that only lessees who have twenty-one-year renewable leases are entered on the voters' lists, and as a renewable lease of this kind is considered a perpetual one, it has been understood in the past that such lessees had full right to vote on long-term debenture bylaws.

TO PROTECT MOTORMEN.

Street Railway Has Installed Doors to Shelter Front Vestibules.

The life of the Toronto street car motorman is to be more comfortable this winter than in past years. The cars all blossomed out saturday with sliding doors on the front vestibules. Preparations for the equipment have been under way for some time, and on Friday night door-adjusting bees were held in all the car barns.

Supt. Gunn told The World that it had not been decided yet whether the public would be prevented from using the front vestibules as a means of ingress or exit, but in any case the motorman will have much more shelter.

NEW COMPANIES.

Company promotion is not brisk at present, and The Ontario Gazette announces only three mining and seven other charters granted last week. They are:

Larder Gold Fields, Limited; Toronto; capital, $1,500,000.

Indiana Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited, Toronto; capital, $250,000.

The Westmount Silver Mining Company, Limited, Toronto; capital, $60,000.

P. L. Robertson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Hamilton, tacks, screws, etc.; capital, $250,000.

Parry Sound Furniture Staples Company, Limited, Parry Sound; capital, $100,000.

The Stratford Manufacturing Company, Limited, Stratford, wood and iron articles; capital $40,000.

Jackson L. Little Company, Limited, Toronto, barbers' supplies; capital, $40,000

Trade Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto; capital $40,000.

Fortier & Thivierge Company, Limited, Clarence Creek, Russell County, cheese and butter; capital $40,000.

The Mildmay Park & Rink Company, Limited, Mildmay, Bruce County; capital, $10,000.

Port Arthur Elevator Company, Limited, a Dominion incorporation; Montreal Steel Works, Limited, a Quebec incorporation; The Providence Central Construction Company, a New Jersey concern; Berlin Construction Company, a New York incorporation, and The Connecticut Oyster Corporation, chartered by the State of Connecticut, are licensed for the province.

Brown Bros. Company, Nurserymen, Limited, have increased their capital stock from $75,000 to $150,000.

Government Appointments.

The Ontario Gazette chronicles two appointments:

Alfred E. Morgan, M.D., to be an associate coroner for Toronto.

Oxford Dudley White, Arthur, to succeed R. M. Lindsay, resigned, as baliff of the eighth division court, Wellington County.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

The Big Cities' List.

$8000—NEAR QUEEN'S PARK, new, detached, solid brick, ten rooms and bath, square plan, hot water heating, electric light and gas, colonial verandah, everything very modern, lot 50 feet frontage; key at office.

$3000—NEAR DUFFERIN AND College, new, detached, solid brick, 11 rooms, bath, open plumbing, grates, mantels, colonial verandah, new, up-to-date house, must be sold this week.

THE BIG CITIES REALTY & Agency Company, Limited, 6 College-street.

FOR SALE—A MOST COMPLETE AND comfortable 6-roomed house, cross halls, every convenience, nearly new, on Palmerston-avenue; also solid pressed brick, 6 rooms, gas and electric light, laundry in basement, pantry, marble basin; this is a new house on a new plan, and a very comfortable home; the very finest of material throughout. I want an offer for above. These will make excellent homes, in first-class locality, or would make good investment; want a purchaser this week. A. Lang, 792 Palmerston-avenue. Tel. Park 2752.

FOR SALE—IN PARKDALE, JUST completing, a solid brick, detached residence, square plan, No. 59 Galley-avenue, all modern plumbing, gas and electric light, antique mantel, 7 rooms and bath room, unfinished attic. This is a well-built and cosy home in a beautiful location, near car lines. See this before buying. At a snap. G. Brady & Son, owners, 33 Galley-avenue, near Roncesvalles-avenue. Phone Park 1219.

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

OAKVILLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Nisbet & Bacon's List.

20 ACRES—GOOD FRUIT LAND, ON lake shore, west of Bronte, a very fine farm.

48 ACRES—ON LAKE SHORE, EAST of Oakville.

150 ACRE FARM, LAKE SHORE road, Oakville.

A 4 ACRE FRUIT FARM AT OAKville.

FOR PROPERTY AT OAKVILLE, Port Credit or vicinity, write Nisbet & Bacon. ed7

PROPERTIES TO RENT.

Toronto General Trusts Corporation List.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS Corporation.

$14—QUEEN STREET EAST, FIVE rooms and water, immediate possession.

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

$32—ELM GROVE AV., TEN ROOMS, furnace, bath, gas, newly decorated, immediate possession.

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

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS Corporation, 59 Yonge-street.

HOUSES TO RENT.

LOVE BROS. HAVE BRAND NEW houses for rent, near car lines, only a limited number left, five and six rooms, all conveniences, hot water tank in kitchen attached to furnace, rent reasonable. Address 1000 East Gerrard. Telephone Main 3609 or 18 Toronto-street. Main 7753. ed17

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FAST ROAD mare, Clara B.; has paced thirty clip; sired by Missouri Chief; mark, 2.10¼; very kind, thoroughly city broken, a beauty, jet black; also hackney horse, Chester, an ideal family horse, reliable, kind and clever, good under saddle; also general purpose horse; trial given; also written warranty; cushioned tired road wagon, Stanhope seat cutter, rubber-mounted harness, delivery wagon; rigs are almost new; half value for cash; must positively sell by 5th. Apply 1588 West King.

PERSONAL.

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

HELP WANTED.

CARRIERS WANTED FOR MORNING newspaper routes; good wages paid; will not interfere with other day employment. Apply R. C. Clarke, World Office, 83 Yonge-street. ed7

GOOD OFFICE BOY WANTED. APply The World, 83 Yonge-street. ed7

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

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—A PROfitable winter business; 20th Century heat and light in one gas burner; heats and lights any room at cost of light only. 20th Century Mfg. Co., 19 Warren-street, New York.

CARRIAGE WORKS.

J. H. KENNEDY'S CARRIAGE WARErooms, 507 Queen-street west. We are getting in daily the latest improved close quartered, full leather top Stanhopes, just the thing for doctor's use now in the fall, when the weather is so rainy and cold; extension top carriages, Surreys, Mikados, piano box and Corning top buggies, with steel and rubber tires; also a few Brewster driving wagons, suitable for fall fairs and to show a good horse in; nice lot of driving wagons, with steel tires; nice pony wagons, like sulkies, and jogging carts; number of road wagons, buggies, carts and Stanhopes taken in exchange, $10 up; sixty sets of driving and delivery harness just in; Davis' rubber-mounted double and stitched driving harness, new, $8; large stock of street and stable blankets, in shapes and squares, $1 up; ladies' and gentlemen's riding saddles and bridles to suit, English manufacture; knee wraps and shawl rugs; new stock of hair and dander brushes, English make; just in, two very nice pleasure dog-carts, Colling's axle, Selby make, and rubber tires, at a bargain. Open daily, and on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 7 to 9.30.

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

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

THE H. ELLIS PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE, fitted with Marshall Sanitary Mattress, 433 College-street. Phone M. 2524.

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

THE LEADER PHARMACY CO., 65 East King-street, three doors from the King Edward Hotel. Phone Main 1312.

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

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

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M. FRANCIS, late foreman of Dorenwend & Pember, has opened up at 533 Parliament-street. Marcel Wave a specialty.

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

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

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

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

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EXPANSION GOLD-FILLED BRACELETS, 20 years guarantee, special, from $4.25, engraving free of charge, The Empire Jewelry Company, 222 Yonge-street, branch at 49 West Queen-street, opposite city hall.

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THE GEORGE BRIMSTIN CO., exclusive Locksmiths. 98 Victoria-street. Phone Main 4174.

LIQUOR DEALERS.

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

LIVE BIRDS.

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

LOCKSMITHS

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

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ALL wanting marriage licenses go to Mrs. Reeves, 625 Queen west; open evenings; no witnesses.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

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

OPTICAL GOODS.

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

PENINSULAR STOVES AND RANGES.

TRY ROBT. HUGHES, 371 YONGE-street, Toronto, for a nice heater or peninsular range. Al white lead, 7c pound. Phone M. 2354.

PHARMACIST.

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

PICTURE FRAMING.

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

PAINTING AND DECORATING.

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

PRINTING.

FRANK H. BARNARD, 246 Spadina-avenue. Tel Main 6357.

RESTAURANTS.

ORR' BROS., LIMITED, restaurant and lunch counters, open day and night; best twenty-five cent breakfasts, dinners and suppers. Nos. 35 to 45 East Queen-street, through to Richmond-street. Nos. 28 to 30.

RIDING SCHOOL.

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

SEWING MACHINES.

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

SPECIAL MESSENGERS.

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

STOVES AND FURNACES.

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

TAILORS.

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

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

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

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

M. M. VARDON, direct importer of Havana cigars. Collegian Cigar store, 76 Yonge-street.

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

TOBACCONISTS.

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

TRUNKS AND BAGS.

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

UNDERTAKERS.

BATES & DODDS, UNDERTAKERS and Embalmers, 931 Queen-st. w. Private Ambulance in connection. Phone Park 81.

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

MINING ENGINEERS.

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

MEDICAL.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

MINING SHARES WANTED.

WANTED—500 SHARES HARRIS-MAXwell Larder Lake Gold Mine stock. Box 43, World. ed7

PERSONALS.

CHARMING LADY, VERY WEALTHY, desires to marry young or middle-aged man of respectable appearance; no objection to mechanic or one living in the country. Address through Miss Loeman, 599 Dept., 85 Fifth-avenue, Chicago.

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

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

ORGANS, ORGANS—GENUINE BELL and other organs that have been used, solid walnut cases, from $15 up; organs that cost four years ago $120 to $150, you can have for $24; we guarantee them; come and have a look or write for list to Bell Piano Warerooms, 146 Yonge-street. ed7

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

STORAGE AND CARTAGE.

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

LEGAL CARDS.

BRISTOL, AND ARMOUR—BARRIsters, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., 103 Bay-street, Toronto. Telephone Main 963. Edmund Bristol, M.P., Eric N. Armour. ed7

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

CURRY, EYRE AND WALLACE—Barristers, 23 Queen East, Toronto ed7

Tell Us Your Money Troubles

WE WILL RELIEVE THEM

WE have established a wide reputation of relieving overworked pocket books, and our easiest of easy terms is just what you need in these times of scarcity of money—you need but little cash to dress in the Best of Clothes—a little now and a little each week, and you and your family are well dressed for the winter.

FURS—FURS—No better values in furs can be found in town—a beautiful selection to choose from, and you can pay in convenient payments.

STOLES, THROWOVERS, AND CAPERINES, in handsome Russian hare, marmot, and Japanese mink, regular $5 to $8, special **3.95**

MUFFS—Hundreds of beautiful muffs in mink, Japanese mink, and mink marmot, attractively trimmed with heads and tails, regular $12.50, special **7.50**

THIBET SETS, choice of stylish throw-over or stole, and handsome muff, regular $11 each, special **6.50**

PERSIAN LAMB SETS, rich glossy skins, beautiful throw-over, and large muff, specially priced at $12, $16, and $18.

FUR-LINED COATS, ladies' or gentleman's, made with best all-wool beaver and broadcloth shells, squirrel or hamster lining, and your choice of any fur dollar you desire, specially priced from . . . **38.00 UP**

LADIES' BLOUSES—50 beautiful Sample Blouses, the finest creations in stunning silk and overlace effects, made in the new styles, with short, medium, or full-length sleeves, bought at a special price, to be sold to you at less than manufacturers' prices.

LADIES' COATS—Short, tight and loose Coats, in beautiful black and dark tweed effects, all specially marked for a quick clearance, at **4.95**

LADIES' COATS — Fawns, tweeds, blacks, browns, and greys, in first quality beaver cloths and French broadcloths, the very latest styles to select from, regular priced from $15 to $25, special **13.95**

MEN'S OVERCOATS — In a wide range of the season's newest tweed effects, made with splendid broad shoulders, and close fitting, hand-made collars, only a few left, regular $12.50 coats, special **7.75**

MEN'S OVERCOATS — In the gentlemanly dark grey and black beaver materials, custom tailored throughout, hand felled collars, first quality linings and trimmings, regular $18, special **13.50**

MEN'S SUITS—Our range of men's suits covers garments from the finest makers of ready-to-wear clothing in the business, you have every style your fancy chooses to select from, priced from $6.00 to . . . **18.00**

SUITS AT $8.75—We are showing a line of suits, the result of a special purchase, that regularly sold for $14, this week, at **8.75**

BOYS' SUITS — Any style or material the little fellow wants, beautifully made for service and good looks, at **3.50**

BOYS' OVERCOATS, from the strong, well-made overcoats for school wear to the finer ones for best, priced at . . . **4.75**

Overcoats and Suits Made To Order, Special, . . . $18.00

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING

WHITE BROS.

280 QUEEN ST. WEST

MISSIONARY WEEK PROGRAM

Series of Meetings Has Been Arranged, Beginning With Sunday Next.

The committee in charge of the program for the laymen's missionary week held a meeting Saturday at the office of the chairman, S. H. Blake, when the following draft of speakers and places of meeting were prepared:

Sunday, Dec. 8.—Missionary addresses from city pulpits, morning and evening. 3 p.m.—Students' mass meeting in Convocation Hall. 4.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Central Y.M.C.A., Mr. J. Campbell White and Mr. Silas McBee of New York to speak. Meeting in the east end of the city (place undecided); speakers, Messrs. W. T. Ellis of Philadelphia and Mr. White. In Parkdale, speakers Rev. J. A. Macdonald and Mr. J. Lovell Murray.

Monday, 8 p.m.—Meeting in Church of Redeemer School-house, with Hon. Justice MacLaren as chairman; speakers, Messrs. White and McBee. Representatives from all city congregations are invited.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Meeting in Central Y.M.C.A. Speakers, Messrs. McBee, Ellis and Mr. James Rodger of Montreal.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Meeting of Women's Missionary Societies; Messrs. White and Ellis will speak. 8 p.m.—Denominational meetings in all the churches; laymen will give addresses on the movement in many of these.

Thursday, 3 p.m.—Meeting of ministers. The Archbishop of Toronto will be chairman; Messrs. White and Ellis will be the speakers. 8 p.m.—Number of meetings in various sections.

Friday, 4 p.m.—Students meet at Convocation Hall; Mr. White and Mr. Robert E. Speer to speak. 8 p.m.—Meeting in Massey Hall; speakers, Messrs. White, Speer and John R. Mott.

Saturday, 3 p.m.—Conference of general committee to discuss future of campaign to raise in Toronto half a million dollars for home and foreign missions.

Definite word has now been received that Messrs. White, Ellis, McBee and Rodger will be present during the week.

Bargain in a Steinway Piano.

An opportunity is offered to buy a Steinway & Son grand piano, in beautiful rosewood case and in first-class condition, for $550—a piano that was sold regularly by the manufacturer at $1200. Such is to-day's special piano bargain of Heintzman & Co., 115-117 West King-street, Toronto.

TO HONOR DEAD POET.

QUEBEC, Nov. 30.—The St. Jean Baptiste Society has decided to purchase the lot at Harve, France, where remains of the Canadian poet, Cremazier, interred, and to build a monument thereon.

STANLEY PIANOS

HAVE GIVEN SPLENDID SATISFACTION FOR ELEVEN YEARS TO ALMOST 3000 CUSTOMERS

Stanley Player Pianos are made **only** in highest grade large size. Call and try them and satisfy yourself. **Our prices and terms are right.** The prices will convince you.

GERHARD HEINTZMAN, large size, like new, sold for $450, now $210.00
STANLEY, beautiful mahogany, slightly used 190.00
NEWCOMBE, walnut veneer, splendid piano 180.00
MASON & RISCH, rosewood case, great bargain 150.00

Other makes Nordheimer, Mendelssohn, Karn, etc., at great sacrifice, owing to alterations in store.

STANLEY WAREROOMS
14 Temperance St.

"THE REIGN OF THE PEOPLE"

BY DR. QUILL.

It is a "far cry" from the Hebrew prophet to the Magna Charta. The people said "nay" to all his warning, and cried: "We will have a king over us." They persisted in spite of a prophetic revelation hinting at the exactions and despotism of royalty.

"And the Lord will not hear you in that day." So runneth the narrative. Then came the Sauls and the Ahabs; the Herods and the Neros; the Charlemagnes and the Normans. Periods, which abundantly confirm the Scripture, which saith "the Lord is not slack concerning His promise."

The great charter marked once more the "beginning of days." History is henceforth to be concerned with other topics than the fortunes and ambitions of kings and princes. "The people" have again "come into being." Thence the story hurrieth of liberty and reform—sacred writings of any nation!

Yet how easy to forget the "days of captivity." Yea, men will again sell their birthright for a "mess of pottage." It mattered not that Israel had the "Judge of all the earth" for their law-giver and king. Nor yet that they had "a calling" which made them beyond compare. They voluntarily chose to be rated with Philistines—"We want to be like all the nations."

What is this but twentieth century life untranslated into modern language?

The reign of the people forsooth! The franchise is the legal witness to this fact. These last centuries, Anno Domini, are also without an equal. But our heart politically is set upon Grits or Tories, and the "all conquering people" together with their Divine Benefactor are again confronted with the taunts and challenges of the party Goliaths. Thus there remains for them but the ignominy of fear and defeat.

The Dominion Parliament is now in session. A rich piece of irony in indeed in such announcement. The truth is that the Grits and the Tories have selected their champions. Some great sheik provides them with free passes down to the capital arena. There they draw a fair living wage to upbraid, ensnare and destroy each other. But especially there are the spoils. The golden fleece as well as the grapes of Eshcol! They go with the victors, however loud the assurances sound to the contrary. Canadian riches that fair Canaan never dreamt of! Thus has degenerated the "reign of the people."

Our national crest with its "Dieu et Mon Droit" looks patiently on, marking time as it were, until another new and better era dawns. Sometimes, as mere comedy, then disgusting tragedy, a mock parliament counts its days by the annual sand-glass. Making history for the youth to review! Which, if cabinet secrets and the political game were known, it would not be necessary to state that history was stranger than fiction, for it was none other.

Is it too much, then, on this, the opening of another session, for the electorate to call upon its representatives to break this yoke of party bondage? A hundred free men in every constituency could issue a summons to their member to give heed. Here, however, "many will be called, but few chosen." May we not hope to find at least a score of "patriots" who will put party under their feet? Then we may find enough fresh air to sing "Britons Never Shall be Slaves!"

Save the Old Fort

Joint Meeting of Patriotic, Historical and Military Societies Pass Resolution on Subject.

On Wednesday last, Nov. 27, a joint meeting of those interested in the preservation of the old fort at Toronto was held in the rooms of the Daughters of the Empire, St. James' Chambers, Mrs. Nordheimer, president of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, was in the chair. Those present were: Lady Edgar, W.C.H.S.; Miss VanderSmissen; Mrs Nordheimer, I.O.D. of E.; Mrs. J S Willison, I.O.D. of E.; Mrs J I Davidson, I.O.D. of E.; Mrs Bruce, I.O.D. of E.; Mrs Albert C Gooderham, I.O.D. of E.; Miss Collett, I.O.D. of E.; Mrs. Arthur VanKoughnet, I.O.D. of E.; Lieut-Col Greville Harston, Batoche Col., 1886 Association; Capt J O Thorn, Battleford Col., 1886 Association; B. Cairne, N.W. Field Force; J. Pearson, 1885 Association; Lieut-Col Delamere, N.W. Field Force; Lieut-Col Clarence Denison, N.W. Field Force; Lieut-Col Grasett, N.W. Field Force; Dr G Sterling Ryerson, S.A. Association; Major W A Collins, Army and Navy Veterans; Mrs E A MacLaurin, U.E.L. Association; Mrs J S Carstairs, U.E.L. Association; Barlow Cumberland, Ontario Historical Society; Mrs E J Thompson, Ontario Historical Society; E B Biggar, Ontario Historical Society.

Mr. Cumberland explained, with the aid of maps, what had been done since the special meeting held by the Ontario Historical Society in October, 1905, at the old fort. A discussion followed, in which Mrs. Nordheimer, Col. G. Sterling Ryerson, Major W. A. Collins, Capt. Thorn, Mrs. E. A. MacLaurin, Col. Greville Harston, Lieut.-Col. Delamere, Mr. E. B. Biggar and Mr. J. Pearson took part. Surprise was expressed at the statement of Dr. Orr, that the historical societies had consented to the construction of a car line thru the old fort, as nearly every historical society in the Dominion had sent resolutions to the City of Toronto protesting against the desecration of the old fort. Among them were: The New Brunswick Historical Society, Quebec Literary and Historical Society; Niagara Historical Society, Wentworth Historical Society; Hamilton; Elgin Historical and Scientific Society; Huron Institute, Collingwood; Woman's Canadian Historical Societies of Ottawa, Toronto and Bowmanville: Nova Scotia Historical Society, Halifax; Lundy's Lane Historical Society, Niagara Falls. The meeting was unanimous in protesting against further destruction of the old fort. It was moved by Col. G. S. Ryerson, and seconded by Lady Edgar:

Joint meeting of the Patriotic, Historical and Military Societies, held in the rooms of the Daughters of the Empire, on Nov. 27, 1907.

Moved by Lieut.-Colonel G. Sterling Ryerson;

Seconded by Lady Edgar:

Whereas, under the terms under which the city was to come into possession of the Garrison Common, the most splendid lakeside park on the continent, the conditions were that the property should be used only for park and exhibition purposes, and that the city should be bound to preserve for all time the Old Fort and its buildings, and was required to spend immediately a sufficient money to put them into first-class condition:

And whereas, in November, 1903, the council of the city undertook to make an expenditure sufficient for such repairs "immediately";

And whereas, in October, 1905, it was unanimously resolved at a meeting of the citizens held in the Old Fort that the preservation of the Old Fort and its grounds should be considered a sacred trust and not merely for the citizens of Toronto, but for the people of the Province and the Dominion at large;

And whereas, in May, 1906, at the time when it was proposed that the land in which the north bastions stand should be transferred to the Grand Trunk Railway, to be added to its shunting yard, the council withdrew from that proposition and the mayor advised that the ramparts should be restored, the buildings be repaired and the cannons replaced;

And whereas, in January, 1907, a by-law to construct a street railway thru the Old Fort was voted down by the citizens;

And whereas, nothing in the way of repair has at any time been done, but the Fort allowed to remain in its disgraceful and ruinous condition, without care or protection;

Be it resolved that the Patriotic, Historical and Military Societies of Toronto hereby enter their protest against the continuation of the neglect of this sacred memorial of the earliest days of our country, and submit that in fulfilment of our duty to the Province and Dominion, who have confided it to our care, and in good faith to our undertakings, the city at once arrange for the restoration and repair of the Old Fort, and its buildings, as an "historical memorial" as it has agreed with the public should be done.

That a comprehensive plan for dealing with the park property as a whole, its water front, reservations, parkways and access to the park and Exhibition grounds should at once be prepared and agreed upon.

And that the Dominion government be memorialized that no transfer of the land shall be made to the city until such time as the city shall have specifically arranged to fulfil its agreement to restore the ramparts and buildings of the Old Fort and for its proper maintenance, and to agree that a street car line shall not be put thru the Fort.

That the societies will use their best endeavors to promote the preservation and repair of the Old Fort by every means in their power, and protest against any street railway being put thru the Fort.

Carried and referred to committee.

NEW SPANISH CLUB.

The Spanish Club was organized at a meeting held in the galleries of the Womens' Art Association on Friday evening. Chevalier J. Enoch Thompson, spanish consul was elected president, Mrs. Ambrose Small, vice-president, Mrs. Dignum, treasurer, and Senor Ramon y Ledo was appointed director and lecturer. They will meet every Friday during the winter.

Those interested in Spanish may apply to any of the officers for information about the club and its objects.

BUILDING ATMONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—The building season in Montreal is officially regarded as having terminated to-day, and statistics from the first of the year to November 30 are made up for purposes of comparasion. From January 1st to Nov. 30th 1906, the value of buildings erected was $6,569,983, and for the corresponding period this year the total was $8,293,309, showing a decrease of $367,674 in value, and 73 permits for the current year.

GRAIN MARKETS FIRMER FUTURES RALLY AGAIN

Liverpool Options Are Lower, But Other Markets Close Strong at Week End.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Nov. 30.

Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day ¼d to ½d lower, corn ¼d to ⅝d lower.

In Chicago, December wheat closed 1⅝c up, December corn ⅝c up, and December oats ½c up.

Chicago car lots to-day: Wheat, 53; contract, 4. Corn, 280; contract, 29. Oats, 266; contract, 18.

Russian shipments this week: Wheat, 808,000 bushels; corn, 3,840,000 bushels. Danubian shipments: Wheat, 796,000 bushels; corn, 640,000 bushels. Australian shipments: Wheat, 50,000 bushels.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

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

Winter wheat—No. 2 white, sellers 98c; No. 2 red, no quotations; No. 2 mixed, sellers 97c.

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

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

Barley—No. 2, 68c buyers, outside; No. 3X, no quotations; No. 3, no quotations.

Oats—No. 2 white, sellers 49c, track, Toronto; No. 2 mixed, no quotations.

Bran—Sellers, $20, buyers' bags.

Buckwheat—Buyers 56c.

Rye—No. 2, sellers 83c.

Peas—No. 2, 85c buyers, sellers 90c.

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

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

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

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

Wheat—Nov. $1.03 bid, Dec. $1.02¾ bid, May $1.11⅝ bid.

Oats—Nov. 43c bid, Dec. 43⅝c bid, May 50½c bid.

Toronto Sugar Market.

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

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red western winter, quiet, 7s 10¾d. Futures easy; Dec. 7s 10¾d, March 6s 1⅞d, May 7s 1½d.

Corn—Spot quiet; prime mixed, American, 5s 7d. Futures quiet; Dec. 5s 5¾d, Jan. 5s 3¼d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 10d.

Flour—Winter patents firm, 31s 3d.

Hops—In London (Pacific coast), dull, £2 to £2.

Beef—Extra India mess firm, 96s 3d.

Pork—Prime mess, western, steady, 85s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., easy, 42s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., easy, 51s; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., easy, 54s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., dull, 53s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., dull, 52s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., easy, 48s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., easy, 50s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., dull, 33s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, easy, 41s 6d; American refined, in pails, easy, 43s 6d.

Cheese—Canadian, finest white, new, quiet, 60s; Canadian finest colored, new, quiet, 61s.

Turpentine—Spirits dull, 36s. Rosin—Common steady, 10s 3d. Petroleum—Refined firm, 7½d. Linseed oil—Dull, 25s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, Dec.-April, dull, 21s 9d.

Chicago Grain.

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

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	94⅞	96⅝	94¾	96⅜
May	102¼	104⅛	101⅞	103⅝
July	97⅛	98½	96⅞	98½
Corn—				
Dec.	54⅜	55⅛	54⅛	55
May	55	56⅛	54⅛	56⅝
July	54⅝	55¾	54⅝	55⅝
Oats—				
Dec.	46⅝	47⅛	46⅝	47
May	50⅝	51	50⅜	50⅝
July	45⅝	46	45½	46
Pork—				
Jan.	12.70	12.70	12.60	12.62
May	12.90	13.00	12.87	12.90
Ribs—				
Jan.	6.77	6.77	6.67	6.77
May	6.82	6.92	6.82	6.90
Lard—				
Jan.	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
May	7.55	7.57	7.55	7.57

Chicago Gossip.

Charles W. Gillett to Peter J. Morgan:

Wheat—Liverpool and continental markets closed about ½c lower, but had no influence on the trade on this side. Routine statistics likewise had no influence, and during the morning operators were waiting for light on the December deliveries before making fresh commitments. Some 50 boatloads were said to have been worked for export last night, but this amount could not be confirmed, and, as the export enquiry was called slow, pit sentiment was bearish. It was noticed towards the last hour of the session that offerings had been steadily absorbed by elevator interests, and that the buying of futures look like accumulation by a concentrated long interest. A further advance in New York stock market, and the announcement that Harriman lines would put 5000 men back to work on Monday, encouraged the belief that the monetary situation was approaching normal conditions. After absorbing the floating supply of futures, the buying power forced a sharp advance during the last hour, and the market closed strong at near top prices. The buying in December was principally by elevator interests, and gave the impression that December deliveries, which are expected to be about one to two million bushels, will be well taken care of. With a distinct improvement in the banking situation, we would look for considerably higher prices for wheat.

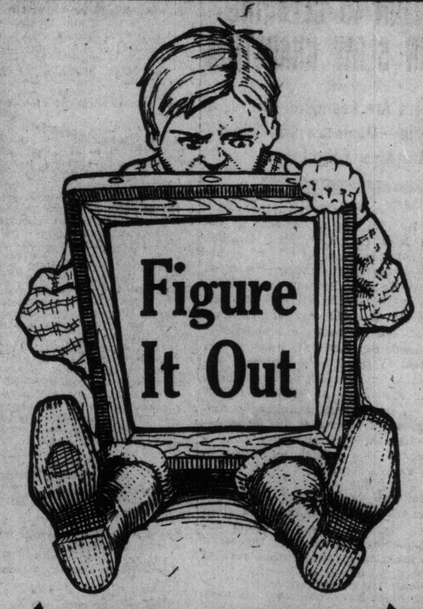
Corn—Cables were ¼d to ⅜d lower, but the local market was firm, and the news from the country bullish. Iowa consumers are buying corn in other states, and interior advices are strong. At the same time, it is very probable that cold weather will bring a large amount of new corn forward next month, and after the congestion, in December, it is believed corn will sell somewhat lower. The fact that new corn is of inferior quality will not tend to make higher prices until next spring, at any rate. The futures may sell higher temporarily with wheat.

Oats—There was not very much activity in this market, but the offerings were light and the undertone firm. An advance in wheat prices will in all probability be followed by higher prices for oats.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week (five days), shows that the banks hold $52,989,425 less than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is an increase of $1,114,175 in the proportionate cash reserve, as compared with last week. The statement follows:

Loans, increased $10,080,100; deposits, increased $3,464,500; circulation, increased $2,957,400; legal tenders, increased $224,800; specie, increased $1,755,500; reserve, increased $1,980,300; reserve required, increased $868,120; deficit, decreased $1,114,175; ex-U.S. deposits, decreased $1,525,750.



THE SAVING YOU MAKE BY GETTING

YOUR PIANO

On Our No Interest Plan

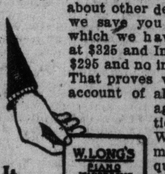
IF you are intending to buy a Piano—go slowly. Understand the agreement before you sign it. Is there an interest clause which, when you sign it, compels you to pay 6% interest on the price you pay for the Piano.

Figure that out for yourself first — see how much it amounts to each year. What do you get for this extra charge? We used to charge up the interest before we changed our method of selling, and therefore we know all about other dealers' agreements. To illustrate how we save you the interest we will take a Piano which we have sold under our old agreement at $325 and Interest, and will now sell it to you for $295 and no interest.

That proves we do not quote a higher price on account of allowing the interest. Previous signed agreements are open to your inspection to verify this statement.

We are now selling 10 to 12 instruments a week, which only proves how quick people are to recognise the fairness of our No Interest Plan—and the saving it is to the intending purchaser.

Our booklet explains this plan fully. Let us mail you one if you cannot find time to visit our warerooms.



It Tells You All

W. LONG

PIANO WAREROOMS

264 Queen Street West

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Firmer—Hogs Are Again Higher at Chicago.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Beeves—Receipts, 1047; no trading of any importance; feeling dull, but steady. Exports to-day, 840 cattle and 4500 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 79; veals, steady; no grassers; common to good veals, $6 to $8; no strictly prime here.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4020; sheep, slow and easier for medium grades; prime lambs, steady; others, dull and weak; sheep, $3 to $5; few choice, $5.50; lambs, $5.50 to $6.75; common Canada lambs, $6.12½.

Hogs—Receipts, 3885; all for slaughterers; nominally, 15c to 25c higher.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Butter, steady, unchanged; receipts, 6263.

Cheese, quiet, unchanged; receipts, 2277.

Eggs, firm, unchanged; receipts, 6736.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, about 1200; market, steady; beeves, $3.25 to $6.50; cows, $1.15 to $4.60; calves, $3 to $7. Texans, $3.10 to $3.90; westerns, $3.10 to $5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.10 to $4.15.

Hogs—Receipts, about 14,000; market 5c to 10c higher; light, $4.40 to $4.90, mixed, $4.45 to $4.95; heavy, $4.40 to $4.95; rough, $4.40 to $4.55; pigs, $3.70 to $4.60; bulk of sales, $4.65 to $4.80.

Sheep—Receipts, about 5000; market, steady; natives, $2 to $5; western, $2 to $4.90; yearlings, $4.50 to $5.25; lambs, $3.75 to $6.30; westerns, $3.75 to $6.35.

British Cattle Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—London cables are firmer at 10½c to 13c per lb. dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10c per pound.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cables States steers 11½c to 12½c; Canadians, 10c to 11½c; ranchers, 9½c to 10½c; native cows, 9½c to 10c; bulls, 9c; fair trade.

The Old Maids' Convention.

At the Western Congregational Church on Spadina-avenue a large audience enjoyed the first annual entertainment given by the Spinsters' Social Society, a number of young ladies attached to the church, who presented a screaming farce entitled "The Spinsters' Convention." Immediately over the improvised stage was a long streamer on which was inscribed, "Women's Chief and Only Aim is to Adorn a Home and Man." The sixteen young women who made up the cast of the characters portrayed their parts to the best of their ability. Miss Olive Sims as Rhoda Larkin had a funny make-up and carried a big black and white cat in a birdcage. Miss Clara Prattis recited "And That is True," in Irish dialect. Miss Prattis was well received and presented with a bouquet of chrysanthemums. Miss S. Gillis sang "To-morrow Will Do" and "Sweetheart," replying each time to an encore.

ST. ANDREW'S REOPENING SERVICES HELD TO-DAY.

New St. Andrew's Church will be reopened for public worship to-day. Extensive alterations have been made, and a chancel provided. Rev. Dr. Campbell, moderator, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Principal Gordon of Queen's in the evening.

Handsome windows in the chancel, a memorial of Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., who was pastor for twenty-five years, and who died on Feb. 19, 1896, and of his wife, Elizabeth L. Smellie, who died on March 23, 1894, will be unveiled on Monday evening next.

The splendid new organ will be a special feature of the re-opening.

TELEGRAPHERS' ARBITRATION.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—Professor Shortt has been selected as chairman of the conciliation and investigation board in connection with the G. T. R. Telegraphers' trouble. The other members of the board will be Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., and D. J. O'Donoghue. This is the same board as dealt with the C. P. R. telegraphers' trouble.

Most People Aim to Excel in Their Xmas Cooking

The help we offer is to supply all the necessary ingredients of the best quality.

For the plum pudding and mincemeat there are the currants, raisins, almonds, candied peels, spices, etc.

And the liquor so essential to good keeping should be good and pure, whether you use brandy, sherry, port or whisky.

Whatever it is, the best is at Michie s

Michie & Co., Ltd.
7 King Street West
TORONTO
Est. 1835

SITUATION IS CLEARING IN SLOW GRADATION

Depositors Are Losing the Nervous Hysteria—Domestic Conditions Are Also Brightened.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Nov. 30.

In the light of the movements of the stocks at New York this week it might be concluded that the results of the panic were forestalled by the market upwards of three weeks ago. Perhaps the best indication of this was the decision of brokerage houses to make no purchases on margin. When securities are selling at prices ridiculously high an interest can be obtained in them on a trifling payment, and as purchasers at such times are never known to do otherwise than lose money, by analogy it might be reasoned that when purchases are made extremely difficult, then and only then is it possible for the outside purchaser to ensure a certain profit.

* * *

With failures of frequent occurrence and financial institutions debarred from contracting further loans, it would appear reasonable that most of the weak accounts must have been forced out. At the same time, adopting the same line of argument, the purchasers under these conditions must have been such as were prepared to protect their accounts under all circumstances. As a matter of fact, the debauch witnessed on Wall-street during the last few weeks is representative of one of the periods when it is possible to enter this market with the certainty of buying and securing a later profit. These events are by no means frequent, but it is only by waiting for them that the ordinary outsider has a better chance of making money than of losing it.

* * *

There has been a gradual improvement in matters financial, such as might inculcate confidence and therefore lend its weight to a rally in stock quotations. The importation of $100,000,000 in gold, to say nothing of the peculiar assistance rendered by the government, must be making itself felt among financial institutions. The nervous hysteria among depositors which was so widespread has been soothed, and the return to a normal exchange of currency is now about all that is necessary to effect a cure of this disease. Financial institutions do not yet indicate a freedom from distrust of further troubles, but this may be either simulated or real. Those banks and other financial aggregations which depend upon the market for their immense profits are not disposed to pronounce the situation clear until they have acquired a line of securities which they intend to distribute when the announcement is made.

* * *

The financial upheaval has been confined pretty much to the United States. The effects of this were naturally felt in other countries, but outside of taking precautionary measures there do not appear to have been any further results in Europe. The Bank of England statement this week presented quite a placid appearance. The vast amount of gold for New York has been brought about without invading the English bank's reserves, which, by the way, showed a considerable increase from a week ago. The bank rate was maintained at 7 per cent., but this is perhaps only an indication that European financial institutions are thriving on the present unusual demand for money.

* * *

Many theories have been advanced for the panic, but they one and all resolve themselves down to the fact that it was nothing more than the collapse of high financing. Every country in the world has more or less been engaged in the expansion process, but the States, with its unusual record of surpassing all others in this matter, has naturally suffered most from the reaction. The sequel to the events of the past year has yet to be revealed. No one is bold enough to contend that a long period of business reaction is to follow because of the stock market debauch. The theory of cycles of prosperity and depression is by no means yet demonstrated as an axiom and it would be the height of absurdity to accept the escapades of the New York market as an index of this.

* * *

An almost universal bad crop year, with record prices for all commodities, necessarily calls for some remodelling of commercial intricacies. It is not essential, however, that this should go to the extent of producing a prolonged general depression, altho the rearrangement must necessarily take a certain length of time in working out the evolution. At no period of the world's history has development of new territories shown such possibilities. This has caused an unusual demand for money; has increased the value of gold, brought about higher rates of interest, and with these, a corresponding decline in the values of all present securities. The downfall in securities and a reduction in commodities will allow the money reserve to accumulate and thereby provide for expansions at present impossible. This with incoming crops of a satisfactory character might permit of a return of optimism which for the time being has been lost.

* * *

The bank statement on Saturday was disappointing. If the figures represented the actual situation this has not only not improved, but actually retrograded. An increase in loans of more than three times the deposits is not conducive to financial strength. Then again the enormous gold imports only admitted of the reserves of the clearing house banks being improved by less than $2,000,000. The rally in prices during the week has been produced by sheer manipulation against a short interest. It can be conceived that the advance has pretty well wiped out this support to the market, and that any realizing from now on will lack that support. The advance in prices has been quite precipitate and a reaction will be perfectly natural. The future of the market up till the end of the year is bound up with the fact that the holding institutions will endeavor to make as good a showing as possible and only on this assumption are further advances in the market probable.

It was suggested in these columns a week ago that it was altogether likely that low prices for domestic stocks had been witnessed for some little time to come. The sharp rally which ensued in the market towards the close of the week is somewhat confirmatory of this impression, and is an indication that most of the weakly held securities have now changed hands and gone into an ownership, which cannot be so easily dispossessed of the stocks. Outside of the technical state of the market no new reasons can be assigned for a rise in the values of securities, except perhaps in the case of Canadian General Electric, the position of which has been improved by the declaration of the quarterly dividend, thereby dissipating rumors which have become quite current in connection with a possible change in the dividend rate on the stock.

* * *

The intimation from one of the leading Canadian bankers that the financial atmosphere shows signs of clearing has helped market sentiment materially and induced traders who were disposed to put pressure upon stocks to change their attitude and thereby assist in advancing them. It is not unlikely that a short interest of fair sized dimensions was in existence in the Toronto market early in the week, and that the covering movement which went into effect when the undertone of the market showed more firmness, was of material assistance in making a sharp and decisive turn in prices.

Evidences are accumulating that no increased latitude can be given by the financial institutions either to commercial enterprizes or the stock market for a while yet. Commercial curtailment has of necessity brought about numerous embarrassments, but the period of disturbance in business circles is at the most only expected to be of a temporary nature.

* * *

A good many of the banks are closing up their financial year and have felt constrained to exercise more than ordinary care in building up their reserves. After the beginning of the year unless unforeseen circumstances arise, and with a restoration of complete confidence, the banks will have no special reasons to withhold a reasonable credit expansion, which will certainly prove a stimulating factor. Investment securities are now down on a level which guarantees an unusual interest return. Purchases of these stocks are being freely made by those who have the available cash and with an absorption of the small floating supply caused by compulsory sales prices must witness an increase. In the more speculative securities the return to higher prices will have to be gradual and any important rise made from the advance this week should not be anticipated. There is a lot of stock to be put out on the market as readily as it can be taken up, and this, together with the ordinary realizing, will tend to keep the market checked up on any further spurts.

Herbert H. Ball.

Wall Street Pointers.

Considered that Mo. Pacific dividend, altho earned, might be cut as a matter of conservative policy.

* * *

London believes gold movement to America has now ceased.

* * *

Premium on currency has become almost nominal.

* * *

Pittsburg reports better enquiry for steel rails.

* * *

Bradstreet's says improvement in tone in financial affairs has given a more cheerful appearance to the entire situation.

* * *

Dun's Review says confidence is returning, but conservatism is still much in evidence, especially in manufacturing.

* * *

Currency ¼ to ⅜; $1000 loaned at ½ per cent.

* * *

LONDON.—The more confident sentiment has pervaded both the stock and money markets this week. Discounts showed a tendency to decline. It is generally believed that £650,000 gold from the Cape, due on Monday, will be secured by American bankers. There was early activity in copper market, but subsequently business closed down.—News Bureau.

* * *

Joseph says: Low-priced issues, which are temporarily ignored, will be strong speculative favorites in the course of the next few months. Last year Erie common sold well above 50. Eries are cheap and meritorious. There is no doubt that Reading and Union will both sell much higher. Regular dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. will be declared on Smelters next week. Specialties: Interboro 4½'s and Rock Islands, all issues, will do better.

* * *

Bullish operations are likely to be more and more specialized in the stock market now, and those who look for reasonable returns thru acting on the suggestion contained in these editorial analyses for several days will be wise not to neglect them in hedging, for a recession may take place in the near future. The market has had a fair rally; it is undoubtedly entitled to more; we would not be surprised to see it go higher, but would not desert the conservative position; more stock must be liquidated, and its absorption depends upon the uncertain extent of the new shorts put out and the increase of absorption for investment and speculation. Southern Pacific and Reading display strength—Financial News.

* * *

We feel confident that the limit of the upward spurt has been about reached and that sales of the active issues on the strong spots now will result in handsome profits during the coming week. There has been some very shrewd manipulation directed against the scattered short interest, which by this time has been pretty well eliminated, and the market's technical position is weaker than for a long time past. While some further moderate improvement is within the possibilities, no attention should be paid to any such advance, and we feel assured that considerable disappointment will be felt, not only in Wall-street, but thruout the country, over the president's refusal to amend his policy regarding corporations, and which refusal will likely be made evident in his message to congress next week. Higher call money rates will likely prevail for a time, which will have a tendency to check any disposition to buy. The selling in most of the active issues yesterday was of a very excellent character, and we believe such stocks as were disposed of will be repurchased at a considerably lower level than that now prevailing. Sentiment on the street is bullish, but traders should not allow themselves to be carried away with the idea that a substantial upward movement is likely to occur at this time. Everything is against such a development, and we have little doubt that the market will work considerably lower during the next week or so.—Town Topics.

On Wall Street.

Ennis & Stoppani wired to J. L. Mitchell at the close:

The market during four days' trading in the week to Friday's close on volume of 1,980,246 shares, against 2,187,000 shares the previous week, with London a moderate buyer on balance, developed substantial net gains in fifty or more active stocks, of which perhaps one-third are in the specialty class. Trading in Reading increased 157,000 shares over the previous week. Liquidation decreased, bonds improved, confidence showed distinct increase, and inside buying was in evidence. We figure that since the financial crisis appeared monetary reserves have been strengthened thru gold actually received, government deposits with banks, and increased bank note circulation to the extent of $169,922,500. This takes no account of the treasury threes, and it is to be noted that gold yet to arrive, plus $50,000,000 increased bank note circulation, against the Panama bonds, provide additional resources of $87,516,700. Exports of wheat, corn, copper and cotton for the week foot up $24,061,900. Aside from this demand for our commodities, indications point to a revival of foreign investment in our stocks and bonds, tending to further retaining a large part of the foreign gold actually received and engaged. During December some $3,750,000 new funds must be obtained to cover security issues, and to Jan. 10 the total required is $27,875,000. Preparation for January disbursements and end-of-the-year settlements must be made. Considerable window dressing is highly desirable. If insurance and other institutions are to make favorable showings. The policy of restricting marginal trading, as adopted by high-class brokerage houses, is a strong factor, making for stability of prices. It seems reasonably certain the president's message to congress next week will contain some decidedly bullish features. What else it may contain is problematical, but we are hopeful in this regard. The Smelters and Car Foundry dividend meetings are due next week. No one is exactly sure to what extent the business reaction will go, but it seems certain to progress far enough to admit of really easy monetary conditions. Resumption of currency payments by the banks will shortly become general, and, with the worst of the crisis over, the prime industrial and railway stocks still selling at ridiculously low levels on the stock exchange, should reflect return to normal conditions.

Money Markets.

Bank of England discount rate, 7 per cent. Money, 4 to 4½ per cent. Short bills, 6¼ to 6½ per cent. Three months' bills, 6 to 6¼ per cent. New York call money, highest, 14 per cent., lowest, 5½ per cent., last loan, 10 per cent. Call money at Toronto, 7 per cent.

Price of Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26¾d per oz.
Bar silver in New York, 57¾c per oz.
Mexican dollars, 46½c.

Foreign Exchange.

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

	—Between Banks— Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds	par.	par.	⅛ to ¼
Montreal f'ds	par.	par.	⅛ to ¼
60 days' sight	7 12-16	8	8⅛
Demand, stg	9 7-16	9⅝	10
Cable, trans	9⅝	9¾	10⅛
	—Rates at New York—		
Sterling, 60 days' sight	479½		480½
Sterling, demand	480½		487½

Toronto Stocks.

	Nov. 29. Ask.	Bid.	Nov. 30. Ask.	Bid.
—Rails.—				
Bell Telephone	...	...	...	...
Can. Gen. Elec.	101	...	103	101
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Canadian Salt	...	...	...	...
City Dairy com.	30	...	30	...
do. preferred	...	80	...	80
C. P. R.	149	148¾	...	...
C. N. W. Land	...	...	...	...
Consumers' Gas	186	184	187	184
Crow's Nest	...	...	...	...
Detroit United	...	31⅞	...	...
Dom. Coal com.	40	...	41	40½
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Dom. Steel com.	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Dominion Tel.	115	...	...	104
Electric Develop.	...	...	...	...
Halifax Tramway	...	...	...	...
International Coal	...	...	...	...
Illinois preferred	...	...	...	73
Lake of the Woods	...	...	...	...
Mackay common	50⅜	50¼	...	50
do. preferred	...	56¼	...	57½
Mexican L. & P.	40¼	39⅝	40	39½
Mexican Tramway	...	...	...	...
M.S.P. & S.S.M.	...	...	...	73
—Navigation.—				
Niagara Nav.	110	...	110	...
Niag., St. C. & T.	...	75	...	75
Nipissing	...	5⅞	...	6¼
Northern Nav.	85	...	...	90
North Star	10	8	...	79½
N. S. Steel com.	56	54½	55½	54
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Prairie Lands	180	170	180	170
Rio Janeiro Tram.	33	32¾	...	...
R. & O. Nav.	...	...	...	56
Sao Paulo Tram.	109	108¾	109	108¼
St. L. & C. Nav.	...	...	...	...
Tor. Elec. Light	...	...	...	...
do. rights	...	...	...	...
Toronto Railway	...	89½	...	90
Tri-City pref.	...	...	...	...
Twin City	76	75¼	...	77½
Winnipeg Railway	...	...	124	...
do. rights	...	...	...	...
—Banks.—				
Commerce	...	...	...	...
Dominion	217	216¾	217	216
Hamilton	...	182	...	...
Imperial	...	199½	...	200½
Merchants'	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan	...	...	...	...
Molsons	...	...	...	...
Montreal	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	...	...	276	...
Ottawa	...	...	...	...
Royal	...	...	...	...
Sovereign	100	...	100	97½
Standard	210	...	210	...
Toronto	...	...	...	200
Traders'	...	125	123	...
Union	...	...	...	...
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	...	...	...
British Am. Assur.	...	...	...	...
Canada Landed	117	...	117	...
Canada Per.	...	114	...	114
Central Canada	...	160	...	160
Colonial Invest.	...	57	...	57
Dominion Savings	...	70	...	70
Hamilton Prov.	120	...	120	...
Huron & Erie.	178	...	178	...
Imperial Loan	...	...	...	...
Landed Banking	...	121	...	121
London & Can.	101	...	101	...
London Loan	...	...	...	...
National Trust	155	...	155	...
Ontario Loan	131	127	131	127
Real Estate	...	...	...	...
Tor. Gen. Trusts	...	...	...	...
Toronto Mort.	109	104½	109	104½
Toronto Savings	...	...	...	...
Western Assur.	...	...	...	...
—Bonds.—				
C. N. Railway	...	...	...	...
Commercial Cable	...	...	...	...
Dominion Steel	...	...	...	...
Electric Develop.	...	...	...	...
International Coal	...	...	...	...
Keewatin	...	...	...	...
Mexican Electric	...	...	...	...
Mexican L. & P.	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia Steel	...	...	...	...
Rio Janeiro	69	68½	...	69
Sao Paulo	...	92½	...	92½

—Sales.—

Mackay.
145 @ 51
*8 @ 57

Sao Paulo.
13 @ 109
5 @ 108¼

Can. Land.
4 @ 117

Detroit.
25 @ 32¼

Nipissing.
75 @ 6¼

Winnipeg.
10 @ 130

C.P.R.
25 @ 151
10 @ 151⅝

Dom. Coal.
20 @ 40
25 @ 40½

Twin City.
25 @ 76
35 @ 76½
90 @ 76¾
25 @ 76⅝
80 @ 77
50 @ 77¼
25 @ 77½

Gen. Elec.
68 @ 102
52 @ 102¼
3 @ 101¾
4 @ 101½

Mont. Power.
10 @ 85

N. S. Steel.
10 @ 55

Dominion.
20 @ 216⅝

Hamilton.
10 @ 182

Imperial.
12 @ 200

Sov.
22 @ 96¾

Soo.
*10 @ 119½

Rio.
60 @ 33
z3900 @ 69

Mex. L. P.
50 @ 40

Con. Gas.
5 @ 185
10 @ 183

R. and O.
50 @ 56⅝

*Preferred. zBonds.

Montreal Stocks.

	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	151	150
Dominion Coal	41¼	40½
Detroit United	32¾	...
Illinois Traction preferred	75	74
Dominion Iron	15¼	15
do. preferred	40	39½
Mackay	50¾	50
do. preferred	58	57¼
Montreal Power	88	87½
Mexican L. & P.	40¼	40
R. & O. Navigation	60	59
Nova Scotia	55	54¼
Rio	34	33
Montreal Street Railway	172	171½
Soo	74¾	74
Toledo Railway	9½	9
Twin City Railway	...	...
Toronto Street Railway	90⅝	90¼
Lake of the Woods	73	71⅝
Chio Traction	...	...

—Sales—

N. S. Steel—10 at 55.
Rio bonds—$2000 at 89.
Detroit—100 at 32. 75 at 32½. 10 at 33.
Textile preferred—18 at 78, 10 at 77, 12 at 77½, 21 at 77¾, 2 at 78.
Pulp preferred—60 at 100.
N.S. Steel, pref.—12 at 108.
Dominion Steel—10 at 15
Twin City—12 at 76¼, 100 at 77.
Textile bonds C—$1000 at 80.
Textile bonds A—$1000 at 80.
Toronto Railway—35 at 90, 130 at 90¼, 6 at 91.
Dominion Steel pref.—75 at 40.
Montreal Bank—8 at 230½.
Soo—25 at 74¾.
Montreal Cotton—20 at 105.
Canadian Pacific—100 at 151.
N.S. Bank—6 at 274½.
Dominion Cotton bonds—$1500 at 90.
Bell Telephone—25 at 788.
Montreal Railway—45 at 170, 37 at 171, 245 at 170¾, 109 at 171.
Lake of the Woods, pref.—24 at 99¾, 11 at 100, 45 at 100½.
Mackay pref.—25 at 57, 4 at 56½, 10 at 57, 5 at 56½.
Mackay—75 at 51¼, 10 at 51, 5 at 51¼.
Richelieu & Ontario—75 at 56, 25 at 57.
Illinois pref.—1 at 74.
Mexican Power—250 at 40.
Dominion Coal—75 at 40.
Mexican Electric bonds—$8000 at 72½.
Montreal Power—100 at 85, 30 at 85½, 15 at 84¾, 15 at 84½, 25 at 84¾, 25 at 84½, 24 at 84¾, 195 at 85.

New York Stocks.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	50⅝	51¼	50	51
Amer. Locomotive	26½	27	26½	27
Amer. Car & F.	28	28¼	28	8¼
Amer. Smelters	70	73	69⅞	72⅝
Anaconda	33½	34	33⅛	33⅝
American Sugar	104	107	104	106
American Ice	12	12⅞	12	12⅞
A. C. O.	26	29⅝	28	26⅝
American Biscuit	...	...	...	...
A. Chalmers	...	...	...	...
Atchison	73⅜	74½	72½	73⅜
Air Brake	...	...	...	...
Atlantic Coast	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn	33	34¼	32⅜	34
Baltimore & Ohio	82½	83½	82	81½
Canadian Pacific	150¼	151½	150¼	151½
Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼
Cast Iron Pipe	...	...	...	...
Central Leather	14	14⅜	14	14⅜
Colorado Southern	17⅝	18	17⅜	17⅞
C. F. I.	17	17½	16⅞	17¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	100	100½	99½	100⅜
Corn Products	...	...	...	...
Denver	19½	19¼	19	19¼
Del. & Hudson	134	135	133½	134½
Distillers	41½	42¼	41½	42¼
Detroit United	...	...	...	...
Erie	16	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜
do. 1st preferred	32	33	32	33
do. 2nd preferred	23½	24½	23½	24½
Foundry	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Great Northern	115⅞	116⅝	115½	116¼
Great North. Ore	44½	44½	44	44¼
General Electric	114½	116¼	114½	115
Great Western	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Hocking Iron	...	...	...	...
Illinois Central	124	124½	123½	124½
Lead	40⅝	41	40½	41
L. & N.	94¼	94¾	94	94
Missouri Pacific	49⅜	50	47⅝	49½
M. K. T.	24¼	25	24	24½
Mexican Central	13	13½	13	13½
Manhattan	113	113	113	113
Metropolitan	...	...	...	...
North American	43	43	43	43
New York Central	98½	98½	95	98
Mackay	50⅝	50⅝	50	50
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Norfolk & West	62½	63	62½	63
New York Gas	94	94½	94	94¼
Northwest	123¾	125	123¾	124
Northern Pacific	110¼	111¾	110¼	111
Ont. & Western	31	31⅝	31	31⅜
People's Gas	76	78	76	78
Pressed Steel Car	17½	18⅝	17½	18⅜
Pennsylvania	110⅝	111	110⅝	110⅝
Pullman	...	...	...	...
Reading	88	90⅜	87⅞	90¼
Pacific Mail	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22½
Rock Island	13⅜	14½	13⅜	14
Republic I. & S.	16⅜	17¼	16⅜	17
Railway Springs	25	25½	25	25½
Southern Railway	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12
S. F. S.	29	29	28½	2 ¼
Sloss	...	...	...	...
Soo	74⅜	74¾	74¼	74⅜
do. preferred	118	119	118	113
T. C. I.	...	...	...	...
Texas	19½	19½	19¼	19½
Southern Pacific	71⅞	73¾	71⅞	73½
Twin City	...	...	...	...
Union Pacific	115	116¼	115	116½
U. S. Steel	25¾	25½	25	25⅜
do. preferred	84⅞	86⅝	84⅞	86½
Wabash common	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
Westinghouse	...	...	...	...
Western Union	57	57¾	56½	57½

Total sales, 386,600 shares.

London Markets.

	Nov. 29. Last Quo.	Nov. 30. Last Quo.
Consols, money	83⅛	83
Consols, account	83 1-16	83⅜
Atchison	73½	74⅛
do. preferred	93	94½
Chesapeake & Ohio	28¾	27¼
Anaconda	6⅝	6⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	82	84
Denver & Rio Grande	18½	19
do. preferred	54½	56
Erie	15⅝	16½
do. 1st preferred	33½	34½
do. 2nd preferred	23	24
Canadian Pacific	150	153½
Chicago Great Western	7¼	7½
St. Paul	100	102½
Illinois Central	126	128
Grand Trunk	18¼	18½
Louisville & Nashville	93½	95⅞
Kansas & Texas	23⅝	24⅞
Norfolk & Western	62½	64
do. preferred	83	83
New York Central	97½	99¾
Ontario & Western	30½	31¾
Pennsylvania	56	56¾
Reading	43¼	45¼
Southern Railway	11	12¼
do. preferred	33	34½
Southern Pacific	71¼	73⅝
Union Pacific	115½	115⅝
do. prefrred	80	82
United States Steel	24½	25⅝
do. preferred	85½	87
Wabash common	9	9
do. preferred	16	16½

New York Cotton.

Marshall, Spader & Co., King Edward Hotel, reported the following closing prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	11.55	11.55	11.29	11.31
Jan.	10.73	10.91	10.73	10.91
Mch	10.87	11.01	10.84	11.01
May	10.93	11.11	10.92	11.11

Cotton—Spot closed steady, 10 points higher. Middling uplands, 11.10; do., gulf, 12.05; sales, 16,000 bales.

Price of Oil.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 30.—Oil closed at $1.78.

Financial Topics.

CHANGE WITH NEW YEAR.

Said a well-known bank manager this week to The World: "After the new year I think money should work easier, and this, in a large measure, will reassure the merchants that it is not the banks who are to blame for their imaginary wrongs. If the merchants will continue to expand to dangerous limits and the banks assume conservative principles, and the former find themselves in a hole, the banks should not be blamed.

"We have had a pretty good housecleaning in this country, consequently the fundamentals are just that much better. The merchants have been taught that the laws of economy must not be violated, otherwise retribution is sure to follow.

"I think the financial position has been made much more acute by the fact of many citizens and merchants talking in a pessimistic strain when there was no need. Chas. Lamb once said: 'A laugh is worth a thousand groans in any market,' but lately this accepted proverb has become perverted. However, the situation is due before long to change. Beginning from the stock market up, we have had a drastic clean-up and the weak spots are eliminated.

"With the new year we should resolve to talk hope, for hope paints the future fair. Many of the leading financial men thruout the world predicted bad times for 1907. We have had them, so now let the work of construction begin again in the smallest way, by getting the habit of being cheerful."

PAYS REGULAR DIVIDEND.

With the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on Canadian General Electric, the market heaved a sigh of relief, and the stock ran up several points before traders had an opportunity of taking a turn out of the advance. The stock has had a varied experience during the month. On the first of November the price was at par, from which it dropped to 77¾ last week, recovering during the present week to within a couple of points of the quotation at the opening of the month. The retention of the 10 per cent. dividend has refuted rumors to the contrary, but there are still many sceptics who now aver that a reduction in the rate is only delayed.

NEW INSURANCE ACT.

Details of the new Insurance Act are being awaited with interest by the Toronto financial fraternity. If, as many think, the new legislation will circumscribe the investing powers of the insurance companies, it is expected that many semi-investment securities will have to find new holders. After the drastic clearing up that the Toronto market has had, the situation is distinctly sound as compared with that at the same time a year ago, and the only menace to values now is that some further selling might come from the insurance companies instead of adverse legislation.

WHY THE WRITE-UPS?

Column articles are being written, in one of the Montreal papers on the Toronto Street Railway. It is not accepted that the space is being gratuitously supplied for puffs of the Toronto system and the radial appendages, and surmises are being made as to the object. The stock of the company is largely held by Montreal and Quebec investors and speculators, who appear to have an unusual liking for traction securities. One local operator, when confronted with the plan of compaign, hazarded the opinion that the company might desire to increase its capital at the next annual meeting, and that the eastern investment field was being prepared to receive the announcement.

WHAT CAUSED THE PANIC.

The following excerpts are taken from Everybody's Magazine, and embody the views of individuals of the cause of the recent panic:

James J. Hill, president Great Northern Railway, says: "There is nothing in the actual business conditions of the country to cause the financial stress everywhere so severely felt. Trade is active, business as a whole is sound at the core. The trouble clearly comes from the hoarding of money, not by the few, but by the many. Investors, both large and small, feel uncertain. By hoarding the people withdraw their money from active circulation and this means business starvation. The heavy financial interests of the country are doing their part. The people must do theirs, and the present crisis will end.

"The consequence bears hardest on the farmer. The year's yield is now ready for the market. He has the food supply ready, and the world needs it and is ready to purchase it. But the movement from producer to consumer requires the use of money and credit. It is this that makes the present situation such a hardship and an injury to the whole community. For, if the cultivators of the soil suffer, no business will escape."

Stuyvesant Fish, ex-president Illinois Central Railway, says: "The strain which the financial institution of this country is undergoing was not suddenly formed. It is the breaking of a storm which has been visibly rising many months. Despite the output of gold, money is dear the world over; dear because of high prices and activity of trade. Great Britain has not fully made up its losses in the Boer war, Japan and Russia have scarcely begun to recover from the effects of the recent war. Labor all over the world is dearer than ever before, and the tendency is toward higher wages and shorter hours, conditions which are economically wasteful as regards production, whatever their effect may be on the laboring class.

"Then, the New York Stock Exchange has ceased to be a free market. It has become the plaything of a few cliques and pools. The investing public is, and remains, out of the market. That Europe shares this distrust is shown by its outcry against the misuse of American finance bills. Fearless men like Governor Hughes of New York with the president and his cabinet will do wonders. Time will work out the end."

Thomas W. Lawson, author of Frenzied Finance, says: "The system, having worked its trick machinery to its limit, has brought the entire business structure of the people to the edge of the abyss. The trouble of to-day was generated by a few men, arbitrarily creating and putting into circulation billions of fictitious wealth. When this wealth was put into circulation it was made to appear the equivalent of the money of the people. Because it was so made to appear its makers were able to place it in banks in place of billions of the people's money deposits. Which the men who created this fraud 'wealth' took over to themselves. The climax—the crash line—was reached because the people having been shown how this could be done and had been done, demanded and will continue to demand, real money for the real money deposited by them."

MINING MEN OPTIMISTIC IN SPITE OF CONDITIONS

Shipments From Cobalt Continue to Make New Records Regardless of the Market.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Nov. 30.

The Cobalt market the past week, like the proverbial painted ship has been extremely idle. This has been caused thru various conflicting forces controlled, not by nature, but by human nature. The attitude of the American smelters to say the least, is disgusting and warranted to disheartern any coterie, outside of tried hardy mining men. The heads of the Cobalt companies consequently refuse to be disconcerted; in fact they are just as optimistic regarding the future of their mining properties as ever. This spirit deserves to be extolled. It merits its own reward, and doubtless in the near future, virtue will have its own reward as patience is the first of these abstract qualities.

Brokers constantly talk of easier money, and doubtless it will come after January 1.

The continued record shipments from the Cobalt camp apparently pass unnoticed by the speculating public, everything being swallowed up in the vortex of the monetary situation, but shipments are the back bone of the camp, and gradually this back bone, apparently now of gristle, will harden into a good spinal column before lang, and then will we seen a renewed activity and demand for Cobalt shares.

The wiseacres of the street now counsel the purchase of mining shares at the reigning prices. The wisdom of this advice, of course, time will show.

DEMAND MORE ACTIVE.

Cobalt Stocks Are More Sought After in English Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Advices from the Cobalt during the week state that a number of English mining engineers have been examining the various properties there during the last three months, and have reported favorably on them to their principals in London. The result has been an active market in England for the shares of the better class of properties in the Canadian silver district, and it is expected that, as soon as financial conditions show improvement, a large amount of English capital will go into Cobalt securities. The camp itself is now in a flourishing condition. The amount of ore shipped since January 1 is more than double that shipped in the whole year of 1906. Thus far in 1907, the camp has produced more than 11,000,000 ounces of silver, which is a very satisfactory showing for a young mining camp. With the new processes that will be in use in 1908, it is expected that the output will be more than doubled. Up to this time, only the high grade ore have been shipped. With concentrating plants in operation, however, the low grade ores can be milled and sent to market at a substantial profit. The Cobalt Central concentrating plant, which started last week, is running smoothly and getting good results. The plant is now treating about 100 tons of ore a day. Nearly all of the big mines will have concentrating plants in operation within the next two months.

New York Curb.

Charles Head & Co. report the following closing transactions and sales on the New York curb:

Nipissing, closed 6¼ to 6⅜, high 6⅜, low 6¼; sales, 1500 shares. Buffalo, 1 to 2. Cobalt Central, 25⅜ to 25, high 25⅜, low 21; 15,000. Foster, 58 to 60. Green-Meehan, 15 to 25. King Edward, ⅝ to ¾, high ¾, low ⅝; 800. McKinley, 11-16 to 78, high ¾, low 11-16; 400. Red Rock, 12 to 16. Silver Queen, ⅝ to ¾. Silver Leaf, 7⅛ to 8⅛. Trethewey, 46 to 49.

Boston curb: Silver Leaf, closed 7 to 8; 1500 sold at 7½.

Toronto Stock Exchange Unlisted Securities.

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Abitibi and Cobalt	...	...
Buffalo Mines Co	...	...
Canadian Gold Fields	...	...
Cleveland Cobalt	...	...
Cobalt Central	...	20
Cobalt Lake Mining Co.	...	...
Conlagas	...	...
Con. Mining & Sinelting	...	...
Foster-Cobalt Mining Co	...	...
Green-Meehan Mining Co.	...	...
Kerr Lake Mining Co	...	...
McKinley-Dar.-Savage M.	...	...
Peterson Lake	...	...
Red Rock Silver M. Co.	...	...
Nova Scotia Sil. Co. M. Co.	...	...
Silver Leaf Mining Co.	.07½	.07
Cobalt Silver Queen	...	...
Temiscaming	...	...
Trethewey	.52	.49
Watts Mines	...	...

—Morning Sales.—

Conlagas—20 at 3.48, 200 at 3.50.
Trethewey—100 at 49.
Silver Leaf—200 at 7½.
Nova Scotia Cobalt—100 at 17.

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

	Asked.	Bid.
Cobalt Stocks—		
Abitibi	4¼	3½
Amalgamated	5½	4½
Buffalo	2.00	1.00
Cobalt Central	23	20

STEP MADE TO BENEFIT THE BASEBALL GAME

National Commission's New Rule of Farming Helps Sport—Restricts Loaning.

A step which will be of much benefit to baseball, both in the major and minor leagues, was taken by the national commission when it passed a rule designed to restrict to a minimum the practice of "farming" players which was rapidly centralizing the possession of, or title to, all the desirable playing talent in the hands of a few of the more powerful major league clubs.

It was fitting that the national commission take this step, because primarily the blame for the present state of affairs rested with the commission. The national agreement, when adopted in 1903, placed a specific and unquestioned ban on the practice of major league clubs loaning their surplus playing talent to minor leagues for development — the practice for which the term "farming" was coined. But this ban was removed or rather nullified by the commisison when it sanctioned the loaning of players under another name, the much-abused "option" system.

Herrmann Defends Loaning.

Chairman Herrmann of the commission has defended sanctioning the loaning of players under agreements, giving the loaning clubs "options" for their recall at the close of the season, on the ground that it was an injustice to major league club owners, who had spent good money for young players, to be compelled to dispose of such players outright if not needed for immediate use. In other words, if a young player purchased by a major league club did not prove fast enough for that club the first year, the major club should be allowed to sell him to a minor league for further development, and still retain the right to buy him back for the year after that in case he developed the ability promised.

That was all right from the major league club owner's view, but the original practice of "farming" was evolved for the purpose of meeting just that demand on the part of the majors. And it grew to such proportions that it threatened the life of the game itself. Consequently the evil was prohibited absolutely in the new national agreement. The "option" business let down the bars again and once more the situation is becoming almost as bad as when the loaning of players was tolerated openly.

Minor Leagues Complain.

The minor leagues have been complaining bitterly because they had to depend on the majors for the better part of their teams and were compelled to make them up largely out of loaned players. The weaker clubs among the major leagues have complained they could not recruit their teams from the minors because practically every good player they tried to buy or draft had a major league string to him of some kind. The leading minor leagues have themselves to blame for this, as they are obliged to lose only one of their legitimate players each year, but have made a practice of selling off their stars before the drafting season in the expectation of getting them back with "option" tags on them in the spring.

The new rule of the commission will put a crimp in this business, at least until some other way is found to get around the national agreement. The commission has ruled that, beginning with next season, a major league club which sells a player to a minor league club with an "option" on him must exercise that option on Aug. 20 or it will expire and the player become available for any club that wants him. Moreover, when such option is exercised, and the loaned player is repurchased, he must report to the club which holds the option within three days of Aug. 20, unless accident or sickness incapacitates him.

Must Take Player at Once.

Hitherto a major club could repurchase the "optioned" player in August as now, but the player could remain with the minor club until the end of the season. With the new rule in force, a major league club, when it repurchases a loaned player, will be compelled to add him to its own pay-roll for at least six weeks, and will deprive the minor league club of his services for at least four weeks of the minor league's season. Palpably no major league club is going to recall its loaned players unless it actually wants them for the following year. Just as palpably no minor club is going to load up with loaned players with the prospect of having them recalled on Aug. 20, when that club may be in the hottest part of a pennant race. This, of course, would wreck the minor club's chances.

But lest club owners find a way to beat this ruling another provision makes it impossible for a major league club to sell the same player with an "option" attachment more than once. In other words, the practice now prevalent of selling players to certain major league clubs year after year and getting them back for the following season will be broken up to a considerable extent. The commission might have gone farther by providing that no player on whom a major league "option" had been held for one season could be loaned by the "option" process for another year. Otherwise it will be possible, for instance, for the Milwaukee club to sell a player to the White Sox one year, get him back with an "option" the following year, then sell him to the Cubs the following season, and so retain him indefinitely.

May Soon Stop All Loaning.

The commission has done well as far as it has gone, but it's a safe prediction it will be necessary to wipe out all forms of loaning players before long. While not as serious an evil to the majors as to the minors, it works an injury to the major leagues themselves to permit major clubs to retain a claim on more players than they actually need. The cry is heard that there aren't enough good players for sixteen major league clubs. Stanley Robison of the St. Louis Nationals has gone so far as to suggest pooling the players and naming a powerful commission to apportion them among the different clubs. The scheme is a bugbear, but illustrates the point. If so many players were not loaned to the minors with major league claims to them, Stanley Robison could get more good players from the minors.

The Library Design in a Piano.

What is technically known as the library design in piano making is more familiarly known as the Dutch style. This beautiful instrument, which is manufactured by the old firm of Heintzman & Co., Limited, 115-117 West King-street, Toronto, illustrates a Dutch model in Flemish oak for library or sitting-room. It is almost severely plain in its lines, and yet there is perhaps no instrument that is more distinctly artistic. The library style, so this firm tells us, is having a popular run as a Christmas gift.

Portuguese Elections.

LISBON, Nov. 30.—The government states that it has been decided not to hold elections until the political agitation has subsided, even if it involves waiting until the end of 1908. It hopes, however, that it will be possible to hold them early in the new year.

Three May Die.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—In a head-on collision between two street cars here last night five persons were injured, three of whom it is believed are fatally hurt.

DEMONSTRATION IS REALIZATION. A Rex Disc Talking Machine, with beautiful flower horn, can be seen at 143 Yonge-street, in the Talking Machine Parlors of the R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Limited, and a genuine surprise awaits you, both in tone, quality, and the price is only $15.00, complete. 97

COOK'S TURKISH BATHS

A Turkish Bath is not merely a luxury. To the business or professional man of sedentary habits they are almost an absolute necessity to health.

Turkish Baths taken regularly remove through the pores of the skin many poisonous secretions which cause rheumatism, gout and other troubles.

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

Open day and night, except Sunday.

Night Bath, including sleeping accommodation, $1.00.

A dainty bill of fare served at any hour.

202-204 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Here and There in Baseball

Tim Murnane, president of the New England League, recommends the appointment of an agent by the national commission and the national board to "go thru the country and each fall turn in a report of the bad actors in baseball," adding that "such men should get one warning from headquarters and for the next offense be retired from the game for a year or two, and where the case is a serious one, be barred from organized baseball for good." There is no necessity for intervention of the commission in the discipline of players in the major or minor leagues. It is patent to the players of the American and National Leagues that their respective presidents are capable of repressing rowdyism in the ranks. No member of either major league staff is assaulted on the field and no player who disputes decisions escapes adequate punishment. In his dual capacity as president of the minor league and member of the national board, Mr. Murnane evidently realizes the necessity of taking away from the presidents and directors of a minor league the imposition of penalties upon players who slug umpires and ride rough shod over those entrusted with the conduct of games.

When it comes to getting the biggest amount of baseball out of an ordinary lot of players, most managers must take their caps off to Cornelius McGillicuddy, familiarly known as Connie Mack of Philadelphia Americans. His development of young players has been almost phenomenal. When he went to Philadelphia he took an aggregation of average players, welded them together, imbued them with a winning spirit, and twice captured the pennant. Not the least of his honors is that of being the only man in the world who has ever succeeded in doing anything with the famous Rube Waddell.

Mack is an old ballplayer himself. In the '80s he was the receiving end of the famous Gilmore-Mack battery. They created such a furore with the Hartford Club that they were bought by Washington.

Gilmore soon blew up, but Mack became one of the best catchers in the country. Later he went to the Buffalo Brotherhood Club, and afterward was manager of the Pittsburg Club.

Harry Niles, the Brown's best hitter, says that in addition to having a good eye a batter must have courage and not flinch when the ball comes whizzing over the plate.

"Always get your base on balls, if it is possible," he says. "Don't swing at the ball just for the pleasure of hitting it. If it doesn't come right for you to hit it let it go. A base on balls helps as much as a hit in starting off. The main idea in batting—that is, to help toward victory—is to get to first base, no matter how.

"With men on bases it is time to hit, but even then do not fail to take a base on balls if you can get it. The next batter is good enough to be depended upon if he isn't he ought not to be on the team."

Here is the latest from the Ananias baseball club: The Lyerheims and Fakenhurst, two of the crack semi-professional teams of the state, played a wonderful 50-inning tie game in Pennsylvania. Neither team was able to score, both Willie Lyerheim and Sandy Fakenhurst pitching phenomenal ball. Not a hit was made off either pitcher, and only one man reached first base, Lyerheim weakening slightly in the fiftieth inning and issuing his only pass.

Lyerheim struck out 93 men and Fakenhurst but 89. Not one error was made by either team.

The game lasted from 12.30 o'clock until 6.50, Umpire Lyre calling the game so as to allow the players time to dress before attending church services at 7 o'clock in a body.

Scouts from the American and National Leagues are in Munchausen to-day making overtures to all of the 18 players.

Clarke Griffith, the New York manager, was for one season doing bush-league duty as pitcher for a small team in Nebraska, when one day his club was slated to play another outfit in the City of Omaha. On this latter team was the once celebrated twirler Dad Clark, who was then on his last legs, as far as baseball playing was concerned.

Griffith, who tells the story, says that the swatters on his club had a merry time of it with Dad Clark that day, for everything that the onetime star slabman would send up those husky western ads would lambaste.

Poor Dad was working like a Trojan and using language of such a huc that no one would have ever taken him for a member of the Y. M. C. A. had they heard the things that he was getting off his chest.

But this didn't help him any, and that famous drop ball of his, which used to be a terror to the major league batsmen when Dad was in his prime, seemed to have no effect on the stripplings that day. They simply tried to knock the fence down with the balls served by Clark.

Finally along about the eighth inning when the score was something like 14 to 2, one big westerner caught an outcurve of Dad's on the end of his bat and the ball sailed away far over the centre-field fence.

As it did Clarke Griffith yelled to Dad:

"There's one, Dad, that won't stop until it gets to New York."

"Yes," replied Dad wearily, "and I wish that I was on it going east, too."

Pat Donovan and his doughty band of Brooklyn ballplayers were on the ferryboat coming across to New York, in order to take a game away from Johnny McGraw's men, when Pastorious, the pitcher, noticed that Harry Lumley, the heavy hitter of the National League, was herding by himself in the forward part of the boat.

Pastorious is one of the most sympathetic of souls. So when he saw the gallant Lumley with so downcast a look upon his expressive features, he hotfooted it in the direction of the Brooklyn Club's pride.

"Why so moody, Sir Harry?" enquired Pastorious, as he braced himself all ready to heave out the life line.

"Oh," replied Lumley, with just the faintest approach to a smile hovering about his features, "every time I get on a ferryboat it always makes me cross."

WHEN TROTTING RECORD WAS 2.21 1-2.

Flora Temple reduced her record on Oct. 7, 1859, to 2.21 1-2, the fastest mile trotted to that date. The following report of the race in which the record was made is reprinted from The Spirit of the Times of Oct. 15 of that year:

FLORA TEMPLE BEATS 2.22.

Fastest Time on Record.

Flora Temple, Princess and Ike Cook, a Chicago horse, were entered for a trot at Cincinnati on Saturday, 7th inst., but the race took place only between Flora and the Chicago nag, Princess having been hurt and withdrawn. Flora made the remarkable time of 2.21 1-2, but it is worthy of note that the course is said to be a little short, being only an exact mile around the outside. The following report is from The Cincinnati Commercial:

For the first heat Ike Cook drew the pole, and after one or two unsuccessful attempts they got off, the Chicago gentleman showing a length in advance, which distance he maintained until near the quarter-mile pole, where Flora lapped him, and after a short tussle gave him her heels, opening ere she shot by the half-mile ark (1.13 1-2) a gap of two or three lengths. Ike laid himself out in beautiful style and gallantly endeavored to close the gap, but the distance of daylight between him and the mare was too great. On the home stretch he made another bold clash to redeem himself, but without avail, Flora passing the stand an easy winner in 2.27 1-4. The time of the first heat, great as it was, brought forth no particular admiration; a few of the untutored vented their enthusiasm in sickly shouts, but the knowing ones withheld their plaudits until a period when better deserved.

Second Heat.—On the start for the second heat Flora passed the stand with a slight advantage, which she kept thruout the mile. Mr. McMahon did not apparently force his charge, but let her take her own way, traveling along as she desired; at the half-mile (1.15) he spoke a word of encouragement, which Flora responded to by a beautiful showing of speed, coming home in 2.27, Ike in his old position a couple of lengths in the rear. The crowd, at least a great majority, were still loth to betray any encouragement or evince any particular manifestation at the result of the heat. The mare had trotted far better, and why not do it here. Such was the feeling at the end of the heat, and such was the feeling when the call was made for the third and

Last Heat.—On the start for the third and last heat Ike had the lead of over a length, but the judges, notwithstanding, sent them off, and, as if aware that she had something great to do, the little mare struck a fearful gait and ere reaching the quarter-pole (.35) she had collared the horse, and from thence to the spot designated as the centre of the track slowly but surely gave him understand that company was not her style. The half-mile was trotted in 1.09 1-2. Here Ike began to draw on the mare, and steadily lessened the distance until the mare swung into the stretch, where it was clearly proven that he had no show. The little lady, as she snuffed the tumultuous greetings of the far-off multitude—for the crowd was for the nonce warmed to excitement—was again all herself, and suddenly bursting into a most terrific gait, she passed the stand, amid the vociferous greetings of 5000 spectators, in the unparalleled time of 2.21 1-2, actually beating herself by half a second. Summary:

Trotting race, mile heats, best three in five to harness, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859. Proprietor's purse, $1000.

James McMahon enters b.m. "Flora Temple," of New York 1 1 1

M. ——— enters b.g. "Ike Cook," of Chicago 2 2 2

James L. Eoff enters b.m. "Princess of California"—withdrawn.

Time—2.27, 2.27 1-2, 2.21 1-2.

Bookkeeper Arrested.

WALKERVILLE, Nov. 30.—Walter J. Fitzgerald, 24 years of age, bookkeeper at the Walkerville branch of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, is under arrest. He is alleged to have misappropriated about $2500 of the company's money.

Coat Shirt

Try one on.

Easy to get into—on and off like a coat.

Easy to wear—fits all over.

Dress and business styles.

White and colored in exclusive patterns.

Makers, Berlin, Canada. 204

FAMOUS NATURE WORKER TO SPEAK IN MONTREAL

Rev. Dr. W. J. Long to Address Quebec Fish and Game Association.

Rev. Dr. W. J. Long, the famous nature-story writer at Stamford, Conn. has consented to be the guest of the Province of Quebec Association for the protection of fish and game at their annual dinner at the Windsor hotel, Montreal, December 12th. Probably no writer in all America has devoted so much time to the study of wild things as has Dr. Long. His books are used in the public schools in the States, and his audience in the school and home numbers millions of men, women, and children—mostly children. His books are wholesome and give the boy and girl who are not always able to get a near first hand view, a sympathetic second hand view of the dinizens of the wilderness. Some of the older naturalists fined in their own ways and beliefs, find fault with Dr. Long and question the accuracy of some of his statements. In fact, of late he has been roughly handled by his critics, including the president of the United States, whose ideas command unwarranted respect, because of his exalted position, but a fellow writer who knows him, and has visited him in his quiet country home, declares that Doctor Long is overwhelmed with statements and affidavits proving all his contentions, and, in many cases claiming more in the way of animal intelligence than the doctor has claimed.

Any society having for its aim the protection of fish and game would naturally secure the full sympathy of the gifted author, and it is confidently expected that he will hold the interest of the banqueters for at least an hour. The doctor is a fluent and rapid speaking, testing the skill of the most expert shorthand writer.

Until quite recently Doctor Long has avoided public gathering and public speaking, except in his own pulpit at Stamford, and the society is to be congratulated for having secured the most sought after man of the hour.

Would Quash Conviction.

The defence in the London election trial will move in the high court, not only to set aside a trial on the ground that Judge Winchester had not jurisdiction, but also to quash the conviction on the ground that the indictment charged crimes without venu, and that half a dozen crimes were charged in a single count.

Canadian Knights Templar.

The Sovereign Grand Priory, Knights Templar of Canada, is to hold its next annual assembly in Toronto the second week of August, 1908. The Great Priory has decided to invite the supreme grand master and staff of the Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States to honor Canada with their presence at this meeting.

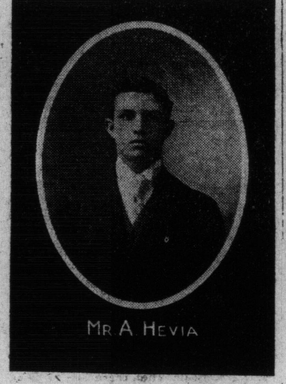
Election Rumors.

While a number of rumors are afloat respecting the personnel of prospective aldermanic candidates, nothing definite beyond the fact that all the present members will offer for re-election is known. The next fortnight will, however, develop a good crop in Ward 1.

For Controller ex-Ald. Fleming will be a candidate.

Satisfaction Expressed.

The fact that active operations will commence on the "spur" line alone the north shore at Ashbridge's Bay at an early date has given unbounded satisfaction to the business men of the Riverdale district. The Business Men's Association have been persistent on this, and other much needed improvements for Riverdale, and their efforts are only now being appreciated.



MR A HEVIA

HALIFAX ATHLETE AND RUNNER.

Mr. Albert Hevia, writing from the Consulate de Cuba, Halifax, N. S., a short time ago, says: I got a sore knee while sliding to a base in a baseball match, and it was so sore that sometimes (and especially in the morning) I was unable to walk, but after using Zam-Buk I speedily got well. Since then, while running in the Halifax 10-mile road race on Thanksgiving Day I hurt my toe, and when I finished was very sore. I used Zam-Buk on this occasion with great success. I think Zam-Buk superior to any other salve or liniment and shall recommend it to all my athletic friends."

No Athlete, Runner, or Player should be without Zam-Buk. Its superiority to all other salves is testified to by the Toronto Ball Team, Capital Lacrosse Team, Sherring, Longboat, James Reynolds and others.

Zam-Buk cures Cuts, Scalds, Ulcers, Ringworm, Itch, Barber's Rash, Blood Poison, Bad Leg, Salt Rheum, Abrasions, Abscesses and all skin injuries and diseases. Of all stores and druggists at 50 cents or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes for $2.50.

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No. 302

THEY TELL OF GANS' BEST BLOWS

Joe Gans, the brilliant negro lightweight, is hailed as the greatest fighter at his weight who ever stepped into a ring. What are the methods of this marvelous lightweight, who has been going on and on for 17 years and growing better all the time? What has he that can last while other pugilists drop into the discard?

That was the question asked of three great fighters who have met the negro champion. The total number of rounds that Gans has fought Willie Lewis, Geo. McFadden and Mike Sullivan in nine contests is 103. These men ought, therefore, to know something about his tricks, his blows, and the force of them. They know that the negro is not unbeatable. Lewis fought him to a no decision affair at Madison Square Garden and jabbed him all over the ring. True, there were spectators who thought that Gans was not trying. Lewis, however, in condition, is good enough to make any man in the ring try.

Say Gans Showed Streak.

Sullivan punched Gans about in a 15-round contest in Baltimore that went to a draw. There were times during the fight when the yellow streak in the negro made him cry for mercy to the referee. George McFadden has knocked the colored champion out. He did it in their second contest, which took place in the Broadway Athletic Club. He fought two draws and one no decision six-round bout with the Baltimore fellow and was later knocked out in three rounds.

Sam Langford, the Boston black, has also beaten the champion. So has Frank Erne.

Still Gans goes ahead, and to-day he is at the top of the heap—despite his color, the best drawing card in the country, except Jim Jeffries and Tommy Burns, who are heavyweights.

Negro a Wonderful Fighter.

"Gans is a wonderful fighter," said McFadden. "He carries a knockout in his right and his left is wicked enough to worry you. He uses a left hook for the stomach and a straight left punch for the face. Neither of them, however, is as dangerous as his right. It is his right with which he does his work. He can handle it with lightning speed either for a hook or a straight punch to the jaw or the heart. In close he uses a right and left hook to the jaw, but when he fought me he didn't want to mix it. He wanted to stand off and box most of the time, because he thought I was better than he at close work.

"He feints with his right. He throws up his right shoulder and pokes the fist out a few inches as either hook or a straight punch, just as if he were going to smash you. Then quick as a flash he comes forward and lets it fly. If that connects with your jaw you are done. If it goes over the head, fine, it hurts, but doesn't put you out. By the time you have received seven or eight over the heart you begin to feel sick. It is a mistake to think that he uses his right to the stomach. Some people think it goes there, but it really goes higher, just over the heart, on your left side."

God Left May Beat Him.

"I learned from my experience with Gans," said Willie Lewis, "that he can be beaten by a man who has a good left jab. I think that the people who saw our fight will admit that I had him cut to pieces with my left.

"He uses a left hook and a straight punch to the face and and the same to the stomach. They rock you, but they are not knockout blows. He put a left hook to my jaw that blinded be thruout a round, but it didn't knock me out. His favorite method is to kid you along with feints of his left. He pokes it out towards your face and stomach so that you think that it is coming, but he is only trying to draw a lead of your right. Swing at him with your right and you are gone. He will close in and with that quick, sharp right straight punch or hook—you can't call it either—he will get you to the jaw before your blow comes around. His right fist does not travel more than six inches, but there is power enough behind it to send you to sleep. As he lands he throws his left up in front of his face so that even if your blow is fast enough you will strike his glove.

"When he aims at your heart instead of your jaw he does it in the same way. The blow over the heart takes the wind out of you for a second, but doesn't hurt much. After you have received eight or ten of them you know that they have had an effect.

"If I were to fight him again I would use a left jab almost entirely, keeping my right for a straight punch to his stomach when on top of him, so that he could not put his right to my jaw."

"Twin" Talks of Joe.

"The man who will use a straight left at Gans' face and a right to the stomach will beat him," said Mike Sullivan; "that is, he can beat him if he lasts long enough. I did not find much trouble in putting my left over his guard to his face. No one of the blows was hard enough to knock him out, but they had his face in bad condition.

"His aim is to cross with his right to your jaw when you hook him with the left. He will throw his head out of the way or will ward off your blow with his left hand and then come over with his right in a hook to your jaw. I crooked my left elbow up instead of down so that he could not reach over to cross me.

"Most of his blows are struck after you lead. His constant aim is to get you to lead. If you go with the left he will cross with the right. If you go with the right he will step inside and shoot that sudden straight right to your heart or your jaw before your blow lands.

Took Bad Chance.

"I would have beaten him in our last fight in Frisco had I stuck to my plan of jabbing him with my left in the face. But in the fifteenth round, when he was badly used up, I thought that I saw a chance to end the fight with a right swing. I feinted with my left, and then started the right over. He stepped inside, and as my blow went around his neck he hit me squarely on the chin with a straight right punch. You know the rest.

"In my opinion Gans can't stand a blow in the stomach. If you can land there he will either quit or go down and out, as he did with McFadden and Erne. There may be a negro fighter who is game enough to stand a pounding in the stomach, but I have never met one. However, it is mighty dangerous trying to land in his stomach? If you start your left he is likely to step in with that powerful right to your jaw. If you start your right he will block with his left and hand you the right.

"I don't want to boast, but I think that I am the only man who can beat Gans. If I can get on a fight with him you will know that I'm going to try to jab him to death with my left, as I started in to do in our last fight."—Globe and Commercial-Advertiser.

HORSES IN CHINA.

William T. Gracey, American consul at Tsingtau, makes the following report concerning horses in China:

"The only places in China where horses are used to any great extent are Shanghai, Tsingtau and Tien Tsin. Australian 'walers,' so called because they originate in New South Wales, are the most popular. These horses are imported into Shanghai in batches of from twenty to fifty, are well taken care of on the voyage, and arrive in excellent condition, and are put into use within a couple of weeks after arrival. They retail in Shanghai at prices varying from $80 United States currency to $200, or even more in cases of special breeds. They appear to stand the climate fairly well, but are not considered to be as strong or as useful at the China ponies, which are native to the plains of Manchuria and Tibet.

"Very few American horses are seen on the Shanghai market, the reasons given being that the long ocean voyage is exceedingly trying on the animals, that they are not as well cared for on the Pacific voyage from America as from Australia, and that they do not appear to stand the enormous changes in climate incident to the east. A certain number of American horses have come to China from Manila, but by far the largest number of horses in Shanghai and Tien Tsin are of Australian origin. Tien Tsin has also a considerable number of horses imported from Germany, many being brought there for use by the German troops in 1900 at the time of the Boxer troubles, and afterwards sold for general use, and most of the horses in use at Tsingtau are either of this kind or Australians brought from Shanghai.

"In Shanghai, Tien Tsin and Tsingtau horses are used mostly for carriages, but there is also a call for good Australian or American saddle horses for use in Peking, Hongkong and other places where the roads are not sufficiently good to allow of the use of carriages. The animal generally in use among foreigners in China and the better class of Chinese for driving and riding purposes is the China pony. These come from the north overland and can be bought at $30, or even less in the northern ports, to $50 or more in the southern ones, depending on the demand and the distance from their original homes. They are usually captured in a more or less wild state and tamed by the Chinese, most of those used by foreigners having first gone thru the hands of the mountaineers for use as pack animals. In Shanghai they are used singly in harness, and a very good China pony, broken to carriage, will occasionally command a price as high as $200 United States currency. In Tsingtau they are somewhat more expensive than in Shanghai, are driven in pairs, owing to the hilly country, and a good pair occasionally costs as much as a pair of Australians, say, $400, tho the majority of ponies would sell for about $100 to $125 for the pair. These ponies stand usually about thirteen hands or under, are very stockily built, stand the hot weather well, eat barley, bran and soft foods, never oats, and can be fed for very much less than Australian or American horses. It is generally said that an Australian or American horse must not be used in the Chinese climates for more than two or three hours' driving each day, with occasional day's rests, when they remain in the stables, while the China pony is available at all times and seems to thrive on what would be an excess of work for the foreign-bred animals.

"So far as I know no horses are bred in China, unless it may be in one or two cases where men breed occasionally for their own use. The lack of green fodder makes breeding expensive and not particularly satisfactory, the foreign breeds appearing to degenerate after the first generation.

"Horses can be fed in China at a cost of about $10 United States currency per month, with another $7.50 per month for a hostler, one hostler being considered a necessity for each horse. Probably $20 per month would be sufficient to cover all the expenses of one horse for riding purposes, including feed, bedding, shoes, hostler's wages and food, etc. Stabling would be extra. Livery stables in Shanghai, Tien Tsin and Tsingtau charge from $30 to $40 per month for each riding pony, from $45 to $60 per month for a carriage horse, and in Tsingtau from $75 to $90 per month for a pair with one hostler. Prices are being gradually raised all over China, and it is safe to say will be approximately 10 per cent. higher each year. In 1890 a single pony could be stabled in Shanghai for from $4 to $6 gold per month, while now the cost would be ten times as great."

In sports the week has been an important one. On Thursday evening the Toronto Hockey League meeting at the Broadview Boys' Institute was held, and marked a great revival of interest in this manly health giving sport.

Favor Rural Delivery.

The York County Council on Saturday adopted a resolution in favor of free rural mail delivery.

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Record Sales at Old Glory Todd Brings the Top Price

Great Sale of Harness Horses in New York—List of the More Important Sales.

The Fasig-Tipton sale of light harness horses, Nov. 25-Dec. 5, known as the "Old Glory" is this year, in many respects, the greatest of the kind ever held. In many cases fabulous prices have been paid for noted sires and prominent performers, which all goes to show that the horsemen of the country have confidence in the future. Below is given a list of the more prominent sales during the first three days:

—First Day—

Louis Alar, b.h., 3, King Alar (26552)—Lucy Knapp, by Silver King; Mrs. Thos. Ewing, jr., New York $225
Siron (Morgan stallion), ch.h.,6, Daniel S.—Leicester (11513), Mrs. Thos. Ewing, jr., New York 500
Dorothy Dale, blk.m., 14, Quartermaster (4540)—Amaranth, by Alcantara; Mrs. Thos. Ewing, jr., New York .. 200
Western Heart, b.c., 2, by Great Heart (2.12)—Fargo, by Great Western; Thos. F. Howell, Walden, Mass 375
Ding Dong, b.g., 2, by Donaloyd—Kitty Heart, by Great Heart; George H. Huber, New York 210
Dou, b.g., 2, by s.t.b. Dauntless (3158)—Maggie, by Magna Charta (105); John Muller, New York 200
Nesbitt, gr.c., 3, by Anteros (6020)—Pattie N., (2.21¼), by Pilot Medium (1749); E.M.Byrnes, Syracuse 675
Decoration Hal, b.g. (6), by Decoration—first dam by Tom Hall, jr.; P. E. Krichbaum, Montclair, N.J. 200
Penatus, ch.g., 1, by Leonatus, (2.17¼)—Panada, by Pancoast (1439); L. A. Hobbs, Portsmouth, Va 200
Miss Hess, blk.m., 6, by Grattan (2.18)—Kitty Glencoe, by Prince Glencoe; A. C. Hedley, Bloomsburg, Pa 245
Ideal Chimes, blk.s., 5, by The Bear Ideal (2.15½)—Caroline, by Chimes (5348); John Black, Red Bank, N.J. 250
A. H. Arnold, b.c., 2, by Sable Wilkes (2.18)—Irvington Belle (2.18½), by Nutwood Wilkes (2.16½); G. H. Huber, New York 400
Stitson (2.24¼). br.h., 5, by Expedition (2.15¾)—Cassandra, by Patchen Wilkes (3550); L. O. Allin, Middlebury 275
King Muscovite (31055, 2.20¾), b.h., 14, by Muscovite—Lily, by J. W. Tedford (2.19¾); Anna S. Bryerly, Columbus, Ohio 250
Cardigan, b.g., 6, by Potential (2.19¾)—Black Beauty, by Edmond; J. H. Wortman, Ithaca, N.Y. 285
Lecco (25885, 2.09¾), blk.h., 12, by Bonnie Boy (6401)—Lucy Homer, by Homer (1235); George J. Dietrich, Cleveland, O 1500
Henry M. Whitney, blk.h., 7, by Bingen (29567, 2.06½)—Kate Napoleon, by Jerome Napoleon; James Custer, Hudson, N.Y. 500
La Copla, b.c., 1, by Bingen (2.06¾)—Garnish (2.18½), by Highwood (2.21½); J. H Chase, New Castle, Pa. 600
Blithe, b.f., 3, by Theodore Shelton (2.09¾)—Arlesta, by Patchen Wilkes (3550); Charles B. Lauf, Monogahela Valley, N.Y. 225
Rena Shelton, b.m., 4, by Theodore Shelton (2.09¾)—Rena Reinels, by Redwyn (9903); J. H. Chase, New Castle, Pa 250
The Granger (2.29¾), ch.g., 4, by Theodore Shelton (2.09¾)—Prospect Belle, by Mambrino King (1279); Wm. Van Wyck, New Hamburg, N.Y. 300
Wind Shield, blk.g, by Oakland Star (2.09¾)—Prospect Belle,by Mambrino King (1279); W.P. Kissam, Brooklyn, N. Y. 220
Vielon (2.29½), b.c., 3, by Moko (24467)—Vermillion, by Red Chute; Dr. T. F. Keer, Hamilton, Va 325
Mokant (2.24½), br c, 3, by Moko (24467)—Annie Lewis, by Potential; Alonzo Williams, Frankfort, Pa 260
Admyre, b f, 2, by Admiral Dewey (2.04¾) — Lady Meree, by Sidero (2.24¾); C. Dean, Palantine, Ill 300
Earalma Lawson, ch, f, 3, by Boreal (2.15½)—Earalma, by Earl (2.22¾); Dromore Farm, Port Huron, Mich,. 500
My Charm, b f, 3, by Red Wilkes (1749)—Charm, by Santa Claus; Ry-Anvugue Farm, Wrewster, N.Y. 300
Lady Direct, (2.15½), b m, 9, by Direct (2.05¾)—Lulu F. (2.20¾), by Christmas S. (3984); W. Schaub, Paterson, N.J. 350
Apollo, ((2.16¼), b g, 8; J. Packer, Paterson, N. J. 350
Lady Princess, ch.m., 5, by Ridon (2.29½)—Right Eighty Eight, by Cornelius (11335); Oscar Carldson, New York 190
Lake Elect, 2.17¾, ch.g., 10, by Red Lake (2.15¾)—Metalla A., by Whips (2.27½); F. H. De Bow, Newark, N.J. 400
Phenabel, b.m., 5, by Adbell (2.25)—Tryphena (2.21), by Wilkes Boy (2.24½); Thomas A. Webb, Newark, N.J. 225
Prince of Light (25595). br.h., 6, by Director Jos (2.19½)—East Morn, by Baron Wilkes (2.18); W. F. McCaw, Newburg, N.Y. 210
Bonnie Dare, ch.m., 4, by Dare Devil (2.15½)—Bonnie Lucy (2.23½), by Bonnie Boy (2.27¼); C. Henry, Waukegan, Ill 290
The Music Master, blk.g., 7, by Excelsior Ging; L. A. Hobbs, Portsmouth, Va 220
H. B. Clarke, b.g., 6, by Dan Cupid (2.09¾)—Jean King, by Mambrino King (1279); John Muller, New York 220
Harvard Boy, br.g., 6, by Sphinx (2.20½)—Daughter of Stamboul (2.07½); G. W. Sloan, jr., Brooklyn, N.Y. .. 335
Vitement, b.m., 6, by Limonero (2.15¾)—Florence Allerton, by Allerton (2.09¾); W. Leber, Ephrata, Pa 200
Mary Patron, b.m., 6, by Endrino (2.25½)—Hearona, by Patron (2.15¼); L. S. Gray, Fall River, Mass 240
Deputize (2.13¾), b.g., 12, by Red Heart (2.19)—Pique, by Kentucky Wilkes (2.21¼); J. W. Gyles, Paterson, N.J. 250
Don See, b.g., 6, Dick See (2.09)—Daughter of Dom Pedro (2.24¼); W. Leber, Ephrata, Pa. 195
Island Bell, blk.g., 8, by Electric Bell (16529); John Muller, New York 225
Fritzi Scheff, b.m., 6, by Sphinx (2.20½)—Almabel (2.17¼), by St. Bel (2.24½); John Muller, New York 220
Kitty Giltner, b.m., 9 (2.16¾), by Gazette (2.07¼)—Lady Earl, by Earl (2474); Dr. A. Machen, Monticello, N.Y. 225
Par O. Chute, blk. g., 7, by Red Chute (2.24¼)—Paronella, by Parkville (6050); R. O. Huson, New York 225
Jessie Wagner (2.15¼), b.m., by Gambrel (2.10½)—Nelly, by Ajax (40); J. W. Barstow, Philadelphia, Pa ... 220
Total for 113 head $23,685
Average per head $209.60

—Second Day.—

Orchid (2.18¼), b.m., 8, by Steve Whipple (2.12)—Sherry, by Simmons; G. D. King, Paterson, N.J. ..... $ 360
Advance Guard, gr.g., 6, by Guardman (2.23½)—Grey Lel, by General Wilkes; Geo. Chipchase, New York 600
Leonora, b.m., 7, by King Wedge—Daughter of Belmman (2.14¾); C. H. Field, Newark, N.J. 700
Lettie Lee, b.m., 7, by Tom Medium (2.16¼)—Claribel, by Piedmont (2.17¾); C. H. Field, Newark, N.J.. 500
Who Knows (2.11¾), blk.g., 6, by San Mateo (2.13¾)—Anastasia, by Ambassador (2.12¾); M. F. Galvin, New York 700
Frank Wilson (2.06¾), b.g., by Gambrel (2.10¾)—Lady Isabel, by Gambetta Wilkes (2.19½); A. J. Furbush, Brighton, Mass. 585
Lilly Stranger (2.15¼), br.m., 10, by Stranger—Lillian Wilkes (2.17¾), by Guy Wilkes (2.15¼); C. E. Pitman, Trenton, N.J. 375
The Aristocrat (2.12), blk.g., 10, by Athanio (2.10)—Regent's Last, by Prince Regent (2.16½); E. W. Thompson, Stapleton, S. I. 700
Julia Chimes, b.m., 6, by Chimes—Ora, by Sphinx (2.20½); O. L. Thomas, Benson, Neb. 270
Brown colt, 1, by Truthful Chimes (2.14¾)—Zada, by Ultimus; F. H. West, Saratoga, N.Y. 235
Elredition (2.20¾), b.h., 5, by Expedition (2.15¾)—Eldred, by Red Wilkes; John Kinney, Brewster, N. Y. 225
Trampas (2.27¼) (Bar 2.26½), b.h., 5, by Austral—Hazel Mac (2.20), by Clonmore; Geo. Peters, New York.. 230
Aswriter, ch.g., 4, by Advertiser (2.15¾)—Hannah Price, by Arthurton; Bennett Bishop, New York.. 335
Lord Marmaduke, br.g., 3, by Direct Hal (2.04¼)—Grace Chimes, by Chimes; Jas. Campaign, New Haven, Conn. 260
Elm Bud (2.15¼), ch.m., 9, by Red Elm—dam by Abdallah Wilkes; Geo. Watrous, Elmhurst, N.Y. 230
Nellie Braden (2.25), b.h., 5, by Brown Braden (2.13¾)—Gip, by Polonius; J. E. Seagram, Waterloo, Ont.. 410
Doris B. (2.05¾), br.m., 6, by Grattan (2.18)—Edith Zell, by Strathroy; A. J. Furbush, Brighton, Mass. 935
Sonoma May (2.29¾), br.m., 8, by Lynwood W. (2.20¾)—Maud Fowler (2.21¾), by Anteeo (2.16¼) Gen. C. C. Watts, Charleston, W. Va. 2,100
Consignment of Sterling Fowler.
Sonoma Dillon, b.f., 2, by Sidney Dillon—Maud Fowler (2.21¾), by Anteeo (2.16½); Chas. Dean, Palatine, Ill. 525
Eveline Dillon, b.f., 2, by Sidney Dillon—Eveline, by Nutwood; A. Van Nostrand, Saddle River, N.J. 310
Lottie Dillon (2.26¾), ch.f., 4, by Sidney Dillon—Carlotta Wilkes, by Charles Wilkes (2.21¾); A. Garson, New York 600
Millard Dillon, ch.c., 2, by Sidney Dillon—Mildred Russell, by L. W. Russell; J. Thompson, Troy, N.Y. 350
Kate Dillon (2.24¾), ch.f., 4, by Sidney Dillon—Roblet, by Robin; Charles Dean, Palatine, Ill. 900
Adloo Dillon (2.24¾), b.f., 3, by Sidney Dillon—Aidoo, by Guy Wilkes (2.15¾); C. M. Buck, Farabault, Minn. 525
Gertrude Dillon, b.f., 2, by Sidney Dillon—Biscari, by Director (2.17); F. H. West, Saratoga, N.Y. 500
Sadie Dillon (2.21¾), b.f., 3, by Sidney Dillon—Biscari, by Director (2.17); P. Montell, New Haven, Ct. 410
Direct Dillon, b.c., 2, by Sidney Dillon—Lilly S.,by Direct (2.05¾); Edw. Miller, Jamaica, N.Y. 300
Edith Dillon, ch.f., 2, by Sidney Dillon—Russie Russell, by Bay Rose (2.20½); B. F. Ames, Cape Charles, Va. 485
Rio McKinney, br.c., 1, by McKinney (2.11¼)—Lady Rivers, by Mambrino; A. Garson, New York 1,200
Warder McKinney, br.c., 1, by McKinney (2.11¼)—Keeper, by Keeps; J. W. Grant, New York 325
Comely McKinney, b.f., 1, by McKinney (2.11¼)—Sylphine, by Hummer; J. W. Grant, New York. 360
Electro McKinney, br.c., 1, by McKinney (2.11¼)—Ohm, by Orangelander (2.16½); Floyd Bros., Bridgeton, Va. 585
Barona McKinney, br.f., 1, by McKinney (2.11¼)—Barona, by Baron Wilkes (2.18); Floyd Bros., Bridgeton, Va. 575
KingWard McKinney, b.c., 1, by McKinney (2.11¼)—Mary Bekke Kingward, by Kingward (2.25); J. W. Grant, New York 460
Shady Bower, b.f., 1, by McKinney (2.11¼)—Bower, by South (2.17¾); J. W. Grant, New York 327
Thrilling, b.f., 1, by McKinney (2.11¼)—Thrill, by Hummer; J. W. Grant, New York 350
Charma, b.f., 1, by McKinney (2.11¼)—Charming Bunker, by Bobby McGregor; J. W. Grant, New York .. 400
Matchless McKinney, b.c., 2, by McKinney (2.11¼)—Charming Bunker, by Bobby McGregor; Johnston Bros., London, Ont 1,000
Grayla, gr.f., 7, by Jay McGregor (2.07¾)—Roquita (2.17½), by Bow Bells (2.19½); H. C. Lee ,Emden, Me. 850
Government Bond, br.c., 2, by The Bondsman —Rose Direct (2.29¾), by Direct (2.05½); G. Watrous, Amityville, L. I. 550
Toa, br.f., 2, by Chimes—Dustless Queen, by Manbrino King; H. C. Lee, Emden, Me 500
Clover Patch, br.f., 2, by Dan Patch (1.55¼)—Midi (2.11), by Electrician; H. C. Lee, Emden, Me 1,000
Gazaant, br.f., 1, by Beauseant (2.06½) —Gazelle (2.11½), by Gossiper; Wm. Probasco, New York 400
South (2.17¾), br.s., 9, by Prince of India (2.13¾)—Amaryllis, by Director (2.17); J. R. Macgowan, Mt. Sterling, Ky. 360
Nora McKinney (2.12¾), b.m., 10, by McKinney (2.11¼)—Sally Dexter, by Dexter Prince; H C. Lee, Emden, Maine 1,300
Dr. Ives (2.12½), b.g., 5, by Onward Silver (2.05¼)—Annie Ossian (2.24¼), by Ossian; Paul Connolly, Philadelphia 975
Meseath (2.29), b.c., 3, by Onward Silver (2.05¼); Paul Connolly, Philadelphia 475
Vibration, ch.g., 4, by Onward Silver (2.05¼)—Sonata, by Dictator; W. Brown, Smithtown, L.I. 250
Earl of Surrey, b.c., 4, by Onward Silver (2.05¼)—Lady Geraldine (2.11¾), by Constantine (2.12¾); O. R. Stanford, Ithaca, N.Y. 400
Hal Chaffin, br.h., 8, by Brown Hal (2.12½)—Bessie McEwen, by McEwen (2.18¾); O. Z. Weddle, Dayton, O 1,050
Hal Hardy, br.g., 8, by Brown Hal (2.13½)—Bessie McEwen, by McEwen; P. A. Bateman, Rensselaer, N.Y. 260
Ethel H., ch.m., 5, by The Spy—Daisy, by Tom Hal, Jr.; H. S Hall, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 240
Louise Brown, b.m. 6, by The Spy—Ella Brown (2.11½), by Prince Pulaski, Jr.; W. Wortendyke; Dougon Hills, S.I. 250
Ted (2.15¼), blk.g., 11, by Norval (2.14¾)—Lena, by Onward (2.25¼); Henry Riter, Readville, Mass 525
Coprus (2.17½), b.g., 7, by Prodigal (2.16)—Camlola, by Dictator; C. E. Umpstead, Coatesville, Pa 330
Billy H. (2.10¾), b.g., 8 by Knight (2.22¾)—daughter of Echo; Paul Connolly, West Philadelphia, Pa .. 700
Ruth Hal (2.29¾), b.m., 5, by Star Hal (2.04¾)—Minnie Davis, by Andy Johnson; J. S. Murray, Chester, N.Y. 250
Hal Direct, blk.h., 6, by Direct Hal (2.04¾)—Chime of Bells, by Mambrino King; John H. Dillon, New Haven, Ct 1,400
Princine (2.19¾), b.m., 6, by Sidney Prince (2.24¾)—Miss Stakes, by Great Stakes; A. L. Thomas, Benson, Neb 835
My Star (2.03¾), ch.g., 9, by Wilstar (2.17¾)—Daisy R., by Billy M.M.; A. J. Furbush, Brighton, Mass.... 660
Roan Wilkes, r.m.g., 9, by Raven Wilkes (2.15½)—Florence, by Elzin Boy; James Taylor, Coatesville,Pa. 400
Charley Belden, br.g., 8, by Lynwood W.—Juanita Skinner, by Silas Skinner (2.17); Walter Jermyn, N.Y. .. 1,010
Admiral Togo (2.20¾), b.s., 5, by Iran Alto (2.12¾)—Aria, by Bernal (2.17); James Farley, Plattsburg, Pa 480
Total for 117 head, 443,910.
Average per head, $375.30.
Grand total, 239 head, $87,795.

—Third Day.—

Red Bird (2.06¾), b.h., 9, by Chestnut Bird—Maud, by Longley; B. Cohen, New York 450
Cresmond, ch.s., 4, by Cresceus (2.02¾)—Emblem, by Empire; Rudolph Hein, New York 440
Lula Worthy (2.20¾), b.f., 2, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Lula Wilkes,by Geo. Wilkes; Miles Milloy, Englewood, N. J. 585
Janey Worthy (2.23¾), b.f., 2, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Bellewood A.(2.07½), by Bow Bells; F. H. West, Saratoga, N.Y. 600
Herr Axworthy, ch.c., 2, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Sunol (2.08¾), by Electioneer; E. T. Simpers, North East, Md. 425
Artus Axworthy, b.c., 2, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Rose Artus, by Artus; J. Ryan, Brooklyn, N.Y. 350
Major Axworthy, b.c., 2, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Mendosa M., by Mendocino (2.19½); E. R. Cleveland, Danville, Canada 900
Sapphire Worthy, ch.f., 1, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Octavia (2.15¾), by Baron Wilkes (2.18); Abe Garson, New York 525
Weir Axworthy, b.c., 1, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Town Lady (2.11¾), by Wilton (2.19¾); G. A. Hosington, Adams, N.Y. 400
Pasonte Worthy, b.f., 1, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Pasonte (2.13), by Palo Alto (2.08¾);W. G. MacLeod, Cambridge, Mass. 625
Nutrix Worthy, ch.f., 1, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Nutrix, by Alcatraz (2.16¾); J. Lorney, Mineola, L.I. 375
Mag Worthy, b.f., 1, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Evonia (2.29¾), by Jerome Eddy (2.16½); A. B. Coxe, Paoli, Pa. 325
Direct Axworthy, b.c., 1, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Directum Lass, by Directum (2.05¾); R. H. Hazelton, Lebanon, N. H. 600
Governor Axworthy, ch.c., 1, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Sunol (2.08¾), by Electioneer; Turlington Bros., Fair Oaks, Va. 320
Doctor Axworthy, b.c., 1, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Fruition (2.13), by Adbell (2.23); A. L. Thomas, Benson, Neb. 530
Adbell Axworthy, b.c., 1, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Belle Winnie (2.22¾), by Adbell (2.23); A. L. Thomas, Benson, Neb. 410
Prince Axworthy, b.c., 1, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Brocade B., by Baron Wilkes; James R Magowan, Mt. Sterling, Ky. 320
Sarah Axworthy, b.f., 3, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Serpolita, by Mendocino (2.19½); J. Goldstein, Kearney, N.J. 520
Eyeworthy, b.m., 5, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Evonia (2.29¾), by Jerome Eddy (2.16½); A. L. Thomas, Benson, Neb. 700
The Spoiler, b.c., by Moko—Mendocita, by Mendocino (2.19½); A. L. Thomas, Benson, Neb. 935
Lena Directly, b.f., 2, by Director (2.03¾)—Lena N. (2.06¾), by Sidney (2.19¾); S. C. Ball, Fair Oaks, Va. 400
Muda Guy, br.f., 1, by Guy Axworthy (2.08¾)—Muda S., by Stamboul (2.07½) Floyd Bros., Bridgeton, Va. 410
Dexter Guy, b.c., 1, by Guy Axworthy (2.08¾)—Rosaro Prince, by Dexter Prince; Ed. Appell, Rochester, N. Y. 410
Jay Guy, b.c., 1, by Guy Axworthy (2.08¾)—Rose Croix (2.11¾), by Jay Bird; A. C. McMillan, New York. 725
Guy Axworthy (2.08¾), b.s., 5, by Axworthy (2.15½)—Lillian Wilkes (2.17¾), by Guy Wilkes (2.15¼); Abe Garson, New York 8,100
Evonia (2.29¾), b.m., 14, by Jerome Eddy (2.16½)—Evemont, by Piedmont; C. N. Bliss, Yonkers, N.Y. 360
Caracalla (2.10), br.m., 15, by Patron (2.14¾)—Cascarilla, by Shelby Chief; Dromore Farm, Port Huron, Mich. 450
Town Lady (2.11¾), br.m., 15, by Wilton (2.19¼)—Kadijah (2.23¾), by Red Wilkes; George Edwards, Brooklyn, N. Y. 900
Brocade B., blk.m., 11, by Baron Wilkes (2.18)—Lemonade (2.27¼), by Kentucky Prince, Jr.; C. N. Bliss, Yonkers, N. Y. 475
Sunol (2.08¾), b.m., 19, by Electioneer—Waxana, by General Benton; A. B. Cox, Paoli, Pa. 400
Directum Lass (2.09¾), br.m., 8, by Directum (2.05¾)—Madera, by Dexter Prince; A. W. Parrish, Cleveland, O. 1,050
Plumline (2.12¾), b.m., 11, by Woodbine (2.19)—Plumlena, by Harry Plummer; W. E. D. Stokes, New York 400
Marcia (2.08¾), b.m., 6, by Margrave (2.15¼)—Sixelle Wilkes, by Jersey Wilkes; W. E. D. Stokes, New York 750
Belle Winnie (2.22¾), b.m., 9, by Adbell (2.23)—Gertrude Russell, by Electioneer; Wm. Simpson, New York 625
Indale, ch.m., 13, by Alerton (2.09¼)—Elloree (2.08½), by Axtell (2.12); Wm. Simpson, New York 625
Bertha Cord, b.f., 1, by Silk Cord—Bertha Derby, by Charles Derby (2.20); Ed. Baker, East Aurora, N.Y. 325
Eve Cord, b.f., 1, by Silk Cord—Eveworthy, by Axworthy (2.15½); C. Waters, Bergen Point, N.J. 2,050
Silk Cord, b.h., 6, by Prodigal (2.16)—Red Silk (2.10), by Baron Wilkes (2.18); A. C. McMillan, New York.. 1,550
Incog Larrabie, b.f., 3, by Larrabie (the Great (2.12¾)—BaGasia, by Earl Baltic (2.17); C. A. Bliss, Philadelphia, Pa. 320
Lady Pauline C. (2.11¾), blk.m., 7, by Poem (2.11½)—Lady Coplan (2.27), by Coastman (2.08¾); C. N. Bliss, New York 710
Jack Axworthy (2.15¼), b.g., 5, by Axworthy (2.15½)—My Trinket, by Stamboul (2.07½); G. D. King, Paterson, N.J. 500
Alice Edgar (2.09¾), b.m., 6, by Moko (2.22¾), by Jay Bird; R. H. Chockency, Lexington, Ky. 1,650
George R. Peck (2.12¾), br.g., 10, by Joe Patchen (2.01¾)—Adele Tyler, by Chester; E. O. Morgan, Philadelphia, Pa. 550
Harry H. (2.18¼), b.g., 7, by Baybury —Lady Copeland, by American Boy (2.26½); A. Warren, East Orange, N. J. 445
Donna H. (2.21¾), ch.m., 7, by Reward J. (2.10¼)—Sally,by Dean Sage; W. Jackson, Hempstead, L.I. 510
Gertrude (2.21¾), br.m., 7, by Country Baron—Bloom, by Airoy; C. Henry, Overton, Va. 475
Wanna West (2.22¼), blk.m., 7, by Wanamaker (2.29¾)—Blanchie West, by West Wilkes (2.22¼); A. T. Griffith, Richmond, Va. 550
Lady Hesperus, b.m., 5, by Hesperus S. (2.09½)—Hattie D., by Crawford (2.07¾); H. S. Williams, West Orange, N. J. 305
Pearl Onward, br.m., 6, by Roman-cer—Louise, by Paris Wilkes; Geo. M. Webb, Chestnut Hill, Pa. 450
Grace Bond (2.09¾), b.m., 6, by The Mondsman—Grace Bond, by Ashland Wilkes (2.17¾); W. D. Stokes, New York 6,100
Phalla (2.04¾), b.m., 6, by Allewood (2.09½)—Amiss, by Mimic (2.21); W. E. D. Stokes, New York. 3,700
Pretoria Bingen, b.f., 3, by Bingen (2.06¾)—Pretoria, by Arion (2.07¾); W. E. D. Stokes, New York. 900
Priscilla Bond, b.f., 3, by The Bondsman—Mantua Maker, by Red Wilkes; W. E. D. Stokes, N. York. 600
Belle Archer (2.12¾), b.m., 20,by Rone (2.36)—Mary Drake, by Enfield; W. E. D. Stokes, New York. 950
Angus Pointer (2.01¾), b.g., 9, by Sidney Pointer (2.07¾)—Jane,by Grant's Hambletonian; Charles E. Rounds, Bristol, N. H. 7,400
Jennie W. (2.04½), b.m., 7, by Alcander (2.20½)—Molly (2.24½), by Gilroy; W. R. Cox, Manchester, N.H. 1,400
Burlington Maid (2.13½), b.m., 7, by Alcander (2.20½)—Yam Yam,by Patchen; W. R. Cox, Manchester, N.H. 675
Mary E. M. (2.17¼), b.m., 6, by Ross (2.19¼)—Juetta Strathmore, by Strathmore; H. Hall, New York.... 700
Billy W. (2.11¾), b.g., 5, by Alexander (2.20½)—Molly (2.24½), by Gilroy; George Greener, Waterbury, Ct. 600
The Plummer (2.14¼), b.g., 8, by Alcymont—Irony, by Princeps; Scott Hudson, Lexington, Ky. 475
Total for 132 head, $72,895.
Average per head, $552.50.
Grand total, 360 head, $140,660.

TO ROUND OFF CORNERS.

With the view of rounding off street corners to give more space between car tracks and boulevards, so as to remove danger, the assessment commissioner is negotiating for land at different points. One is the southwest corner of Broadview-avenue and Danforth-road, and another the southwest corner of Bay and Queen-streets.

IMPRISONED FOR THEFT.

Herbert Wallace, for the theft of a watch, was sent to jail for 60 days by Judge Winchester. Fred Bennett, for theft of sugar from the Canadian Lake Line, along with Zarnke, a fellow-employe, was sent down for six months. Bennett said that under Zarnke's orders he had sold all the sugar and turned all the proceeds over to him.

APPRECIATE HIS WORK.

Chief Thompson has received a letter from Acting Mayor Whitley of Haileybury thanking him for having sent Thomas Sargent, formerly of the fire department, to organize a brigade in the northern town. The work he says has been splendidly done.

To Improve Hotel.

Permits have been issued to Mr. Geo. Wright, proprietor of the Walker House, for sundry changes and alterations, to cost about $30,000.

$15.00 ONLY.

You would hardly believe this amount would purchase a Talking Machine; by calling in at the R. S. Williams & Sons Co. 143 Yonge-street, you will have a surprise awaiting you, a disc instrument, with handsome flower horn, only $15.00 complete. 67

YOUNG WOMAN ISSUES WRITS.

HAMILTON, Nov. 30.—What promises to be one of the most interesting slander cases tried in the Hamilton courts was begun this morning, when S. F. Washington, K.C., issued writs against Amato Prott and wife, Isaac Johnson and wife of Abingdon; James Stewart and wife, and James Johnson and wife of Binbrook, on behalf of a client. The plaintiff is Rachael Knox, a young lady in Ancaster, who says her name has been coupled with that of a married man and made a subject for the village gossip. It is expected that at least a dozen more will be issued within a week or two.

FOUND DEAD.

Gilbert Forsythe, an usher at the Majestic Theatre, was found dead in the bathroom at 157 Ontario-street Saturday morning. Death was due to convulsions and hemorrhage following an epileptic fit. At 7 o'clock he had replied to another roomer's greeting.

Forsythe was 23 years of age and came from England nine years ago. The body was taken to Miles' undertaking rooms.

Smithies Kept Busy.

The snowfall of Friday evening made the pavements so slippery that considerable horseshoeing was required. Some blacksmith shops worked all night.

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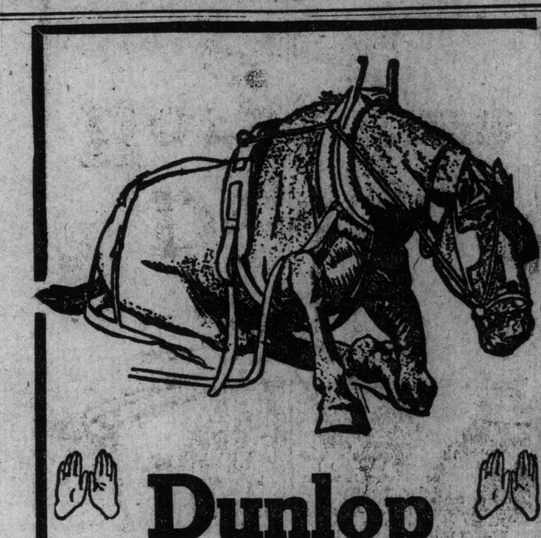

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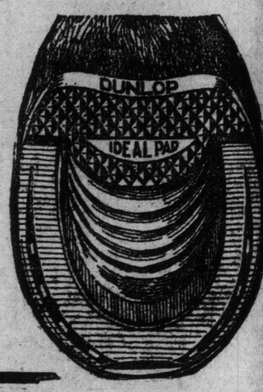

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The Toronto Sunday World

Second News Section

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12. TORONTO, DECEMBER 1, 1907. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COMES TO AMERICA AS ESPERANTO MISSIONARY

Young Man Hopes it Will Be Possible to Hold World's Convention in States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Young Mr. Edmond Privat is here Esperantoing. He arrived a little over a week ago from Europe, and his luggage consisted of many pieces of the propaganda which is about to be distributed wherever he finds soil in which it seems likely to take root and sprout. Young Mr. Privat, in short, is going to Esperanto all the way from Boston to Chicago and back again.

Mr. Privat is really the principal commercial traveler of the original manufacturer of Esperanto. Almost everybody knows that Dr. Zamenhof made the langauge just for fun and without any assistance to speak of from anybody. Mr. Privat has been traveling for the house of Zamenhof in Europe for some time, and at the Cambridge, England, Esperanto convention last August the Russian oculist who invented the language suggested that America offered a fertile field for the efforts of Mr. Privat. Consequently here he is.

For such a responsible place this missionary is very young. He says he is not yet 19, and if Esperantoists are to be judged by the same signs as other people, there's no need to question his statement. Still many of the most prominent martyrs mentioned in Mr. Fox's book were younger yet.

It pleases the missionary to find the Esperanto cause in promising condition here. He said yesterday that there are no less than sixty-five Esperanto societies in the United States, tho he couldn't tell what the total membership was. He had already addressed the New York Esperanto Society—in Esperanto, of course—and from his account of it most of the members present seemed to understand what he was talking about. Dr. Max Talmey is the head local Esperantoer and Mr. Privat says he speaks the language very well. Dr. Talmey, like Dr. Zamenhof, is an oculist.

Esperanto is now about twenty years of age, but it never met Mr. Privat until five years ago. Since then it has made rapid strides. Many well informed Esperantists look forward to the day when Esperanto and rattles shall be found in every well regulated cradle.

Certain it is that if Mr. Privat owes to his knowledge of Esperanto his faculty in acquiring the English language it's an excellent ad for Esperanto. The young man began to learn English only four months ago, and tho his accent would still attract attention even in Manhattan, he already has a working knowledge of the language that will vastly increase his value to the Esperanto house of Zamenhof.

It would be a perilous thing to say that anybody could learn the universal language as quickly as young Mr. Privat. It took him something less than three weeks, and, he says, he has known it ever since. The secret of Esperanto, according to its propagandist, is to go at it and stick at it until you learn it—a few hours good hard sawing every day and almost before you know it the trick is done.

It's mostly a matter of root and suffix. You add one of them to the other, the addition of which to which being performed more or less in accordance with rules and individual preferences and things. But it appears to be a fascinating employment, for they are doing it, not only all over Europe but also in Japan, where there is a regular organ printed in the new language.

It was some trouble for Mr. Privat to keep his head above the propoganda that littered his room long enough to discourse about it. At times it seemed that he must go under, but youth was with him and he managed to keep up.

He explained that Esperanto had different advisory boards which recommended additions to the language from time to time, especially with reference to words touching the work of technical branches of knowledge. In Paris a scientific review is published in the new language.

As for poetry, the youthful missionary was certain that Esperanto lent itself to that branch of literature splendidly. To prove it he read after some urging, but not too much, a poem he had lately written himself. It has not yet found its way into print, but Mr. Privat says that it will soon be seen in The American Esperanto Journal. This publication was naturally founded in Boston, but it is soon coming to New York. Everything does.

Mr. Privat's auditor knew nothing of Esperanto, but he was interested in poetry and he listened closely to the verse. He heard words that sounded like "laguna." His wits thus sharpened by curiousity, it was not long before he thought he detected the word "gondola." "Ha, ha!" said he to himself. "It's a boat on a lake." And putting his nose to the trail he ran on with joyful yelps.

Pretty soon he came across, or thought he did, a word that closely resembled "palozzo," if there is such a word, and not long after that a bisyllabic that sounded like "flutoi."

"Hoid!" said he, when the poet had finished. "Let me have a guess. I think you were reading something about somebody who was in a boat that was floating about some water near a palace and he was playing some kind of a musical instrument, probably a flute."

Mr. Privat alleged that it was quite wonderful. It only showed how easy it was to learn Esperanto.

"But," he said. "I say not to try to write poetries in Esperanto the first thing. I know Esperanto for five years now, but I never write poetries in that language until four years ago. Some people they want to write poetries the very first night they know Esperanto."

The Esperanto missionary has been advised that the present is not a good time to do much missionary work in this city. He will therefore go further west for a few weeks and reserve most of his New York propaganda until the soil is more attractive early in the new year.

He hoped that in a year or two it will be possible to hold the annual Esperanto convention in this country, maybe at Cambridge if the Yale game happens to be in New Haven that year. He does not favor holding the convention near Columbia University. Presumably he fears a clash with Brander Matthews and his Simple Spellers.

A NEW INDUSTRY IN CAPE BRETON

First Shipment of Smelts From North Sydney to the United States.

SYDNEY MINES, Nov. 29.—What is believed to be the first shipment of smelts to the United States from North Sydney was sent to-day by Messrs. Carey & McGibbon, and is the initial step towards opening up an industry that has long remained dormant, and which can result in nothing but success to the promoters.

During the past two weeks Messrs. Carey & McGibbon, who have been engaged in the codfishery out of North Sydney the past season, secured a large quantity of smelts, by the aid of nets, in the harbor, and to-day made their first shipment.

Mr. Champion, one on the best informed men on P. E. Island regarding the fishing industry, yesterday looked over the catch of the above gentlemen. "Had we but such smelts in the Island waters," said this authority, "our fishermen would make fortunes." The quality of the Cape Breton smelt, said Mr. Champion, is brighter, firmer and of a more uniform size, and range about nine to the pound.

Regarding quantity, it is said even the harbor is literally teeming with them, and as the prevailing prices in New York is such as to net the shippers ten cents per pound, there is no doubt those engaged in the business will reap good returns.

STANFORD WHITE SALE

Part of Artistic Property of Late Architect and the Purchasers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The supplementary sale of the artistic property belonging to the estate of Stanford White attracted art lovers to the American Art Galleries. The sale was conducted by Thomas E. Kirby. The bidding was spirited, and the $7278 realized for the two hundred and more curious and beautiful things offered was considered fair. Several objects, however, brought only a trifle of their original cost.

The highest price paid was $240 for a suit of repousse demi-armor in fine condition, consisting of burgonet, with hinged ear flaps; goret, plastron or cuirass, and mitten gauntlets. A Japanese mask was supplied in the helmet. The armor was started at a bid of $25. It was purchased by Prof. Bashford Deon for the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. White bought it at the Heber R. Bishop sale.

The museum also obtained for $80 a remarkable specimen of Italian carving of the sixteenth century, the head of a bishop's crozier.

Chimes of four bronze bells of the eighteenth century were bought by J. Herbert Johnston for $210. A pair of Moorish pottery vases was knocked down to G. F. Roberts at $175 each. They are coated with an ivory white glaze and ornamented with masks and floral festoons, modeled in relief. A model of a brig was bought by Frank D. Millet for $135.

William Astor Chanler purchased four Italian finial ornaments, aureole design, for $24; an Italian sanctuary hanging lamp, of renaissance vase shape, for $15, and a pair of Satsuma vases, oviform, for $10.

Mrs. J. Hobart Warren bought an antique Dutch plaque of hammered brass for $70, and at the same figure a pair of brackets and scroll designs in relief. For $37.50 Mrs. Warren also bought an antique hammered brass plaque, and for $12 a Dutch brass warming pan.

For William R. Hearst an antique Spanish water jar was purchased for $80. It is oviform, with cherubim handles in relief on the shoulder, and ornamented with a raised coat of arms. There was also bought for Mr. Hearst an antique Italian bracket of carved and gilt wood, with cherub head terminal, for $45.

Herbert S. Bowen purchased for $80 an antique Danish brass plaque, with a repousse ornamentation representing Caleb and Joshua with the grapes of Eschcol; for $62.50 an antique brass brasero on a tripod of lion's feet; for $32.50 an antique copper vase, with bold repousse ornamentation, and for $22.50 an antique Venetian church plate of hammered brass.

Mrs. C. H. Alexander was the purchaser of an antique ecclesiastical figure for $30 and an antique ecclesiastical statue for $22.50. Cass Gilbert bought a carved and gilt coat of arms for $40 and seventeen old Chinese rain hats of woven bamboo for $8.

David Warfield paid $40 for a rhyton, sculptured in marble, a reduced reproduction of the specimen in the Palazzo di Conservatori, Rome, and the same amount for a similar rhyton, reproduced in composition. A Spanish renaissance sanctuary lamp was sold to W. B. Dinsmore for $42.50.

KAISER WILLIAM'S WELCOME FROM THE MAYORS OF MARYLEBONE, HOLBORN AND WESTMINSTER DURING HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

GIANT TOOTHPICK FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA FORESTS

Pacific Province Produces Timber Which Makes Big California Trees Take Back Seats.

Vancouver, Nov. 29.—California has always had the reputation of being the home of big trees, but apparently the giants of the south have been forced into the back seats by the big toothpick from this province.

The Oakland Tribune contains the following: "To all seekers of strange sights, none should miss the unusual spectacle at Long Wharf of a piece of timber 80 feet long, 5 feet wide and 3 feet thick, weighing 20 tons and containing 14,400 feet of lumber. It is the largest single piece of wood ever shaped by the hand of man. The import duty on it amounted to over $50.

To gain an idea of its immensity it is only necessary to state that it would cover, were it made into flooring, a hall 120 feet square. A plank walk a foot wide and an inch thick cut from this giant timber would reach two miles and 3840 feet, or it strips of wood an inch square were stretched along the ground it could furnish material sufficient to give a length of 32 miles and 1280 yards.

Two days were consumed in lifting and placing by means of jack screws and tackles, the giant from the bank onto two flat cars. It is consigned to the Western Engineering & Construction Company, who intend to use it upon one of their large dredges working in the mines near Placerville, on the Sacramento River."

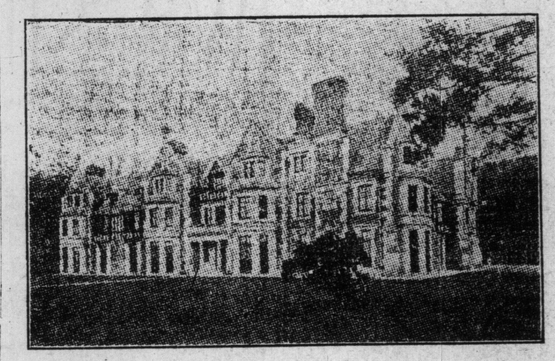
The tree was cut about four years ago by Messrs. Gilley Bros., on their Pitt River limits. It was hauled to the water by a donkey engine. The tree was cut to guard against its falling on the logging camp, as the venerable and massive giant looked too threatening to the loggers from the bunk-house. After getting the monster into the river, Gilley Bros. could persuade no mill company to attempt to saw it, and they finally disposed of it to the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, and the stick was later shipped to California as stated.

W. R. Gilley when on his recent trip to California, ran across the big stick quite by accident, and at once recognized an old acquaintance. The log was so large, weighing nearly 70 tons, that it could not be sawed and was hauled on to the marine railway and hewed.

NEW YORK TO PARIS

The Matin Plans an Auto Race by Way of Alaska.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Following the recent auto race from Pekin to Paris, The Matin has decided to organize a race from New York to Paris via Chicago, Alaska, across the Bering Straits, Siberia and Russia.



Woodnorton, the Worcestershire seat of the Duke of Orleans, where the royal wedding took place a few days ago of the Duke to Princess Louise of France.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF UNITED STATES FOR ONE YEAR

Reached Total of $15,000,000,000 According to an Official Estimate Given Out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Fifteen billion dollars represents the value of the annual production of manufacturers in the United States. Colonel John M. Carson, chief of the bureau of manufacturers, makes this statement in the annual report of the operations of his bureau. The figures do not represent finished products entirely, but include products in various stages of progress.

The aggregate value of domestic merchandise exported last year was $1,854,000,000, an increase of nearly $136,000,000 over the preceding year. In this classification "manufacturers ready for consumption" are credited with $400,000,000, and these figures are generally accepted as the extent of the exports of manufactures. The report of the bureau, however, groups this classification with those of "foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured,' and "manufactures for further use in manufacturing," the aggregate exports of which last year were $606,000,000 and this amount added to the "manufactures ready for consumption" makes the aggregate value of manufactures exported in the year ended June 30, $1,086,000,000, or more than 58 per cent of the entire exports for that year.

Special significance is attached to the increase of nearly $30,000,000 in the exports of completed manufactures, in view of the fact that the exports of cotton cloths declined more than $21,000,000, this loss being entirely in the trade with China. Popular feeling aroused in that country, growing out of alleged outrages against Chinese residents in the United States, is assigned as a contributory cause for this decline.

The cottonseed product exports for the year were upward of $40,500,000, an increase of $9,500,000 over 1906. In commenting on these figures the report says:

"Aside from its intrinsic value this relatively new industry has an economic value and importance to the country, the beneficial results of which are specially felt in the several states in which cotton is indigenous and in which the cottonseed industry is naturally located."

The success attending investigation, by experts sent abroad has led to the adoption of the policy of specializing investigations of trade conditions in foreign markets.

One of the obstacles to the enlargement of export trade is the uncertainty of transit between places of production and the seaboard. Merchants in the Orient especially complain that calculation cannot be made as to when goods ordered in the United States will be delivered, and in consequence orders go to European houses that should come to those of this country. The bureau has been in correspondence with the managers of railway and ocean steamship companies with a view to obtaining more reliable and rapid transit for merchandise destined for foreign countries.

Demands made by business men for the extension of the parcels post to foreign countries are discussed. It is alleged that this extension would open markets now closed to American business men for lack of transportation facilities, but which are open to their competitors who have advantages of the parcels post system.

YANKEES INVADE BERLIN

Herr Conried and Others Said to Be Arranging to Build Opera House.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Boursen Courier to-day publishes a statement from what it declares to be a trustworthy source that an American company has acquired a block at the western end of Unter den Linden upon which it is purposed to erect a new opera house to cost $8,000,000, ground for which will be broken in the spring. Herr Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, is said to be interested in the new enterprise.

CONSCRIPTION MAY BE ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLIC

Recruiting and Deserting Make Problem Hard of Getting Soldiers and Pay is Small.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The difficulty of securing recruits for the army, the prevalence of desertion with the reasons therefor; and an unwelcome suggestion that the dreaded European system of constription, or compulsory military service may become necessary to maintain the American army at its maximum strength, are the features of the annual report of Adjutant General Ainsworth to the secretary of war. The adjunct general says:

"Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the war department and the recruiting officers and their parties in all parts of the country, it has been found impossible wholly to make good the losses occurring in the present strength of the army, to say nothing of increasing that strength to the limit authorized by law and executive order. The government in its efforts to procure men for the army is now competing everywhere with private employers who are able to offer men much greater inducements than the government now offers, at least in the matter of pay. If present conditions continue there will be nothing for the government to do but to meet this competition by materially increasing the soldiers' pay or to evade the competition altogether by a resort to conscription."

As to the causes of this state of affairs, the adjutant general says they are the same to a considerable extent as those which lead to desertion. During the last fiscal year there were 4522 desertions, 5.6 per cent. of the army, as against 7.4 per cent. during the preceding year. Reasons for the decrease are not difficult to find, according to the report. They include: The low rate of pay as compared with that obtaining in civil life; dissatisfaction with the hard work; the abolition of the canteen, and the lack of capable, well-paid and satisfied non-commissioned officers. This report states that it will require legislation by congress, both to increase the pay and to restore the canteen.

The actual strength of the entire military establishment on October 15 last, was 58,988 men, including 3890 officers, but not including 3400 men of the hospital corps, so that the establishment was 19,071 men short of its authorized strength. The deficiency on the corresponding date of the preceding year was 7830 men. Therefore, says the report, the enlisted strength of the army decreased during the past year when it should have increased in order to meet the authorized increase in the artillery branch.

AGAIN POSTPONED

Harry Kendal Thaw's Trial, Will Not Take Place on Dec. 2.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The second trial of Harry Kendal Thaw, for the death of Stanford white, set for December 2, will again be postponed, and there is little chance that it will be called until well along in January. The decision to ask for a postponement has been agreed to by both sides. It is due partly to the fact that the task of selecting a jury would be doubly hard during the approach of the holidays owing to the prospect before the talesmen of spending both Christmas and New Year's day locked up under the care of court bailiffs, and also to the fact that Thaw's counsel has applied to the court for permission to inspect the secret evidence presented before the lunacy commission during the first trial.

As an added cause for delay there is a rumor that the attorneys now representing Thaw may apply for a change of venue, declaring a fair trial for their client in New York County is impossible. Such a move, if made, would be based upon the alleged unfriendly attitude of many of the local papers and the extent to which the evidence was printed and read in this community. District Attorney Jerome will seriously oppose the granting of a charge in the scene of the trial.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF RUSSIA

The Third Duma is Said to Be a Thing Apart From Life of the Empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—In one important respect the history of Russia's Douma repeats the experience of other institutions adopted by her czars from the western world. When they have surrendered to a democratic idea it has been their habit to swallow it in its largest form and then to cast out most of its parts that disturb the perpetuation of the order. The names they retain. It is the existence side by side of the forms of progressive government with the actuality of absolutism in administration that has given the cynical and pessimistic color to the minds of so many educated Russians.

In education itself they have undergone the same contracting process they see applied to their legislatures. After the Crimean war the czar's personal advisers were convinced that the failures in the army intelligence department and in the understanding of tactics by the soldiers was due to want of education. Forthwith they scattered over the country universities of the European and American type, full grown and full equipped. But the controlling class refused to leave the old road. They kept the family resident tutor for their sons, with the military academy or a foreign tour to complete their teaching. The universities were left to struggle on as best they could, and it was only when the after lives of their output—who were largely the prize boys of the village schools—proved a menace to the machinery of absolute rule that the czar's friends proceeded to clip their wings to the pattern that suited the government by ukase. They were put under the control of the governors of the provinces, who could close them by temporary order on advice of the local chief of police.

The men who have lived thru this process are watching its application today in the third douma. The czar and his personal friends surrendered two years ago to the democratic idea of an elected legislature and universal suffrage. They took the western institution, planted it in St. Petersburg and waited to see what would happen. But they themselves never meant it should disturb their ancient absolute sway. Like their university system, the new parliamentary system was to struggle along as best it could, so long as it did not struggle across their path. Twice they thought it did, and they kicked it aside. This time they have taken care that its composition should give it a humbler, a more respectful mood.

Some people may think it unprincipaled that the czar's absolutist friends should go back on their bargain, and after contracting to maintain a machine they should proceed to take out the works and leave only the shell. Not many Russians take this severe view. They never expected the bargain to go thru in an open, direct and binding way. Whether you call it Muscovite cunning or the Asiatic touch, it is sure that most educated Russians in their contest with the government were always waiting for a revoke by the other side, and they have had several. The other side acquits its revokes by announcing that it will frame all the rules and that it will do so as the match proceeds and without previous notification to its opponent. The instinct of the peasant has taught him to expect all this, not that there is much Oriental fatalism left in him, not much "that bears the legions thunder past, then bows his head in thought again." He rather comes to sound conclusions by being of essentially the same stuff as the coterie of Slav absolutists that make up the czar's mind. He is cunning, grasping and good natured; and despite the merciless slaughter on both sides there are usually the flesh and blood attributes of the men whom the outer world sees as the oppressors.

This coterie of court chamberlains has won outright in this stage of the contest. They have bent the douma to the shape they wanted, and with the premier, M. Stolypin, they have done likewise. He is in the position of chief of staff to a standing council of war, and he shapes his conduct accordingly. Vast quantities of documents and detail come from him, but not a policy. His campaign resembles General Kuropatkin's work in Manchuria. It was complained that that soldier occupied all his time energetically and conscientiously in signing papers relating to movements of troops and stores when he should have given his mind to thinking out some large plan for overcoming the enemy. So it is with M. Stolypin. He has so repeatedly and confusedly manipulated the electoral law that he and his master at court have got a douma that they can dominate. But, as the Russian proverb says, they are hitting the harness and not the horse. They have overcome the wrack and ruin that to-day represents the Russian nation at large. In the process of binding the douma to the shape that would make it tolerable to them even as a name they have bent it quite outside the scene of the great struggle where more than a hundred million human beings are striving to find a solution of what a man's life should be to him. When Kipling wrote of the poaching sealers that "never a law of God nor man holds north of fifty-three" he laid down one of the conditions of life in Russia to-day.

The thinking onlookers are concerned very little about the third douma. Should the absolutist party persuade the czar to wipe it out altogether it is just possible that that might give the supreme provocation needed to make the revolutionary chaos solid and aggressive. But of its opening it can be said only that Russians in general regard it as outside their concern, as being something that relates to somebody else. Its composition of 70 per cent. of hardshell toryism is so grotesque a travesty of the public frame of mind that people outside of government employment cannot be persuaded to give serious attention to its debates. What many of them fear is that while this make-believe is performed in the Russian capital the breaking down of the provinces into anarchy may sink so deep that the empire may fall to pieces—that the holding of the czar's claim to absolute and divine right may come to require all the time of his administration, that it will fail to prevent Siberia, the Caucasus, Poland and the Baltic provinces from wrenching themselves out of the wreckage and starting each its own experiment in government. In St. Petersburg that fear is in the minds of many people who would have scouted it six months ago.

'PHONED THRU YOUR OWN CHEST YET?

Discovery Makes it Unnecessary to Put Your Lips to Transmitter any More

ST. LOUIS, Mr., Nov. 29.—It is not necessary to place one's lips to the transmitter of a telephone to be heard at the other end of the wire. The same results may be obtained by placing the transmitter firmly against the chest or in fact nearly every part of the body and speaking in a clear, natural tone.

The new system was discovered last night by two young women, one living in Westminster place and other in Delmar-boulevard.

If you have any doubts place the transmitter to your chest and tell "Central" the number you want. This fact probably was not known to the telephone experts when they prepared the instructions for the use of the contrivance. They advise you to stand close to the receiver.

The "chest system" is sure to gain favor among those who have fear of contracting diseases from using the 'phone. The new way is sanitary, as there is little chance of communicating germs from the transmitter to the lips or nostrils of the person using the telephone. Moreover, it is non-fatiguing and convenient, as one may talk while walking, and switch it from place to place.

Prof. Calvin M. Woodward, a scientist at Washington University, said that there was nothing surprising about the principle involved in the "chest system," altho he frankly admitted that it had never occurred to him or anyone else before to test its practicability.

"The sound vibration in the lungs is communicated to the transmitter thru the chest, instead of thru the lips, and is then carried over the wire in the usual way," he said.

The "chest system" is in accordance with the principle of the stethoscope.

PULP MILLS TO BE BUILT ON HOWE SOUND

Vancouver Men Will Establish Industry on Pacific Coast.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 29: As the first step toward the establishment of a large pulp industry on Howe Sound, Captain H. A. Mellon of this city has posted with the Water Commissioner of New Westminster an application for 1000 inches of water, either on Rainy River or Cates Creek, Howe Sound. The industry for which the water-power is needed is to cost a million dollars and employ 400 men. The mills will cover eleven acres of ground, and will be devoted to the manufacture of a new class of pulp to be known as the "chemical variety." Patents have been taken out for this purpose, which it is stated will produce a very high grade of paper, and at the same time utilize almost every kind of tree except the maple. The machinery which is to exemplify the process, is now on its way from Aberdeen, Wash. The enterprise is being financed by a local syndicate, which has secured eighty-eight acres of land on the Mainland at Howe Sound for its purposes.

It is said to be the intention to spend $200,000 at the outset.

The work will be commenced shortly, and the mills will be in operation within eight months.

MDLLE. MIROPOLSKY

A lady of Polish extraction who has just taken the oath and been admitted a member of the French Bar in Paris. Mdlle. Miropolsky has made public her intention to obtain justice for the poor of Paris.

NEWS OF INTERESTING SOCIAL EVENTS DURING THE PAST WEEK

All communications for publication in the social columns of The Sunday World must be sent in writing and signed by the sender.

BEAUTIFUL GOWNS WORN AT PRINCESS

Play in Which Ethel Barrymore Appeared Marked by Its Rich Costumes.

The gowns in the production of "Her Sister" last week at the Princess were marked for their beauty and simplicity. Particularly fetching was the gown worn by Miss Barrymore, in the second act. It was of fine white mousseline, hand-embroidered and inserted with soft Burgese lace. Her gown in the last act was of reseda poplin, with chemiset of cream net fashioned slightly empire; in fact, all the gowns worn by Miss Barrymore were in this style and all had square cut necks.

On Tuesday evening a large audience greeted the star. A number of S.P.S. boys were in the top gallery and were rather entertaining between the acts. Some of those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hills, Miss Mary Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cambie, Mr. and Mrs. Bickford, W. C. Wathews, Miss Helen Matthews, Frank Matthews, Mrs. J. P. Whitney, Miss Norah Whitney, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Lois Duggan, Wilfred Duggan, Fred Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers, Mr. Proctor, Miss Florence Kemp, Burton Holland, Miss Muriel Barwick, Mrs. Eastwood, Mrs. Bicknell, Mrs. and Miss Suckling, Ralph Burns, Cromwell Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Northey, Mr. and Mrs. Rolph, Dr. and Mrs. Thistle, Mrs. W. S. Willison, Trevor Temple, Irving Smith, Mrs. Jack Palmer, Mrs. H. M. Blight, Mr. Wiley (Port Arthur).

MRS. COSGRAVE'S TEA.

Mrs. Lawrence Cosgrave celebrated her silver wedding on Thursday last and entertained at a large tea.

Mrs. Cosgrave received in a handsome gown of black and white chiffon, with white lace and diamond ornaments.

Her pretty daughter, Mrs. Arthur Murdock, received with her, looking remarkably well in a frock of pale blue with a yoke of lace and touches of blue satin. The tea table was artistic with baskets of pale pink mums and rose-shaded lights. It was in charge of Mrs. Jack Ryan, very smart in French silk gauze and black-plumed hat. The assistants, who were entertained at a dance in the evening, were Miss Cosgrave, Miss Tom Madden, Miss Mona Murray, Miss McKidd, Miss Dwyer, Miss Winnie Evans and Miss Gladys Hogaboom. Mrs. Cosgrave gave them favors of safety pins with a wedding bell engraved with the date of the occasion.

WOMAN'S MUSICAI CLUB.

The Women's Musical Club gave a very interesting program on Thursday morning from the works of Rubenstein and Von Fielitz. Among the large audience were noticed: Mrs. J. Tower Ferguson, Mrs. Arthur Pepler, Madam Anna Parini, Mrs. Walter Beardmore, Miss Yvonne Nordheimer, Miss Haney, Mrs. Arnold Ivey, Mrs. John Dick, Miss Muriel Dick, Mrs. George Dickson, Miss Elinore Burns, Miss Cora Patterson, Mrs. J. B. McLean, Mrs. H. M. Blight, Miss Ina Matthews, Miss Muriel Millichamp, Mrs. Sproule Smith, Miss Rosamund Boultbee, Miss Grace Boulton, Mrs. Frank Kendrick, Mrs. Fletcher Snider, Mrs. Edmund King, Miss Ethel Powis, Mrs. Clarence Denison, Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Miss Fannie Lindsey, Miss Bruce Fraser, Miss Smallpeice, Miss Madeline Evans, Mrs. Angus Gordon, Mrs Frank Welsman, Miss Flavelle, Mrs. H. M. Parker, Miss Helen Matthews, Mrs. Wilson Lawrence, Mrs. Howes Oliphant.

A PRETTY LUNCHEON.

A very pretty luncheon was given on Thursday, at Llawden by Mrs. Melvin Jones. The table, with covers for thirty, was indeed novel, with an electric fountain in the centre, surrounded with ferns. The cloth of silver tissue, sparkled here and there with tiny electric lights, and had decorations of hyacinths and roses. The guests were Miss Ina Matthews, her guest, Miss Kenny (Dublin), Miss Maud Denison, Miss May Denison, Miss Olive Buchanan, Miss Helen Davidson, Miss Edith Kay, the Misses Arnoldi, Miss Nordheimer, Miss Yvonne Nordheimer, Miss Muriel Barwick, Miss May Clark, Miss Hilda Reid, Miss Jessie Johnstone, Miss Flora McDonald, Miss Creighton, the Misses Sinclair, Miss Aileen Robertson, Miss Kathleen Gordon, Miss Fleury, Miss Mary Jarvis and Miss Hunter Craig.

A BENEFIT CARNIVAL FOR BOYS' INSTITUTE

Society Leaders of City Lend Their Patronage for Splendid Production.

The management of the Broadview Boys' Institute, thru Supt. E. J. Atkinson, have arranged for the presentation of the beautiful Japanese musical carnival "A Japanese Honeymoon" at Massey Hall next Thursday evening for the benefit of the institute. Noel Marshall has been selected as honorary treasurer.

Scenery, costumes and electrical effects will be installed in Massey Hall and everything connected with the big production, requiring over 400 people to produce, is said to be on an extensive and elaborate scale. Rehearsals have been in progress for the past five weeks and the various choruses, duets, quartets, musical skits and ensemble dances are practically ready for presentation.

The main cast is composed of the following well-known singers:

Sang-Foy, a Canadian Beauty in Disguise, Miss Thelma Gilmore (formerly of Henry Savage Opera co.).
The Sho-Gum, Emperor of the Isle of Enchantment, Hartwell De Mille.
O'Hana-San, Empress of the Isle of Enchantment, Miss Madeline Cook.
Carl Neville, Ensign of English Navy, George Dickson.
Japonica, a Military Japanese Maid, Miss Beatrice Shand.
Dolores, an Up-to-Date Canadian Girl, Miss Florence McNeill.
Yen-How, a Mandarin from the Chinese Empire, Wilbur Harner.
Geisha Maids, Padoga Girls, Royal Attendants, Slaves, Dancing Girls, Soldiers, etc., etc.

The entertainment will be given under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Gov. Sir Mortimer Clark and Lady Clark, Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. D. W. Alexander, Mrs. J. M. Alexander, Lady Boyd, Mrs. F. W. Bailey, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mrs. T. J. Clark, Mrs. H. H. Dewart, Mrs. Alfred Denison, Mrs. H. H. Fudger, Mrs. W. G. Falconbrigde, Mrs. J. W. Flavelelle, Lady Gzowski, Mrs. Forsythe Grant, Mrs. Edward Gurney, Mrs. R. E. Gibson, Mrs. Archibald M. Huestis, Mrs. Stephen Haas, Mrs. G. H. Hees, Mrs. M. J. Haney, Mrs. L. M. Jones, Lady Kirkpatrick, Mrs. A. E. Kemp, Mrs. W. A. Kemp, Mrs. P. C. Larkin, Lady Moss, Lady Mulock, Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, Mrs. J. Mason, Mrs. William Mulock, Mrs. C. D. Massey, Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Mrs. H. L. Mason, Mrs. William Mackenzie, Mrs. D. D. Mann, Mrs. W. D. Matthews, Mrs. S. Nordheimer, Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. H. C. Osborne, Mrs J. Kerr Osborne, Mrs. J. E. Osborne, Lady Pellatt, Mrs. R. A. Smith, Mrs. G. Sweeny, Mrs. H. S. Strathy, Mrs. Massey Treble, Lady Thompson, Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mrs. J. P. Whitney, Mrs. F. Wyld, Mrs. J. S. Willison, Mrs. C. D. Warren.

SOCIETY IN HAMILTON.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Scott gave a coming out ball for their daughter at the Conservatory of Music Hall Nev. 22.

Mrs. Robert Campbell, the well-known soprano singer, gave an at home on Monday, to introduce her daughter, Miss Ruby Campbell. Mrs. W. R. Davis was matron of honor. The tea room was presided over by Mrs. Sidney Dunn, Mrs. D. B. Pratt, Mrs. A. Scott Cruikshank and Mrs. Armstrong, assisted by Misses Mabel Campbell, Mabel Shepherd, May Leitch, Gladys Finch, Marion Miles and Ethel Lester.

Much interest is being taken in the concert to be given by Ellen Beach Yaw in the Grand Opera House next Wednesday. It promises to be quite a society event. Besides numerous box parties among out citizens, at least two are coming up from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. John Proctor gave a coming out ball for their daughter, Miss Nellie Proctor on Friday evening.

Mrs. (Dr.) Heurner Mullin received her post-nuptial calls on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons in her new home on the corner Forest-avenue and James-street. The interior of the home is very artistic and charming. She was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Lazier. The tea room was presided over by Mrs. T. H. Pratt and Miss Lister, assisted by Mrs. Ernest Lazier Misses Eleanor Lazier Powis and Simpson (Toronto).

MISS DUPONT'S RECEPTION.

Many old pupils of Miss Dupont assembled at her home on Wednesday afternoon and enjoyed a very pleasant time at tea hour. Miss Dupont and Miss Amy Dupont received the guests, both looking very well in pretty black gowns.

The tea table was prettily arranged with ferns and gold chrysanthemums and was in charge of Mrs. Machell, Mrs. J. Hay, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Miss Maud Barwick and Mrs. Sewell (Quebec).

Extra-ordinary Piano Bargains

We have made a careful study of used pianos—and by thoroughly overhauling in our repair department the used pianos that come to us in exchange when buying **BELL** Pianos we can offer the best values obtainable. A few of this week's offers are:—

A Nice-toned Ebony Upright.....$ 88
Full-sized Mahogany Upright, latest design.....$175
An up-to-date 3-pedal Walnut Upright.....$185
Six Squares, large size, various makers, your choice, each.....$ 60
Two dozen Organs. Prices start as low as.....$ 10

Terms—$4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10 per month, according to the instrument. Call or write for complete list.

BELL PIANO Warerooms
146 YONGE STREET.

WOMEN'S TWILIGHT MUSICALE.

The art rooms at La Plaza were crowded on Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. Ambrose Small arranged splendid program. Mrs. Small looked very well in a Parisian gown of white chiffon with black stripes and touches of blue and a crinoline hat with pale blue plumes. Some of those present were: Mrs. Dingman, Mrs. Hewes Oliphant, Miss Fanny Lindsey, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Martin Scheak,, the Misses Sharp, Mrs. J. Milton Cotton, Mrs. Dinnick, Miss Elsie Riddel, Mrs. Gouinlock, Mrs. Edmund King, Miss Ethel Powis, Mrs. Fletcher Snider, Miss Jarvis, Mrs. McFarlane, Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. Brayley.

MRS. SMALL'S TEA.

Mrs. Sydney Small was the hostess of a tea on Monday last in honor of her guest, Mrs. Rae of Washington.

Mrs. Small was gowned in a particularly pretty frock of resida green with lace and hand embroideries, Mrs. Rae, her charming visitor, was smart in cream crepe, with folds of darker velvet. The dining-room was very bright with the tea table decorated with meteor roses and red shaded lights Mrs. Cronyn and Miss Boulton were in charge with the assistance of the Misses Nordheimer, Misses Kerr, and Miss Helen Davidson. Some of those present were: Miss Mortimer Clark, Mrs. H. C. Osborne, Mrs. R. A. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Maclean, Mrs. Wallace Jones, Mrs. W. D. Matthews, Miss M. Matthews, Miss Kenney (Dublin) Mrs. Agar Adamson, Mrs. Herbert Cawthra, Mrs. Harcourt Vernon and Mrs. Grasett.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Madame Grey Burnand of England is visting her relaives, Mr. and Mrs. Burnand of Elgin-avenue. Madame Burnand is a charming woman, and an accomplished musician. Her selection at the Strollers' a week yesterday was enjoyed by those fortunate to hear her.

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Cards were out last week for a dance at Government House on Tuesday evening next, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

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The University Women's Club hold their annual luncheon at McConkey's on Saturday next.

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Mrs. T. H. Wood will not receive till the New Year.

* * *

Mrs. Lewis Howard entertains at tea on Wednesday.

* * *

The Church of the Messiah are to hold their anual Xmas fete on Thursday and Friday next.

* * *

The undergraduates in medicine of the University have issued cards for a dance on Friday next at 8.30 p.m. in McConkey's. The patronesses are Lady Clark, Lady Mulock, Lady Moss and Mesdames Falconer, Reeve, Temple, Baines, Wright, Thistle and Goldwin Howland. Dr. Herbert Bruce is the honorary president, M. S. Hawke and O. A. Pogue, secretaries.

* * *

Mrs. Dick entertained at a girls' tea on Monday last.

* * *

Mrs. Claude Fox will not receive until after the New Year.

SHEA'S THEATRE

Matinees Daily, 25 | WEEK OF DEC. 2 | Evenings 25 and 50

Special engagement of
THOS. J. RYAN-RICHFIELD CO.
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JULIEN ELTINGE
Marvellous Female Characterization.

SOCIAL HAPPENINGS OF ST. THOMAS

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 29.—The social event of the week was the enjoyable bridge given by Mrs. C. W. Colter on Wednesday evening. Masses of golden chrysanthemums were artistically arranged about the spacious drawing-room and library, and Mrs. Colter welcomed her guests wearing a handsome gown of pale gray silk with lace garniture. The prize, a handsome piece of decorated china, was won by Mrs. Williams. A few of the guests who were present to enjoy Mrs. Colter's charming hospitality were—Mrs. Wilson, Miss Williams, Mrs. H. H. Adams, Mrs. Duncombe, Mrs. R. M. Anderson, Mrs. Comfort, Mrs. W. R. Jackson, Mrs. C. St. C. Leitch, Mrs. W. H. Thomas Smith, Mrs. Joseph Mickleborough, Mrs. W. B. Doherty, Miss Travers, and many others.

Miss Brierley, in Metcalfe-st., entertained at the tea hour this week in honor of her guest, Mrs. Hains of Aylmer. Miss Brierley greeted her griends wearing a beautiful white french lace gown over taffeta. Miss Roe presided over the pretty tea table, which was charming with pink roses and maidenhair fern. The guests included Mrs. Warner, Mrs. J. H. Coyne, Mrs. Colter, Mrs. John A. Moodie, Mrs. E. S. Anderson, Mrs. W. H. Thomas Smith, Mrs. John A. MacIntyre, Mrs. Jorrad and many others.

On Wednesday Mrs. Charles Duncombe gave a smart bridge, and was assisted in receiving by her guest, Mrs. (Dr.) Perry of Toronto, who wore a handsome gown of pale green silk. Mrs. Duncombe looked exceptionally well in a black sequin gown, with exquisite Irish point berthe. A few of those present were—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. W. R. Jackson, Mrs. H. H. Adams, Mrs. R. M. Anderson, Mrs. W. H. King, Mrs. C. M. Baldwin. Miss Williams, who scored highest, was presented with a beautiful cluster of pink roses by the hostess.

Mrs. J. P. Finlay and Miss Kate Finlay, Metcalfe-st., gave a very pleasant afternoon tea on Tuesday, and the guests of honor were Mrs. Arthur McPherson of London and Mrs. McPherson of Clinton, who are spending a week in town with Mrs. McColl, Mitchell-st. Among those present were Mrs. T. Griffin Plewis, Mrs. (Dr.) Perry, Toronto, Mrs. Charles Duncombe, Mrs. Holtby, Mrs. J. M. Glinn, Mrs. Symington, Mrs. Blinn.

Mrs. R. M. Anderson, Wellington-st., also entertained at the tea hour this week, and her drawing-room was very attractive with a quantity of splendid pink mums charmingly arranged in cut glass vases. Mrs. W. H. King presided in the tea room, and was assisted by a bevy of young girls, all in prettiest of light gowns. Among the guests present were Mrs. Warner, Mrs. John McLean, Mrs. J. H. Jones, Mrs. Love, Miss Love, Mrs. Allworth, Mrs. Comfort, Mrs. E. S. Anderson, Mrs. Holtby, Mrs. J. Kerr, Mrs. Scott.

Senator Wilson entertained in honor of Chief Justice Sir William Mulock during his official visit in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Symington are visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. (Dr.) Perry of Toronto is visiting Mrs. Charles Duncombe, Southwick-st.

W. H. Thomas Smith, A.M.C.A., our well known marine painter, is in Toronto, and will give ten days' exhibition of his water-color scenes in marine and landscape, his work of the past nine months while abroad. Mr. Smith will give exhibitions also in Montreal and Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Olmstead are spending a couple of weeks in Washington, D.C.

American Consul Maxwell Moorhead of Belgrade, Servia, and Mrs. Moorhead, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Ermatinger, of St. Thomas, have arrived in Washington on a three months' leave of absence, and are expected in St. Thomas at the Christmas-tide.

Mr. John Pidgeon of Montreal is visiting his brother, Rev. E. Leslie Pidgeon, Wellington-st.

MRS. HEES' TEA.

A very pretty tea was given on Tuesday last by Mrs. Hees of St. George-street in honor of her guest, Mrs. Wm. Hees of New York.

The drawing-room, where Mrs. Hees received, was decorated with yellow mums and beauty roses.

The hostess wore a very becoming gown of lace over heliotrope liberty and diamond ornaments. Her pretty guest, Mrs. Wm. Hees, had on a very handsome frock of blue liberty satin with chiffon and silver tissue.

The mahogany tea table was arranged with pale heliotrope chrysanthemums and maiden hair fern. It was in charge of Mrs. Stephen Haas, Mrs. Le Grand Reed and Miss Lily Lee. The Grossman Trio played and sang during the afternoon.

MRS. GAY'S POST-NUPTIAL.

Mrs. Robert Gay received for the first time since her marriage, on Monday and Tuesday last at her mother's residence, 67 South Drive.

Mrs. Gay wore her pretty wedding gown of lace mounted on liberty with chiffon and pearl trimmings. Her mother, Mrs. Fuller, who received with her, was in black silk with sequins. The tea table was prettily arranged with a lace centre, on which stood glass vases of yellow chrysanthemums. Mrs. Despard and Mrs. Heath poured tea and coffee and were assisted by Miss Cooke, Miss Corey, Miss Philpotts, and Miss McLaughlin.

MRS KEEFER'S TEA.

Mrs. Napier Keefer entertained at the tea hour on Tuesday last.

The pretty drawing-room was decorated with chrysanthemums and the same flowers arranged on the tea table, which was in charge of Miss Edgar, Miss Van der Smissen with the assistance of Miss Sinclair, Miss Hilda Cayley, Miss Laura Cassels and the Misses Keefer. Major and Mrs. Keefer received their guests in the drawing-room, Mrs. Keefer looking very well in black point d'esprit over satin and corsage bouquet of meteor roses.

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There are few modes in hair as becoming to most feminine faces as a soft lustrous Wave. Its wear lends a subtle charm to the face, and tones down any possible shortcomings in features. The Pember Waves are as exquisite and dainty as experience and artistic taste can form them. We can match any known shade of natural Hair.

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PADEREWSKI'S APPEARANCE ATTRACTED SOCIAL SET

Unpleasant Weather Did Not Prevent Turnout of Large Crowd.

In spite of he unpleasant weather Massey Hall was crowded on Wednesday evening to hear the famous pianist, Paderewski. Some of those present were: Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, Mrs. W. G. Falconbridge, Mrs. P. C. Larkin, Gerald Larkin, Miss Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. George Dickson and the pupils of St. Margaret's, Miss Mary Smart, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Hardy, Mr and Mrs. Jim Douglas, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Woods, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tower Ferguson, W. H. Brouse, Miss Marjorie Brouse, Mrs. Hewes Oliphant, Mrs. John Kay, Miss Edith Kay, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. S. Frank Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Rundle, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Willison, Miss Grace Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Houston had Mrs. Stewart Gordon, Mrs. Bruce Williams and a party in their box; Dr. and Mrs. Thistle, B. E. Walker, Ewart Walker, Miss Bertha May Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Sproule Smith, Hewitt Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Claude Fox, Ned Boyd, Miss Muriel Phillips, Mr. Edmund Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Goulding, Mrs. Walter Beardmore, Frederick Nicholls, Miss Hazel Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. H. Eckart, Miss Helen Eckart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boone, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Osborne, Mrs. Clayton, Edward Cronyn, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kearns, Miss Josephine Kearns, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Carter, Miss Madeline Carter, Mrs. Gerard Barton, A. E. Ames, Mrs. Le Grand Reed, Mrs. Alfred Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Smith, Hugh McLean, the Misses Kerr, Mrs. B. B. Cronyn, Clement Pepler, Mrs. Arthur Pepler, Miss Mary Campbell, Albert Nordheimer, Miss Yvonne Nordheimer, Mrs. Bertran. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Dinnick, Mr. Wheeldon.

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It gives a rich creamy lather beautifully foamy & fragrant;
—it improves the complexion;
—it cleanses and soothes the skin;
—and protects it from hard water, strong sun or wind.

"Baby's Own" is the best soap for every toilet purpose. 4-07

Albert Soaps Ltd. Mirs., - Montreal.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Gertrude Hudspeth of Port Hope was the guest of honor at a tea last Monday, given by Miss Louise Chadwick.

* * *

Mrs. Chalcraft entertains at tea in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms on Monday.

* *

Miss Sovereign of Waterford is with Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt.

* * *

Mrs. H. W. D. Armstrong and Miss Gyp Armstrong will spend the winter in town, and are at Mrs. McDowall's, corner Avenue-road and Bloor-street.

* * *

Mrs. Lenk of Toledo is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Carveth.

* * *

Mrs. Meyers of Deer Park entertains at tea on Wednesday next.

* * *

Mrs. J. J. Palmer, Huntley Lodge, Deer Park, will receive on Thursday next, and then not till after the New Year.

* * *

Miss Gladys Boultbee entertains at tea at the Ladies' Club on Wednesday next for Miss Hazel Fitzgerald.

* * *

Miss Olive Thorne of Newcastle is the guest of Miss McKay of Huron-street.

Massage.

Massage, electricity, Swedish movements and facial massage. Patients treated at their residence if desired. Miss Howells, 432 Jarvis-street. Telephone North 3745. 7tif

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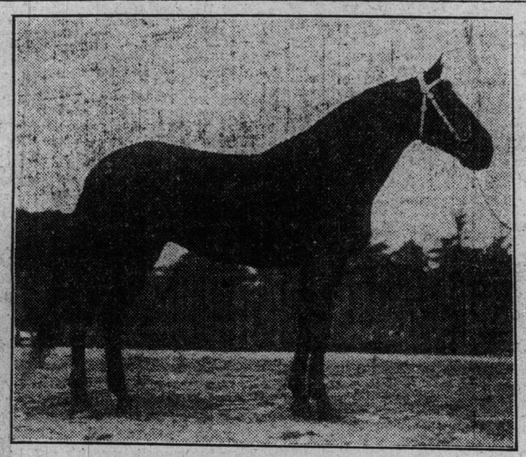
ARE MAKING A SPECIAL DISPLAY OF
The Latest Creations in French Pattern Hats, Artistic Dinner and Evening Gowns, Latest Novelties in Silks, Laces and Robes for Truusseaus.
OUR LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS IN CHARGE OF AN EXPERIENCED TAILOR
PARIS KID GLOVE STORE
Gloves in All the Newest Shades. Evening Gloves in All Lengths.
CORSETS—LA GRECQUE AND LA SPIRITE.

Topics of the Turf

Ben Kenney, one of the most popular and at the same time one of the best horsemen that ever sat on a sulky, has been engaged by Hon. Jacob Rupert, proprietor of the Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. It was Ben who gave the early lessons in speed to the great mare, Nancy Hanks, 2.04, nearly 20 years ago, and sonce that time he has trained and driven many of the best horses on the big tracks.

Hodson Buys Pure Gold, 2.10 1-4.

William Hodson of Montreal got into the game good and strong last week in New York when he bought the chestnut pacing stallion, Pure Gold, 2.10 1-4, for $1425. The horse is by Young Fullerton, 2.20 3-4, a son of Edward Everett, dam Pocan by Pocahontas Abdallah, and is one of the gest pacers that has raced on the half-mile tracks during the past three or four seasons. He has been in 2.05 over a mile ring and is said to be today sound as the day he was foaled. This looks like a new candidate for the fast classes on the ice this winter.



Directwood, blk. h., by Directly, 2.03 1-4; in stable of James Noble Dufferin track.

About Registration.

Subscriber: The cash is all that is necessary to make entries in harness horse races on any track. No certificates of registration are required. In fact, many of the horses racing are not eligible for registration.

The Maddens Buy Good Mares.

Joseph and Edward Madden, sons of the noted horseman, John E. Madden, evidently are the right kind of chips off the old block. Their ventures so far in the harness horse line have been extensive and particularly successful. During the week, at the big New York sale, they bought several brood mares, the most noted being Fanella, 2.13, dam fo Todd, 2.14 3-4, Sadie Mac, 2.06 1-2, etc., by Arion, 2.07 3-4, for $3725, and the ex-champion trotting queen, Nancy Hanks, 2.04, by Happy Medium, for $1750. The latter is now 21 years old and is in foal to Todd. As there is an offer of $2000 for the foal when four months old, it looks like the mare is a bargain at the price paid. Seventeen years ago J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston paid $40,000 for her.

The Lindsay Meeting Jan. 14-15.

The horsemen of Lindsay announce that the annual ice races will be held in that town Jan. 14-15. The Town of Lindsay is one of the best in Canada, and the winter meeting there is always an assured success. The horsemen of the town, headed by genial Billy Simpson and his brother George, are enthusiastic, and know all the fine points of the racing game. They also know how to make the visiting horsemen feel at home and have an enjoyable outing. Fuller particulars will appear in The World later on.

Great Speed in the West.

The natives out in Phoenix, Arizona, were certainly treated to some wonderful exhibitions of speed during the harness horse meeting at that place Nov. 11-16.

The main feature of the big racing bill was two exhibitions by the world's champion harness horse, Dan Patch, 1.55 1-4. Driven by his regular driver, Harry Hersey, he paced a mile the opening day in 1.57 3-4; fractional time, 29 3-4, :58 1-4, 1.28, 1.57 3-4, and four days later he reduced this time by one-quarter second, as follows: 29 1-2, 58 3-4, 1.27 3-4, 1.57 1-2.

Another feature was the performances of Walter Cox's Argot Boy, who won two races during the meeting. In the final heat of his last race this well-known pacer stepped the mile in 2.03¼, which is the fastest mile ever paced west of the Mississippi in a race. He was driven by Charles De Ryder. The trotting gelding, Wild Bell, also in De Ryder's stable, startled the natives by trotting the third heat of the 2.19 class in 2.08 1-2. Like Argot Boy, Wild Bell also won two races during the week.

The track, which is a mile oval, was pronounced by the eastern horsemen as second to none, and thel all were enamored with the climate.

Trotting in England.

The following are the results of the races decided at the meeting of the Trotting Horse Owners' Association at Parsloes Park, near Barking, yesterday afternoon. It was a wretched day, rain pouring heavily all thru the proceedings:

Tradesmen's Handicap. For cup. One mile and a half: Mr. Goodspeed's Kitty (Upton Park) (recs. 270 yds.), Saunders, 1; T. Craze's The Duke (Hackney) (recs. 290 yds.), owner, 2; G. White's Little Hilda (Holloway) (recs. 300 yds.), Swales, 0; Mr. Lewzey's Little Polly (Stepney) (recs. 300 yds.), Breenon, 0. Won by seven lengths; others distanced. Time, 4 min. 53 sec.

Essex Handicap. Value £35. One mile. Final heat: J. Osenda's Dick (recs. 180 yds), Stapleton, 1; A. Leader's Litty L. (recs. 195 yds.), Brain, 2; Mr. Crossey's Solomon (owes 15 yds.), Ditz, 3; F. E. Wilkins' Kate W. (owes 70 yds.), Wright, 0; W. Buckley's Gentle Annie (owes 65 yds.), McLachlan, 0; Mr. Cornwall's Young George (recs. 205 yds.), Murray, 0. Won easily by four lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time, 2 min. 39 1-5 sec.—London Standard, Nov. 19.

Harness Horse Notes.

Messrs. Richard & LeMay, former proprietors of DeLorimier Park, Montreal, state that they are building a new trotting track in that city, and propose to give two meetings over the ice, one in January and one in February.

The trainer of Nahma, 2.11 1-4, has announced that he drove his mare a trial mile in 2.02 3-4 this fall. Horsemen will wonder what his object could have been in making the announcement. Everyone knows who has kept track of her racing career, that this daughter of Peter the Great is a fast, game mare, and if she really accomplished the feat that is claimed for her she should prove a record breaker.

Nellie Bay, b.m.; breeding unknown; matinee pacer; driven by Chas. Allen.

The Lion, blk.g., by Monbars, 2.11 3-4; matinee trotter; owned by F. Dunn.

Ormonde, the fast son of Wilkes Boy, 2.24 1-2, and the great Paronella, owned by J. K. Newman, at Claiborne Farm, Lexington, Ky., will be prepared for the races next year by James Hogan. He showed a mile in 2.08 as a 4-year-old and was the ante-post favorite in Ann Direct's M. and M., but went lame. He was in the stud this year at Claiborne Farm.

William Bradley of New York City, the owner of Todd, 2.14 3-4, Major Delmar, 1.59 3-4 and George G., 2.05 1-4, is contemplating the establishment of a club stock farm in the near future. He recently purchased the 3-year-old filly Anita McKinney, by McKinney, 2.11 1-4, out of Anita, 2.29 3-4, by Baron Wilkes, 2.18.

Toddington, the yearling by Moko, out of Fanella, 2.-13, the dam of Sadie Mac, 2.06 1-4; Todd, 2.14 3-4, etc, was not shod until September 20 last, yet he has trotted an eighth in 18 seconds this fall.

J. D. Springer, who raced Sonoma Girl, 2.05 1-4, early this season, bought a sister of the fast mare on his return to California and developed her speed enough to show a mile around 2.21 with her.

The pacer John McEwen, 2.08 1-4, owned by Nat Ray, was brought to this city last week by Charles Ray, father of Nat. The elder Ray had charge of the now famous pacer during the greater part of the past season, Nat appearing only in time to do the teaming, as he is the only one that is able to get the gelding to race kindly.

Transmitting Acquired Habits.

Breeders and trotters and pacers have given more or less thought to the assertion that acquired habits are transmitted as instincts. In other words that if the colt which could not trot fast naturally were taught to trot fast the teaching would thereby give it a so-called acquired instinct which it would have the power to transmit—a power that it could not have but for its education. Darwin was always relied upon as the one great scientist whose investigations and conclusions irrevocably settled the question. But science is nothing if not progressive, and the modern scientists have moved so far ahead of the Darwin "acquired habit" theory that it is left high and dry and utterly abandoned.

Rev. A. B. Wood of Ann Arbor, Mich., writing on this subject in The Detroit Free Press, presents the case in an interesting way. "Strict Darwinism means," he says, "that the evolution of vegetable and animal forms has been by means of the accumulation of small differences until what is called a new species has resulted. That individuals acquired these differences and transmitted them by heredity to their descendants, which increased them, so the sum of the small differences kept growing till the new species appeared. That these differences, as they appeared, were preserved by natural selection, i.e., the differences that were beneficial to the individual gave it an advantage in the struggle for existence, which insured its continuance, while those differences appearing which were not beneficial, but injurious, to it, were eliminated. All this is superseded now by the theory that none of these acquired differences is inherited and thus passed on to descendants, but that a plant or animal suddenly gives rise to a new species, which survives if adapted to the environment, and dies out if not so adapted. Then how much of Darwinism still remains?

Applying this theory of modern science to the production of the trotter one can readily discover instances which appear to most conclusively prove its correctness. At all events no student of the breeding problem has yet been able to find a particle of evidence to justify him in believing that the discarded Darwin theory is, or ever was, applicable to the fast trotter.

Hambletonian 10 was not, despite the assertions of Wallace and others, the product of a long line of trotters or even trotting-bred horses. In him nature appears to have suddenly created a new species, with powers to transmit the trotting instinct to a degree never before heard or dreamed of. Blue Bull 75 is another instance, for the wildest imagination could not conjure up any trotting ancestry worthy the name for that Indiana celebrity. The trotting breed, if one will but take the trouble to look into the facts, came about because animal life suddenly gave rise to a new species. That species survived because adapted to its environment. On English soil it would have died. Here it thrived.

All the later education that has been given the species has not made it any better in the abstract than it was at the fountain head. The improvement has come thru natural selection, aided by the intelligence of the breeder and other influences, more or less mechanical. But no theory, based on the Darwinian idea of transmitting acquired habits as instincts, has had to do with creating or perpetuating the trotting species. Nature created it and made it imperishable.—The Horse News.

Pan Michael, 2.03, for Russia.

Dr. J. C. McCoy, the Delaware horseman, had been negotiating for a long time with Captain A. A. Tchemerzin of Russia for the sale of his famous double-gaited stallion Pan Michael, 2.03 pacing, 2.12 trotting, but the deal was not closed up until last week.

Neither of the parties to the transaction would care to make the price public, but it was learned from a reliable source that the sum collected by Dr. McCoy was over the five-figure mark.

The stallion is now at his former owner's farm at Kirkwood, Del., and will soon be taken to New York for shipment to his new home.

Besides being a noted turf performer, Pan Michael is one of the best bred stallions in the country, he being by Boreal out of Earalma, by The Earl, thus a full brother to that famous horse Boralma.

From his 2-year-old form up to the end of his racing career Pan Michael has been one of the most-talked-of horses on the harness turf.

He will be used quite extensively for breeding purposes in Russia, and if Captain Tchemerzin's present plans go thru he will mate his new horse quite extensively with Orloff trotting mares, some of which are already being brought over to America to be mated with stallions there.

Next to the sale of Siliko and Onward Silver, this is the most important sale of a trotting stallion to a foreign buyer. It is the first instance of a fast double-gaited horse being exported at a big price.

The Horse Market.

Messrs. Burns & Sheppard of the Repository report the condition of the horse market during the past week as follows:

The amount of business done during the week has been fully up to the average and quite satisfactory. We had over 200 horses for sale altogether, making a representative selection of all classes. We had several very nice shipments of fresh young horses from the country, sound and right every way, and we are now assured of being able to offer goodly numbers of such horses week by week. For next week's auctions some of our leading consignors are sending in carloads of first-class horses direct from the country, including heavy draughts, delivery and general purpose horses, and we will also have a number of capital drivers. In all, we will have from 200 to 250 horses to sell.

Prices have been pretty good, and first-class horses of any type are reaching figures which, under all circumstances, must be considered thoroly satisfactory. Secondhand horses are plentiful and comparatively cheap. The following are the prevailing prices:

Heavy draughts	$140 to $180
Express, delivery and general purpose horses	120 to 175
Roadster and carriage Horses	120 to 200
Secondhand workers and drivers	45 to 90

The time for making entries for our speed sale, to be held Jan. 3, is now getting short. We shall receive entries for the catalog up to Dec. 15 only, and parties owning trotters, pacers, roadsters, carriage or saddle horses which they wish to dispose of should let us know without delay, as this is unquestionably the great sale of the year for such horses.

Leading Money Winners of 1907.

The leading money-winning trotter of 1906 was Nutboy, 2.07 1-4 credited with a total of $19,160, with Brilliant Girl 2.08 1-4 being second with $10,300 and Silico (3) 2.11 1-4, winner of the Kentucky Futurity, third, with $10,300, these three being the only trotters whose earnings exceeded $10,000. The sensational Sonoma Girl 2.05 1-4 heads the list of money-winning trotters of 1907 with a total of $26,150, with her rival, Highball 2.06 1-4 a close second with $22,050. General Watts (3) 2.06 3-4, winner of this year's Kentucky Futurity, and the new champion three-year-old trotter, is third with $20,135. Two other trotters earned $10,000 or over in 1907, these being Wilkes Heart 2.06 1-4 whose total earnings foot up to $15,020, while Tempus Fugit 2.07 1-4 just reached the mark.

In 1906 one pacer earned over $10,000, this exception being Ardelle 2.04 1-4, totaling $10,780, Brenda Yorke (3) 2.08 3-4, Rudy Kip, 2.04 1-4, Custer 2.05 1-4, Argot Boy 2.03 1-2 and Baron Grattan 2.03 1-4 being well bunched for second money honors, all five of these being credited with amounts ranging between five and six thousand dollars. While not a single pacer managed to earn $10,000 in 1907, Kruger 2.04 heading the list with $8,665, four others are credited with over $6000 each, these being Leland Onward, 2.04 1-4, Angus Pointer 2.01 3-4 Alice Pointer 2.05 1-2, and Major Mallow 2.06 1-4, while John A 2.03 3-4 earned $5950.

All of the above figures are based on the respective horses' total earnings in 1908 and 1907, including not only the Grand Circuit meetings, but also the Great Western Circuit, Sonoma Girl, Highball, Kruger, Leland Onward and John A., were good money winners at the Libertyville, Ill., meeting in July, while Tempus Fugis won first money in a $5000 stake at the Milwaukee meeting in September.

LEADING MONEY WINNING TROTTERS.

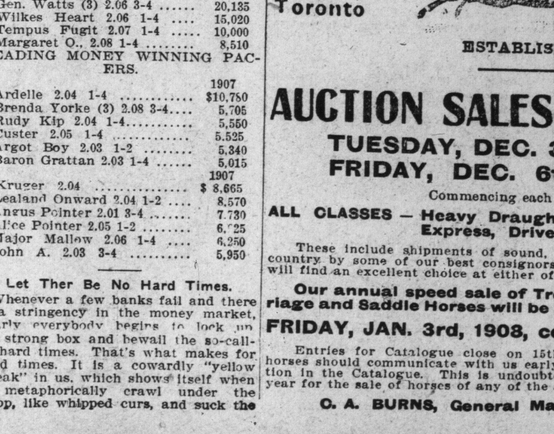
	1907
Nutboy 2.07 1-4	$19,160
Brilliant Girl 2.08 1-4	12,790
Oro 2.05 1-4	9,730
Silico (3) 2.11 1-4	9,730
Cochato (3) 2.11 1-2	9,625
Golddust Maid 2.07 1-4	9,625
	1907
Sonoma Girl 2.05 1-4	$26,150
Highball 2.06 1-4	22,050
Gen. Watts (3) 2.06 3-4	20,135
Wilkes Heart 2.06 1-4	15,020
Tempus Fugit 2.07 1-4	10,000
Margaret O., 2.08 1-4	8,510

LEADING MONEY WINNING PACERS.

	1907
Ardelle 2.04 1-4	$10,780
Brenda Yorke (3) 2.08 3-4	5,705
Rudy Kip 2.04 1-4	5,550
Custer 2.05 1-4	5,525
Argot Boy 2.03 1-2	5,340
Baron Grattan 2.03 1-4	5,015
	1907
Kruger 2.04	$ 8,665
Lealand Onward 2.04 1-2	8,570
Angus Pointer 2.01 3-4	7,730
Alice Pointer 2.05 1-2	6,725
Major Mallow 2.06 1-4	6,250
John A. 2.03 3-4	5,950

Let Ther Be No Hard Times.

Whenever a few banks fail and there is a stringency in the money market, nearly everybody begins to lock up his strong box and bewail the so-called hard times. That's what makes for hard times. It is a cowardly "yellow streak" in us, which shows itself when we metaphorically crawl under the stoop, like whipped curs, and suck the paws of moroseness and pessimism. Laziness is also indicated. In a word, the moment things cease to come our way easily we lay down instead of taking up an extra hole or two in the belt that has been constantly expanding with luxury and ease, throwing off our coat and buckling down to hard work to overcome the general condition of inertia that has been produced by extravagance and over development. Not only those who do business on credit, who are the large majority, and those who have the traditional shoestring for capital, but many whose funds are comparatively inhaustible, join in the hue and cry of "panic." There are manifold initially causative reasons for all this depression, some genuine and the greater number hysterical or due to cupidity. In the realm of the horse automobile and other luxuries, the ulterior effect was felt first. The sale of boxes for the horse show in Madison Square Garden was a dismal example; on the other hand, while the sale of the "Venture" coach horses was apparently a failure, the owner felt that he had obtained as much as the horses were worth, inasmuch as the pick of them (six in number) were sold privately just before the sale, at the handsome price of $5800, nearly $1000 apiece. We feel safe in predicting, also, that before the end of the week the horse show boxes will be selling at a premium—"Rider and Driver."



Hattie R., b.m., by Ansonia, 2.27 1-4; matinee trotter; owned by D. A. Lochrie.

For Stallion Owners.

There would be fewer disappointments in the breeding business if owners could in some way be made to see the value of their horses as judged and estimated by the public. It is a well known fact that the owners very often have exaggerated ideas with reference to the value of their horses, so that when they are sold at public auction it frequently happens that they are compelled to take so much less than they think they are worth that they become disgruntled and sour, and finally are lined up with the knockers. They then imagine that there is no money in the business, and worst of all they think breeders do not appreciate their efforts in breeding. But this is not true, and like most all disgruntled persons, the trouble is from another cause. We happen to know a stallion owner who owns a very common stallion, and who is angry with all his neighbors because they do not think his stallion the greatest in the world. When they go elsewhere to breed, this owner frets and fumes and curses, the consequence being that he has about lost all his friends, with no one to blame but himself. How foolish such conduct; for if there is any business where kindness and proper appreciation of other men's judgment is at an advantage, it is in the horse business. Men should not permit themselves to be ruled by prejudices, but by justice and right.—"American Sportsman."

The Main Thing.

We get a heap of good advice
On how to keep a wife
From men who claim that they have seen
Most every side of life.
The gist of all of it is we
Should kiss her every day,
But don't forget to hand her out
The large end of your pay.
—Nashville American.

Of course it's nothing like a plot,
But now the guileless wife makes shift
To let her husband know just what
She'd welcome as a Christmas gift.

"Fashion-Craft"

DRESS SUITS

There is not one tailor in a hundred who can make a dress suit for $40 equal in material and workmanship to a Fashion-Craft Dress Suit at $30.
Or:
Who can make a dress suit for $45 equal to a Fashion-Craft at $35.
Or:
Who can make a dress suit for $50 equal to a Fashion-Craft at $40.
And:
There is not one tailor in a thousand who can equal the style of Fashion-Craft Dress Suits at any price.

We make and emphasize this claim because the conventional Dress Suit is so well defined that comparison is easy, and we invite you to make the comparison.

It is a business matter—in this as in other business matters use business judgment. We are on trial—you are the judge—

Peter Bellinger, Prop.
Manning Arcade. 22 King Street West.

THE REPOSITORY
Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Streets, Toronto
BURNS & SHEPPARD Proprietors
ESTABLISHED 1853

AUCTION SALES---225 HORSES
TUESDAY, DEC. 3rd, 125 HORSES
FRIDAY, DEC. 6th, 100 HORSES
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.
ALL CLASSES — Heavy Draught, General Purpose, Delivery, Express, Drivers and Workers.
These include shipments of sound, fresh young horses, sent in from the country by some of our best consignors. Buyers wanting any kind of horses will find an excellent choice at either of these auctions.
Our annual speed sale of Trotters, Pacers, Roadsters, Carriage and Saddle Horses will be held on
FRIDAY, JAN. 3rd, 1908, commencing at 11 o'clock.
Entries for Catalogue close on 15th December. Parties owning eligible horses should communicate with us early now, in order to secure a good position in the Catalogue. This is undoubtedly the most important event of the year for the sale of horses of any of the above classes.
C. A. BURNS, General Manager and Auctioneer.

LADIES OF EUROPE HAVE PLUME CRAZE

Milliners Have Many Devices to Meet All the Fancies of Fashion.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—There is an unprecedented demand in Europe for wings and feathers this winter, and with few exceptions every hat is decorated with plumes which wave and flutter in the slightest breeze.

Composite plumes are the most fashionable, and wings are of such remarkable size and hue that it is obvious that no bird could have supplied the plumage. In consequence the ingenuity of Paris, Vienna and London manufacturers has been taxed to the utmost to meet the need.

It will interest those who have humanitarian scruples to know that the gayest plumage nowadays comes from the humble barnyard, the poulterer's shop and sportsmen's guns. The feathery products from these sources are dyed to magnificent colors, conjured into the vast erections that decorate the newest shapes, and are softened to the needs of the picture hat.

Speaking on the interesting process of feather making, a feather manufacturer said:

'We have agents all over the world, who buy up poultry and game feathers, and send them to the great centres, where they are distributed for manufacture. Here is an excellent instance—these 'military' feathers, that are the most fashionable, are contributed by the farmyard chanticleer. They are dyed to almost every color, and then mounted by hand.

"This," and the manufacturer held up some exquisite plumage, "is handmade entirely, and is from the neck feathers of the duck. Turkey feathers are used in the same way and dyed the required color. Pheasant tails are preferred in their natural color, whilst other 'game' plumage is made entirely by hand on mounts, each feather being attached by adhesive gum. Sometimes, indeed, plumage from six different birds is used to secure a desired effect.

"Here again," and a beautiful fluttering feather was shown somewhat resembling seaweed. "This is made from the least valuable parts of the ostrich feather twisted and mounted.

"Many devices she used, too, to secure unique color effects. This"—and a rare feather was lifted for inspection—"has had the color extracted, whilst these"—and a vivid box of plumes was opened—"show the latest triumph in artistic dyeing.

"There is no need for cruelty or extermination. The birds that grace our tables can supply the plumage, the over the necessary color, and the nimble fingers of English and French workgirls will weave them into deft shapes.

"Whilst ladies demand exotic plumage the manufacturers most supply it It is impossible to imitate the natural beauties of the osprey or the bird of paradise, or of any of the exquisite little birds that come from purely tropical climates. Birds, however, are not fashionable this year, but a stock must always be kept in hand.

"The popularity of the ostrich feather grows each season, and there is no cruelty used in securing this plumage. The outrut from the South African farms this year is enormous, upwards of a million plumes being exported. There are now used in their natural state, as well as curled, and are, of course, dyed nearly every color. It would be impossible to find a more graceful feather than the ostrich, and its trimming possibilities far outshine the beauty of oriental plumage."

POKER-DOMINOES

Game Threatens to Attack Popularity of Diabolo.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The rival to diabolo has come.

Dominoes with which card games may be played, or cards with which domino games may be played (either description will apply) threaten to oust the bobbin on string from its newly-won kingdom. Bridge parties are giving place to poker-domino parties, and hostesses in country houses are laying in stocks of the new game.

The inventor of poker-dominoes is a Briton, Mr. Robert Burns, but the inspiration came to him after his long residence in France.

"The game," he explains, "is a combination of the cafe games of the two countries. In France they play cards in the cafes; in England we play dominoes. By combining the two we get a new game that is capable of almost endless variations. There are more possibilities in it than I ever suspected when I invented it, and I am adding daily to the games to which the new dominoes are adaptable, Patience, whist, all-fours and Pope Joan are a few of the innocent card games that become most exciting when played under the new rules.

"The pack consists of thirty-six 'stones,' on which the pips and blanks of ordinary dominoes are replaced by card emblems of the value from seven up to ace. There are eight grand cards corresponding to the doubles in dominoes. Each domino card has a number in the top left corner representing the value assigned to it for calculation at the end of the hand. Seven counts as one, eight as two, and so on up to ace, which counts eight. A domino card with an ace and a queen on it would count fourteen in scoring points after the game."

Saxon Reporters' Strike.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—A remarkable scene was witnessed this week in the lower house of the Saxon diet. The entire press gallery struck—Conservatives, Liberals, and Socialists.

A member of the house, named Hettner, belonging to the National Liberal party, in addressing the diet, said that the press reports of their proceedings were most unsatisfactory, being frequently nonsensical and untrue. Thereupon the pressmen left the gallery in a body. They went to the president of the chamber, and informed him that they would take no further notice of Herr Hettner's speeches until he publicly in the house expressed regret for what he had said.

BURGLARS ARE ACTIVE IN OLD LONDON

Gangs of Recently Released Thieves Seem to Cause Epidemic.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—London and the suburbs are suffering from a burglary epidemic more serious than any hitherto experienced in the neighborhood of the metropolis.

North, south, east and west, expert gangs are at work making rich hauls. Many of them are masked burglars and do not hesitate, when the circumstances require it, to display, if not to use, arms.

Cricklewood is one of the districts most affected, and a veritable reign of terror exists among householders there. Gangs are also exceptionally busy in Surbiton and the surrounding country, where at least a dozen daring burglaries have taken place of late.

"The view taken by the police," a prominent insurance official says, "is that the extraordinary prevalence of burglary is due to Herbert Gladstone's action in granting wholesale remission of sentences to criminals serving terms of imprisonment under six months.

"This mistaken act of clemency has resulted in London and the suburbs being flooded with thieves and burglars, who have taken advantage of their unexpected freedom to exercise their talents during the dark and foggy autumn nights."

The police are not indifferent or inactive, tho they are largely blamed by the sufferers. Every article stolen has been fully described, and complete lists have been sent round to jewelers and pawn-brokers.

Special plain clothes men have been put on, with instructions to watch for any ticket-of-leave man or ex-convict who may be prowling around.

"There are many of these characters of whom we have lost trace," said a Scotland-yard detective to an Express representative yesterday.

"I firmly believe that it is these men who are doing the mischief. They have quitted their usual haunts, and are as slippery as eels. But they will be taken sooner or later."

AN INTELLIGENT ANIMAL

Hunter With Sagacity Almost of a Human Being.

A horse which is better than a watchdog, and has a speaking tube installed between his stable and his owner's bedroom, is an example of animal intelligence which it would be hard to excel even in a circus.

The horse referred to belongs to Mrs. Wadham-Petre of Maida-vale, England, and is an old bay hunter of 15 hands. As a consequence of good treatment and petting for several years he has developed a really remarkable sagacity.

His name is Birthday, and when called he opened two doors, raising the latches with his nose, and came out in response to the summons.

Birthday's stable is under part of his owner's house, and Mrs. Wadham-Petre has had a trap-door made in the floor of her room on the second storey and a speaking tube about five inches in diameter fixed to run straight down to the stable, where the horse's end of the tube is over his manger.

Birthday is often heard neighing or whinnying in the night, and, said Mrs. Wadham-Petre, "there are about thirty different calls he can make. If I go to the trap-door and say, 'Hello, Boy,' I can tell by the tone of his response whether he is disturbed by anything or is hungry, or merely quite comfortable and content.

"The other night we heard him neighing persistently, and my husband at last went down to see what was the matter. The horse had evidently been disturbed, and, tho we found no traces of undesirable visitors, it is certain somebody had been prowling around. Birthday is even better than a watchdog, because he knows exactly who is approaching the house by the sound of the footsteps."

BAN ON MELODY.

Time Wears its Popularity to Shreds and Tatters.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The following notice has been posted in some of the music halls of London:

Notice to Artists.
Please don't play "Killarney,"
the audience are sick of it.

For the last three decades there has been no more popular tune than Michael William Balfe's "Killarney," the words of which, it is not generally known, were written by the late Edmund Falconer for introduction into his play, "Peep o' Day."

Falconer was very hard up at the time, and Balfe would not write the melody for less than $500, which the dramatist scraped together and paid him.

Cornet soloists, xylophone soloists, sleigh-bell soloists, all sorts of voiceless vocalists, and, in fact, performers on every instrument under he sun, have relied on this one melody to earn them never-dying music-hall fame, and an equally never-dying music-hall living. An end has come to all this, however, for the unsentimental manager of a Lancashire music-hall circuit has pasted up the notice printed above in the prompt entrance of all his music halls.

AN UP-TO-DATE "AD."

Wanted: a young girl of sixteen,
A blonde, and not too tall,
For a position of great trust;
Compensation, small.

A college graduate preferred.
Not lacking in ambition,
An attractive, energetic girl
Required for this position.

She must, of course, write short-hand,
Know two languages by heart,
And bring her own typewriter;
Small salary to start.

Experience she does not need,
Good references we seek,
Hours easy—eight to six,
Salary—four per week.

—December Bohemian.

NARROWLY ESCAPED BEING BURIED ALIVE

Pronounced Dead by Physician But Lived Some Time in Coffin.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A West Bromwich woman, it is believed, has just narrowly escaped being buried alive. Her name is Ann Richards, and her age 69 years. She lived in Tenscore-street, Churchfields, West Bromwich, and she had been attended by a local doctor, who certified that she was suffering from a weak heart.

Last Friday, Albert Richards, one of her sons, on returning from the Birmingham University, where he is a student, found his mother lying across the rug in front of the fire, in a swoon, as he thought. He went for the doctor, who, it is alleged, declared that Mrs. Richards was dead, and gave a certificate that she had died from heart failure.

The funeral arrangements were made, and Mrs. Richards was placed in a coffin. Her son, however, who was much attached to his mother, paid frequent visits to the room where she lay, and was convinced from the color which seemed to come into her face that she was not dead. He communicated his opinion to other members of the family, who, as the day for the funeral drew near, were filled with anxious thoughts.

Another doctor was called in, and he, at the son's request, applied what he regarded as the best test by opening a vein in the woman's arm, but there was no sign of blood, and the doctor concluded that the woman was dead.

The son continued to notice periodical changes in his mother's features, and, on going to look at her on Wednesday morning, he found, to his amazement, that her arm was saturated with blood.

Mr. Richards again called in the doctor, who seemed somewhat surprised at this extraordinary development, and he examined the woman, and could not discover any signs of decomposition. He said he could not give a death certificate, and expressed the opinion that she was not quite dead. He advised that Mrs. Richards should be taken out of the coffin, and this was done, the coffin being removed from the room.

Then hot bricks and bottles and mustard plasters were applied, and the body became thoroly warm, but the woman showed no signs of consciousness. The doctor again visited the house yesterday afternoon, and satisfied himself that the woman was now dead.

"THE RED FLAG."

Demonstration of Unemployed Takes Extravagant Turn.

London, Nov. 29.—A demonstration of the unemployed was held on Tower-hill to protest against the entertainment of the Kaiser by the city. To a crowd of about 1,500 people violent and inflammatory speeches were made by Mr. Jack Williams and others, in which the King, the Kaiser, and the Prime Minister were singled out for extravagant abuse. The meeting itself passed off tamely, but later there were some rowdy collisions between the demonstrators and the police when the former attempted to march thru the city to the west-end, the result being the arrest of four men. Some 200 men started from Tower-hill about three o'clock. At Gracechurch-street the leaders—Jack Williams and Dick Greenwood—were informed by the police that no procession would be allowed to approach the line of the Kaiser's route; and at the suggestion of Greenwood the demonstrators broke up into groups and continued their way to the city on the pavements. Having passed the monument, however, and entered Cannon-street, they re-formed into processional order, with the result that outside the Mansion House station, at the junction of Cannon-street and Queen Victoria-street, they were again stopped by the police. The first disorder then occurred. In their attempt to rush the police barrier, one constable was kicked rather severely, and several individual scuffles took place. Two men were arrested and taken to Cloak-lane police station. The disorganized demonstrators trickled thru the line of police into lower Queen-Victoria-street, where they again reformed, singing "The Red Flag"; but another strong line of police held them up at the New Bridge-street corner, where a fresh row occurred. The scuffling between individual demonstrators and the police was renewed, and two more men were arrested and taken to Bridewell police station. The demonstration, with assisstance of a few mounted police, was then effectually broken up, and by five o'clock the streets were quiet again.

J. M. BARRIE.

The eminent author who introduced to Premier Campbell-Bannerman of England a deputation of authors in regard to the censorship of plays, a subject which has been under lively discussion

SUFFRAGISTS HAD TO BE EJECTED FROM MEETING

Three Hundred Stewards Kept Busy in Holding Women in Check.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The persistent interruptions of women suffragists were the cause of disorderly scenes at a great meeting addressed by Mr. Birrell in the skating rink, Southampton. There was an audience of about 5000, and, anticipating trouble from the suffragists, about 300 male stewards were enlisted for service.

Mr. Birrell's speech was devoted almost wholly to Irish questions. He said that reform in the Irish land system was necessary, but while cattle driving continued his schemes and plans and proposals for improvement were endangered, and he doubted whether he would be able to give effect to them. Chief secretaries came and went, but Ireland remained in a state of unstable equilibrium. He appealed to all loyal Irishmen, all good home rulers as he was, to aid him at this critical hour.

His objection to the house of lords was not that it was Tory, but that it represented nobody but itself. (Cheers).

At an early stage in the speech a lady sitting in the front seats (said to be Mrs. Drummond) rose and asked: "What are you going to do for the women?" There were cries of "Order, order!" mingled with laughter, and the stewards came on the scene.

Mr. Birrell's Appeal.

"If they would only keep order," said Mr. Birrell, he would no doubt be able to proceed. "I am afraid not," interposed the lady. There was more uproar, and Mr. Birrell paused while the lady was hustled from the room.

Later on a lady, who was recognized as having been present at Mr. McKenna's Brighton meeting, cried: "Mr. Chairman, we, women—" But she got no further, and amid hooting, laughter and uproar she was turned out.

The Irish chief secretary, continuing said he thought it was greatly to be regretted that anyone should seek to interrupt a minister of the crown when he was endeavoring to make a grave statement on matters which he

DR. BOURNE.

The Pope has definitely decided to hold a consistory in the middle of December, when Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, will be created a cardinal.

declared to be of public urgency, and he thought that every woman present ought to wait till he had concluded this portion of his speech, otherwise the people of this country would form a poor opinion of their fitness to participate in the grave responsibilities of empire.

In spite of this appeal, however, the interruptions were continued, and five or six more women were ejected.

In all, about half a dozen women were hustled out of the meeting for interrupting. The stewards acted promptly in each case, and thus prevented possible chaos and serious disorder.

In conclusion, Mr. Birrell appealed for help in the great work which he trusted would have the result of increasing the peasant proprietors of Ireland.

"I am not," he added, "frightened of the course before me, and all I can say is I will not be bullied or cajoled —(loud cheers)—by any persons or newspapers in this country or in Ireland into a departure from a course which I believe will result before long in a complete restoration of order in Ireland, and in enabling the Liberal government to continue in the path of extending to the Irish people educational and religious freedom, and I doubt not in time to come the right of self-government."

HE WAS WILLING TO WALK.

In a certain provincial town in Ireland dwelt two Celts—Hennessy and O'Brien—who one day set out to seek their fortunes in a new country. In Dublin they became separated, and Hennessy, unable to find his comrade, embarked for America alone. Arrived in New York, he secured a position as a diver and was put to work near the docks.

Meanwhile, O'Brien, after an arduous but vain search for his friend, took a ship bound for New York. As the ship was being docked, he saw a diver just emerging from the water; and as O'Brien had never seen a diver before, he watched this one's every move with wonderment. But his delight and amazement knew no bounds when seeing the diver remove his helmet, he recognized his one-time companion, Hennessy. Suddenly, however, a great light broke upon O'Brien's mind, and his countenance underwent a change. There was a world of reproach in his voice when he sang out:

"Oi say, Hinnissy, why the divil didn't yez tell me ye intinded to walk over? I'd have walked with ye."—December Bohemian.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFIRMS BIBLE RECORDS

Discoveries Tend to Defeat Criticism of Authenticity of Scriptural Narrative.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—So far from impugning the authenticity of Scriptural narrative, scientific research—in the opinion of the Rev. John Tuckwell, member of the Society of Biblical Archaeology—confirms incident after incident as it progresses.

"As I study these matters," said Mr. Tuckwell, in an address at the British Museum, "I become more and more convinced that our Bible will come out of the fire of criticism, into which it is going, as clear and pure as ever. I don't mean to say we shall not arrive at some better understanding of some portions of it; but in the main it will be just as precious, as true, as lofty, as spiritual in all its significance as ever it has been. One is rejoiced to know that all the spread of learning which is taking place at the present day tends to confirm, and does not tend to disturb, our faith in that precious knowledge."

Mr. Tuckwell was addressing a gathering of students in the Lecture Hall of the Assyrian Galleries on Cuneiform Versions of Bible Records. There are always manifest, he observed, a contrast between the historic accounts of events and the records of the same things in the Scriptures. Upon the historic tablets events were often set forth in a bombastic and flamboyant manner because they were the personal narratives of the men who were chiefly concerned, whereas in the Scriptures the stories were told calmly and without prejudice. He saw no reason why we should conclude that the historic parts of the Scriptures were made up of a large number of clippings from unknown writers. There were tablets of a similar character, but mainly, he thought, we might consider the historic writings of Scripture as original as the writings on the tablets.

Among some interesting stories, Mr. Tuckwell sketched the legend of Sargon the Semetic ruler of Agade, in whose history we had the first intimation of the rise of the Semites, who subsequently became masters of that country, and absorbed Akkadians. Apparently Sargon was an adventurer and usurper. He was said to have been born in the unidentified city of "The Going of the Elephants." His mother was a princess, his father an insignificant person. Sargon, the story ran, was put into a basket bedaubed with bitumen, and placed on the banks of the Euphrates, where an irrigator found him and took him to the goddess Ishbar. Some people considere that this was the origin of the story of the finding of Moses in the bulrushes.

Mr. Tuckwell gave several instances of the confirmation of Scriptural naratives by further discovery, after scientists had sought to discredit them. One difficulty about Biblical chronology had just been cleared up by Mr. King, of the British Museum. In dealing with the Babylonian dynasties there had appeared to be a discrepancy of 300 or 400 years. Mr. King, however had found that what was called the second dynasty was contemporaneous with the first. "So that, with the removal of that difficulty," declared the lecturer, "Bible chronology, from the time of Abraham down to the time of Moses, agrees almost precisely with the chronology that we find in the historic tablets."

Then it has been questioned whether Moses could have written the Pentateuch, because, it was said, the art of writing in his country was not sufficiently advanced. But the tablets showed that the art of writing was practiced thruout the country, that schools and colleges had been erected, and that the Babylonian script and language had become the script and language of international communication.

STRIFE AMONG TAILORS

One of the Many Strange Incidents That Occur in Old London.

LONDON, Nov. 29—When there are four tailors in one street and three of them have some very bad luck it is natural to assume that the fourth will be prosperous. Such appears to have been the reasoning of Abraham Tennen, of West End-lane, Hampstead, who was summoned at Marylebone by Mrs. Phillippa Rosenberg, the wife of a rival tailor, for using abusive language whereby a breach of the peace might have been caused.—According to the prosecution, four tailors including prosecutrix and defendant, all carry on business within a very short distance of each other in West End-lane For some weeks the rivals of Tennen had been at a loss to account for the quantity of salt lying in their doorways on Monday mornings.—"Salt!" exclaimed Mr. Paul Taylor, the magistrate. "What is the object of that?" —It was suggested that salt brought bad luck to the proprietors of shops. Tho she was superstitious, Mrs. Rosenberg was curious about the salt, and got her husband to watch.—Mrs. Rosenberg now said her husband saw Tennen throw some salt into the doorway of the shop. She had remonstrated with him, and asked why he he did it. Tennen then grossly abused her, and went off laughing and jeering.—This story was denied by Tennen but the magistrate expressed the opinion that he had committed wilful and corrupt perjury, and fined him 40s., with 23s. 6d. costs.

SIR JOHN HARE.

An eminent British actor, who was knighted on the King's birthday.

TRIALS OF A WRECKED WHALER'S STARVING CREW

Thrilling Story of the Privations of Men in Northern Seas.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A thrilling story of the privations of the crew of the Dundee whaler Windward, which was wrecked, as already reported in these columns, was told by the crew of the Dundee Whaler Diana, on arriving in the Tay from the Arctic Seas. From beginning to end the Diana's log is a record of continuous battling with wind and ice and fog. Towards the end of September an adventure befel the vessel which almost put an end to the voyage. The Diana, with steam up, had spent the closing hours of the day dodging great icebergs, and when the night clouds gathered her position was considered tolerably safe. Nevertheless, a sharp lookout was maintained. Suddenly a warning cry from the watch rang across the decks, and the next instant an enormous iceberg the peak of which towered above the topsail yards, bore down upon the ship and crashed into her bow. The Diana staggered, but quickly recovered herself, and all hands hurrying on deck she was soon worked clear. Not scathless did she go, however, for the iceberg smashed her boom and carried away the starboard anchor and chain. The news of the wreck of the Windward was communicated to the crew of the Diana by the natives at Cater Head. On or about June 15, in a dense fog, the Windward struck a reef at Carey Island, and became a total wreck. From the report sent home by the Canadian government cruiser it was surmised that the other vessels of the fleet had been close at hand, and had rendered assistance. That, it now appears, was not the case, and the story of how the hapless mariners reached Pond's Bay, a voyage of 400 miles, in open whaleboats, is a remarkable one. When the Windward struck it became evident that her position was hopeless. The boats were launched and provisioned, and the men were apportioned among them. The situation was desperate. To recross Melville Bay was impossible, or at the best could only have been accomplished with great loss of life. Further, it was extremely improbable that any of the miner settlements that might be reached would have sufficient food to meet the wants of so many mouths. In the circumstances it was decided to make for Pond's bay, a 300 mile steamship journey, but for small craft, which require to follow closely the coast line, about 100 miles more. For twelve days and nights the men struggled at the oars for dear life. Food supplies were short, and only a few biscuits were served out per day. Ice was melted to provide drinking-water. Sleep was next to impossible.

MEMORIAL TO DR. BARNARDO

Grave of the Poor Boy's Friend to Be Marked by Monument.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—An imposing memorial is to be erected over the grave of Dr. Barnardo. The work has been entrusted to Mr. George Frampton, R.A., who hopes to have it completed for unveiling on "Founder's Day" next year. By his own special desire Dr. Barnardo was buried in the centre of the green at the model village of Barkingside, Essex, which he created. At present the grave is covered by a plain stone slab. The memorial is to be 15 feet in height. On the summit of the stone pedestal is a bronze group of three figures, a mother and children, symbolizing "Protection." A portrait medallion of Dr. Barnardo is at the side, and at the base three children are seated.

THE GHOSTS OF OLD ITALY.

It is against the American fear, against constantly recurring assertion such as "Venice is nothing but steamboats now," "Rome is as modern as New York," etc., that physical Italy seems unconsciously to have arrayed itself. It is to combat and lay low this fear that old memories and old dreams still hang about the life and color of an Italian spring. Glamor will never drift away from a land that lifts its new white roads by arches born of those dread forms drifting across the Roman Campagna.

Dreams may still be where is perfume of golden fruit, where the sea is lapis lazuli, where nightingales sing in the ilex. But more than anything else it is the perpetual hauntedness that keeps the traveler subdued. "We have so few ghosts at home," says the American, seeing how the goldsmith ghosts of Italy keep touching up the wreck of their tarnished country. He marvels at that life-force that not only dares to be so superb in waste of full-blooded living and unniggardly dying but still expands itself in such a tenacious haunting. "Ghosts of war and religion and love," thinks he. Proud, sensitive, aristocratic ghosts—must they not sometimes shrink before the cold, acquisitive, fact-lined face of that new world that walks about merely to see? There is something in it," concludes the American, paying this (his highest tribute) with a sigh, and so dies the American's fear.—From "The Dream Road," by Edwina Stanton Babcock, in The Outing Magazine for December.

The "Language" of Animals.

Huxley thought that because of the absence of language the brutes can have no trains of thoughts but only trains of feeling, and this is the opinion of most comparatice psychologists. I am myself quite ready to admit that the lower animals come as near to reasoning as they come to having a language. Their various cries and calls—the call to the mate, to the young, the cry of anger, of fear, of alarm, of pain, of joy—do serve as the medium of some sort of communication, but they do not stand for ideas or mental concepts any more than the various cries of a child do. They are the result of simple reactions to outward objects or to inward wants, and do not imply any mental process whatever. A grown person may utter a cry of pain or fear or pleasure with a mind utterly blank of any ideas. Once on a moonlight night I lay in wait for some boy poachers in my vineyard. As I suddenly rose up clad in a long black cloak, and rushed for one and seized his leg as he was hastening over the fence, he uttered a wild, agonized scream precisely as a wild animal does when suddenly seized. He told me afterward he was simply frightened out of his wits. For the moment he was simply an unreasoning animal. —From "Animal and Plant Intelligence," by John Borroughs, in The Outing Magazine for December.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM LANDS ACROSS THE SEA

Nesting Cat.

A cat is nursing her kittens in an old crow's nest on the top of a tree at Redcar.

Taxicab Union.

The London taxicabmen held a meeting at Kennington and decided to form a union, to be called the Metropolitan Motor-Cab Drivers' Union.

£317 Worth of Magic.

A portion of the valuable library of books on magic and other occult subjects formed by Charles F. Cox of New York was offered for sale at Sotheby's a total of £317 2s being realized for 389 lots.

African Sinn Fein.

The ladies of Mafeking have pledged themselves at a public meeting, presided over by the mayoress (Mrs. Joyce), to encourage South African industries by purchasing, whenever possible, locally produced articles in preference to imported goods.

Walking Parson.

The Vicar of Filey, the Rev. A. N. Cooper, who is known as the "Walking Parson," described at Leeds last night his walk from Filey to Pompeii. He started on April 8, and accomplished the journey of 1800 miles there and back in six weeks.

Police Raid Pigeons.

A police magistrate, eight policemen in uniform, and ten detectives in plain clothes raided a house in the Rue Notre Dame de Dorette, Paris, recently, from which sounds like the cries of a girl in pain had been heard. The police found a number of pigeons nesting in the roof, whose cooing had been heard.

Sailed Two Million Miles.

Captain Alexander Simpson, who arrived at Plymouth last night in command of the Aberdeen liner Moravian, has made seventy-five trips out and home to Australia, and his sailed more than two million miles in the forty years he has been at sea.

A Record Memory.

A record for memory is claimed by Mr. Percy Dizby, law librarian of Allegheny, County, Pennsylvania. Instead of compiling a catalog of the books, he has committed to memory the titles of 20,000 books, and is able to produce immediately any volume asked for.

Pauper's Wedding Anniversary.

It was announced at yesterday's meeting of the board of guardians at Wicklewood, Norfolk, that Mrs. Dove, in inmate of the workhouse, "sent her respects" to the board, and informed them that it was the seventieth anniversary of her wedding. The chairman offered her the board's congratulations, and directed the matron to provide a plum pudding and some "extras."

Inspection of Toenails.

At the meeting of the Mile End Board of Guardians the Scattered Homes committee brought up their reports, in most of which appeared a paragraph stating that the toenails were well kept. Mr. Newport asked whether the board were going in for cock-fighting; if so, they should put spurs on the feet. Dr. Atkinson said it had been laid down that guardians should act as inspectors, and that while he was one he should look after the children's hair, teeth and feet.

"Swell Ladies."

"The Swell Ladies of the Land" was a phrase used by Mr. Justice Grantham at the Sussex assizes recently in the course of a case in which it was alleged that a lady—who represented herself to be of private means—had obtained a number of costumes without payment.

"The sooner manly ladies who dress expensively are made to realize that they cannot defraud tradespeople without punishing the better," he said.

"If it were more fully realized that by making false statements in order to obtain goods women could be sent to prison, a stop would be put to much of the credit that is now given.

Lord Strathcona's Memory.

In declaring open a bazaar in aid of a Canadian mission yesterday, Lord Strathcona said when he first knew Winnipeg there were not 100 people resident there, but now the population was over 120,000. Then there was that vast district from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains now sending over 100 millions of bushels of wheat as well as other grain to this country and other parts of the world. These developments were greatly assisted by their missions, and he was happy in feeling that in a short time Canada would be so developed that it would be able to produce the whole of the foodstuffs necessary for the motherland.

KAISER'S NICKNAMES.

When at a regimental dinner with his brother, Prince Henry, the German emperor, in the course of conversation, said:

"They call me the 'Traveling Kaiser,' dont they? I wonder if that's the only nickname I've got?"

Prince Henry laughed, as also did Major Von Plosson. "What is it?" asked the emperor. "Dou you know any other nickname? If so, out with it.' The major hesitated but the emperor insisted, saying: "Well, if you don't want to do it to please me, I command you to speak!"

The major then confessed that the emperor was known among the rank and file of the army as "Alarm Fritz" on account of his habit of suddenly, in the middle of the night, arousing the garrisons of the town in which he might be staying. The emperor laughed heartily at this, and Prince Henry then observed:

"Well, you have a similar name in the navy. The boys call you 'Gondola Wilhelm,' for 'gondoling' about, as they call it, on your ships constantly during the summer, and being anywhere and everywhere on the boats."

"Well," said the emperor, 'those are three fine nicknames; but, inasmuch as all of them paint me as a busy man, I rather like them."

Progress.

The sail supplants the paddle, and
steam supplants the sail.
The coach drives out the saddle, then
fails before the rail.
The sentimental man to mourn the
state inclineth.
But why be so? All things must go
to where the woodbine twineth.

—Philadelphia Bulletin

THE SPOILERS

BY REX E. BEACH

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SYNOPSIS.

Chapter I.—At Unalaska, Glenister and Dextry, gold miners bound to Nome, save a young woman from a party of sailors. The three sail north on the Santa Maria, the girl as a stowaway in the miners' cabin, while the men go below. Dextry has been warned to guard his claim and to beware of a man named McNamara, who, backed by the courts, is going to Nome. The girl overhears Glenister say he considers her "spoils of war."

Chapter II.—The girl, carrying important papers, had left Seattle for Nome on the Ohio, which with smallpox aboard, had been quarantined at Unalaska. She had fled from the Ohio in order to reach Nome as soon as possible.

Chapter III.—The girl tells Glenister her name is Helen Chester. She is "bringing the law" to Nome. He tells her he will guard his mine himself. He kisses her against her will.

Chapter IV.—As Helen leaves the pier on the ship's arrival at Nome, she is seen by Mrs. Champain of Nome. Struve the lawyer, whom Helen has come to see, is found drunk. Glenister saves Helen from accidental shooting. Glenister and Dextry take Helen, for safety, to their mine, the Midas.

Chapter V.—Judge Stillman, Helen's uncle, arrives at Nome and takes charge of her. Other arrivals are Alec. McNamara, a political schemer, and Dunliam, partner of Struve. McNamara and the two partners plot to jump the Midas claim. Their agent, Galloway, has been driven off by Dextry. Struve, acting on instructions in the papers brought innocently by Helen, has clouded the titles of the richest placers in Nome, McNamara is head of a scheme to oust the rightful mine owners. There have been many attempts to "jump" claims. Glenister promises Helen he will try to become civilized and will not shoot the claim "jumpers."

Chapter VI.—McNamara as receiver for Galloway, takes charge of the Midas by order of Judge Stillman. He has already seized many other claims. Glenister suspects Judge Stillman, despite his belief in Helen. He prevents one of his men, Slapjack Simms, from shooting McNamara.

Chapter VII.—Scene in the theatre and gambling room. Cherry Malotte plays first at faro and then with the heart of Glenister. Jealousy prompts her to revenge. She tries to interrupt a marriage.

Chapter VIII.—Helen makes a diagnosis of her love—in the zenith for one man when present, in the nadir for the same when absent. Dextry relates a tale to Helen, concluding with an harangue condemning judges, lawyers and bankers. He later pays a visit to Judge Stillman and McNamara and announces in dramatic manner how he proposes to settle the claim-jumping business.

Chapter IX.—Dextry declares that if he cannot win according to law he will proceed to do so according to justice. Glenister, badly in need of funds to fight his case in the courts, learns that the riffles of the Midas are clogged with gold, and, along with Dextry and a trusty, proceeds, under cover of the night, to help himself to the yellow metal. Helen Chester's part in the sluice robbery.

Chapter IX.—The trio of sluice robbers arrive home without encountering trouble. The race to catch the Roanoke a sensational one. Helen Chester informs Glenister that she can identify the men who robbed the Midas. The wit of Cherry Malotte, an adventuress, saves the swag and, incidentally, prevents bloodshed.

Chapter XI.—After a fierce encounter with the wind and the waves, Wheaton returns from Frisco with a writ of supersedeas directed against Judge Stillman and McNamara is ordered to turn over the Midas and all the gold. He refuses to obey; a riot follows, which the military suppress, and Glenister is once more baffled.

Chapter XII.—Dextry's cunning assists Wheaton to get aboard the Santa Maria to return to San Francisco, whither he goes to see if the plotters may defy the court's order with impunity. Glenister's faith in Helen Chester begins to waver. Cherry Meiotte in the role of temperance advocate.

Chapter XIII.—During Wheaton's absence, Glenister amuses himself at the gambling table. His streak of luck is phenomenal. He wins everything in sight; but, with the aid of Cherry Malotte, the Broncho Kid, who is now the owner of the place, turns the tables on Glenister by means of a crooked layout. The largest bet even made in the north won by a woman's pique and lost by a woman's remorse.

Chapter XIV.—Helen Chester attends a society ball with McNamara; is ostracized by the ladies of Nome, who have connected her name in scandal with Roy Glenister; receives a proposal from McNamara, but is relieved of the necessity of giving a direct answer by the arrival of Struve, who tells him that the Vigilantes are about to take possession of the Midas by force. Scarcely had McNamara and Struve left the home of Helen than Glenister appears and demands that she and her uncle, the judge, flee with him to a place of safety in order to save their lives.

Continued from Last Sunday.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE DRIP OF WATER IN THE DARK.

Even after Helen had been out for some time she could barely see sufficiently to avoid collisions. The air, weighted by a low-hung roof of clouds, was surcharged with the electric suspense of an impending storm, and seemed to sigh and tremble at the hint of power in leash. It was that pause before the conflict wherein the night laid finger upon its lips.

As the girl neared Glenister's cabin she was disappointed at seeing no light there. She stumbled towards the door, only to utter a half-strangled cry as two men stepped out of the gloom and seized her roughly. Something cold and hard was thrust violently against her cheek, forcing her head back and bruising her. She struggled and cried out.

"Hold on—it's a woman!" ejaculated the man who had pinioned her arms, loosing his hold till only a hand remained on her shoulder. The other lowered the weapon he had jammed to her face and peered closely.

"Why, Miss Chester," he said. "What are you doing here? You came near getting hurt."

"I am bound for the Wilsons', but I must have lost my way in the darkness. I think you have cut my face." She controlled her fright firmly.

"That's too bad," one said. "We mistook you for—" And the other broke in, sharply, "You'd better run along. We're waiting for some one."

Helen hastened back by the route she had come, knowing that there was still time, and that as yet her uncle's emissaries had not laid hands upon Glenister. She had overheard the judge and McNamara plotting to drag the town with a force of deputies, seizing not only her two friends, but every man suspected of being a Vigilante. The victims were to be jailed without bond, without reason, without justice, while the mechanism of the court was to be juggled in order to decision, so she pulled the veil more closely about her face and took her good name into her hands. She made rapidly towards the lighted streets which cast a skyward glare, and from which, thru the breathless calm, arose the sound of carousal. Swiftly she threaded the narrow alleys in search of the theatre's rear entrance, for she dared not approach from he front. In this way she came into a part of the camp which had lain hidden from her until now, and of the existence of which she had never dreamed.

The vices of a city, however horrible, are at least draped scantily by the mantle of convention, but in a great mining camp they stand naked and without concealment. Here there were rows upon rows of cribike houses clustered over tortuous, ill-lighted lanes, like blow-flies swarming to an unclean feast. From within came the noise of ribaldry and debauch. Shrill laughter mingled with coarse, maudlin songs, till the clinging night reeked with abominable revelry. The girl saw painted creatures of every nationality leaning from windows or beckoning from doorways, while drunken men collided with her, barred her course, challenged her, and again and again she was forced to slip from their hold them until fall, if necessary. They had said that the officers were already busy, so haste was a crying thing. She sped down the dark streets towards the house of Cherry Malotte, but found no light nor answer to her knock. She was distracted now, and knew not where to seek next among the thousand spots which might hide the man she wanted. What chance had she against the posse sweeping the town from end to end? There was only one; he might be at the Northern Theatre. Even so, she could not reach him, for she dared not go there herself. She thought of Fred, her Jap boy, but there was no time. Wasted moments meant failure.

Roy had once told her that he never gave up what he undertook. Very well, she would show that even a girl may possess determination. This was no time for modesty or shrinking embraces. At last the high bulk of the theatre building loomed a short distance ahead. Panting and frightened, she tried the door with weak hands, to find it locked. From behind it rose the blare of brass and the sound of singing. She accosted a man who approached her thru the narow alley, but he had cruised from the charted course in search of adventure and was not minded to go in quest of doorman; rather, he chose to sing a chantey, to the bibulous measures of which he invited her to dance with him, so she slipped away till he had teetered past. He was some longshoreman in that particular epoch of his inebriety where life had no burden save the dissipation of wages.

Returning, she pounded on the door, possessed of the sense that the man she sought was here, till at last it was flung open, framing the silhouet of a shirt-sleeved, thick-set youth, who shouted:

"What 'n 'ell do you want to butt in for while the show's on? Go round front." She caught a glimpse of disordered scenery, and before he could slam the door in her face thrust a silver dollar into his hand, at the same time wedging herself into the opening. He pocketed the coin and the door clicked to behind her.

"Well, speak up. That act's closin'." Evidently he was the directing genius of the performance, for at that moment the chorus broke into full cry, and he said, hurriedly:

"Wait a minute. There goes the finally." and dashed away to tend his drops and switches. When the curtain was down and the principals had sent their dressing-rooms he returned.

"Do you know Mr. Glenister?" she asked.

"Sure. I seen him to-night. Come here." He led her toward the footlights, and, pulling back the edge of the curtain, allowed her to peep past him out into the dance-hall. She had never pictured a place like this, and in spite of her agitation was astonished at its gaudy elegance. The gallery was formed of a continuous row of compartments with curtained fronts, in which men and women were talking, drinking, singing. The seats on the lower floor were disappearing, and the canvas cover was rolling back, showing the polished hardwood underneath, while out thru the wide folding-doors that led to the main gambling-room she heard a brass-lunged man calling the commencement of the dance. Couples glided into motion while she watched.

"I don't see him," said her guide. "You better walk out front and help yourself." He indicated the stairs which led up to the galleried boxes and the steps leading down on to the main floor, but she handed him another coin, begging him to find Glenister and bring him to her. "Hurry; hurry!" she implored.

The stage manager gazed at her curiously, remarking, "My! You spend your money like it had been left to you. You're a regular pie-check for me. Come around any time."

She withdrew to a dark corner and waited interminably till her messenger appeared at the head of the gallery stairs and beckoned to her. As she drew near he said, "I told him there was a thousand-dollar filly flaggin' him from the stage door, but he's got a grouch an' won't stir. He's in number seven." She hesitated, at which he said, "Go on—you're in right;" then, continued, reassuringly: "Say, pal, if he's your white-haired lad, you needn't start no roughhouse, 'cause he don't flirt wit' these dames none whatever. Naw! Take it from me."

She entered the door her counsellor indicated to find Roy lounging back watching the dancers. He turned enquiringly—then, as she raised her veil, leaped to his feet and jerked the curtains to.

"Helen! What are you doing here?" he gasped. "They're trying to arrest you."

"They! Who? Arrest me for what?"

"Vorhees and his men—for riot, or something about last night."

"Nonsense," he said. "I had no part in it. You know that."

"Yes, yes—but you're a Vigilante, and they're after you and all your friends. Your house is guarded and the town is alive with deputies. They've planned to jail you of some pretext or other and hold you indefinitely. Please go before it's too late.

"How do you know this?" he asked, gravely.

"I overheard them plotting."

"Who?"

"Uncle Arthur and Mr. McNamara." She faced him squarely as she said it, and therefore saw the light flame up in his eyes as he cried:

"And you came here to save me—came here at the risk of your good name?"

"Of course. I would have done the same for Dextry." The gladness died away, leaving him listless.

"Well, let them come. I'm done, I guess. I heard from Wheaton tonight. He's down and out, too—some trouble with the 'Frisco courts about jurisdiction over these cases. I don't know that it's worth while to fight any longer."

"Listen," she said. "You must go. I am sure there is a terrible wrong being done, and you and I must stop it. I have seen the truth at last, and you're in the right. Please hide for a time at least."

"Very well. If you have taken sides with us there's some hope left. Thank you for the risk you ran in warning me."

She moved to the front of the compartment and was peering forth between the draperies when she stifled a cry.

"Too late! Too late! There they are. Don't part the curtains. They'll see you."

Pushing thru the gambling hall were Voorhees and four others, seemingly in quest of some one.

"Run down the back stairs," she breathed, and pushed him thru the door. He caught and held her hand with a last word of gratitude. Then he was gone. She drew down her veil and was about to follow when the door opened and he reappeared.

"No use," he remarked, quietly. "There are three more waiting at the foot." He looked out to find that the officers had searched the crowd and were turning towards the front stairs, thus cutting off his retreat. There were but two ways down from the gallery and no outside windows from which to leap. As they had made no armed display, the presence of he officers had not interrupted the dance.

Glenister drew his revolver, while into his eyes came the dancing glitter that Helen had seen before, cold as the glint of winter sunlight.

"No, not that—for God's sake!" she shuddered, clasping his arm.

"I must for your sake, or they'll find you here, and that's worse than ruin. I'll fight it out in the corridors so that you can escape in the confusion. Wait till the firing stops and the crowd gathers." His hand was on the knob when she tore it loose, whispering hoarsely:

"They'll kill you. Wait! There's better way. Jump." She dragged him to the front of the box and pulled aside the curtains. "It isn't high and they won't see you till it's too late. Then you can run thru the crowd."

He grasped her idea, and, slipping his weapon back into its holster, lain hold of the ledge before him and lowered himself down over the dancers. He swung out unhesitatingly, and almost before he had been observed had dropped into their midst. The gallery was but twice the height of a man's head from the floor, so he landed on his feet and had drawn his colts even while the men at the stairs were shouting at him to halt.

At sight of the naked weapons there was confusion, wherein the commands of the deputies mingled with the shrieks of the women, the crash of overturned chairs, and the sound of tramping feet, as the crowd divided before Glenister and swept back against the wall in the same ominous way that a crowd in the street had once divided on the morning of Helen's arrival. The trombone player, who had sunk low in his chair with closed eyes, looked out suddenly at the disturbance, and his alarm was blown thru the horn in a startled squawk. A large woman whimpered, "Don't shoot," and thrust her palms to her ears, closing her eyes tightly.

Glenister covered the deputies, from whose vicinity the bystanders surged as tho from the presence of lepers.

"Hands up!" he cried, sharply, and they froze into motionless attitudes, one poised on the lowest step of the stairs, the other a pace forward. Voorhees appeared at the head of the flight and rushed down a few steps only to come abruptly into range and to assume a like rigidity, for the young man's aim shifted to him.

"I have a warrant for you," the officer cried, his voice loud in the hush.

"Keep it," said Glenister, showing his teeth in a smile in which there was no mirth. He backed diagonally across the hall, his boot-heels clicking in the silence, his eyes shifting rapidly up and down the stairs where the danger lay.

From her station Helen could see the whole tableau, all but the men on the stairs, where her vision was cut off. She saw the dance girls crouched behind their partners or leaning far out from the wall with parted lips, the men eager yet fearful, the bartender with a half-polished glass poised high. Then a quick movement across the hall suddenly diverted her absorbed attention. She saw a man rip aside the drapery of the box opposite and lean so far out that he seemed in peril of falling. He undertook to sight a weapon at Glenister, who was just passing from his view. At her first glance Helen gasped—her heart gave one fierce lunge, and she cried out.

The distance across the pit was so short that she saw his every line and lineament clearly; it was the brother she had sought these years and years Before she knew or could check it all the blood call leaped forth.

"Drury!" she cried, aloud, at which he whipped his head about, while amazement and some other emotion she could not gauge spread slowly over his features. For a long moment he stared at her without movement or sign, while the drama beneath went on, then he drew back into his retreat with the dazed look of one doubting his senses, yet fearful of putting them to the test. For her part, she saw nothing except her brother vanishing slowly into the shadows, as tho stricken at her glance, the curtains closing before his livid face—and then pandemonium broke loose at her feet.

Glenister, holding his enemies at bay, had retreated to the double doors leading to the theatre. His coup had been executed so quickly and with such lack of turmoil that the throng outside knew nothing of it till they saw a man walk backward thru the door. As he did so, he reached forth and slammed the wide wings shut before his face, then turned and dashed into the press. Inside the dance hall loud sounds arose as the officers clattered down the stairs and made after their quarry. They tore the barrier apart in time to see, far down the saloon, an eddying swirl as tho some great fish were lashing thru the lily-pads of a pond, and then the swinging doors closed behind Glenister.

Helen made her way from the theatre as she had come, unobserved and unobserving, but she walked in a dream. Emotions had chased each other too closely to-night to be distinguishable, so she went mechanically thru the narrow alley to Front-street and thence to her home.

Glenister, meanwhile, had been swallowed up by the darkness, the night enfolding him without sign or trace. As he ran he considered what course to follow—whether to carry the call to his comrades in town or to make for the Creek and Dextry. The Vigilantes might still distrust him, and yet he owed them warning. McNamara's men were moving so swiftly that action must be speedy to forestall them. Another hour and the net would be closed, while it seemed that whichever course he chose they would spare one or the other—either the friends who remained in town, or Dex and Slapjack out in the hills. With daylight those two would return and walk unheeding into the trap, while if he bore the word to them first, then the Vigilantes would be jailed before dawn. As he drew near Cherry Malotte's house he saw a light thru the drawn curtains. A heavy raindrop splashed upon his face, another followed, and then he heard the patter of falling water increasing swiftly. Before he could gain the door the storm had broken. It swept up the street with tropical violence, while a breath sighed out of the night, lifting the litter from underfoot and pelting him with flying particles. Over the roofs the wind rushed with the rising moan of a hurricane, while the night grew suddenly noisy ahead of the tempest.

He entered the door without knocking, to find the girl removing her coat. Her face gladdened at sight of him, but he checked her with quick and cautious words, his speech almost drowned by the roar outside.

"Are you alone?" She nodded, and he slipped the bolt behind him, saying:

"The marshals are after me. We just had a 'run in' at the Northern, and I'm on the go. No—nothing serious yet, but they want the Vigilantes. and I must get them word. Will you help me?" He rapidly recounted the ron of the last ten minutes, while she nodded her quick understanding.

"You're safe here for a little while," she told him, "for the storm will check them. If they should come, there's a back door leading out from the kitchen and a side entrance yonder In my room you'll find a French window. They can't corner you very well."

"Slapjack and Dex are out at the shaft house—you know—that quartz claim on the mountain above the Midas." He hesitated. "Will you lend me your saddle-horse? It's a black night and I may kill him."

"What about these men in town?"

"I'll warn them first, then hit for the hills."

She shook her head. "You can't do it. You can't get out there before daylight if you wait to rouse these people, and McNamara has probably telephoned the mines to send a party up to the quartz claim after Dex. He knows where the old man is as well as you do, and they'll raid him before dawn."

"I'm afraid so, but it's all I can offer. Will you give me the horse?"

"No! He's only a pony, and you'd founder him in the tundra. The mud is knee-deep. I'll go myself."

"Good heavens, girl, in such a night! Why, it's worth your life! Listen to it! The creeks will be up and you'll have to swim. No, I can't let you."

"He's a good little horse, and he'll take me thru." Then, coming close, she continued: "Oh, boy! Can't you see that I want to help? Can't you see that I—I'd die for you if it would do any good?" He gazed gravely into her wide blue eyes and said, awkwardly: "Yes, I know. I'm sorry things are—as they are—but you wouldn't have me lie to you, little woman."

"No. You're the only true man I ever knew. I guess that's why I love you. And I do love you, oh, so much! I want to be good and worthy to love you, too."

She laid her face against his arm and caressed him with clinging tenderness, while the wind yelled loudly about the eaves and the windows drummed beneath the rain. His heavy brows knit themselves together, as she whispered:

"I love you! I love you! I love you!" with such an agony of longing in her voice that her soft accents were sharply distinguishable above the turmoil. The growing wildness seemed a part of the woman's passion, which whipped and harried her like a willow in a blast.

"Things are fearfully jumbled," he said, finally. "And this is a bad time to talk about them. I wish they might be different. No other girl would do what you have offered to-night."

"Then why do you think of that woman?" she broke in, fiercely. "She's bad and false. She betrayed you once: she's in the play now; you've told me so yourself. Why don't you be a man and forget her?"

"I can't," he said, simply. "You're wrong, tho, when you think she's bad. I found to-night that she's good and brave and honest. The part she played was played innocently, I'm sure of that, in spite of the fact that she'll marry McNamara. It was she who overheard them plotting and risked her reputation to warn me."

Cherry's face whitened, while the shadowy eagerness that had rested there died utterly. "She came into that dive alone She did that." He nodded, at which she stood thinking for some time, then continued: "You're honest with me, Roy, and I'll be the same with you. I'm tired of deceit, tired of everything. I tried to make you think she was bad, but in my own heart I knew differently all the time. She came here to-day and humbled herself to get the truth, humbled herself to me, and I sent her away. She suspected, but she didn't know, and when she asked for information I insulted her. That's the kind of a creature I am. I sent her back to Struve, who offered to tell her the whole story."

"What does that renegade want?"

"Can't you guess?"

"Why, I'd rather—" The young man ground his teeth, but Cherry hastened.

"You needn't worry; she won't see him again. She loathes the ground he walks on."

"And yet he's no worse than that other scoundrel. Come, girl, we have work to do; we must act, and act quickly." He gave her his message to Dextry, then she went to her room and slipped into a riding-habit. When she came out he asked: "Where is your raincoat? You'll be drenched in no time."

"I can't ride with it. I'll be thrown, anyway, and I don't want to be all bound up. Water won't hurt me."

She thrust her tiny revolver into her dress, but he took it and upon examination shook his head.

"If you need a gun you'll need a good one.'" He removed the belt from his own waist and buckled his Colts about her.

"But you!" she objected.

"I'll get another in ten minutes." Then, as they were leaving, he said: "One other request, Cherry. I'll be in hiding for a time, and I must get word to Miss Chester to keep watch of her uncle, for the big fight is on at last and the boys will hang him sure if they catch him. I owe her this last warning. Will you send it to her?"

"I'll do it for your sake, not for her—no, no; I don't mean that. I'll do the right thing all round. Leave it here and I'll see that she gets it tomorrow. And—Roy—be careful of yourself." Her eyes were starry and in their depths lurked neither selfishness nor jealousy now, only that mysterious glory of a woman who makes sacrifice.

Together they scurried back to the stable, and yet, in that short distance, she would have been swept from her feet had he not seized her. They blew in thru the barn door, streaming and soaked by the blinding sheets that drove scythelike ahead of the wind. He struck a light, and the pony whinnied at recognition of his mistress. She stroked the little fellow's muzzle while Glenister cinched on her saddle. Then, when she was at last mounted, she leaned forward:

"Will you kiss me once, Roy, for the last time?"

He took her rain-wet face between his hands and kissed her upon the lips as he would have saluted a little maid. As he did so, unseen by both of them, a face was pressed for an instant against the pane of glass in the stable wall. "You're a brave girl and may God bless you," he said, extinguishing the light. He flung the door wide and she rode out into the storm. Locking the portal, he plunged back towards the house to write his hurried note, for there was much to do and scant time for its accomplishment, despite the helping hand of the hurricane. He heard the voice of Bering as it thundered on the Golden Sands, and knew that the first great storm of the fall had come. Henceforth he saw that the violence of men would rival the rising elements, for the deeds of this night would stir their passions as Aeolus was rousing the hate of the sea.

He neglected to bolt the house door as he entered, but flung off his dripping coat and, seizing pad and pencil, scrawled his message. The wind screamed about the cabin, the lamp flared smokily, and Glenister felt a draught suck past him as tho from an open door at his back as he wrote:

"I can't do anything more. The end has come and it has brought the hatred and bloodshed that I have been trying to prevent. I played the game according to your rules, but they forced me back to first principles in spite of myself, and now I don't know what the finish will be. To-morrow will tell. Take care of your uncle, and if you wish to communicate with me, go to Cherry Malotte. She is a friend to both of us.

"Always your servant,

"Roy Glenister."

As he sealed this he paused, while he felt the hair on his neck rise and bristle and a chill race up his spine His heart fluttered, then pounded onward till the blood thumped audibly at his ear-drums and he found himself swaying in rhythm to its beat. The muscles of his back cringed and rippled at the proximity of some hovering peril, and yet an irresistible feeling forbade him to turn. A sound came from close behind his chair—the drip, drip, drip of water. It was not from the eaves, nor yet from a faulty shingle. His back was to the kitchen door, thru which he had come, and, altho there were no mirrors before him, he felt a menacing presence as surely as tho it had touched him. His ears were tuned to the finest pinpricks of sound, and that he heard the faint, sighing "squish" of a sodden shoe upon which a weight had shifted. Still something chained him to his seat It was as tho his soul laid a restraining hand upon his body, waiting for the instant.

He let his hand seek his hip carelessly, but remembered where his gun was. Mechanically, he addressed the note in shaking characters, while behind him sounded the constant drip, drip, that he knew came from saturated garments. For a long moment he sat, till at last he heard the stealthy click of a gun-lock muffled by finger pressure. Then he set his face and slowly turned to find the Bronco Kid standing behind him as tho risen from the sea, his light clothes wet and clinging, his feet centred in a spreading puddle. The dim light showed the convulsive fury of his features above the leveled weapon, whose hammer was curled back like the head of a striking adder, his eyes gleaming with frenzy. Glenister's mouth was powder dry, but his mind was leaping riotously like dust before a gale, for he divined himself to be in the deadliest peril of his life. When he spoke the calmness of his voice surprised himself.

"What's the matter, Bronco?" The Kid made no reply, and Roy repeated, "What do you want?"

"That's a hell of a question," the gambler said, hoarsely. "I want you, of course, and I've got you."

"Hold up! I am unarmed. This is your third try, and I want to know what's back of it."

"Damn the talk!" cried the faro dealer, moving closer till the light shone on his features, which commenced to twitch. He raised the revolver he had half lowered. "[illegible] reason enough, and you know it."

Glenister looked him fairly between the eyes, gripping himself with firm hands to stop the tremor he felt in his bones. "You can't kill me," he said. "I am too good a man to murder. You might shoot a crook, but you can't kill a brave man when he's unarmed. You're no assassin." He remained rigid in his chair, however, moving nothing but his lips, meeting the other's look unflinchingly. The Kid hesitated an instant, while his eyes, which had been fixed with the glare of hatred, wavered a moment. decision. Glenister cried out, exultantly:

"Ha! I knew it. Your neck cords quiver."

The gambler grimaced. "I can't do it. If I could, I'd have shot you before you turned. But you'll have to fight, you dog. Get up and draw."

Roy refused. "I gave Cherry my gun."

"Yes, and more, too," the man gritted. "I saw it all."

Even yet Glenister had made no slightest move, realizing that a feather's weight might snap the gambler's nervous tension and bring the involuntary twitch that would put him out swifter than a whip is cracked.

"I have tried it before, but murder isn't my game." The Kid's eye caught the glint of Cherry's revolver where she had discarded it. "There's a gun—get it."

"It's no good. You'd carry the six bullets and never feel them. I don't know what this is all about, but I'll fight you whenever I'm heeled right."

"Oh, you black-hearted hound," snarled the Kid. "I want to shoot, but I'm afraid. I used to be a gentleman, and I haven't lost it all, I guess. But I won't wait the next time. I'll down you on sight, so you'd better get ironed in a hurry." He backed out of the room into the semi-darkness of the kitchen, watching with lynxlike closeness the man who sat so quietly under the shaded light. He felt behind him for the outer door-knob and turned it to let in a white sheet of rain, then vanished like a storm wraith, leaving a parched-lipped man and a zig-zag trail of water, which gleamed in the lamplight like a pool of blood.

Continued Next Sunday.

Manners of New York

Altho up-to-date New York is perhaps the most criticized community on the face of the earth—subjected to a running fire of analysis and occasional disapproval alike from those within and those without, from native and foreigner, from the casual stranger and the oldest inhabitant—she remains singularly non-receptive to rules and admonitions.

The comments of propagandists may indeed be said to run off the critic-proof surface of Manhattan Island like water off a duck's back and, to all intents and purposes, make no impression whatever.

The provincial and foreign estimate of the morals of New York is exaggerated and, in some cases, grossly unfair, but it is certain that no reproof, however emphatic, could be too strong to administer to what have come to be sadly regarded as typical New York manners. It may indeed be said without fear of exaggeration, that New Yorkers, as a class, have worse manners than any other civilized people in the world.

New York may be compared in this respect to a cream chees sandwich; between two layers of classes in which manners are neglected, either thru ignorance or design, there exists a layer of the real thing in good, old-fashioned manners inherited from generation to generation—the very cream-of-the-cream of consideration for others, composed alike of tradition and delicacy.

There are still thousands and thousands of such New Yorkers, native and adopted, but on the other hand, the bread of the metaphorical sandwich presents two extremes of "society" in the broad sense of the word. One slice of bread, the "upper crust," represents a large section of the smart set and the would-be smart set, who copy faults and vices without seeking to imitate virtues. The other slice takes in the lowest strata, most of whose names do not figure even in a city directory, much less in the social register, and it is equally remarkable and regrettable that the manners of the "smart set" and the great unknown and unnumbered should possess so many points in common.

To such an extent indeed is this carried that it has often become impossible to distinguish some fine lady, secure in social position, from Anonyma, or some "gentlemen" from the type "gent," aptly designated by our English cousins, the "bounder."

Nowhere are metropolitan manners more conspicuous than in the favored haunts of the modern New York. The theatre, the opera, the tables and corridors of fashionable restaurants and the great cafes of Fifth-avenue, furnish evidence from which one may arrive at a fair estimate of the degeneracy to which New York manners have been subjected.

There was a time, not long distant, when there were great ladies in New York society holding their own with the great ladies of Washington, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and there were polished men of the world there, too, who cultivated and preserved "manner" as well as good manners. A contingent of this class still exists in New York, appalled at the monster of the younger generation's creation. But this race is fast dying out, and it is a lamentable fact that, so far as their descendants are concerned, they have left few successors. Tennyson's "'Tis only noble to be good," may indeed be paraphrased into "'Tis only smart to be rude," and the coterie of the rich and rude unquestionably rules the social roost.

The modern breed is exemplified in what may be called the "shrieking sisterhood," whose members set such a bad example of high-pitched volubility that weak-minded women outside the "exclusive circle" argue to themselves that, since it is "smart" to shriek at the opera, the play, and the fashionable restaurants, they will shriek, too. Hence, pandemonium.

The opulent parties in the boxes at the opera or the theatre often see no reason why they should not shriek thru the performance as well as during the noisy entr'actes. The chosen spirits and kindred souls who convene at luncheon, dinner and supper, flood the restaurant with their acute accents. Equally oblivious and disdainful of the existence of others who may not be equally interested in the subjects that preoccupy their small minds, they chatter like cages full of monkeys or parrots. Having shrieked thru the Newport season and the fall season of the Virginia Hot Springs, they come shrieking back to town for the November horse show and open—and there indeed by their shrieks shall they be known. Gentlewomen never shriek in public; their amusement is subdued, and it is one of the first principles of good breeding to converse in lower tones at public restaurants. Little, however, care the members of the shrieking sisterhood for this rule of etiquette.

The other night at a well-known restaurant, a quartet of men and women sat at a table. Nothing in the appearance of the women denoted other than respectibility of the so-called "middle class" divorced from "smartness" and unversed in fashion. As they rose to leave one of the women suddenly pounced upon some object which had been handed to her vis-a-vis by the French waiter. The vis-a-vis resisted her attempt to take this article away from him. The woman thereupon called out to the waiter, "Here, Frenchy! Frenchy!"

The people at the neighboring tables stared at her in amazement.

"Who is she?" asked one of another.

"Probably," one person suggested. "She's one of the leaders of the 'smart set.'"

But, as a matter of fact, she wasn't.

One Sunday afternoon, two young women, fashionably dressed, sat together at the service in a well-known church just off Fifth-avenue. One of them courteously offered a lady who sat next to her in the pew, and who was evidently a stranger to her, a hymn book. Nothing in the young woman's manner up to that time had been other than becoming. Suddenly she drew nearer her companion who was seated in the corner of the pew, and thruout the first part o' the sermon continued to elbow and pinch and torment her generally, to her great discomfort, and to the annoyance, amazement, and disgust of the neighboring worshippers. This remarkably irrecerent and ill-behaved person was not an unruly child but a grown woman, and yet she deliberately disgraced herself and incidentally the community, for one observer whispered to another, "New York!"

Reformation in New York manners would find excellent exercise in the orchestra seats at our theatres where the law of mine and thine is so often set at defiance. When an individual purchases and occupies a seat, it might naturally be assumed that it is his for the evening. Such, however, is frequently not the case. The seat holder too often finds the back of his chair used as an elbow rest by some person leaning forward from behind, the better to gaze at the stage thru an opera glass. It seems not to occur to the intruder that he or she—and women really are the chief offenders in this respect—is causing annoyance.

In the meantime, the chair is used as a foot-rest or knees are braced against the back of it, or a foot, possibly shod in a muddy boot, either obtrudes itself or beats a persistent tattoo in time to the music. A heavy wrap is often hung over the back of the chair in front, or some enormous theatre hat is fastened to the back of the chair the man actually occupies, and between the overflowing drapery on his knees and the elbows, feet, muddy boots, and other manifestations of the ill-bred spectator behind him, the theatregoer in New York is apt to pass a disagreeable evening, unendurable to those nervously sensitive to physical contact.

Obese ladies obtrude on their neighbor's chair and rattle their fans under his nose. Women lean half across his chair in order to better see the stage.

The individual who explains the play or keeps up a running fire of comment on the performance is seldom lacking, and altogether, theatre-going is apt to be a little pleasure and a long pain. The chatterbox theatre party caps the climax; it only wanted that!

Altogether, the manners of New York in 1907 indicate every sign of decadence; they could not well be worse.

JOHN BURROUGHS ON ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

If it be charged that in denying reason to the lower animals I am unwittingly admitting a break in the process of evolution and opening the door for the miraculous of the theologians to step in, I reply that there is no more break here than one meets with elsewhere in nature. There are no breaks in creation, but there are those sudden and striking changes and transformations which we call metamorphoses, and the reason of man arising out of brute instinct seems like one of these metamorphoses, as startling as that of the change of the grub into the butterfly, or when the egg becomes a chick, or the seed becomes the plant or the tree; or in the mechanical world when force and motion are turned into light and heat; or in the chemical worl, when the elements unite to produce a third entirely unlike either, as when two invisible gases by the passage of an electric spark are turned into water. In the diamond and the sapphire we see no hint of the common elements of which they are composed; and the pearl in the oyster seems removed worlds away from the coarse shell that holds it, but its ingredients are the same.

Or take an illustration nearer at hand: What can seem more like a new birth, a new creation, than the flower of a plant when contrasted with its leaves and stalk and root? Yet all this delicacy and color and fragrance come by way of these humbler parts; indeed, lay dormant there in the soil till this something we call life drew them out of it and built them up into this exquisite form. In the same way may not the animal nature blossom into these mental and spiritual powers which man possesses, and which are only latent in the lower creatures, visible and active in man, but only potential in his animal kindred?

Or take the analogy of what we may call the lower and the higher senses. What can be a greater departure from the sense of touch, and taste, and smell—more like a miraculous addition or metamorphosis than the sense of sight? And yet its foundation is the same as the other senses—nerve sensibility. The extra mental gift of man which supplements the faculties he shares with the animals is of like character. Man alone has mental vision, mental concepts, sees things in relation, apprehends cause and effect, and the reason of this and that. Yet in the acuteness of some of the physical senses, the animals surpass him.—From "Animal and Plant Intelligence," by John Burroughs in The Outing Magazine for December.

LITERATURE OF YOUTH.

Knicker: What books have helped you most?

Bocker: The ones I didn't buy with the money father sent me at college.—New York Sun.

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A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
MAIN OFFICE 83 YONGE-ST., TORONTO.

I, COURTNEY LOVE, Circulation Manager of THE TORONTO WORLD, do solemnly declare that the following statement shows the net circulation of The WORLD for each day in the month of September, 1907:

October 1	40,592	October 17	40,007
October 2	40,384	October 18	40,197
October 3	41,007	October 19	42,937
October 4	40,703	October 20	Sunday
October 5	41,464	October 21	41,209
October 6	Sunday	October 22	42,232
October 7	41,264	October 23	42,992
October 8	40,403	October 24	40,968
October 9	41,341	October 25	42,104
October 10	41,154	October 26	41,833
October 11	40,339	October 27	Sunday
October 12	41,226	October 28	42,339
October 13	Sunday	October 29	42,229
October 14	40,783	October 30	41,972
October 15	40,198	October 31	39,483
October 16	40,438		
Net circulation for 27 days			1,131,863

Net Average for 27 Days

41,921

The following statement shows the net circulation of The Sunday World, for the month of September, 1907:

October 6	36,496	October 20	38,044
October 13	38,876	October 27	36,440
Net circulation, four Sundays			149,876

Net Average Four Sundays

37,496

The foregoing figures include all papers actually sold and do not include damaged papers, samples or returned copies.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1907.

(Sgd) JAMES BAIRD, A Commissioner, etc.

(Sgd) COURTNEY LOVE

One issue of The Daily and Sunday World aggregates

79,390.

Little Heroes of the Street

A middle-aged man who lost his eyesight a few years ago went downtown on a College-street car one morning last week. When the car reached the corner of Yonge and Queen-streets he asked the passengers who surrounded him on the rear platform the name of the place to which they had come.

"Queen-street," said a smoker in a kindly voice, as he took a cigar from his mouth.

The blind gentleman repeated the words, and with the assistance of his cane, got slowly down. Crowds of people, vehicles, automobiles, bicycles and dray wagons were passing up and down the slippery thorofares, and he hesitated to attempt a crossing to the sidewalk.

A newsboy with a small bundle of papers under his arm was eager to make sales and was shouting out in sonorous tones. But the possibility of losing business did not suppress the noble traits within him. Perceiving the unfortunate condition of the blind man, he stepped to his side, took his arm and guided his steps thru the hurrying throngs to a part of the sidewalk where it would be possible to grope the way safely.

The boy was thinly clad; he had no doubt received many rebuffs from well-to-do citizens and had often envied those who could go into the large stores and buy stylish clothes and costly luxuries.

But tho small, and poor, and unborn to the privileges of a good education, he performed a deed which is a noble example to the world at large. Few noticed what he did, but such acts always have their reward.

The busy masses rush on thru life from day to day and seldom heed what boys of the streets do. The little lads are forced by cruel circumstance to earn pennies to take home, either from selling papers, working in factories and stores or running errands. Their lives are generally cheerless and their vision of the future cloudy. Yet they have hearts, and not infrequently teach sound lessons to their elders.

The good qualities of our boys are not always appreciated. When Christmas comes in a short while let the adults look back over the year and ponder on their neglect to acknowledge the goodness of the dirty-faced lads everywhere. Reflection will result, perhaps, in generosity of thought and gift.

Not many deeds merit more praise and recognition than the unselfish, whole-souled courtesy of the unknown newsboy, who possibly lost a couple of sales by his sacrifice.

A Movement Worthy of Support

A work to which the churches of Canada may well direct their constant attention for several years is that of missionary work among the thousands of people from all parts of the world who are pouring into the new districts of the west and north.

There is now a movement being advanced by the laiety of the Protestant denominations to raise a great sum of money to devote to the evangelization of these new comers. The ministers have been asked to assist in the undertaking.

The object is a commendable one, and should receive every encouragement.

It is not always realized that thousands of men, women and children are every year rushing into the vast regions of western and northern Canada. These arrivals are of a most cosmopolitan character so far as nationality, creed, language and personal possession are concerned. While many of them are an educated, well-to-do and law-abiding class of citizens, there are crowds of them who come from the slums of Europe. They are, thru sordid environment and hereditary influences, robbed of that finer manhood and womanhood which make them good subjects wherever they dwell. They are coming here to take up lands, to make their homes amongst us. In years their numbers and strength will make a powerful impression on our national life.

It is the duty of Canadians, not only strict church-goers, but of all who have the public weal at heart, to give whatever attention is possible to the problem of assimilating and elevating the foreign elements.

This task can best be carried out, perhaps, thru an organized effort, such as that which the laiety and clergy can put forth. To Christianize the masses is to put them on a higher level. The church is an organization which is ready to carry on the missionary work. It is for the public at large to lend its aid and support.

In heathen lands there is darkness, it is true. A part of our offerings must be spent in spreading the light, but it is certain in this matter, as in all others, that charity begins at home. We should not hold our eyes above and beyond the needy classes around us. There is a splendid opportunity of doing missionary service in Canada, and it is well to remember that our own houses should be set in order before we go too much abroad.

LATE SUCKER FISHING.

JOHNNY GIBSON: How are they Comin' Henry? HENRY: S' 'elp me, I cawnt get heven a Bob.

Practical Training Necessary.

The following article has been sent to The Sunday World, and is worthy of reproduction:

What shall a young girl do who has never learned to do anything, and who is thrown out upon the world unexpectedly to make her own living? In every large city these girls may be found. In every small town she is caught in this mesh of circumstance, conscious of her weakness, yet mindful of the seriousness of the situation.

Opportunities are not wanting for the exercise of useful talents possessed by the average bright girl. The bread and butter problem partly excludes so-called "accomplishments" and reduces talent to its simplest and most practical terms. The education of girls is for the most part away from bread-winning. It is a culture which often wins applause and flowers, but not bread. The girl who suddenly finds herself face to face with the task of earning money for her own board, her hats, and gloves, and dresses, discovers her helplessness, her lack of knowledge in things practical. Then, too, she must contend with a certain pride, more or less false, since her new mode of life means a new circle of society. She must sacrifice, not of necessity, to be sure, but as an expedient, some of her associates, who are the daughters of rich or well-to-do parents. In short, she must make a declaration of independence and change her attitude to life.

Such a girl needs sympathy. She knows nothing about work, can play the piano, but is ignorant of the typewriter; knows something about grand opera, but nothing of book-keeping; is acquainted with the poetry of Swinburne, but never saw the inside of a hospital.

What shall she do? She cannot prepare a meal, nor do housework. Shall she be a nurse, a bookkeeper, a stenographer, an actress, a milliner, or a book agent?

The consideration of these possible avenues of escape from an intolerable condition involves much sadness of spirit and agony of mind. We all know this girl, this miserable, unhappy, sensitive creature, who is the embodiment of the social and industrial problem of these days.

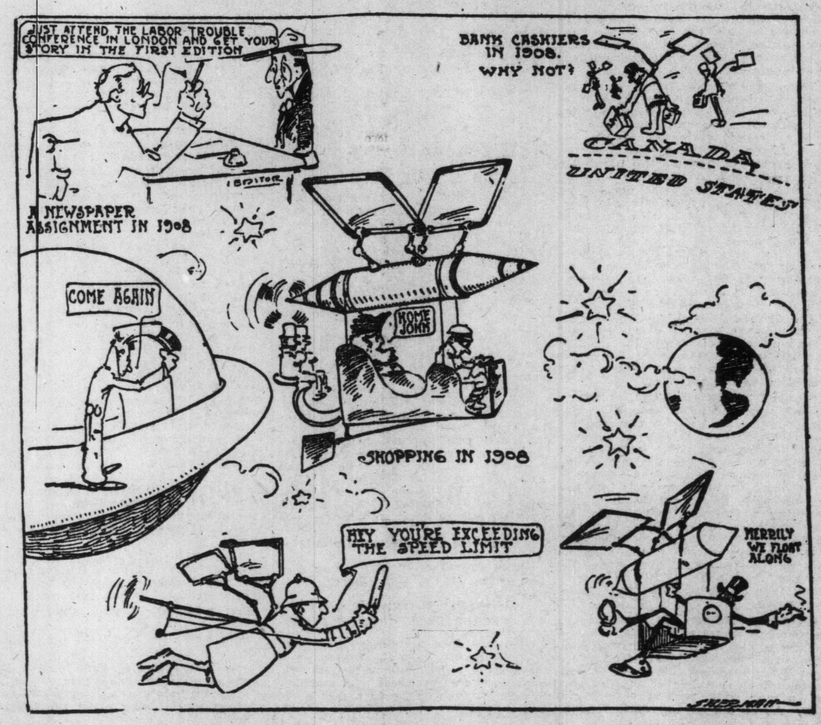
Before answering the question asked at the beginning of this article, suppose we take a closer view of our young lady.

She is thrown upon her own resources. Circumstances over which she has no control have put her in a position which makes it necessary that she earn her own living. This is the first economic duty—self-support. For a man it is natural and easy, but for a delicate young girl reared in a drawing-room the market-place is a foreign country. Perhaps it would not be out of place to say right here that everybody born into the world should be compelled either by the state or the family to learn to do something, to take a few lessons in the art of bread-winning. Another thing is observed in this girl—she looks upon work as something to be ashamed of. She has been "waited on" all her life, and now she must "wait on" others. She feels ashamed. Her feeling of abhorrence is enough to defeat her at the very start. Her parents are dead, and they never taught her how to use her mind or her hands. Thousands of such young girls go over the precipice into the darkness every year, and who are to blame?

What shall she do? First, if it is possible, let her learn to do something—a business course, hospital training or teaching. If she does not have the time and money to invest in such preparation then she must take up the task nearest at hand, however humble it is. If she does this with self-respect and ambition there will be no question about her success. There is no use crying over what cannot be helped. It is useless to rebel, but necessary to work, and work hard.

The young girl who is compelled to earn her own living must take up her cross with courage, cheerfulness and sincerity. She will be doing an honorable and praiseworthy thing and will find unexpected social and industrial helps for unexpected demands. The girl who has never learned to do anything must learn to do something before she can get on in life—unless she is fortunate enough to be happily married.

WE'LL FLY NEXT YEAR, SAYS GLIDDEN



—From The Boston Journal.

An Appreciation of Dickens

In Toronto exists a Dickens Fellowship which does much every winter season to extend the study and appreciation of the great novelist's works. To the members of this worthy organization and to thousands of other lovers of his writings the following view of Dickens from the standpoint of the United States will prove interesting. It is from the pen of Rev. William Rader:

In his critical study of Charles Dickens G. K. Chesterton of London calls him the novelist of the street. "His earth was the stones of the street; his stars were the lamps of the street; his hero was the man in the street."

A study of the boyhood of Dickens will explain this peculiarity of his writings. Oliver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby and David Copperfield are boys of the street, of the fog and darkness and dens of London. He stamped every haunt of his boyhood with the Dickens genius, and made the commonplace glow with an unmistakable significance.

His father was a prisoner for years in a jail, and he earned his first money in a factory where a certain kind of blacking was made. In this factory he met many of his characters.

From a maker of "blacking" he became a journalist. For some time he was a reporter in the house of commons for The Morning Chronicle. In due time he edited The Daily News. Then he began to publish the sketches which have made him immortal.

Dickens is still popular. From the days he wrote his "Boz" sketches he has been enormously popular. One of the evidences of this popular hold upon the masses is that his books are read more than once. They are very long and sometimes tedious, but the Kansas farmer and the English scholar read them more than once. Name a half dozen other novelists whose books are read from generation to generation. The average novel dies in twelve months. It is soon forgotten. Do we read Kipling and Howells and James and Marie Corelli more than once? Not often. Furthermore, Dickens has been read for more than fifty years by all classes of people, who have found in his pages characters who belong to all mankind. Despite his exaggerations and humors, Dickens has succeeded in reaching the universal in his books.

His characters are household names. Bumble, Pecksniff, Micawber, Swiveller and Copperfield are names which are presented in fragrant lavender thruout the reading world.

Dickens is the novelist of exaggeration, but it was the exaggeration of a large sense which, while it enlarged the outline, did not distort nor destroy. His humor is pleasant to the taste and his philosophy of life sensible. His message was given to the poor. He was more anxious to be real than romantic. He did not reason out the moral effect environment had upon character, but described character as he found it, struggling in the yellow fogs of London. As an immoderate jester he was a social and industrial power in England, and ridiculed the shams and atrocities which he found to be the enemies of his nation.

He did more to reform certain inhuman laws than Ruskin or Carlyle. He was a Rabelais in satire, a Cervantes in sarcasm. Every nation needs such literary medicine to save it from the folly of religious and social extravagance. He succeeded as a reformer by his powerful gift to make fun. "England for the last week has been in an awful state. Lord Coodle would go out, Sir Thomas Doodle wouldn't come in, and there being no people in England to speak of except Coodle and Doodle, the country has been without a government."

The one book which marks a departure in the funmaking writings of Dickens is "The Tale of Two Cities." Here we have some color borrowed from Carlyle's "French Revolution." It is confessedly a great book, laced with blood and sounding with ominous thunder. From a literary viewpoint it is interesting as the single example in all his writings of a study of history and revolution. While he dealt almost continually with the poor, Dickens did not lose faith in the possibilities of happiness. Without scolding about conditions, he succeeded admirably in finding some remnant music in the humblest lives, some flowers in the poorest soil, and a little joy concealed under the most distressing conditions. Dickens and America did not agree. Perhaps we did not understand him. Possibly he did not understand us. To be sure, he did not study us from the philosophical or rather diplomatic standpoint of Mr. Bryce, whose well-balanced estimate challenges our critical approbation. As a sane student of democracy, his opinions of American institutions and customs must be accepted as the opinion of an intelligent Englishman. Having denounced English democracy with its red tape, quite naturally we expected him to praise America in homespun.

His reply was "Martin Chuzzlewit" and "American Notes." He waged war against the copyright laws, and made fun of Jonesville and Brownsville and Jacksonville. He laughed at our poseurs and our vanity. He wearied with our enthusiasm over Washington and our boastings about freedom, and collided with the system of slavery. The fact is, he did not see America any more than the American sees England by riding on a London bus and taking a suite of rooms at the Carleton Hotel.

The exclusive English temperament does not easily understand the American way of doing things, and we hold no grudge against Dickens for his criticisms, many of which are well deserved.

The fact remains that he will be remembered as one of the half-dozen great novelists. In his own country he ranks even above Thackeray, Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot. America has produced no counterpart of Dickens, whose characters are quite as much at home here as in Kent or Holborn. We take little Nell and Micawber, and the ugly Quilp, and Oliver Twist, and Scrooge, and Tiny Tim and his crutches and his blessing to our homes and hearts, as readily as we receive Rip Van Winkle, Uncle Tom and Arthur Deminensdale.

Dickens' novels, so called, are so many yards cut from the same cloth—the endless material of life in all its terrible realities. Each book is a fragment, but the fragments are related to each other, and all a real part of the real life about us. Thru them all the golden thread of hope and optimism runs—a certain exhilarating faith in humanity and in God.

Upon this thread of light the world has fastened its eyes, since it corrects somewhat the darkness of the London fogs, and relieves the tragedies of a city in which all sorts and conditions of people live and move and have their being.

This article began with a reference to Mr. Chesterton's excellent life of Dickens, and his closing words appropriately sum up the life and work of the great writer:

"The hour of absinthe is over. We shall not be much troubled with the little artists who found Dickens too sane for their sorrows and too clean for their delights. But we have a long way to travel before we get back to what Dickens meant; and the passage is along a rambling English road, a twisting road such as Mr. Pickwick traveled. But this at least is part of what he meant; that comradeship and serious joy are not interludes in our travel; but that rather our travels are interludes in comradeship and joy, which, thru God, shall endure forever. The inn does not point to the road; the road points to the inn. And all roads point at last to an ultimate inn where we shall meet Dickens and all his characters; and when we drink again it shall be from the great flagons in the tavern at the end of the world."

SPECIAL SUNDAY SECTION

Edited by J. M. Wilkinson, B.A.

Send all Communications to Office, 288 Yonge St.

Editor's Notes

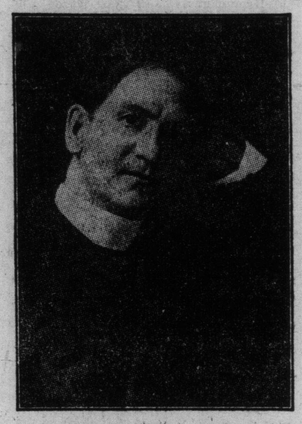
MAIL BAG—The editor acknowledges the receipt this week of fourteen letters, all of which he would like to publish. Four of them are strong commendations of the crusade against profanity, which we intend to continue until it concretes in an organization of citizens that will take steps to enforce the law against profanity in public places." It is time that this senseless and demoralizing habit—this crime against society—should be stopped. Every night on Yonge-street after eleven o'clock we hear oaths that send the shivers down the spine and often in the presence of policemen. Police officers, beware! If you fail to enforce the law against profanity in the public streets we will know the reason why.

SMALL SINS—The only old-fashioned elephant story that has any real basis of truth is the one that makes the big brute afraid of a mouse. Fantistic as it may seem, this great mountain of flesh positively shrinks from a tidbit of a mouse. The winter quarters of a show, where rats and mice thrive, convinces one of this fact. A mouse will make an entire herd noisy with fright, and a rat will put them in a condition of desperate fear. While this may seem odd on the face of it, there is a good and sufficient reason for it. An elephant may defend itself against a lion, tiger or any other natural enemy, but the insignificent size of a mouse baffles his conception of offensive or defensive warfare. The mouse is too quick to be crushed under foot or to be caught by his trunk, and can tantalizingly scamper over his rough hide with impunity. Realizing his helplessness against such a diminutive foe, the elephant learns to fear it as he fears no other animal.

"KEEP THYSELF PURE"—Travelers tell us that in the vicinity of Geneva they are interested in what appears to be a phenomenon, in the confluence and companionship of the celebrated rivers, the Arve and the Rhone. The latter, rushing from the Lake of Geneva, is a beautiful, clear stream, but on meeting with the former, a filthy stream, it seems for the while to decline to mingle with it; but gradually the difference between them becomes lessened, and the polluted Arve prevails over the pellucid Rhone; and on emptying into the Mediterranean the one is as filthy as the other.

And so it is ordinarily with youthful companionship, the Arve prevails, the Rhone yields; and the one who left the parental roof a mild, promising, religious young man, may often be found in the society of the depraved.

"Vice is a monster of so frightened mein
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen to oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."



FATHER VAUGHAN OF CHICAGO, WHO SPEAKS AT MASSEY HALL SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 8.

Father Vaughan of Altoona, Wis., U.S.A., has been for several years one of the most popular Chautauqua lecturers in America. The lecture he has given most is "The Power of Love." This is a powerful dramatic sermon-lecture, in which he points out forcibly the importance of doing little acts of charity and kindness. He uses a personal experience to enforce the truth that a seemingly insignificant act may prove to be the changing point of a human life.

Instead of a sermon this week we present our readers with quotations from his sermon-lecture, entitled "The Power of Love."

Power of Love.

"Would you know the power of love? I would to God I could take you with me to-night—every one of you—you men and you women who think you know the world. I wish to God I could show you the power of one kind word with the spirit of Christ behind it. I would to God I could take you to-night into a great penitentiary—into your great prisons to-night—along that ill-smelling hall with grated cages on either side for men made to the image of God. Along that ill-smelling hall to-night I would take you with me, and the guard would say: 'Do not go over there, don't go near that cell; that man is a brute; we have him in a strait-jacket most of the time; he will swear and curse and revile you.'

"But, friends, don't mind the guard. That is his business. That is the very cell I want to take you to. I want to show you the lowliest of God's creatures. I want to show you a man that has sunk lower than a dog. I want you to go up close by that cell where you will be able to see that the guard has spoken the truth. The man is a brute. The devil is gleaming out of his very eyes; his face has grown a ghastly, sickly pallor. Great circles are under his eyes. The marks of crime are graven in the lines of his forehead. But, ah, friends, do not turn away because of that. I want you to wait. I want you to wait until the guard has turned his back. I want you to wait until the guard has gone, and see the devil die out of that man's eyes, see that face flush crimson red, and then grow whiter, if possible, than it was before. I want you to see that beast-man tremble in every fibre. I want you to see his stubby, criminal hands creep out between the bars and clasp mine like a child. I want you to see the tears roll down that hardened face when that man knows he has found one who pities a soul that is half in hell—one who knows the devil he has fought; one who understands the world with which he has battled; one who knows the temptations that assail him every hour. Oh, I wish to God you could lay your head against that grated door, and between the heart-broken sobs listen to the story that such men never tell to any man but a priest. You would understand better what I mean by living the life of Christ.

"Would you know the power of love? Would you know the power of one kind word when he spirit of Christ is back of it? Come with me into a great city to-night—come with me into Chicago. Down on State-street and Clark-street, at half-past 11 or 12 o'clock, when the lights are going out and respectable people are hurrying to their homes, you will see them—the women of the street—in all their garbs, coming 'round the corners, dodging into doorways. Men swear at them as they pass by, and now, for a little while, they come out into the light, and the rowdies over at the saloon door whistle and jeer and call them vile names, and again they dodge back into the doorways. And now again the woman of the town comes out under the great electric light on the corner like an animal at bay, looking this way and that, and the men curse her as they pass by—the very men who have made her what she is, curse her to-night—and the rowdies whistle and jeer—and a policeman, coming along, strikes her with his club and says: 'Damn you go on!' A sistre of Christ in a city of churches! Like a dog they have driven her across the crossing and down the street. You will say: 'She has sold herself.' Sold herself! My God! It won't hurt you to know—God knows it.

"Last winter when you gathered close by your fires and shivered when the wind howled, and the thermometer sank down to the degrees below zero, thousands of these women walked the streets. They had not ten cents between themselves and starvation. Sold herself! Sold herself! Friends, to-night hundreds of these women will walk the streets all night long from darkness until dawn, hour after hour, walking to save themselves from freezing to death.

"Well, she has gone on down the street to-night. The men have cursed her; the officer of the law has driven her on like an animal. Is it sin and shame and lust that is in her heart? Ah, friends, the purest woman could look into that heart to-night and not blush for the picture she sees there. The days of her sin hath passed and gone. The hour of retribution is at hand. She is going down the street to-night thinking of the days when she stood in the church with you and me and prayed the prayer of Jesus: 'Our Father, Who art in heaven.' And to-night, between her clenched teeth, she is asking the words: 'I wonder if there is a God?' She sinks back into the doorway, and the wind howls, and the rain beats into her face, and the great town clock tolls out the hour of 12. She doesn't mind the crowd now. She doesn't hear the sneers that are thrown at her. She is dreaming of home. It all comes back—the old home and the old friends, and the father and mother, the sisters and brothers. God knows she loved them in the old days! She is thinking of the life—the beautiful life—God gave her, and, oh, what a wreck she has made of it all. She can see that old home to-night so plainly. The old kitchen, the great fireplace, the teakettle singing its endless song. She knows it is past midnight, and they have all gone to bed, brothers and sisters—gone to bed hours ago. And now the old father has taken off his shoes and placed them there by the kitchen fire, and he, too, stumbles off to bed, murmuring a bit of an old familiar prayer—and the house is still. But, ah, friends, that poor deserted creature in a great city knows well what you and I understand. There is one faithful soul that never sleeps when the wayward child is astray. Somewhere in this beautiful land of ours to-night the old grey-haired mother sits by the window looking out into the gathering night, and when the children laugh and play and tell their stories, and mother nods her head, she does not even know what they are saying. Her thoughts are far away in a great city—far away in a great city, where her girl went years ago, and they have never heard from her since. But mother would not speak one word to make the home unhappy. And even now, when the children have all gone off to bed, moher keeps that story locked up in her heart. She would not pain that old father. And now mother is alone—alone with God. Now she stands for the moment and listens to see that they are all asleep! and then, tiptoeing gently across the kitchen floor, she takes down he old kerosene lamp and places it on the kitchen table and opens up her old worn Bible and reads over and over and over again the story of Magdala, until her old heart grows weary, and her head has fallen upon her hands. And, friends, she is praying to Jesus: "Jesus, send me back my girl, I don't care how bad she is, I don't care how far she has wandered away; but, Jesus, send her back, send her back!"

Friends, don't you know that God hears that mother's prayer? I say to you, God does hear. That mother's prayer will cleave the heavens and shriek before the throne of God. And even now the great God has turned upon His great white throne and is bending down and listening. He is looking thru this audience, thru your Christian homes, thru your churches, looking for a woman who dares, for a woman who could with safety to herself and her family—a grand woman like that woman, Mrs. Booth—who will go out on the corner to-night and meet these creatures, looking up for a word from God; like our little Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who will throw open their doors to-night and receive these creatures in, answering their questioning souls thus: 'There is a God. We come to you as representatives of that Christ that died for all. We will show you the way to a pure life; we will lead you, step by step, up that mountain of God's righteousness, like Magdala of old. You stand forgiven at the feet of Christ.'

"Ah, friends, how many more might be saved if you would live that life.

"But instead of forming your life on the model of your professed belief, you go on with your bickering and quarreling and striving, with your jealousies and vain ambitions, until the intelligent observer must wonder if your faith is aught but a snare, and your profession more than a lie. How many times in the glory of the twentieth century. I have asked myself: 'Is this Christian society, or are we back again in the inhumanity and greed of Rome?' How many times I have sat in the midst of Christian society, surrounded by cultured men and elegantly dressed women, and I sat there silent? How many times have cultured women turned to me, and said: 'Father, why don't you talk?' Talk! My God, how could a Christian talk? What is the conversation? Is it something to broaden the minds or eleveate the hearts or inspire the souls of the listening? Is it a plan to better the condition of society around you? Is it even a theme that would hold intelligence? How many times the theme of cultured society brings back to my mind the memory of the south! The great black buzzards, sweeping like a cloud across the heavens, shutting out the sunlight of God; flying on o'er fields of sweet-scented flowers, on o'er the limpid silvery streams, and they see them not. Till lo, in the depths of the forest they come upon a festering carcase, and they swoop down upon that rotten mass, and gorge themselves upon the rottenness of a fellow-creature.

"Is not that too often the picture of our Christian women of the twentieth century? They have before them the carcase of a woman weaker than themselves; and the stench of her decaying character seems to attract rather than repel their careful scrutiny. They would tear into tatters what little is left of a sister's character. And you, Christian men, you have your neighbor in a corner, and you will squeeze the very heart's blood out of him and coin it into your filthy dollar. You want the law, and you will have your rights, and you demand justice, and you will hold him down to the letter of the code. You will? If you and I receive justice from God to-night, would you be there—would I be here?

The Spirit of Christ.

"There is a picture in the life of Jesus that I would every Christian soul had engraven upon his heart. It is a beautiful sunny day in the City of Judea, early in the morning. The grey dawn is hanging like a pall over the world. The whole city ahum and abustle, buzzing like a great beehive, making its preparation for the day, before the burning heat of the eastern sun. All the little shops are open. Already the merchants' goods are spread out even into the roadway. Already the crowds are congregating on the corner. Already the merchants run hither and thither. Already the children peek their heads over the stone balustrades of the housetops. But, lo, across the country a courier approaches! A messenger brings the glad tidings that Jesus, the great Prophet, is coming to town, and the hum and the bustle cease, and the preparations stop in the midst of their striving, and the stores are closed up, and the goods are put away, and the merchants congregate on the corners, and the women bear the news from house to house, and the crowd surges into the street. It is to be a holiday. Jesus is coming to town! And as the news spreads from mouth to mouth, and as the streets are filling with curious and expectant people, there stands in the heart of that city, in the early dawn, a woman of the street—a creature of sin—the despised Magdala. There she stands, leaning against the stone building, and there is a look of hate in her eyes, and a curling smile of scorn upon her lips as she throws back the sneers of the crowd, who tell her: 'Go home, go home, Jesus is coming!' And the women draw away their garments lest they become unclean, and the Magdala laughs in their faces and cries out: 'What do I care for your Jesus? What do I care for your Prophet? I will go home and I will put on my finest linen, and I will deck myself in jewels, and I will come back and laugh in the face of your Jesus, and entrap the Prophet of your God!' With a snatch of song, she dances along the street to her own apartments, and entering in bathes herself in sweet perfumes, and out from a great chest of drawers she takes the finest linen and robes her splendid form, and then for hours she brushes her beautiful hair until it scintillates like spun gold in the glory of day. Then out of that chest of drawers she takes strand upon strand of gold and silver cord and plaits them into her matchless hair. The glittering jewels are placed upon her forehead—glittering with jealousy over her sparkling eyes. Upon her fingers are rings without number, on her arms bracelets even to the elbows. Around that spotless throat are bound rope upon rope of pearls, and over all she throws the badge of her silken shame, and now for the moment she stands before her little metal mirror, and looking down at the beautiful image there she arches her eyebrows, she paints her cheeks and she crimsons her lips, and she laughs back at the beautiful picture, and whispers, 'No man born of woman can resist me now!'

"Then, with a snatch of a song, she hurries back into the midst of the city and places herself upon a corner where she will catch the eyes of Jesus as He comes down the street. And the people surge forward, and behold! Mary must raise herself upon her tiptoes to look over the heads of the surging crowd. And there is a cry of joy, and the people rush forward. For the moment Mary stands alone. Jesus is coming down the street. The crowds shout and hail Him as the Mighty Prophet, but Jesus seems to hear no sound. A young blind man, crouched down on his doorstep, is crying out with a broken heart: 'Jesus, Son of David, have mercy on me!' and Jesus heeds him not. The old women run after Him to touch the hem of His garment, that they may be made clean, and Jesus knows them not. His eyes are wandering over the crowd. Hither and thither His gaze wanders. He is looking for one—the greatest sinner of all in that sinful city—that He may send her down the highways of time to teach you and me how to live the life of Christ. See! the crowd rushes forward now, and Mary must raise herself on her tiptoes to look over the heads of the man, and lo, as she strains and stretches, her eyes meet the eyes of the Christ. My God! how she screams when she sees the eyes of the Saviour! How she cowers down like a whipped dog, trembling; how she crawls, like an animal, hiding behind the backs of the men till she comes to the corner, and there, standing erect, her arms clasped upon her bosom, her eyes gleam wildly, her bosom heaves, and all the time she is crying between her sobs: 'Jesus, I am coming! Jesus, I am coming! Jesus, I am coming!' But all the time she is running away. Running madly, wildly, away from Jesus, away from the crowd, away from the houses and the bustle and the city; out beyond the walls, out into the wild country, and there, standing alone, with maddened hands she tears the jewels from her beautiful hair and casts them far away into the shrubbery. The gold and silver cords are torn from her plaited locks, and handfuls of hair come with them. The rope of pearls is stamped into the ground at her feet. The badge of her silken shame is rent asunder, and Mary stands almost naked. Her hair is flowing wild in the wind. Only the linen garment covers her shame. Her arms are thrown out towards the city, and she cries: 'Jesus, I am coming! Jesus; I am coming!' Now back, like a crazed creature, she runs thru the town, and the crowds pause as she passes, and the men point their fingers and say: 'See! see! see! Mary is mad!' and the boys hurl stones at her, and all the time she is crying: 'Jesus, where are you? Jesus, where are you? Jesus, where are you?' But Jesus is gone.

"You know the story. Jesus was to dine that day with a Pharisee, and He has gone on down the street into the house of the Pharisee. And the feast is brought forth, and the table is groaning under the viands, and there are lots of flowers and music and songs and laughter and women in festive attire, and men are hurrying to and fro, and all of a sudden they are still! A woman of the street is standing in the doorway—a creature of sin has polluted the house. She does not hear the men as they swear at her and call her vile names; she does not see the Jewish women cowering in the corners, lest they become unclean: she sees only Jesus, and rushing in, throws herself down at the feet of the Master. Those beautiful eyes, that have entrapped so many souls in sin, rain down tears on the feet of the Saviour. That matchless hair, that has bound so many hearts in the slavery of hell, wipes the feet of the Master.

"Would you be a Christian? Would you be another Christ? What did Jesus do? When the Pharisees stood over in the corner and pointed their fingers and said: 'See, He talks to a woman of the street!' did Jesus say: 'You thing, what are you doing here?' Did Jesus say: 'You reprobate, what have you in common with the Son of God?' Jesus, the Man of Purity, stooped down and before them all raised he woman to her feet and cried: 'Mary, many sins have been forgiven thee, because thou hast loved much. Go, and sin no more!'"

DEATH OF JIMMIE.

From "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

Respectively Addressed to the Friends of the Newsboys.

Mrs. Wiggs' heart was heavy, one night, as she tramped home thru the snow after a hard day's work. The rent was due, the coal was out, and only a few potatoes were left in the barrel. But these were mere shadow troubles, compared to Jim's illness; he had been too sick to go to the factory that morning, and she dared not think of what changes the day may have brought. As she lifted the latch of her rickety door the sobbing of a child greeted her; it was little Europena, crying for food. For three days there had been no bread in the house, and a scanty supply of potatoes and beans had been their only nourishment.

Mrs. Wiggs hastened to where Jim lay on a cot in the corner; his cheeks were flushed, and his thin, nervous fingers picked at the old shawl that covered him.

"Jim," she said, kneeling beside him and pressing his hot hand to her cheek, "Jim, darlin', lemme go fer the doctor. You're worser than you was this mornin', an'—an' I'm so skeered!" Her voice broke in a sob.

Jim tried to put his arm around her, but something hurt him in his chest when he moved, so he patted her hand instead.

"Never mind, ma," he said, his breath coming short; "we ain't got no money to buy medicine, even if the doctor did come. You go git some supper, now; an' ma, don't worry; I'm goin' to take keer of you all! Only—only," he added, wearily, "I guess I can't sleep in the wagon to-night."

Slowly the hours passed until midnight. Mrs. Wiggs had pulled Jim's cot close to the stove, and applied vigorous measures to relieve him. Her efforts were unceasing, and one after another the homely country remedies were faithfully administered. At twelve o'clock he grew restless.

"Seems like I'm hot, then agin' I'm cold," he said, speaking with difficulty. "Could you find a little somethin' more to put over me, ma?"

Mrs. Wiggs got up and went toward the bed. The three little girls lay huddled under one old quilt, their faces pale and sunken. She turned away abruptly, and looked toward the corner where Billy slept on a pallet. The blankets on his bed were insufficient even for him. She put her hands over her face, and for a moment dry sobs convulsed her. The hardest grief is often that which leaves no trace. When she went back to the stove she had a smile ready for the sick boy.

"Here's the very thing," she said; "it's my dress skirt. I don't need it a mite, settin' up here so clost to the fire. See how nice it tucks in all 'round!"

For a while he lay silent, then he said: "Ma, are you 'waks?"

"Yes, Jim."

"Well, I bin thinkin' it all over. If I ain't better in the mornin', I guess—" the words came reluctantly—"I guess you'd better go see the Christmas lady. I wouldn't mind her knowin' so much. T won't be fer long, nohow, cause I kin take keer of you all soon—soon's I kin git up."

The talking brought on severe coughing, and he sank back exhausted.

"Can't you go to sleep, honey?" asked his mother.

"No, it's them ole wheels," he said fretfully, "them wheels at the factory; when I git to sleep they keep on wakin' me up."

Mrs. Wiggs' hands were rough and knotted, but love taught them to be gentle as she smoothed his hot head.

"Wan't me to tell you' 'bout the country, Jim?" she asked.

Since he was a little boy he had loved to hear of their old home in the valley. His dim recollection of it all formed his one conception of heaven.

"Yes, ma; mebbe it will make me fergit the wheels," he said.

"Well," she began, putting her head beside his on the pillow, so he could not watch her face, "It was all jes' like a big front yard without no fences, an' the flowers didn't belong to folks like they do over on the avenue, where you dassent pick one; but they was God's, an' you was welcome to all you could pull. An' there was trees, Jim, where you could climb up an' git big red apples, an' when the frost 'ud come they 'd be persimmons, that 'ud jes' melt in yer mouth. An' you could look 'way off 'crost the meaders, an' see the trees a-wavin' in the sunshine, an' up over your head the birds 'ud be singin' like they was never goin' to stop. An' yer pa and me 'ud take you out at the harvestin' time, an' you 'ud play on the hay-stacks. I kin remember jes' how you looked, Jim—a fat little boy, with red cheeks a-laughin' all the time."

Mrs. Wiggs could tell no more, for the old memories were too much for her. Jim scarcely knew when she stopped; his eyes were half closed, and a sweet drowsiness was upon him.

"It's nice an' warm in the sunshine," he murmured; "the meaders an' trees—laughin' all the time! Birds singin', singin', singin'."

Then Jim began to sing, too, softly and monotonously, and the sorrow that had not come with years left his tired face, and he fearlessly drifted away into the Shadowy Valley, where his lost childhood lay.

Cabbage Patch Philosophy.

Mrs. Wiggs

"Fightin' is like quiltin'—you orter keep the peace an' do 'way with the scraps."

"If you ain't never et turkey meat you don't know how good it is."

"If you don't hush this minute, I'll spank your doll."—How to quiet a cross child.

"You mark my words, it ain't never no use puttin' up yer umbrell' till it rains."

"Somehow I never feel like good things b'long to me till I pass 'em on to somebody else."

"Looks like ever'thing in the world comes right, if yer jes' wait long enough."

PROFANITY CRUSADE.

Are you opposed to profanity?
Do you want to see it stopped in public places?
Will you join a league that knows no denominational lines?
If so, sign pledge and send it to

J. M. WILKINSON, 288 Yonge Street.

PROFANITY PLEDGE

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord Thy God in vain."

I solemnly pledge, God helping me, to abstain from the use of profane language, believing the same to be criminal against God, injurious to myself, and destructive of the morals of the community.

Name .....

Address .....

Editorial

Banquet to the Boys

We are delighted at the reception the newsboys' Christmas dinner is meeting with at the hands of the citizens. Massey Hall has been secured, and one firm in the city has offered to furnish the chairs and tables, but the editor has had a lively time trying to get someone to "feed the multitude." Two of the firms who cater for dinners looked stunned when we told them we would have at least 500 guests. The great difficulty lies in the day, it being a holiday, when it is hard to get help, but it is the day we want—the day of cheer and feasting and thanksgiving. One well-known caterer said: "J. M., have it the day after Christmas, and we will undertake to feed 5000; they will enjoy it all the same," but "J. M." replied: "How would you like to eat your dinner the next day?" But this difficulty has been overcome, and next week we expect to announce our full program. What we aim at is the following: A newsboys' service in Massey Hall Sunday night, Dec. 22, consisting of songs and short talks and probably a story by a moving picture machine. At this service tickets will be given to our "guests" for the Christmas dinner of fruit, turkey, roast beef and plum pudding. Then on Christmas Day we will meet at the city hall and march (with band if we can get one) to Massey Hall, where, after grace, we will satisfy the inner man with the best that Canada can furnish. In the evening of that day—a bad night they say for a concert—we expect to have (if we can secure the talent) the "newsboys' concert," which we would like to make an annual event. True, everybody wants to be home that night with their family. But what about the dear lads and lasses that have no family gathering at home (?) that night? All the more reason we should make them feel at home.

As we stated last week, we cannot do this ourselves, and we do not believe the good people of Toronto will allow us. We want no credit for it if it be a success, altho we expect to hear about it if it is a failure. Who will help? What we want. We want singers to help us in our program—the very best we can get. We want at least 30 turkeys and 50 pounds of Christmas beef. We want fruit (oranges, apples and grapes). we want flowers to decorate our tables and offer their silent thanksgiving. We want bread and rolls and butter and candies. (The caterer can furnish what remains for the meal.) But the greatest want we have not mentioned. We want money, not for ourselves, but to pay our legitimate expenses, and we believe we will get it. Let everyone who reads this appeal decide to send us a contribution for the newsboys' banquet, and if we get more than we need we will put the balance into a fund to help the boys during the coming winter. The editor will be pleased to superintend this work during the winter months and keep his eye on the "sick members of the fraternity" all free of charge and will thank God for the privilege.

P.S.—Give no money to collectors. Send your subscription or leave it at 288 Yonge-street—opposite Wilton-avenue.

Who is the Happy Man?

The Creator intended His favorite creature, man, to be happy, and any system of religion that teaches the contrary is not of God. Any business or occupation that robs man of his happiness is an enemy to mankind and should be given up. Any home that does not make the happiness of the inmates its chief concern is a curse to the world and will surely come to naught. The test of any doctrine or rule of life or calling is happiness, which was the only state and condition that the Creator desired for all His creatures. Who is the happy man? Is he the rich man? Can you think of a single millionaire or multi-millionaire that you know to be really happy? I have not met such a person. He may live in a great palatial residence in the fashionable part of the city, and may have his fine country home. Does that bring him happiness?

Who is the happy man? Is he the man who goes out in the morning to do business with his "neighbor," and gets the better of the deal? He comes home at night tired and nervous and irritable. He sits down to dinner, but takes no interest in the prattle of the children. Their noise annoys him. He gets alone to read the evening papers and orders the children to be sent to bed early. After a while he goes to his room, undresses and rolls into bed. Perhaps he sleeps well, but perhaps not. He can't go to sleep, because of his scheming to do the other fellows to-morrow before they do him.

Is such a man happy?

Solomon said: "Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues without right." Is this true? Do present day conditions of the laboring man afford any proof? Let us see.

Place—A little cottage, with its well-kept garden, on the outskirts of the city. Time—Six o'clock on a summer evening. Swinging on the front gate is a little golden-haired girl, who every little while pokes her head away out trying to see down the street. After a while there comes round the corner a man in blue overalls and soiled shirt, whose hands and face are begrimed with smoke and dust. With a cry of delight, and jumping down from her perch, little golden hair runs along the street and falls into his strong arms, saying gleefully, "Dear daddy." That tired man forgets his tiredness and stoops down to lift up the little bundle of pink and white and receives on his lips the kiss of an angel. "My treasure!" All the gold of the world could not buy that baby girl. All day long he has toiled in the factory and the sweat has poured down his forehead and dropped upon his work, but he feels well repaid for it all in the kiss and caress of his bundle of joy. Follow them into the kitchen and see there another slave—a slave of love. All day long she, too, has toiled, and since five o'clock her heart has been at the gate, but she lets "baby" keep sentinel while she prepares supper for John. Who is the happy man? Not the man in his mansion "faring sumptuously every day." Not the man in his office or den who spends sleepless nights planning to take advantage of his neighbor's ignorance, but the man of honest toil who eats his bread in thankfulness and takes pride in his "domestic treasures"—he is the man who is more than satisfied with his lot, he is happy.

But we have not reached as yet the superlative degree of happiness. There is still a step higher in the scale of human progress and development. The happiest man is he who, after the toils of the day, can thank God that he has made another soul happy. To be conscious of creating other people's happiness is the summum bonum of human existence. And there is a reason for this. Every true man delights to fulfil his obligations, to pay an honest debt. We are all "debtors"—debtors to our fellow-men, as well as debtors to God. There is only one way in which we can pay our debt to God, and that is by doing good to His children, and especially His poor children. In this way we pay back to the Father our debt in the coin in which it was contracted. So, then, if we would get square with Diety, if we would have our daily prayer answered—"Our Father which art in heaven . . . forgive us our debts"—we must pay back our debt in kind to His creatures made in His image, to His wayward creatures as well as to the stay-at-homes, to the sad and sorrowful and sinning. Yes, pay it back to His little children shivering in the winter time. This is the test of our religion—this is the foundation of Christianity.

INTERESTING STATISTICS ON PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA

The report of the minister of justice as to the penitentiaries of Canada for the nine months ended March 31 last has just been issued. It contains much information of value to those who study the work of this branch of public service.

A gradual increase in the population of the penitentiaries for the past five years is shown, but this is explained to be in correspondence with the increasing population.

The average daily population is given as follows:

1902-3	1224
1903-4	1286
1904-5	1359
1905-6	1407
1906-7	1433

The number of pardons granted during the past seven years is 260, as against 384 granted during the preceding six years. The operation of the parole law continues to be satisfactory, it is stated.

Modern Treatment of Criminals

In giving his departmental report, W. P. Archibald, Dominion parole officer, writes as follows on the "Modern Treatment of the Criminal":

"However viewed, crime presents a great many pressing and perplexing problems. Many systems have been inaugurated during the last half century, all pointing to the betterment of our social life, and it is a hopeful sign and one of progress also to know that our Canadian people are thinking seriously on criminal problems, and the enthusiasm which impels the efforts of those toiling for the uplifting and the rehabilitation of our fallen, will grow by their efforts until greater achievements are finally accomplished.

"The man who remains a criminal is a constant menace to society; also to the life and property of the individual or the state. He is a tremendous burden upon the state financially and ethically. He is an abiding heartache for any one with a feeling of pity or an inspiration for the nobility and progress of humanity.

"The criminal is not an isolated fibre, but a condition of life closely interwoven with all that goes to make our complex social fabric. He is not an isolated, but an associated, factor. He is something more than a relic from past ages. He is not a mere reversion to a primitive type of humanity, but an actual, if very imperfect, member of our present society.

"The criminal is still a man, something more than a curious anatomical specimen of humanity that some would have us believe. Whatever he may have done, he is part of that co-operate life in which we all live and have our being. I do not believe the criminal act to be a strange deed of a remote and non-human order of being, nor the outcome of satanic promptings, but a part of the conduct of one who is linked in a thousand and one ways with his fellows. The act is anti-social, anarchic and destrictive, but to understand the actor we must revert to his social conditions and human relations. So, likewise, we trace our criminal problems to their true rootage and treat them successfully only when we can understand the case from a broad and scientific viewpoint, seeing in the criminal a social unit1 not unified, a social factor not socialized, and an ethical possibility not realized. We must set the criminal in the frame of a general history from the days of Cain, illuminate him by a knowledge and a philosophy of human nature, and a psychology that takes account of all facts, and goes far enough beyond nerves and grey matter to reach the real man with a will, a hope and a conscience.

"We satisfy the human sentiments of our age only when everything possible is done for the convict under custody, and from the penitentiary viewpoint, there can be but little honest criticism of the construction, the administration of the institutions, and the general treatment of the criminals under their care. Trades of various kinds are taught the inmates, the moral welfare of the prisoner is well guarded by the enforcement of a strong, healthy discipline, which teaches the prisoner a self-control that he has never known before, while the chaplains, devoting themselves exclusively to the spiritual needs of the inmates, have a most helpful influence for their general betterment.

"Following up all these impressions made in the reconstruction of prisoners, I am anxious to create a deeper interest and in some localities, a conscience, among the people of our vast Dominion, to see that no one is left standing outside of a Canadian penal institution on the day of his release without a friend to aid, or the opportunity to follow up the good impressions often made upon the prisoners while under authority.

"My own experience with convicts has been chiefly with discharged or paroled prisoners, and from a close touch with these men. I have studied their habits and motives while under the law and on their release. What strikes me most of all is not their resentful and ferocious dispositions, so much as their infantile helplessness. They seem to be 'crime poisoned,' and require tonics and training. It is a grievous social wrong to turn this rudderless craft loose on the troubled paths of life's sea, for I find a large number of the discharged prisoners are incapable of using an unconditional freedom without an oversight. We must strive earnesly for the day when patrons or friends will be on hand to receive the discharged prisoner, having arranged employment and a helpful environment to assist the unfortunate and erring into a life of good citizenship. What the discharged man needs is a friend providing him with the opportunity to rise and do better on the causeway of redemption.

"We realize that in making progress in human affairs, we must avoid the gloomy pathways of pessimism, intolerance, uncharity and ignorance on the one hand, and the crude, untried projects of visionary enthusiasts on the other, and, with an abiding faith in Providence and a steadfast confidence in man, do with humility, patience and fidelity the duty to our fellow-man to-day. By the doing of duty daily we may indeed kindle fires that will burn for centuries and brighten the skies of time.

"A man is not to be helped because he is a prisoner or that he has been a prisoner, but because he is a man and in a needy condition. I have no sympathy with the principle that you are to buy a man off from preying upon society by making things easy or wafting the gentle breezes of good fortune in his direction. Bribed-bought citizenship is worthless. I have known some so destitute of conscience that they cater to the society or the man who would do the most for them by way of 'loaves and fishes,' without giving thought to reformation. For one class going out or in of a prison, it is only too true that you cannot help them. They generally help themselves. We still have a small percentage of the recidivist class to deal with. The man who has used his imprisonment to plan 'another job,' does not need the helping hand on his release. Why should this man be given his discharge at all? is a question often asked. Our very despair of helping this class of professional criminals emphasizes the need of beginning the work of purifying society farther up the stream, at the fountains of youth. This is where the germs of confirmed criminality first take root and develop. Children that are controlled by candy and coaxing are subject to these early germs. Obedience soon becomes to be measured by the supply of sweets, obedience at so much per obey. There is no more profound truth than that the impressions received and the habits formed in childhood dominate and survive those acquired in later years. It is of first importance that parents should realize that the most potent factor in the character and destiny of their children, is the lesson of self-control and obedience. Without this, the way of waywardness is sure to follow. Time and again I have heard from the lips of prisoners the pathetic confession of a wayward and disobedient childhood, of passions indulged and of habits formed without efficient guidance or restraint, hence the moral wreck. I am convinced that to inefficient parental management may be attributed the larger percentage in the cause or production of what we term 'the recidivist criminal.' Upon obedience and self-control, we may build the superstructure of enduring manhood and true womanhood. There is an obligation, not to the discharged prisoner, but to the possible criminal, looking out upon a new world thru the eyes of innocent childhood.

"Circumstances are not the cause of crime. Man is the cause of crime. Circumstances are but the occasions for its commitment. Men may and do commit crime in spite of circumstances and the best social surroundings. There is in every man the possibility of crime. This consideration magnifies and emphasizes the problem.

"As one of the strongest factors in the reconstruction of the criminal, the parole system has, since its inception, proven without a doubt to meet the needs of the situation, and the tabulated statement of its operation, setting forth the facts without comment or sentiment, and the hundreds who are now enjoying their liberty, having found their social footing and good citizenship thru this gracious agency, all speak volumes where words fail to give a correct expression of the utility and operation of this law."

EX-PREMIER'S EPIGRAM RESENTED

The Detroit Free Press says:

"England is a republic with an hereditary president," said ex-Premier George W. Ross of the Province of Ontario, in a speech in New York, "and the United States is a monarchy with an elective king."

This might have consideration as an untruthful and offensive remark by a visiting foreigner. If prerogatives akin to those of a king are to be weighed, we must consider, with results enlightening to the visitor, the power of the premier of England or that of the premier of Canada, a much more highly centralized government than our own, tho a dependent one, with the power of the president of the Union.

But a foreigner, with the more or less unsympathetic and even prejudiced foreign viewpoint, cannot be criticized for assimilating and making his own, without due allowance for its exaggeration, a sentiment which has even found occasional expression among citizens of the United States. There always has been, and probably always will be, carping individuals who compare our government with those of alien countries, to the disadvantage of the former. One of their favorite dogmatic utterances takes the specific form of an assertion that the system of government in England is more "responsive" to public sentiment than the American system.

Why is it that such utterances always take flashy, epigrammatic form? Why is it that those who make them don't go to enjoy the advantages of the governments so superior to our own? Why is it that, having laid down their proposition, they never go on and make out a case under it?

It is because their statements are not true. If monarchical England, with its monarchical land laws and monarchical system of castes and monarchical restrictions on individual initiative among the humble and obsolete, monarchical traditions that give a vast influence in shaping sentiment and policies to those, from the king down, who possess great social prestige, is a republic, or presents even a rudimentary model of a republic, then the ideal of government of the people, by the people and for the people, surely has perished from the earth.

And if the man who, every four or eight years, is taken up from among the people—having had experiences and endured hardships common with theirs, and retaining sympathies and opinions common with theirs—to administer the office of president under the limitations of a written constitution, further restricted by great powers and assigned to other servants and representatives of the people, is a king, then we have to go to some other place than history, past or contemporary, to get our notion of a king.

We once in a while have a chance for a fair test of that boasted "responsiveness." What could be more enlightening than the success with which an arrogant cabal was able for three generations to resist the enactment in England of a petty little bill legalizing marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister, whose enactment should have been a matter of course? It was only during the present year that any relief was provided in the "republic" of England for the victim of a perversion of justice, even when due to such a monstrous cause as a prejudiced or drunken or insane judge.

Consider the wonderful adaptability of our system of government to changing conditions, to new conditions. Where is a quality corresponding in any degree to be found in the English system? Note the long list of great reforms accomplished under our system even during the present generation—the triumphs of measures furnishing solutions for great problems and contributing to the betterment of the people and the improvement of the system itself.

Where is the similar list under the system in England, which has more numerous, more urgent, more heart-breaking problems than our own? When has the slightest step toward the solution of those problems been recorded?

A THORNY QUESTION WITH THE GREAT EMPIRE OF CENTRAL EUROPE IS DOMINANT SEA STRENGTH

Since the Emperor of Germany has paid a visit to England there arises much discussion as to the relations of the two named countries and with regard to the ambitions of the former. Sir Harry H. Johnston in an article contributed to The London Finanz Chronik, a German journal, writes as follows about the futura of the kaiser's country:

A very thorny question with the great empire of Central Europe at the present day is still that of dominant sea power, which—until science leaps to some fresh and marvelous development of invention and resource—is dependent on coaling stations and harbors of refuge. Now, if Germany intends to remain the friend of Britain, France, and the United States, she only needs a navy that would enable her to cope with Japan (if anything so very unlikely happened as unprovoked acts of aggression on the part of the Japanese against German interests in the Pacific); or to fulfil the need of keeping order in such section of the Mediterranean as might come at any time under German influence.

Germany and Sea Power.

Consequently, unless Germany includes within her secret ambitions the intention to become the dominating power of the world, or, at any rate, of the old world; unless she intends to pursue a sea policy which will some time make her mistress of the fate of Britain, France, and Italy, and permit her to treat the Russian interests in the nearer east as a negligible quantity; unless she is set upon such a claim as this (only to be attained by an incredible waste of human treasure and life) she has no need for those national coaling or cable-landing stations—she has already acquired the necessary foothold for her cable to South-West Africa and the far east—in the Eastern Atlantic, which she is supposed to covet at the present time, and a groping for which during the last four years has created here and there a scarcely-remarked ripple on the surface of her relations with France and Britain.

I am endeavoring, in penning these lines, to try to look at the whole question as far as possible thru the eyes of a German, of an intelligent German, who, in shaping his country's future policy will endeavor to work within his present means and will aim at what is practical and beneficial. If I were such a German, I would let the question of Atlantic coaling stations stand over for further consideration, and not make use of it to develop a position of extreme difficulty with England and France. Practicable airships are not yet, and may not for a long time to come be an established feature in our warfare. Until they are, Britain, and to a much less degree, France, stakes her money and her energies on naval defence and offence. Germany could probably conquer France—tho it would be a ghastly and most expensive struggle—at the present moment if no strong nation came to the rescue of the French republic with a powerful army; but, as conditions go, as regards "points d'appui," German would be able to do very little in naval warfare against England and France (and with them Spain and Portugal) united.

Coaling Stations.

From the islands of East Friesland westwards she would have no port of call, no repairing docks, no coaling stations, no harbor of refuge for her warships anywhere on the waste of waters across the Atlantic in either sense, and round the world in general.

She has, it may be said, a fair harbor at the mouth of the Cameroons, but it is not a position easy to fortify, or one that could readily accommodate ships of great draught. It is true a great deal more might be done with Ambas Bay; and it is perhaps a sign of Germany's prudence and intention not to provoke a naval war with the great naval powers that she has not (so far as I am aware) laid out any money in transforming Ambas Bay at the base of the Cameroons into a very good war harbor. With that exception, however, she has no other possible resorts for her ships in time of war than Dar-es-Salam and one or two other ports in her East African possessions, and some harbor in New Guinea or in the Marshall Islands or in her precarious foothold at Kiauchau.

Just think what it would mean to Germany in risk of ill-timed naval conflict, in expenditure of garnered resources in general, for her to acquire any such a chain of coaling and provisioning stations about the coasts of the world's continents and islands as is already in the possession of Britain and France.

It is far better (it would seem, in my humble opinion), that Germany should turn the best of her energies for expansion along the line of least resistance, that is to say, towards Constantinople, a portion of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, and an access, it may be, to the Persian Gulf.

Now, in putting forward such a proposition several years ago, I found myself severely criticized by a section of the British press. I was told it was quite impossible that the commercial investments of Britain in the Turkish empire, the sentimental interests of France in Syria, the ambitions of Russia, the aspirations of Italy, should permit any such expansion of Germany towards the nearer east.

A Free Hand in Asia Minor.

No doubt the prospect for ourselves, who are still a supremely selfish nation (as each nation ought to be in the first instance), is not altogether a pleasant one. We are still full enough of vitality and youth to believe that in addition to controlling the vast Indian Empire and educating the southern half of Persia, we could—being very popular with the Arabs—equally take in hand Mesopotamia, and deal with it as admirably as we have dealt with Egypt. I am aware that there is a strong party in Beirut and elsewhere in Syria who would gladly see Syria and Palestine placed under a British protectorate, and under that tutelage grow up as Egypt is growing up, towards an eventful position of hearty independence and orderly self-government.

But my answer to such objections is to ask the alternative. Germany for the moment is like a ferment. The industrial energy of the people refuses to be confined within their present political frontiers. Because Britain and France, and possibly Russia and Italy, are silently putting barriers in the way of German expansion thru the Balkans to the nearer east, Germany makes use of her enormous leverage on France to check the course of European development elsewhere, in Morocco. I hold it to be a matter of very great importance to European trade and the general advance of the civilization of the world that France should be allowed to take Morocco in hand as she has taken Tunis, or as England has taken Egypt. She is much too wise now to repeat in Morocco the mistakes she made in Algeria. The one and only power that stands in her way is Germany, and Germany will continue to do so (we may be certain) until such time as Britain and France together, at any rate, unite in withdrawing from the path of Germany any obstacles they may have placed there which may prevent the actual infiltration of German influence thru the states of the Balkans to the corrupt Empire of Turkey, the rivivification of the Eastern Empire by the modern Goths.

There must be bargainings, and there may be limits. Syria and Palestine must not come under the exclusive political influence of any great world state; Russia's interests, and the racial connections of some of her innumerable peoples with Armenia, must bring that country within the range of Russian influence. Italy might well be accorded a leading voice in the building up of an Albanian principality. Greece may have more Greek islands or promontories already Hellenic brought within her scope. The political predominance of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf would have to be accepted, and Arabia lie quiet outside the sphere of German influence.

Germany and the Turkish Empire.

But with such limitations as these, surely Germany might be given a free hand to play her part in the education of the backward states. If it is not morally wrong for England to have regenerated Egypt, and France Tunis (possibly Italy some day to do the same with Tripoli), why should not Germany be allowed to take the Turkish Empire in hand?

It is in this direction at any rate that the most legitimate, the most possible of German aspirations should lie. Elsewhere there is no mighty future without a ghastly and ruinous struggle. Germany, of course, will continue to develop her tropical possessions in Africa. She has already vastly improved the administration of East Africa, and has certainly the ability and the strength of mind to carry out similar reforms and developments in Togoland and the Cameroons.

As to Southwest Africa, may I dare to say, as one who has always been a sincere friends and admirer of the German people (if for no other reason than their marvelous thoroness in scientific research), that German Southwest Africa is a forlorn hope? I am not saying this from the usual point of view of English greed. I think it unlikely that Germany will ever consent to sell or cede (against satisfaction elsewhere) this hardly-won possession to that Great Britain who once negligently held it and dropped it.

But just as New York was once a Dutch colony, and Louisiana and California French and Spanish; and yet all three are indissolubly part of the great American Commonwealth; so, as far as one dares to prophesy about anything in this world, German Southwest Africa will simply become some day one of the five or six states in a great South African Confederation, and Germans have the satisfaction of knowing that, together with Holland and Protestant France, England, Scotland and Portugal, they built up a white South Africa from Cape Town to the Zambesi, and from Natal to the Kunene.

BRANDING OF CATTLE NOT CRUEL

Near the fire the horse stopped The two "bull-doggers" immediately pounced upon the calf. It was promptly flopped over on its right side. One knelt on its head and twisted back its foreleg in a sort of hammer-lock; the other seized one hind foot, pressed his boot heel against the other hind leg close to the body, and sat down behind the animal. Thus the calf was unable to struggle. When once you have had the wind knocked out of you, or a rib or two broken, you cease to think this unnecessarily rough. Then one of the others threw off the rope. Homer rode away, coiling the rope as he went.

"Hot iron!" yelled a bull-dogger.

"Marker!" yelled the other.

Immediately two men ran forward. The brander pressed the iron smoothly against the flank. A smoke and the smell of scorching hair arose. Perhaps the calf blatted a little as the heat scorched. In a brief moment it was over. The brand showed cherry, which is the proper color to indicate due peeling and a successful mark.

In the meantime the marker was engaged in his work. First with a sharp knife he cut off slanting the upper quarter of one ear. Then he nicked out a swallow-tail in the other. The pieces he thrust into his pocket in order that at the completion of the work he could thus check the cattleman's tally-board as to the number of calves branded. The bull-dogger let go. The calf sprang up, was appropriated and smelled by his worried mother, and the two departed into the herd to talk it over.

It seems to me that a great deal of unnecessary twaddle is abroad as to the extreme cruelty of branding. Undoubtedly it is to some extent painful, and could some other method of ready identification be devised, it might be as well to adopt it in preference. But in the circumstance of a free range, thousands of cattle and hundreds of owners, any other method is out of the question. I remember a New England movement looking toward small brass tags to be hung from the ear. Inextinguishable laughter followed the spread of this doctrine thru Arizona. Imagine a puncher examining politely the ear-tags of wild cattle on the open range or in a round-up!

But, as I have intimated, even the inevitable branding and ear-marking are not so painful as one might suppose. The scorching hardly penetrates below the outer tough skin — only enough to kill the roots of the hair—besides which it must be remembered that cattle are not as sensitive as the higher nervous organisms. A calf usually bellows when the iron bites, but as soon as released he almost invariably goes to feeding or to looking idly about. Indeed, I have never seen one even take the trouble to lick his wounds, which is certainly not true in the case of the injuries they inflict on each other in fighting. Besides which it happens but once in a lifetime, and is over in 10 seconds; a comfort denied of us who have out teeth filled. — From "Round-Up Days," by Stewart Edward White, in The Outing Magazine for December.

THE OPTIMIST.

No, the chance to make a killing
Isn't big, I must admit,
But I'm always very willing
To put on a little bit.
There's a lot of double dealing,
In the game. It's just to skin,
But I somehow have a feeling
I shall win.

I've a lemon taste that puckers
Up my mouth for what I've lost,
And I know that other suckers
Also have it to their cost.
They will throw the stuff in bunches
When the wheels begin to spin,
But I've got all kinds of hunches
I shall win.

If the cards my way aren't running,
I get it in the neck.
If my hand has lost its cunning
I'll just cut another deck.
Disappointment I will smother
As a new game I begin,
For I'm sure some time or other
I shall win.

—Chicago News.

THANKFUL.

I'm thankful for the many things
That have befallen to my lot;
I'm thankful for the joys I have,
And thankful, too, for what I've not;
In gratitude I bend the knee,
For blessings that have been my share;
I'm thankful that I did not have
The "small investor's" load to bear.

I'm thankful for so many things—
It's difficult to name them all;
I'm grateful for the friends I have,
For every favor great or small.
I'm thankful that I had the strength
To bravely bear my load of cares;
But, oh! I'm deeply grateful that
I didn't purchase railroad shares.

I'm thankful that I am alive,
That I have made no bitter foe;
I'm thankful that my bills are paid,
Of course excepting those I owe.
The benefits I have received,
Have always been appreciated;
And, oh! I'm deeply thankful that
I have not been investigated.

—Edgar A. Guest.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.

One of the highest encomiums which Mme. Sembrich ever received did not come because of her singing at all, but from her skill in a very different direction. The singer is an ardent horsewoman. While in New York, she may frequently be seen riding in Central Park. Her nerves are of the sort to put the average man to shame, and her muscles made strong by constant piano practice can tame the most refractory steed.

One day in Berlin, while riding on the parade grounds, her horse, a white Barbary mare, became unruly. For ten minutes there was an exciting struggle between rider and horse and then the charger tamed down. Mme. Sembrich, intent upon the animal, did not notice that an anxious crowd had assembled and was eagerly watching the outcome of her efforts. Finally when the horse was brought to submission, she started away, and at the same time became aware of the crowd of spectators. But above all, two officers rode up and saluted.

"Madame," said one of the officers, "if you were not the greatest singer in the world, you would be empress of the circus."

And as Mme Sembrich heard these words she trembled and grew far more nervous than she had been when struggling with her horse. For the speaker was no other than the Emperor of Germany.—From The Bohemian for December.

WITH THE CHEF ON BOARD AN ATLANTIC OCEAN GREYHOUND

With a population of 2000 persons to be cooked for and that for a week or longer if storms delay the vessel, the kitchen on a modern ocean steamship, is relatively as important as the great engines which drive the liner. The chef in his sphere occupies as responsible a position as the captain. Nothing starts passengers and chew to grumbling like poor food. A discontented and dissatisfied cabin full of passengers is something no steamship company wants.

That the chef may at all times do his level best the kitchen, or galleys as they are called, on the modern steamships, are suplied with every contrivance or device that can in any way aid in the preparations of meals on shipboard. The kitchens themselves are models of cleanliness and neatness. Dirt has no place aboard a modern passenger steamship. This applies with even greater force to the chef's domain.

With every facility at his command, the chef can supply the dishes demanded by the most exacting epicures. He has practically the markets of the world at his orders in the refrigeration and storage rooms. Whatever the best hotel or restaurant can supply, so also can the chef on an Atlantic liner of the new type. In the old days an ocean voyage meant salt meat, hard tack and coffee after a few days out. But that was before the steamships were supplied with refrigerating plants.

The kitchens of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, the newest of the North German Lloyd fleet, are, perhaps, the most perfect ever installed either on a steamship or in an hotel or restaurant.

Chef Commands a Small Army.

Out of a crew of 679 men, one-seventh or more are employed in the care and preparation of food for the inhabitants of this floating city. The ocean chef employs every possible agency for quick but perfect service. Electricity, steam, fire, super-heated air—all enter into the preparation of the various meals. Nothing is done by hand which can be done by power. Potatoes, for instance, are kept warm and mashed at the same time by an ingeniously contrived potato masher run by steam power, and dishes are washed by steam.

The culinary arrangements of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, as on all other modern passenger steamships, correspond in all particulars with the economic departments on an great hotel. The raw materials furnished by the stewards to the chef and his assistants, is as carefully checked up each day as is the latitude and longitude by the captain.

Clean as a Dutch Kitchen.

Neatness and cleanliness is an iron rule, rigidly enforced. There is a place for everything and everything in its place. When a cook finishes using a pot or pan, it goes at once to the dishwashing room and upon being cleaned and scoured is returned to its particular hook or niche. There is no "piling up" of dishes or kitchen utensils, for there must be economy in space.

The ranges are massive affairs, bolted to the middle of the floor so that the cooks and their assistants can work on all sides at once. Alongside the pastry cook, busy with puddings and pies, may be a meat cook handling an enormous broiler, on which there are a dozen or more chops.

There is a crane for lifting and moving the huge copper caldrons in which the soups are prepared. Electrical apparatus is everywhere. The cooks sharpen their knives on an electrically driven wheel; coffee is ground in an electric coffee pot; the baker's dough is kneaded by a patented process run by electricity; the heat of the ovens is regulated by thermostats, and even the breakfast eggs are prepared by electricity. The cook sets the hands of a clock-like dial, showing minutes and half minutes, and "two-minute eggs" or "three-minute eggs," or any desired time, are the result. When the eggs have boiled the length of time indicated on the dial the wire basket in which they have been resting automatically rises from the water.

Motors drive the sausage-making machinery, the meat chopping implements, the vegetable macerating mills and the dishwashing machinery.

How Dishes Are Washed.

To do the latter work, the dishes are plied on huge, perforated iron trays by the scullery men. Thes trays are picked up by traveling cranes, swung over a great tank and lowered into boiling, soapy water, into which jets of steam are constantly shooting. When the dishes are thoroly cleaned they are hoisted out of the tub and put in another, where steaming hot water rinses them. They are then placed on the drying table, where a dozen or more men dry them.

The spits on which the roasts are cooked are turned by electric machinery, and there are electric chafing dishes, hot water heaters and toasters and broilers.

Several decks below the chef and his kitchens and assistants, there is a small but unseen army, constantly toiling to please the fastidious diner. Working in an almost freezing temperature in the cold storage room is the butcher, who supplies the cuts of meat demanded by the chef; then, too, there is the pastry cook, the confectioner, the baker, and down among the vegetables are a score of men and boys busy scraping away at carrots and beets when they are not paring potatoes, of which barrelfuls are used on shipboard.

When one meal is finished everything is cleaned up and put in readiness for the next. Kitchens and pantries are washed down first with soap and hot water and then with the hose. So perfect is the kitchen ventilation that, altho about five meals a day are served on shipboard, sensitive passengers are never bothered with cooking odors.

HOW OLGA NETHERSOLE REGARDED THE STAGE.

I recall as tho it were yesterday, my earliest conception of the stage idea. My brothers and sisters were to give a Christmas party to their young friends. I, being the youngest, was not included in the discussion that transpired as to what should be the nature of the entertainment. It was voted that the drawing-room should be converted into a theatre, and that a real play should be performed. The book of an old farce was procured from French's Dramatic Library, and the children proceeded to appropriate to themselves, and the friends who assisted them, what they supposed were the best parts in the piece. One of the parts was that of a servant maid, a drudge of the kitchen.

No one wanted to appear in that degraded role, and pretty soon it was realized that there would be much difficulty in filling it from among the young ladies. This was Cinderella's opportunity. As a great favor I was permitted to assume the role of the despised servant girl with my elders, who, ignorant, of course, of the first thing about a play, did not know that they were casting me for the fattest part in the piece. I didn't realize it then, either; I was only too pleased to be allowed to join actively in the fun, and proceeded to study my part with avidity, and I tried to make myself thoroly master of all the personal idiosyncracies of a servant girl in our own family. The night arrived, the play was given amid rapturous applause of our two dozen guests. Everybody, of course, made individual hits, but I was the only one whose acting got laughs, and I got lots of them. The others did, too, I am free to confess, but they were mostly at them, rather than with them.

From that memorable occasion I date the dawn of my histrionic ambition. The theatre began to take on another aspect for me. Where it had formerly seemed a place for amusement it now became a place of inspiration. There was nothing of narrowness in my up-bringing, and my parents always included attendance at the theatre as part of their children's liberal education. I was thus able to secretly foster the new interest that had dawned on that memorable Christmas night so full of my own destiny.—From "My Yesterdays," by Olga Nethersole, in The Bohemian for December.

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AFFAIRS OF THE MUSICAL WORLD

EDITED BY BETTY BARLOW

"Music is almost all we have of Heaven on earth."—Addison.

Paderewski is a magic name. That all the old magic associated with it ever since the poetic Polish pianist was first introduced to the Canadian public in 1896 still influences the local mind was evidenced by the size and worshipful mood of the large audience that greeted him Wednesday evening in Massey Hall.

The recital was late in starting, but when it finally opened, and the slender, almost insignificant figure, the mysterious smileless face appeared, the applause left no doubt as to the cordiality of his welcome.

Paderewski is primarily a pianist, but close to his ability on the keys must be reckoned his keenness and foresight as a business man. He has studied this side of the hemisphere. This is perhaps the reason of the program that he presented here. The set of variations with which he opened his program was ingenious in many ways. There is much beauty in the imagination the artist displayed.

In Beethoven's sonata, No. 1, in E flat, which is grouped into the Moonlight sonata in op. 27 of the composer's publications, Paderewski exhibited beautiful tone.

The Schubert "Am dem Wasser zu Singer" was somewhat blurred in melody and distorted in accompaniment. Paderewski's right hand appeared to tire in the accompaniment.

In the playing of the familiar "Soiree de Vienne" was detected the first onset of the strenuous mood and some unmerciful pounding of the keys.

In "Der Eilkonig," altho of extraordinary virtuosity, Paderewski used false octaves instead of the legitimate octaves written by Liszt. This device is usually conceded to pupils when they have weak wrists.

The Chopin nocturne did not meet with rapturous reception, but the black key study had to be repeated. The A flat etude in double notes presented Paderewski in his best possible light, and was played delicately, poetically and with sensitive tone balance.

Liszt's pretty rhapsodie gave Paderewski his banner opportunity as a charmer in trivialities of that kind, and delighted his audience with his fleet finger work and Hungarian eccentricities in accent and rhythm.

This finished his regular program, but it did not satisfy his audience, who demanded encore after encore.

The great Pole ought to be mildly censured for his program, which contained no Bach, Schumann, Braham, Chopin or Beethoven. But these are details. Paderewski is still the wonderful pianist.

Ontario has received a decided acquisition to its musical circles in the person of Miss Gwendolen Holliday, late of London, England. Miss Holliday sang a few weeks ago before the Women's Musical Club and the clearness of her enunciation was particularly noticed. Doubtless ballad singing is her sphere. Miss Holliday is also a splendid teacher and holds many valuable testimonials as to her art. She is a pupil of the famous Signor Baraldi and under his training her voice developed wonderfully. Miss Holliday is at present located at the Conservatory of Music in Hamilton. She has, however accepted a position as teacher on the staff of Havergal College and will receive pupils in Toronto.

KATHRYN CHATTOE-MORTON, CONTRALTO SOLOIST OF BATHURST ST. METHODIST CHURCH, AND A WELL-KNOWN VOCALIST.

The next event on the regular list of Massey Hall is Sousa and his band. They will be in Toronto on Thursday, Dec. 12.

The National Chorus programs have been completed in detail for Dec. 16 and 17, when a notable festival of music takes place thru the co-operation of the chorus, the New York Symphony Orchestra, Miss Helen Davies, Francis Rogers and Kelly Cole. For Monday evening, Dec. 16, the orchestra works will be devoted to Wagner. On Tuesday afternoon an orchestral program will be presented, the piece de resistance being "Tschaiowski's fifth symphony, by request and in commemoration of his death, the Suite No. 1, from Perr Gynt will be given. On Wednesday evening the orchestra's contribution will be Dvorak's symphony in E minor No. 3. Chabrier's Spanish rhapsody and one or two other numbers, while the chorus works are "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," by Sir Hubert Parry, to be heard for the first time, in which tenor, baritone and orchestra join with the chorus; Barnby's motet, "King All Glorious," for tenor, bass and chorus, and Bishop's charming part song, "Now Tramp O'er Moss and Fell, for soprano, chorus and orchestra. The accompanied works will be "The River Floweth Strong, My Love," by Dr. Roland Rogers.

The Toronto Festival Chorus under Dr. Torrington are rehearsing for "The Messiah," which will be given in Massey Hall, Dec. 30.

Among the purely orchestral works to be given at the first concert on Dec. 10 of the Conservatory Symphony Orchestra will be Nicolai's popular overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," a selection of Grieg's well-known "Peer Gynt" suite; a number for strings alone from the same delightful composer, one of Dvorak's "Slavische Tanze," and lastly, the second symphony of Beethoven in its entirety. The conductor, Frank Welsman is confident and enthusiastic over the forces which have been practising for several months under baton and everything points to a good reception at their concert. The orchestra will also contribute the accompaniment to St. Saen's brilliant piano concerto in G. minor to be played by Miss Mary Caldwell of the Toronto Conservatory, while the tenor soloist is Ellison Van Hoose, one of the leading American artists of the day.

The Mendelssohn Choir has issued an interesting prospectus of its work this season in the form of a very neat booklet. Outlines of the programs are given for the four concerts on Feb. 10, 11, 12 and 15 next. These concerts will be followed by the appearance in Convention Hall, Buffalo, on Feb. 24.

The Theodore Thomas Orchestra, under Frederick Stock, will assist in the first three concerts, while the final concert on Saturday will present the chorus principally in unaccompanied choral works, selected for the most part from the earlier repertoire. The assisting solo artist will be Josef Hofmann, pianist, who will also appear in Buffalo.

The vocal soloists engaged for the concerted works of Grieg, Brahms and Cornellus, which appear on the program, are Miss Marie Stoddart, soprano; Miss Janet Spencer, contralto, and Gwylim Miles, baritone.

A new Christmas oratorio, the work of a gifted Canadian, Mrs. Roberta Geddes-Harvey of Guelph, will be performed for the first time in Toronto, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, by Chalmers' Church Choir, under the direction of Edmund Hardy. The following soloists will take part: Mesdames H. W. Parker, A. C. Macdonald, Edmund Hardy; Misses Lulu Calder, Millie Barrett: Messrs. Ernest Hazeldine, F. W. Davidson, F. T. Verrall and James Morgan.

A NEW TORONTO QUARTET.

Four singers from England who have organized as the Lyric Male Quartet.

The program for the Women's Musical Club for Thursday next is from German composers, arranged by Miss Flavelle.

The Women's Musical Club on Thursday morning gave a very interesting musical, arranged by the executive committee from the works of Rubenstein and Von Fielitz. An interesting paper on Rubinstein by Seranus was read by Madam Farini. Some of his selections for the piano were played by Miss Olive Hendershott, and the very interesting sonata for the piano and violin, op. B, first and third movements were rendered by Miss Landell and Frank C. Smith. The song cycle, Elliand, by Von Fielitz, was sung by A. Howard Blight in splendid style, depicting the various moods of the story.

The Twilight Musicale at the Woman's Art Rooms on Thursday last was arranged by Mrs. Ambrose Small. Those taking part were Mrs. J. D. Ward, Mrs. Hewes Oliphant and Miss Blossom Corey, soloists, and Miss Margaret O'Sullivan gave a piano selection.

The Toronto Festival Chorus had a fine rehearsal on Tuesday evening last for the jubilee performance of "The Messiah," to be given Dec.30. The attendance was large and good and effective work done. The membership list will close on Tuesday evening next, and all who purpose entering for the work are expected to be present at the rehearsal on Tuesday evening next at the Toronto College of Music. Former members of the chorus, and all who have taken part in the work, are expected to be present.

Kathryn Chattoe-Morton, whose photogravure appears, has won distinction by her beautiful contralto voice. She has been before the Canadian poublic for a number of years and has always delighted her audience by her charming voice, which is rich and noble in quality, and its compass verges on the extraordinary. As a teacher of vocal her success nas also been great, having trained many singers who are now prominent vocalists.

The recital given by M. M. McCutcheon for her first-year pupils last Wednesday evening was a most successful event. The studio was beautifully decorated with flowers, which gave an added charm to the event. The singing of the pupils may be characerized as excellent, and bespeaks a great credit on the work accomplished. No particular pupil can be mentioned, as all did splendidly. Mrs. McCutcheon, who has studied along with some of the best masters in America and who has won distinction by her soprano voice, is accomplishing much as a teacher of vocal.

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—NEXT WEEK—
THE NEW HISTORICAL MELODRAMA
CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT

Affairs of the Stage

Eleanor Robson's Career.

The right of inheritance, superinduced by innate ristrionic ability, of an unmistakable quality, have combined to achieve for Miss Eleanor Robson a rapid rise to stellar success seldom equalled on the American stage. This success has been a process of evolution based entirely upon her ability, her natural aptitude, and her perfect powers of portrayal in the various parts to which she has been assigned, and the success which she has achieved not only on the American, but on the English stage as well, has been merited.

Miss Eleanor Robson, now achieving the greatest success of her career in "Salomy Jane," first came into prominence by her fine performance in "Arizona." She is an English girl, having been born in Lancashire. Her mother is Mrs. Madge Carr Cook, who will be remembered by theatregoers as a member of Miss Amelia Bingham's company, and who is playing the title role in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," in London this season. Her grandmother, too, was an actress, once well known on the English stage.

Miss Robson came to America with her mother at a very early age and was placed in a convent in New York City. There she remained until 1897. Mrs. Cook had been a member of the Frawley Stock Company, in San Francisco for several years, and finding that it was impossible for her to cross the continent to see her daughter, from whom she had been separated for a long time, she decided to bring the young girl out to her. Miss Robson, during her school days had shown considerable talent as an artist and it was her desire to go to Paris to continue her studies. She was still more anxious, however, to see her mother, and readily consented to try her fortune on the stage. Her first role was that of Margery Knox in "Men and Women," and altho no previous announcement was made, her success was such that the local newspapers were filled the next day with praise of the new actress. Soon afterward she accompanied the Frawley company to Honolulu and on their return she made a long tour thru the west and south.

The next season Miss Robson joined the Salisbury Stock Company at Milwaukee, where she soon became as great a favorite as she had been in San Francisco. Two years later she went to Denver, where she played a season with the stock company at Keith's Garden. These years of hard work in stock companies speedily developed the talent wich later on made her Constance in Browning's "In a Balcony," and her Juliet so artistic.

News of her success had traveled eastward and when Kirke La Shelle was hunting for an actress to play the part of Bonita in Augustus Thomas' "Arizona" he wrote to her offering her the position. She accepted and made her first appearance in the role at the Grand Opera House, Chicago. The following season she went with the production to New York, and during the winter Liebler & Company engaged her to appear in some social performance of the Browning play with Mrs. Sarah Cowell, Le Moyne and Otis Skinner. The production was so well received that in the spring it went on an extensive tour.

Miss Robson became a regular member of Liebler & Company's force the following season, and since then she has appeared as Flossie in "Unleavened Bread," as Mlle. de La Vere in "A Gentleman of France," in the little role of the dramatization of Miss Mary Johnston's "Audrey as Juliet," as Tina in "A Tenement Tragedy," and "Merely Mary Ann. Following the production of the latter play she was sent to London in it, and achieved a wonderful success there. She returned to the United States and appeared in "She Stoops to Conquer" as Kate Hardcastle, then resuming her tour in "Merely Mary Ann." This was followed by an all season engagement at the Liberty Theatre in New York during which she produced six new plays, the last, her present vehicle, "Salomy Jane," proving one of the greatest successes seen on any stage and which she will present at the Princess commencing Monday evening.

Mrs. Campbell's Voice.

Among all of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's treasures, the one which is guarded with the greatest care and the one which she carries with her and keeps by her side on every journey she makes, is an American phonograph. For in the phonograph she carries the voice of her dead husband, whose body lies buried on a South African battlefield.

It is, in reality, a voice from the grave.

On the records are impressed words of hope and cheer and tenderness that the gallant sergeant spoke on the veldt of South Africa before the bullet of a Boer sharpshooter ended his life.

Is it to be wondered at that Mrs. Campbell values this instrument so highly?

For her marriage was the culmination of a rare romance and the love between her and her husband was almost ideal.

Mrs. Campbell was Beatrice Stella Tanner, the daughter of the manager of an oriental banking institution in London.

She was seventeen when she met handsome young "Pat" Campbell; he was nineteen.

It was a case of love at first sight.

They were married, and in the course of time two children came to them.

One was a boy, Allan, the image of his father. The other was a girl, Stella—her mother's prototype.

Business ventures called Patrick Campbell to South Africa. There he remained for seven years. His wife stayed in London with the two children. She undertook the study of music and in time was graduated with honors at the Royal Academy.

After seven years in South Africa, ten thousand miles away from his girl wife and their children, Patrick Campbell returned to London and became a barrister.

When the outbreak of the Boer war spread its cloud over England, he enlisted in the volunteer infantry and became a sergeant. Then it was Sergeant Patrick Campbell, No. 4810, of Lord Methune's Brigade—Imperial Yeomanry. The regiment of which he was a member was made up of English gentlemen living in and about London. In the meantime Mrs. Campbell had stormed the heights of endeavor and won the success as an actress, that is now one af the traditions of the English stage. When her gallant husband set sail for South Africa she was nearly heart-broken. In the dark hour which brought the news of his death, she was playing in her own theatre, the Royalty, and London was at her feet. It was in the midst of the play in which she first won fame, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." During the second act, near the denoument, a cablegram bearing news of her husband's death was handed to her. The play was stopped at once and the Royalty was closed for a week, while the body if the handsome strapping Irish gentleman was buried on the veldt in South Africa with military honors.

Among the household treasures of the Patrick Campbells was an American phonograph.

Their favorite amusement was to listen to its records and to make new ones of the voices of themselves and their friends.

Just before Sergeant Campbell went to the war in South Africa he spoke some messages into the machine and left them as affectionate legacies to his wife and children.

After he arrived at the seat of war with his regiment before the yeomanry went upon the battlefield to leave so many brave fellows there. Sergeant Campbell procured some records and imprinted upon them the sounds of his own voice, in words of love and cheer to his dear ones in England. These records he despatched homeward by the first outgoing steamer, and in due time they reached London. It was scarcely a week from the time that the cable brought the news of sorrow to wife and children, that a consignment of fresh records from husband and father reached them.

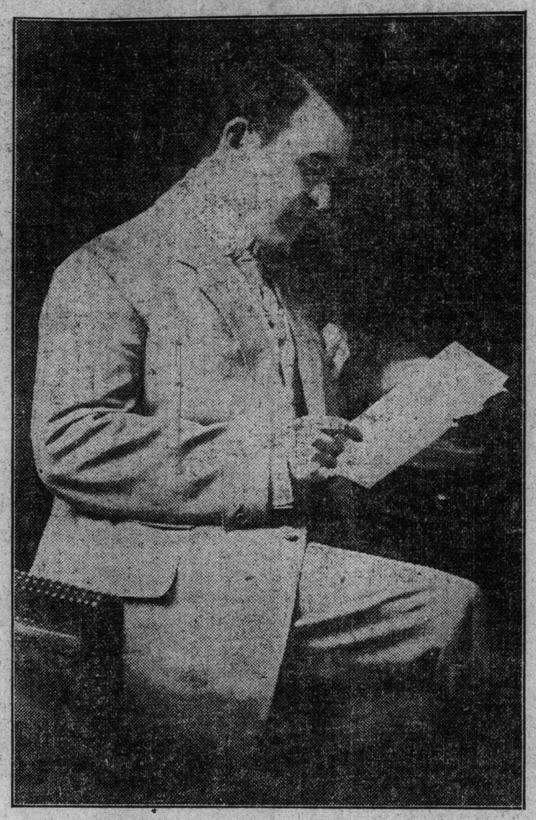
These records are to Mrs. Campbell the priceless memories of a man truly beloved. She carries them with her wherever she goes. They are her companions of the morning, her solace by night.

Little Stella, also has a phonograph and the dearest hours of her childhood were passed in listening to her father's words spoken to her over the ocean.

Gallant Allan Campbell, his very father over again, and middy in his Majesty's navy, has a phonograph, too. He keeps it in his chest on board ship in Hong Kong harbor.

Mrs. Campbell will appear at the Princess the latter part of the week, commencing Thursday, December 12.

The burglar may pathetic plea
For just another chance.
"If you don't send me up," said he,
"No more will I a burglar be,
But tackle high finance."



CHARLES MILLAR, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA PLAYERS.

CHAT WITH MR. MILLER.

One of the most capable and versatile, as well as popular, members of the Royal Alexandra players is Mr. Charles Miller, who has essayed a varied line of parts since the opening of the stock season here and played them all excellently.

The Sunday World on Wednesday evening found Mr. Miller in his dressing room busily engaged in encasing his own handsome figure in the uniform and accoutrements of a British soldier of the days of King George IV. If, as Shakespeare says, "one man in his time plays many parts," then the dictum is true a hundredfold in the case of the stock actor, who must be ready to make himself at home in the costume of any calling or any age, from a pirate to a bishop, or from ancient Egypt to ultra-modern Fifth-avenue.

Mr. Miller desisted for a moment from the delicate operation of pencilling his eye-lashes to answer the stage interviewer's first question: "How long have you been on the stage?"

"It is nearly 24 years since I made my first appearance," was his answer.

As Mr. Miller has only passed his thirtieth year, the reporter ventured the remark that he must have started young.

"I did," laughed Mr. Miller. "My initial experience on the stage was a brief one, and was rudely interrupted. It was in my native town of Saginaw, Mich., and a visiting company was playing 'The Lights o' London,' George R. Sims' famous melodrama, for a week. One of their juvenile actors deserted them, and I taking advantage of my mother's absence on a visit, went on and played a part for the last half of the week. Either I was very good in the part, or the company needed a boy actor very much, for I received an offer to go on to the next town, and I went gladly. My dreams of a glorious career, in which I was to surpass the Boy Roscius, were rudely cut short, however, for my mother returned to Saginaw and discovered what I had done, and sent a hurried call after me. It was just as well, for I believe the company met with hard luck shortly after, and I, instead of proudly treading the boards, would likely have found myself humbly walking the ties. It was back to school for me, but the stage fever was in my blood, and I took every opportunity of following out my purpose to be an actor. During my college course at the University of Michigan I spent every vacation in a stock company, which, as everyone knows, is the best and only practical training school for the stage."

"Did you take up theatrical work on leaving college?" was the next question put to Mr. Miller.

"No, I did not. I went into business, to please my family, but the lure of the footlight was too strong, and a couple of years later I found myself back to my old love. Twice since then I have deserted the theatre to engage in other occupations, but it was no use, for each time I came back to the work that I find most congenial and pleasant. Nor was my desertion a complete one, for each time I had retained a financial interest in stock companies, and so, perforce, I kept in touch with what was going on behind the curtains. I have had a varied experience both in front and back of the theatre, for I managed and played in my own company in Boston. Some day I hope to have my own theatre, and then good-by to grease, paint and hare's foot."

Mr. Miller finds time in the midst of the busy life of a stock actor to indulge in a little writing for the stage.

When at home in Boston Mr. Miller is an ardent automobilist and it is hard to say of which he is proudest—his cosy flat in Brooklyn or his trim runabout.

One of his favorite recreations is riding, and nearly every morning he goes for a canter thru Toronto's pretty suburbs.

AMUSING THE DINERS.

Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, is an after-dinner speaker whose accent his audience listens to with keen pleasure. Dr. Alderman differs from Mr. Littleton in many respects, but he belongs to the same general type in magnetism and charm. He has been coming to speak at New York dinners for the last four or five seasons and his popularity is steadily growing. Dr. Alderman tells few stories to Mr. Littleton's many, but every winter he brings one or two new ones that make instant "hits." One of these is the story of "The Extravagant Wife."

A southern farmer asked a negro farm hand the cause of his worried and harassed expression.

"De trubbul, boss," said the negro, "is mah wife. She is de 'stravagantes' pusson I knows. She is alwus atter money. Money dis, en money dat, en mo' money. She comes ter me fer one dollar, en den she wants two dollars, en so hit goes."

"But Joe," enquired the boss, "what does she do with all this money?"

"Well, de fac' is, boss," explained Joe, "I ain' give 'er none yit!"

A bit from one of Dr. Alderman's speeches that since has become classic is his terse description of his native land, of which he said: "Nowadays the south is about the only part of the country left where the people still believe in God, read Scott's novels, and vote the Democratic ticket."

Another bit of Dr. Alderman's often quoted is that concerning the moonshine whiskey of North Carolina, his native state. "One drink of it," said Dr. Alderman, "will make a jackrabbit walk up and spit in a bulldog's face."—From "The After-dinner Speakers of New York," by Charles P. Russell, in The Bohemian for December.

PROVERBS UP-TO-DATE.

He who waits for dead men's shoes is liable to get corns.

Better to have loved and lost than to have been the other fellow.

Tacks are stubborn things.

It takes two to make a quarrel and three to make a divorce.

He who is born with a golden spoon in his mouth often lives to hock the family plate.

The proof of the pudding is in the morning.

Trust in God, but watch the tickler.

Beauty is not always skin deep.

He kills two birds with one stone who marries a widow with a family.

Sweet are the uses of alimony.—December Bohemian.

A-ROYAL-A ALEXANDRA A
25c MATINEES 50c
TUESDAY—THURSDAY—SATURDAY
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WEEK DECEMBER 2ND
THE HENRIETTA
BRONSON HOWARD'S NOTED PLAY
ROBSON and CRANE'S SUCCESS
A STORY OF THE "LAMBS" AND "SHEPHERDS" OF WALL STREET
PHONE MAIN 3000 FOR SEATS

ELEANOR ROBSON IN HER VARIOUS CHARACTERS

GRAND

WHERE THE ATTRACTIONS ARE ALWAYS GOOD AT A NEVER-CHANGING SCALE OF MODERATE PRICES.

MATINEES: WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

FIRST TIME HERE OF THE GREATEST STAGE PRODUCTION OF ALL THE NURSERY RHYMES
A SPECTACULAR MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA WITH A FASCINATING PLOT.

"THE CAT AND THE FIDDLE"

GRAFFIC REPRODUCTION OF NEVER-NEVER LAND. 60--PEOPLE--60 GORGEOUSLY AND FANTASTICALLY MOUNTED.

NEXT WEEK
The Latest of New York's Musical Successes
WINE WOMEN & SONG
with BONITA (The Gibson Girl) and ORIGINAL CAST.

THEATRES

PRINCESS—Eleanor Robson, in "Salomy Jane."
GRAND—"The Cat and the Fiddle."
ROYAL ALEXANDRA—"The Henrietta."
MAJESTIC—"Convict 999."
SHEA'S—Vaudeville.
STAR—Pat White and His Gaiety Girls.

At the Princess.

The most conspicious success of the last New York season was unquestionably Eleanor Robson's new play, "Salomy Jane," written by Paul Armstrong and drawn from Bret Harte's famous Californian idyl, "Salomy Jane's Kiss." Beginning to-morrow Miss Robson will play a week's engagement at the Princess Theatre, and "Salomy Jane" will then be presented to Toronto with every detail that went to make a five months' triumph at the Liberty Theatre in New York.

The play itself is one of the most unique creations that have yet been given to the stage. It has always been held that the best interests of the drama could not be served by laying all the schemes of a play out of doors, on the principal that to secure the maximum of dramatic effect, the characters of the play should move about in a restricted space. Paul Armstrong, nothing if not unconventional, seized upon this idea and with characteristic energy decided to either uphold it or shatter it to bits, and when the first night of the drama had passed into history he had smashed it beyond all hope of recall. A famous authority said:

"The first thing that strikes the spectator when the curtain rises upon "Salomy Jane" is the vastness of the prospect that stretches before one. For the time being the limits of the stage have disappeared into the unknown, and straight back from the footlights the forest of giant redwoods appear in serried, disorderly rows until it seems as if they reach the setting sun. On each side the same apparent conditions prevail. It is no feat of the imagination to believe that the side walls of the theatre have been taken away, for every square inch of stage space is utilized. The tangled underbrush; the towering, interlacing branches overhead, all seem to be a part of the virgin forest, and the first view of the characters who then appear convinces one that they are but dwarfs."

"The cast is an ideal one, and has been chosen in every instance because the personality of the actor fitted the Harte types. One thinks of Yuba Bill, the genial stage driver, and in the play there could never be a mistake as to his identity. Colonel Starbottle, verbose and picturesque, has stepped from the pages of Bret Harte. Jack Maybury, the cool, polished gambler, could never have existed outside those pages, and Salomy Jane herself, slouching daughter of the Kentucky Clays, is the passionate girl to the very life. The Vigilantes, every man of them, are of that strong type that survived because of their strength, mercilessly just, yet with hearts that are big to bursting.

Bret Harte painted in his scenes with a broad brush, filled with the human color that makes the pulses leap. With a paragraph he pictured a vast passion, with a terse sentence he painted a love that endures for ever, and with a word he opened up a vista of death bravely met." At the Princess, Miss Robson and her newest play should strike a pace that will tax the capacity of the playhouse to its utmost. Big, young, strong, relentless, and satisfying, are the only adjectives that fitly describe it all.

At the Royal Alexandra.

From the charming light comedy of "Quality Street," the Royal Alexandra Players will make a long stride to "The Henrietta," the four-act drama by Bronson Howard. As playgoers of a decade ago will well remember, this is the piece in which Robson and Crane scored one of their greatest successes. The character of Bertie, the "lamb" as played by Mr. Robson is still fresh in the minds of many. This part will be taken by Mr. Herbert Yost, while Mr. Robert McWade will play the role originated by Mr. Crane.

"The Henrietta" is a story of Wall-street. The principal characters in the piece are stock brokers, speculators in stocks and their friends. Nicholas Canalstine, an American financier, and one of the "kings" of this famous commercial street. He has been named by his friends on the street, "Old Nick." He is a typical stock gambler all the way thru. One of his speculations was to obtain control of the "Henrietta" Mine, which is paying handsome dividends. "Old Nick" has two sons, Nicholas jr., and Bertie. Nicholas jr. is ambitious to become a great financier and a power in commercial circles. His speculations have led him to secretly antagonize his father's business interests, and by doing so places the old man in a position almost on the verge of ruin. Bertie is a "dude," and never appeared to do anything, except frequent his clubs and spend money. "Old Nick" looked upon him as a fool, and had no hesitation in telling him and others his opinions of Bertie. Bertie is thought to be so "easy" that he has been nicknamed "The Lamb" by the shrewd Wall-street chaps who knew him, but when the crisis arrives, and the threatened crash is near, Bertie turns out to be the real thing, and thru his skill, cleverness and brains, he succeeds in pulling every thing out of the fire and placing the business in good shape again.

The play is written thruout in a comedy vein, altho there are some powerful dramatic situations, which are so intense, that the audience is held in suspense until the denouement of the scene. All the characters introduced are typical New Yorkers, from "Old Nick" and his business associates, Bertie and his chums and their fashionable lady friends, and the clergyman and others who dabble quietly in stocks.

To brighten up the story and take the audience away from financial things, there are a couple of love tales, a human one between "Old Nick," who is a widower, and Mrs. Opdyke, a charming widow; a pleasing one between Bertie and Agnes, a ward of "Old Nick's," and a serious and silent story which sweetens the life of the good physician who is looking after everybody's welfare, and is the guiding angel for all the characters concerned.

Following is the cast:

Nicholas Vanalstine ....Robert McWade
Dr. Walnwright .....Robert Conness
Nicholas Vanalstine .....Charles Miller
Bertie Vanalstine (a lamb)..Herbert Yost
Lord Arthur Trelawney (another) ....Albert Brown
Rev. Murray Hilton (a shepherd) ....William Tooker
Watson Flint (a broker).Douglas Paterson
Musgrave (an old clerk).Charles Brokate
Mrs. Cornelia Opdyke (a widow) ....Miss Evelyn
Mrs. Rose Vanalstine (wife of Nicholas jr.).....Miss Grau
Agnes (her sister, in love with Bertie) .....Miss Lache
Lady Mary Trelawney (Vanalstine's daughter) .....Miss Lamkin

Act I.
Residence of Nicholas Vanalstine, sr., New York City.

Act II.
Drawing room in Vanalstine's residence.

Act III.
Office of Watson Flint & Co., stock exchange brokers, Wall-street.

Act IV.
Same as Act II.

Matinees will be given on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and souvenirs irs will be presented Tuesday and Thursday.

Coming to Grand.

Good music, bright comedy, sweet voices, sprightly dancers and unbounded merriment can be found plentiful in "Wine, Women and Song," that successful musical comedy sensation, which will be seen for the first time in this city at the Grand next week, coming directly from its run of over three hundred nights at the New Circle Theatre, Broadway, New York. The plot comprises a garden party at Newport, at which the guests agree to impersonate the present stars in the thespian firmament. The chorus of thirty handsome women, gorgeously gowned, goes far towards making the entertainment complete and perfect.

Convict 999.

A strenuous melodrama of intense, human interest is "Convict 999," which will be presented at the Majestic all this week with a matinee every day. A play in which the topnotch of sensation is attained by the author, John Oliver, who tells a remarkably coherent story in four acts and thirteen elaborate scenic settings, whose hero is a manly, but unfortunate, young man named Dick Thurston, who becomes entangled in a fiendish web of circumstancial evidence, thru the villainous machinations of one John Blaisdeie, who uses his high position as first assistant district attorney to further his own vicious ends. The two men are rivals for the hand of Alice the beautiful and gifted daughter of Judge Branstone, of the criminal court, whose love is plighted to young Thurston, much to the chagrin of Blaisdell, who vows a terrible vengeance on the one, and a determination to win the girl by fair means or foul. A notorious woman named Page, is mysteriously murdered at the armory of the eighth regiment, in which Dick is captain, on the night of their annual ball, and the crime is fastened upon the young guardsman by means of a set of circumstances for which Blaisdell is largely responsible. Dick is taken into custody, tried and sentenced to death. By a strange trick of fate the judge who pronounces sentence on him is the father of the girl he loves, and who loves him with a devotion that no evidence can shake. The unfortunate young man is taken to Sing Sing and transformed into a numeral, Convict 999, with only two months of life to live and a hameful end at last. This point in the story is not reached without a series of the most thrilling situations ever conceived by a dramatic author, but the big scene of the play takes place in Sing Sing, where there is a revolt of the convicts and their startling escape from prison. "Convist 999" is a modern play in which are blended, in skillful proportion, pathos, comedy, excitement and love interest. The play will be portrayed by an unusually strong acting company and several entertaining specialties will be interpolated by capable performers.

Pat White and His Gaiety Girls.

Among the many attractions touring the Empire Circuit which has received more than the usual amount of favorable criticism from the press and public, is that of Pat White and his Gaiety Girls Company. They will be the attraction at the Star Theatre this week. The company is headed by the inimitable Irish comedian, Pat White, who will be seen in the leading role of the two original satires which open and close the entertainment, which they will present. "A Grand Stand Play," or, "Casey at the Bat" is the title of the opening skit and is a satire on baseball. The name given to the closing satire is "The Down and Out Drug Store," which tells of the troubles of a junior drug clerk in a fashionable pharmacy. A number of very catch musical numbers are interspersed in both of these satires. The scenic investiture is far above the ordinary while the costuming and electrical effects are claimed to be very excellent. The vaudeville act which will constitute the olio is made up of the following artists: Zalma Sommers, a very clever singing and dancing comedienne; Jennings and Webb, sketch artists; the Four Terrors (direct from Europe), in a novel singing and contortion dancing act; Watson and Bert, the clever singing and talking comedians and the Marvelous Malvern Troupe, five in number, who will make their first appearance in this country with this company. They are positively the most wonderful acrobatic family now before the public. The musical numbers are in the hands of the handsome and well-trained chorus of show girls. They will appear at opportune times and will offer many original selections. The entire show is claimed to be one that is away above the ordinary.

The EIGHT SAILOR MAIDS with the CAT and the FIDDLE.

Scene from "Convict 999," the melodramatic offering at the Majestic this week

At the Star.

When the "Brigadiers" come to the Star Theatre next week local playgoers will have an excellent opportunity of judging for themselves just what a high-class burlesque company really is. This season this noted troupe deviates from its usual policy by offering an entirely brand new two-act musical comedy entitled "Married by Telephone," headed by a trinity of clever fun makers, namely, Tim Healey, Frank H. White and Lester Warren. It is very seldom that a trio of such adroit mirth provokers are to be found in one organization and everything they say or do is said to be the signal for a hearty laugh. The "Cotton Blossoms" and "Sleigh Bell Girls" are two numbers that should appeal, yet "Happy Till I Die," "Only One Broadway," and "Baby Mine," an Indian song, are not far behind in a bid for popularity. The olio which comprises the following artists, is in itself an attraction: Leater and Moore in "A Day at the Beach"; Emma Krause and Lester Pike; Rogers and Warren, dancers and exponents of wholesome comedy; Minnie Harrison, a charming and captivating serio comic; Tim Healy, dispenser of wit, and Miss Maude Clifton, a petite English girl, who knows how to sing character songs exceptionally well.

"The Cat and the Fiddle."

"The Cat and the Fiddle," the great trick scenic extravaganza of the present season, will be presented at the Grand this week. As the title indicates, the play tells of the wonderful doings of the people of another world in connection with some of those of our own flesh and blood. The motif of the story is this: In a far away island, The Island of the Eye, the great Eye rules over the destinies of the people. The nominal king, Great Gobs, and his consort, Queen Circe, are the rulers so long as the Eye is kept open, but every hundred years a sacrifice in the guise of a young girl with a strawberry mark on her left arm, has to be offered as a token for the continuance of the reign of the Eye. Unless this sacrifice is offered, the Eye closes and Great Gobs and Queen Circe lose their power and the Genii, with the Cat and the Fiddle, who have been imprisoned in a jar in the Catskill Mountains, for six hundred years are restored to the throne.

The play opens with Great Gobs and Circe finding the girl, Polly, in the vicinity of Kokomo, Ind. While Polly, her lover (Wilfred) and their friends are on a cruise the ship drifts towards the Island of the Eye. The wishing ray from the eye beams on the ship—the villain wishes the vessel to sink and all are washed ashore, or rather into the sea.

The second act opens with everyone saved and on the Isle of Eye. Great Gobs and Circe relentlessly keep up their search for Polly, but are foiled by her friends. In the meantime, Happy, a tramp, finds the gar of the Genii, breaks it open and releases the Genii, and the Cat and the Fiddle; whereupon the Genii becomes his slave forever and any wish Happy may ask is granted, providing the Cat and the Fiddle are present.

The last act finds Polly in the power of Great Gobs, who is to offer her as a sacrifice to the Eye, which is almost closed. He is about to triumph, notwithstanding the efforts of her friends to release her, when the Cat and the Fiddle, Happy and the Genii appear on the scene. The Eye closes forever, Gobs and Circe are dethroned, and the Genii and the Cat and the Fiddle, come into power again. Happy wishes that he, Polly, Wilfred, Mine, Hans and the rest of the mortals be transported back to America, whereupon they all sail skyward, homeward bound, leaving the Cat and the Fiddle and the beautiful Genii in full power as absolute rulers of the Island of the Eye. Matinees will be given in Wednesday and Saturday.

Coming to Majestic.

"The historical melodrama, "Custer's Last Fight," which has left behind it a trail of records broken and S. R. O. signs, will be the offering at the Majestic next week. Never in the history of melodrama has there been its equal. From its first production at New York on August 21st, 1905, this piece has been a success, and as city after city was played and its reputation traveled, it has been a tale of crowded houses and people turned away for lack of accommodation. It carries the largest company on the road, and has a superb production of special scenery. A band of full-blooded North American Indians, horses and dogs are among its equipment, and they produce enough excitement and thrills to please even the most exacting gallery gods. Among the pale face actors are many well and favorably known to theatregoers of this city, who will, no doubt, recognize their old friends and favorites. Excellent specialties are interspersed thru the acts. There will be a grand street parade starting from the theatre headed by "Custer's Last Fight" Indian brass band, which will give the people some idea of what the play is, and before each performance there will be a grand free concert in front of the theatre by the Indian band.

A New Publication.

A new theatrical publication has made its initial bow to the public. It is called The New York Echo of Things Theatrical and Matters Musical. Albertine Dallas is the editor. The Echo contains many bright little things.

WHEN DOES REASON DAWN?

As there must be a point back along the line of our descent where consciousness began—consciousness in the animal and self-consciousness in man—so there must be a point where reason began. If we had all the missing links in the chain, no doubt we might, approximately at least, determine the point or the form in which it first dawned. The higher anthropoid apes which are, no doubt, a lateral branch of the stem of the great biological tree that bore man, show occasional gleams of it, but reason, as we ascribe it to the lower orders, is more a kind of symptomatic reason, a vague foreshadowing of reason rather than the substance itself. For a long time the child is without reason, or any mental concepts, and all its activities are reactions to stimuli, like those of an animal; it is merely a bundle of instincts, but by and by it begins to show something higher and we hail the dawn of reason and its development from the animal plane into the human.—From "Animal and Plant Intelligence," by John Burroughs, in The Outing Magazine for December.

Brace Up.

Here to-day and gone to-morrow—
Here to-day, to-morrow gone—
Then there'll be no one to borrow
Your best books, nor mow the lawn,
Ere the sun begins its shining,
While you're lying sleepy-eyed,
And no dogs at midnight whining;
'Twon't be bad—that other side.
—Houston Post.

Miss Anna Grant, with Pat White's Gaiety Girls, at the Star Theatre.

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STAR Theatre
HOME OF ADVANCED BURLESQUE

MATINEE EVERY DAY

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Any amateurs wishing to appear, kindly leave their names at box-office.

THE CARNIVAL OF LAUGHTER
PAT WHITE
(TORONTO'S FAVORITE COMEDIAN)
AND HIS GAIETY GIRLS

NEXT WEEK—THE BRIGADIERS—NEXT WEEK

MASSEY HALL . . . DEC. 5

A JAPANESE HONEYMOON

AN ORIENTAL OPERA

IN

400 — CAST — 400

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BROADVIEW BOYS' INSTITUTE

SOME PRESS COMMENTS

Most gorgeous and extensive production ever presented in Montreal.
—Montreal Star

Gorgeous and bewildering beyond description.
—Detroit Tribune

Two thousand five hundred people crowded into the Drill Hall.
—Quebec Chronicle

Nothing more beautiful or alluring ever seen on the local stage.
—Ottawa Free Press

The Teck Theatre was aglow with the color, scenery and atmosphere of Japan.
—Buffalo Courier

The grandest affair of the kind ever seen in the South.
—Louisville Courier Journal

No language can adequately describe its surpassing beauty.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer

SOME INDIVIDUAL COMMENTS

The most beautiful, fairy-like spectacle I have ever witnessed.
—Mrs. William McKinley

Magnificent! Commend it to any city or people.
—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison

I cannot imagine a more beautiful or praiseworthy entertainment.
—Mrs. Russell A. Alger

Beautiful beyond expression.
—Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks

Simply incomparable in coloring and brilliant stage setting.
—The Countess of Minto

In point of general excellence scarcely to be improved upon.
—Mrs. General Lew Wallace

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WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4TH, 9 A. M.

CURTAIN 8.15 CARRIAGES 10.30

A JAPANESE HONEYMOON—MASSEY HALL, DEC. 5.

A JAPANESE HONEYMOON

"A Japanese Honeymoon."

Not since Gilbert & Sullivan produced their almost inimitable opera "The Mikado," have the music, the color and romantic atmosphere of Japan been presented in such charming and alluring form, as in the exquisite oriental opera, "A Japanese Honeymoon," which has its Toronto premiere at Massey Music Hall next Thursday evening.

The plot finds its foundation on an ancient law in Japan, by which it is decreed that unless the chief magistrate of a village marries upon his ascendency to that office, or within three months thereafter, he shall be banished and sacrificed to the god of love.

The act opens with the joyous expectancy of the populace caused by the approaching announcement of Sho-Gun's betrothal. The mighty ruler has never been inspired to love, but tries all remedies known to Japanese maidens. The fatal day approaches, but finds him without a bride.

Ban Ko tries various schemes to awaken the dormant little god, Love, in his master's heart, but with no avail. At last a happy thought strikes Ban Ko, and he introduces into the plot a young Canadian girl, who has arrived in port to meet her sweetheart, Carl, and whom he induces to use her gentle arts to awaken Sho-Gun's love. Under this little Canadian girl's cunning manoeuvres Sho-Gun's heart is at least awakened, but instead of loving that which is beautiful and good to look upon, by some queer freak his affections turn to all that is ugly and uncanny. This complicates matters in an apparently hopeless tangle.

Here arrives Falsetta, a maid of uncertain age, and extremely plain.

She has inherited a vast estate from a relative with the proviso that she marries. Reaching Japan, she dons an exaggerated native costume, engages a maid and sallies forth. She is presented to Sho-Gun, and behold, he falls madly in love with her, thus affording many new complications on account of the queer laws of the Island. Finally everything is straightened out and Sho-Gun and Falsetta are married, and "live happy forever afterwards."

There are ten scenes and thirty-six musical skits and singing numbers, in which are introduced many beautiful and moral oriental dances, including chorus entrances, solos, duets, quartets, double sextets and ensemble exits. Among the musical selections are the opening chorus: "We Are Too Young to Love" and "Love Adoring," "A Secret Sweet," "In Deutschland," "When Love Is Young," "Happy Jappy Maids," "Underneath a Parasol," "Nobody Knows," "Petite Tonkinoise," "Mexican Love," "I Am Your Ruler," "Love the Last Girl Best," "Land of Bohemia," "Why Don't You?" "How'd You Like a Little Girl Like Me," "Carmena," "Love's Confession," "Heroes of the King's Navy," "Kissing Duet," "Waning Honeymoon," "I'm a Mandarin Great," "Let's Sail Away" and the newest and most brilliant march, "Jappy Land."

The stage will present a veritable cherry blossom grove, with wistaria gardens in the distance, and will be further embellished with gorgeous costumes, multi-colored lights, electrical fountains and other brilliant scenic investiture. Over 200 people are required in the closing scene alone, and the beautiful production, with its strange and haunting music, will, beyond doubt, prove the operatic sensation of the season.

PRINCESS-To-Morrow AND ALL THE WEEK MATS. Wed. & Sat.

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FIRST THREE DAYS OF NEXT WEEK DECEMBER 9,10,11

MATINEE WEDNESDAY

MRS. LESLIE-CARTER

IN

DU BARRY

BY DAVID BELASCO.

SEAT SALE THURSDAY. PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

"BIRTH OF FLOWER-FAIRIES"—INJAPANESE DANCING GIRL, IN "A JAPANESE HONEYMOON" MASSEYHALL, DEC. 5TH.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

Mrs. Leslie-Carter will present David Belasco's greatest play, Du Barry, at the Princess Theatre the first three days of next week.

The appearance of Mrs. Carter in this great play was a master stroke, and for several reasons. In the first place, it is said to be the biggest play yet produced by an American dramatist, and by a great good fortune the title role fell into the hands of the most extraordinary emotional actress that our stage has known. It is little wonder, then, that this play with Mrs. Carter should have achieved an extraordinary success. Not only is Mrs. Carter's performance of Du Barry by far one of the finest examples of emotional acting that the present generation has seen, but the production which was made for it stands pre-eminent as the most artistic and elaborate yet known to the stage. The production that will be used by Mrs. Carter in this city is the same as that in which she first appeared, and her company is, of course, of the first order of excellence.

Singular Trick.

Mrs. Martha Patch, a widow of South Royalston, Mass., aged 70 years, keenly feeling the neglect of her neighbors, who failed to call with their old-time regularity, hung several yards of crape upon the front door of her home. Someone saw it and the word passed quickly that she was dead. Dozens of women conscious stricken, hurried to the house. Mrs. Patch greeted the delegates warmly and merely explained that she was lonesome.—Chicago Journal.

Too Bad!

There are lots of golden chances
From which harvests I might reap,
And a value soon advances
When a thing is very cheap.

But tho all the low stock par gains,
That with me will cut no ice,
I can get no good of bargains,
For I haven't got the price.
—Chicago News.

"THE BEAUTY CHORUS"—IN A JA PANESE HONEYMOON, MASSEY HAL, DECEMBER 5TH.

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ALL THE WEEK
Wed. & Sat.
ON
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—Chicago News.

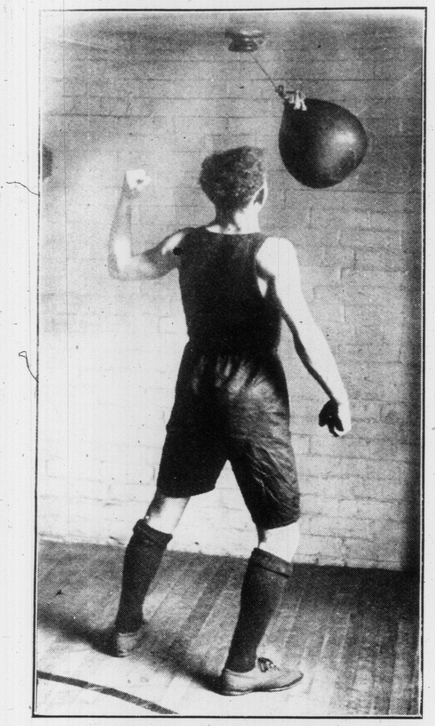
ECEMBER 5TH.

The Toronto Sunday World

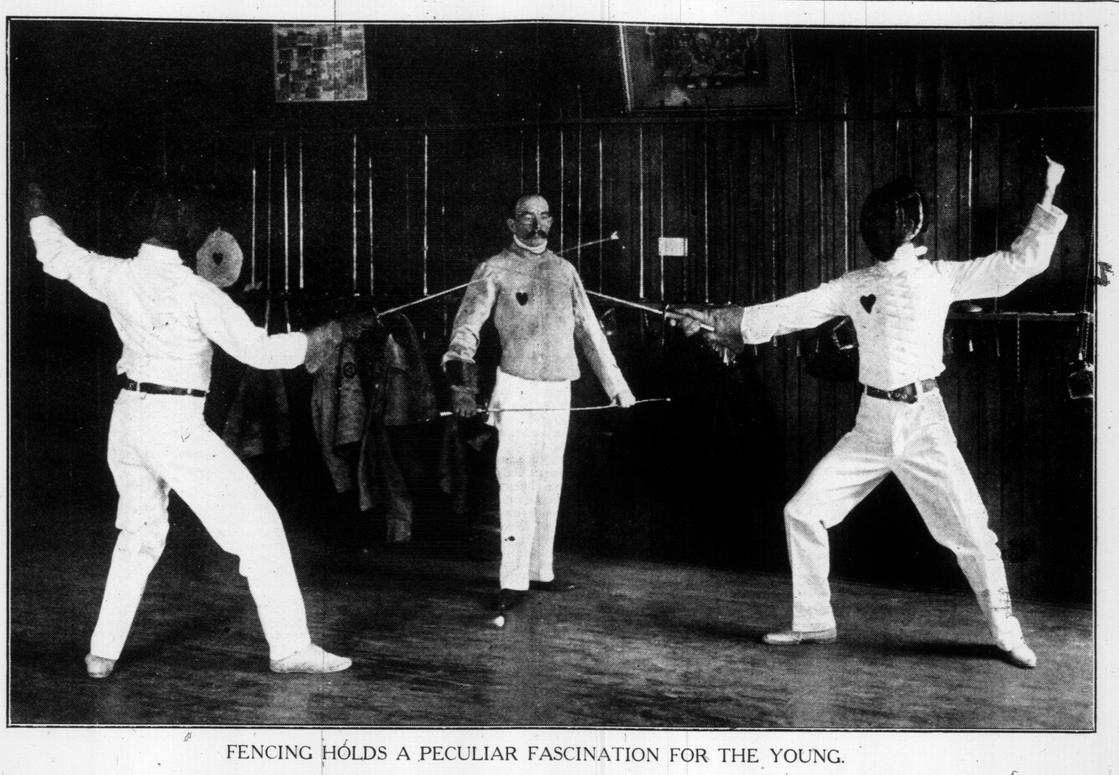
Illustrated Section

TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 8 TORONTO, SUNDAY MORNING PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SOME OF POPULAR INDOOR SPORTS ENJOYED DURING THE WINTER SEASON

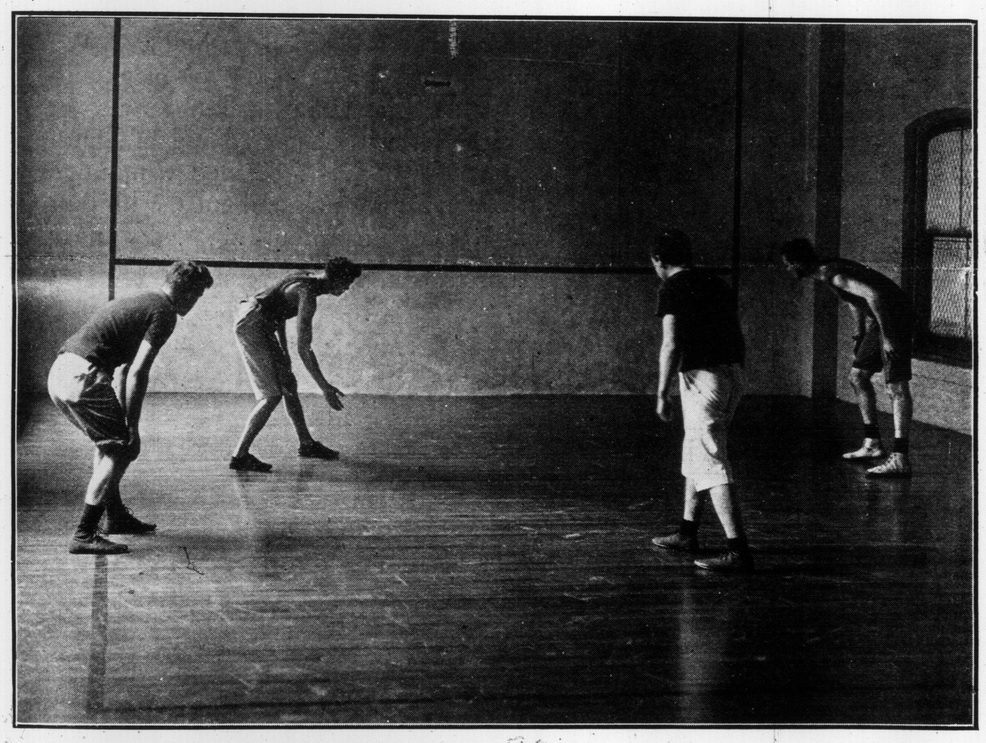


PRACTISING ON PUNCHING BAG.

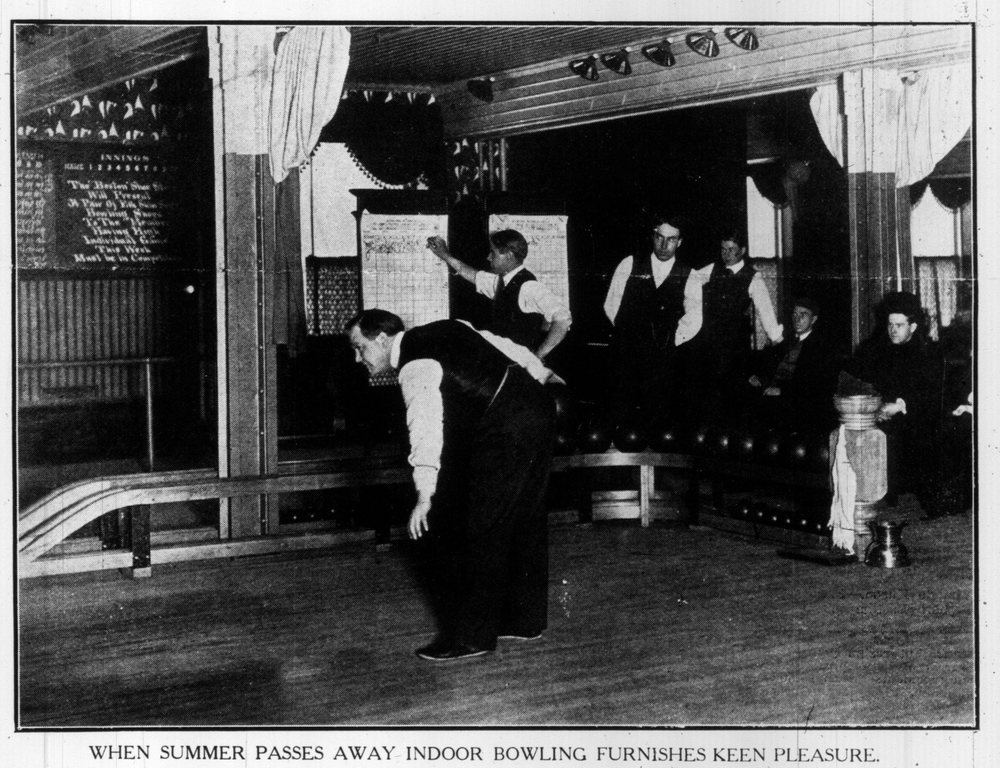


FENCING HOLDS A PECULIAR FASCINATION FOR THE YOUNG.

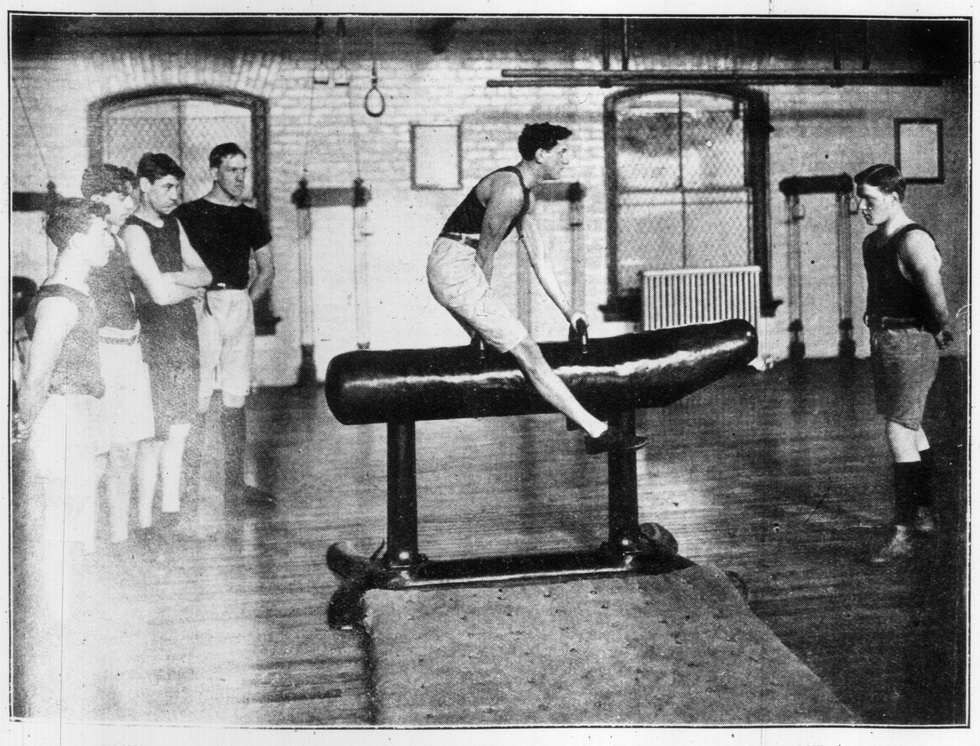
TOM FLANAGAN, SPORTSMAN.



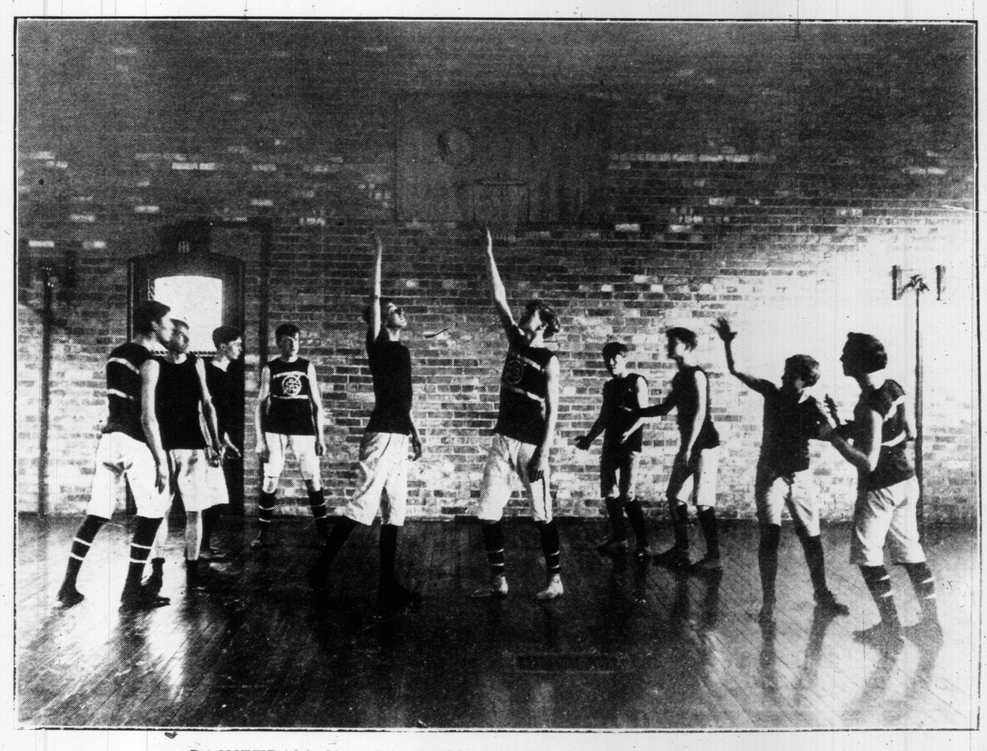
PLAYING THE POPULAR GAME OF HANDBALL.



WHEN SUMMER PASSES AWAY INDOOR BOWLING FURNISHES KEEN PLEASURE.



EXERCISES ON THE HORSE ARE SPLENDID FOR PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.



BASKETBALL IS ONE OF THE LIVELIEST OF INDOOR SPORTS.

Members of the Paisley Baseball Team, which closed a splendid season.—Photo by J. W. Beehn.

Life in Sunny Spain

It is unwise to enter Spain with any preconceived convictions or plans, writes Hamerton Yorke in The Daily Mail. The opinions of the most determined suffraget would die of inanition owing to the fact that in Spain a lady must never be contradicted by a man, whatever theory she may advance. "You are quite right; I entirely agree with you," says the polite Spaniard with his lips, while inwardly he remains forever of the some opinion still. While as to plans—they are mere works of supererogation, their feasibility depending upon the never-to-be-comprehended workings of those over-gods known among men as railway authorities. Once having discovered that the time table is full of meanings hidden from the vulgar eye, you wisely trouble no more about ways and means, but resign yourself to a picnic series of happenings that will end you (accidents apart) somewhere and sometime. First in the order of events comes justly, chaos. A team of mules, straining and bell-bedecked; whacking, vociferating drivers, yelling encouragements from throats that split the air in their unnecessary endeavors to assist; a clattering, stamping, pelting over the stones; and you are shot out at the station under the impression that all this overwhelming hurry must have its special import.

Not a bit or it. That is its inconsequence. For the next three-quarters of an hour you will now proceed to cool your heels in the line before the solitary ticket office, while a clerk, with a soul above his business, leisurely proceeds to write out tickets of ever-varying destinations, and to clip them out with a pair of scissors. Incidentally, he converses on matters of private import with a loquacious friend inside the office. But there is no hurry, this is the period of geological settling down, when rocks are made.

By and by, the single line of this waysidiest of wayside stations (albeit it serves a city great with hoar antiquity) yields to view a train, and we revert to our first method, and board it in a scrambling mass, a prey to the sudden delusion that there is not a moment to be lost. Newspaper parcels, precariously bound up with strings, bags, portmanteaux of every known and unknown variety since traveling first came to be, block up carriages and corridor, for here there is an unconquerable aversion from using the luggage van for anything that can, by hook or by crook, be wedged thru door or window, or over the toes of suffering humanity. Waterpots are tucked under the seat, and the gradually composing passengers proceed to divest themselves of all unnecessary —and sometimes one would think quite necessary apparel. And—nothing happens. Big wooden arks with gold-papered panels and iron clamps, bastard descendants of the coffers one meets with in museums, continue to be brought into the station, but when one sees two or three on the back of one still active porter, one realizes that here, too, appearances are deceptive, and that the contents are not so bulky as they seem. Gradually the station empties; we are all quite composed now; have even entered upon a stage of sodden resignation, when, at long last, and apparently with no particular reason, the train makes up its mind to start. Being an express, it will only stop indefinitely at every station and a few times in between, and the pace is a gentle "dander" admirably adapted for the full enjoyment of the landscape. Trains marked "Gran velocidad" (high speed) are of the baggage order, with a predilection for standing still. Station and stationary are almost synonymous terms in Spain. Commercial travelers, with only two or three stations to pass, clutch their seats, and with straining eyes give themselves up to the obvious fear of being whirled past their destination—this, of itself, being proof that the unexpected is quite the expected here, but those with a longer journey before they sit at ease, and the strangers of a while ago are now one's most interested friends. They abound in information of the most varied and untrustworthy kind—little escapes their curiosity, nothing their comment. It is a surprise to hear that one is English—"they had thought French, but they like the English much better."

Now food is brought out and offered, and good wishes as to its profitableness exchanged, for in Spain it is the height of bad manners to eat in churlish solitude, even if sitting by the roadside one must offer one's crust to the passer-by. At present grapes, bread and the eminently respectable chorizo form the menu. "Travel without chorizo? Why, people will think you can't afford it!" This delectable dish is a species of highly spiced sausage, of the durability and consistency of red elephant hide, and it possesses a power of resistance and abidingness that does it credit in this so mutable world.

Easy inconsequence, an adaptibility to whatever may turn up, has its undoubted charm after the hurry, the punctuality, the grown-up conventionalities of the home life. For in Spain one is again a child. Why, work, anything unpleasant can be thought of by and by. There is always manana (to-morrow), and again manana, and the sun is hot, and bells clang, and the present moment is everything. For your true Spaniard is a child; he has his fits of temper, his irrational joys, his sudden diversions; all those of a child—of a passionate but lovable child, ready to forgive, and equally expecting to be forgiven. That is the nature of those who are, in bodily appearance, grown-up. The concrete Spanish child of the lower classes, unless it lives in distant farm or village, when it can be as charming in native politeness as its elders, is a thing to be avoided at all hazards. In towns it scents and tracks the foreigner with the irritating pertinacity of the mosquito, it seeks blood, only it calls it "Canki sous." And Canki sous, for some weird reason supposed to be of the French language, and therefore unintelligible to their foreigner, it shouts with unwearied persistence, only varying that cry with an equally insistent appeal for "Cinco centimos"—to give the dinner ear a chance. "I have neither father nor mother, 'cinco centimos!" and grubby hands shoot up into one's face. "And for cinco centimos you can buy new parents? Surely they are cheap in this town!" and the deaf adder pursues its way. And it may be—for miracles do happen—that a municipal (policeman) will arise from his customary doorstep and cuff a chiquillo (urchin) or two; or a black, triangle-shaped cura (priest) call out an admonishing word in passing. But not often. Children here are looked upon with a specially indulgent eye, and the very municipal who readily agrees with you (in words) that they are the very worst children in all Spain, was, not so many years ago, a pestering urchin himself. Besides, such discipline is doubtless good for the foreigner's soul, and the unearned increment is equally toothsome to all palates.

It is very hard on the municipales; they appear to be assigned the work of wearing out certain doorsteps in each street, and it is a business that requires much time and attention. This is why they frequently sit two together, and are allowed to wear such beautiful cotton gloves. At night the watchmen help them in this ardous duty, and in the intervals of pacing the streets with pike and lantern and proclaiming in minor and most discordant cadences the hour and its atmospherical condition, they too, sit upon the same accommodating steps and hum little tunes to themselves to while the time away. And here it is not the mailed fist, but its antithesis the cotton glove, that rules the land. From the large white pair donned by the new customs officer at Irun, who holds one's garments up with a caution suggestive of their capacity to bite, while he racks his mind in agonized uncertainty as to what to do with them next, to the cotton gloves of the soldiers—grey on week-days, white on Sundays—it is the recognized badge of officialism; and, again, by the very inconsequence of its invariable suggestion of finnicking propriety, in season and out of season, and its air of humble striving after an unattainable leather efficiency, it gives a superficial lie to the ability and strength it so inadequately covers.

Too Deep for Him.

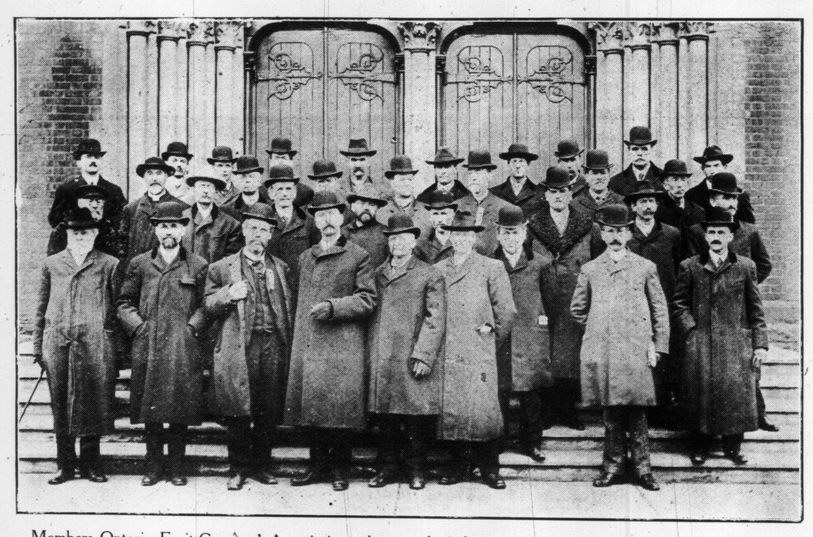
"No," remarked the man who occasionally lets out an audible thought, "I can't understand it."

"Can't understand what?" queried the party who had overheard the remark.

"Why a woman will weep at the imaginary woes of a stage hero and laugh at the real woes of her husband," explained he of the noisy thoughts.

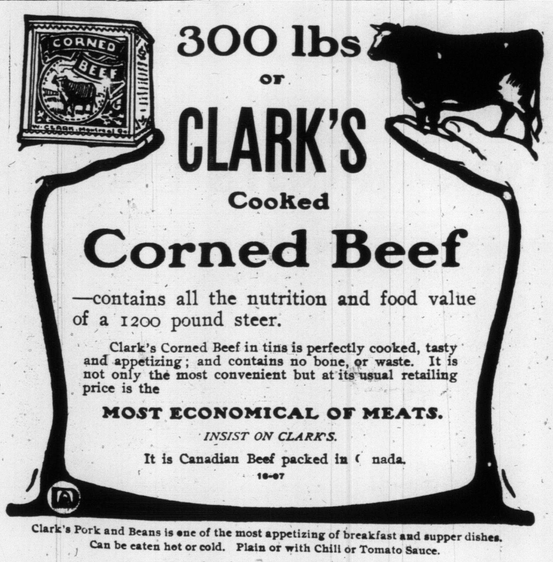
PRETTY WOODBRIDGE MAID.
Little Maggie Huson.—Photo by Herbert E. Simpson.

IN GIRLHOOD'S DAYS.
Edna and Bessie Sparrow of Ritchie Avenue.



Members Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association, photographed during annual convention at Victoria Hall.

Jennie El More as Polly in "The Cat and the Fiddle," at the Grand.



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If You Are Deaf

Most deafness and ear troubles are caused by ignorance of physical law and carelessness. "Buzzing" in the ears, and other symptoms are neglected, and gradually deafness follows. Deafness need not always be permanent. The sense of hearing is automatic, mechanical. The human ear is but a delicate piece of mechanism. It is not reasonable that medicine will bring relief, and so there are thousands who accept their affliction as incurable, saying: "I have tried many doctors, without getting any relief."

GEO. P. WAY, Inventor.

GEO. P. WAY, an electrical engineer, was deaf for 25 years. He had tried almost every device known, had been under medical treatment, carried an ear trumpet; did everything he could to help himself; finally he accidentally discovered a scientific principle which he developed through his mechanical genius into a little device which restored his hearing perfectly. This device is called "The Way Ear Drum."

Way Ear Drums have now been on the market for ten years, and the demand for them grows greater every day. This would not be the case if they were not reliable. Those born deaf, or whose hearing has been impaired beyond relief, cannot be helped by the Way Ear Drum, but, inasmuch as most cases of deafness will yield to the right assistance, the Way Ear Drum should be tried by every sufferer from defective hearing. They are invisible; cannot collapse in the ear; are painless and easily applied—anyone can take them out and put them in without assistance, and they are not expensive.

Do not judge the Way Ear Drum by any other device, because it is scientifically different. Write, as near as you know, the cause of your deafness, and our specialist will advise you promptly and frankly if he believes you can be helped. We will give you the names of people in your own vicinity who are wearing the Way Ear Drum, that you may refer to them. Will you not write us to-day? WAY EAR DRUM CO., 1127 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

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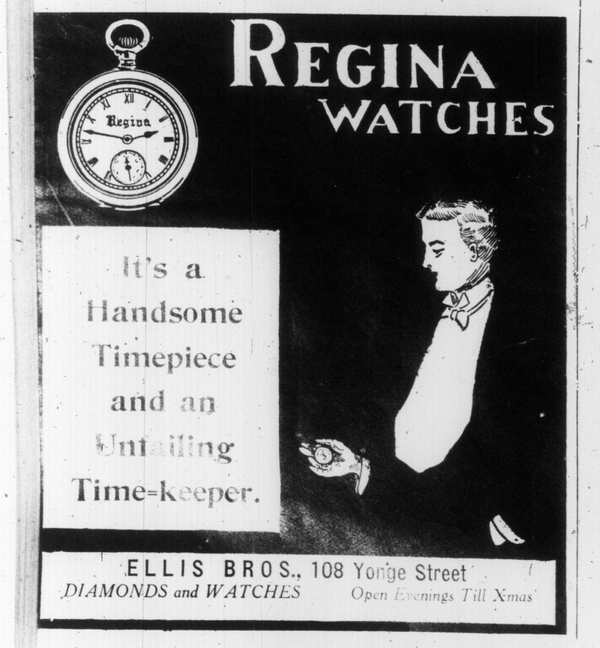


POOR COPY

ONE OF THE CHARMING SPOTS YOU MAY HAVE MISSED WHEN SUMMER WAS HERE.—PHOTO BY J. A. BLAKEY.

Waste Paper in Toronto

By "Moutrie."

Possibly not one in a hundred of us ever gives a thought as to what becomes of the contents of our waste paper basket; the torn envelopes of letters, old, and sometimes new bills; circulars, and the other communications that daily accumulate around us. Where does all this mass of paper eventually go to? zIt will probably surprise you to learn, that the greater part of the waste paper handled in Toronto eventually finds its way to the paper manufacturers of the United States, the principal purchasers being in the States of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana; one business house alone sending five nundred car loads per annum, averaging round about 20,000 to 25,000lbs. each, this being quite separate and distinct from the stuff shipped from other points direct where it is bought in the eastern provinces, and whence it comes principally by navigation, from such places as Prince Edward Island, Montreal, Quebec, etc.

The price of waste paper as bought by the ragman, who collects it laboriously from door to door, who sells it to the small junk shops, who in their turn dispose of it to the wholesale dealer, varies very much from time to time, being greatly dependent on the current price of wood pulp, which is used for making all the commoner qualities of paper.

Looking into this matter we find that the value to Toronto of the collecting of waste paper is in itself considerable, creating as it has done a new industry, giving employment to numerous people, not only in the collection, and sorting (which has to be most carefully done), but also to such men as teamsters and others.

There was a time at Ottawa, for instance, and at other places also, where the price paid for waste paper was so small that the farmers and others did not trouble to collect it, and simply either let it lie or burnt it up as it accumulated. Competition in the dealers' business being established, immediately prices rose. Now the industry is a most flourishing one, and the business is eagerly sought after by the railroad companies, a fact which surely speaks for itself.

It is curious to stand in one of these dealer's warehouses, and see the men and boys (mostly apparently of the Jewish persuasion) sorting the various kinds of paper that come in. When a sufficient quantity of paper of one particular kind is ready, it is swept from the first floor where the sorting is being done, thru a large trap door, opening immediately over a large wooden press into which it falls, and the top then being closed, the screw is started pressing the paper within together with tremendous force, and making a solid bundle of it, weighing perhaps from 300 to 800 pounds. The sides of the press are then opened and the bundle firmly secured by means of iron wire tied around it, and it is then pushed out of the press on the floor, ready to be shipped away.

The word paper is derived from the Greek word Papyrus, an Egyptian plant, which was used for writing purposes in ancient times.

To the Chinese belongs the credit of having been the first who formed from fibres the web which constitutes the paper of our time. Their raw materials are the inner bark of several trees, such as the mulberry, and the bamboo, rags, rice, straw and other articles. The infinite variety of uses to which paper is put in China, as articles of clothing, handkerchiefs, napkins, twine, furniture, etc., show the state of perfection which its manufacture has there reached.

The Chinese consider paper so indispensable that a certain quantity is frequently secured to their wives in their marriage contracts.

The knowledge of the art seems to have been communicated by the Chinese to the Hindoos and Arabs, brought by the latter to Spain during their occupation of that country and from there it found its way to all parts of Europe.

Paper made from cotton, with authentic dates from the tenth and earlier centuries, is preserved; but linen paper cannot be traced further back than the thirteenth century, from which time it seems to have taken the lead. From that period up to the end of the eighteenth century, paper was made in Europe almost altogether from rags.

Paper, at the present day, is made from such an infinite number of materials that it would be hardly possible to enumerate them all. They are, however, all directly or indirectly of vegetable produce, such as flax, hemp, cotton, wood, straw, esparto and manilla grasses, jute, cane, etc., and the art of paper-making consists in the reduction of all these materials into their primitive fibres, and forming them into felted sheets.

Waste paper, the shoddy of the paper manufacturer, is next in importance to rags, as it is already prepared pulp, the surface of which only requires cleaning. The supply of this material increases in the same proportion as that of paper generally; it should, and will be saved in every household, as well as rags.

Wrapping paper, made of straw and other cheap materials, and paper bags have taken the place of old books and newspapers in the stores, for the purpose of packing up goods, and the increasing demand has caused old paper to be saved, where it would formerly have been considered useful only to kindle a fire.

Waste paper is sorted, like rags, into a good many qualities.

The cuttings of new white paper make up the highest class, and are called white shavings; they are sub-divided into hard or sized, and soft or unsized shavings. Colored shavings are the cuttings of colored paper.

Paper without printers' ink, but only writing fluid on its surface, such as old blank books, and letters, is highly valued, but found only in comparatively small quantities: another evidence of the daily increasing importance of the printing press.

Printed papers are divided into three classes.

The first one contains the best qualities of clean printed papers, such as books deprived of their covers and backs, letters, blank books, and others, which may be partially printed upon. It iscalled No. 1 imperfection.

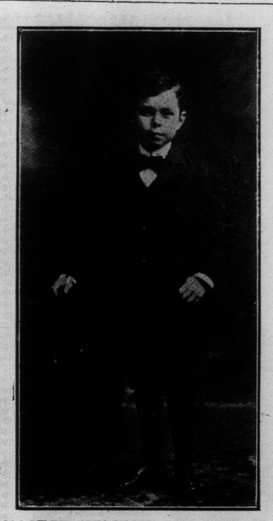
The second class consists of clean newspaper pahphiets and other waste of white paper. It is called No. 2 imperfections, or No. 1 prints.

Soiled printed or writing papers, which have been once white, make up the third class, or No. 2 prints.

Manilla papers, board cuttings, wrapping papers, and any other kind of which enough can be gathered, are put up separately, and form as many different grades. The sub-divisions, according to quality and cleanness of the stock are nearly as numerous as those for rags. Waste paper is a good substitute for rags, over which it has the advantage that it is already reduced and absorbs very little power. According to quality and purity, it furnishes from 70 to 90 per cent. of its weight in the new paper.

It is especially of advantage to paper mills which have no water power or not enough of it. If the steam which escapes from the engine is used for boiling the papers, and otherwise economized, a steam mill will, in working waste paper, consume comparatively little more fuel than one driven by water power.

WE'LL SOON BE BIG.
Pretty Twins, Murray and Ollie English.



MASTER WILLIAM LEONARD McCLARY, aged 11 Years.

Telepathic Thirst.

News travels so fast nowadays as to render one almost speechless with wonder at the achievements of the wireless telegraph and telephone. One night last week we won a case of whiskey at the Elks' fair in Lyons, and the night we brought it home there were three church members, a town official and two members of the band on hand to meet us in getting off the car. Since our arrival many people whom we have hitherto believed respectable have gone out of their respective ways to speak kindly to us.—Palmyra (N. Y.) Journal.

Restless Youth.

"I'm tired of being penned up in this prairie-dog hole," said the young specimen of the Cortalus horridus. "Can't I go out and play?"

"No, you can't," responded the mother snake. "You stay right here and play with your rattle."—Chicago Tribune.

Have you accepted our remarkable offer?

$2.70 Worth of SANITOL for $1.00

We want you to become familiar, by actual use, with all of the tooth and toilet preparations sold under the name SANITOL We are therefore making you a special introductory offer of full-size packages of the following 10 Sanitol preparations for only $1.00. The total regular price of these 10 products, if purchased separately, is $2.70:

Sanitol Tooth Powder	25c
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Sanitol Bath Powder	25c
Sanitol Tooth Brush	35c
Sanitol Shaving Creme	25c
Sanitol Violet-Elite Soap	25c
Sanitol Face Powder	35c
Total Retail Price	$2.70

All these for a $1.00 bill

Cut out this advertisement and mail at once with $1.00 and we will deliver these 10 products to you through your own druggist. In writing for this assortment give

1st. Your druggist's name and address in full.

2nd. Your name and address in full.

3rd. Pin to the letter a $1.00 bill and address your letter.

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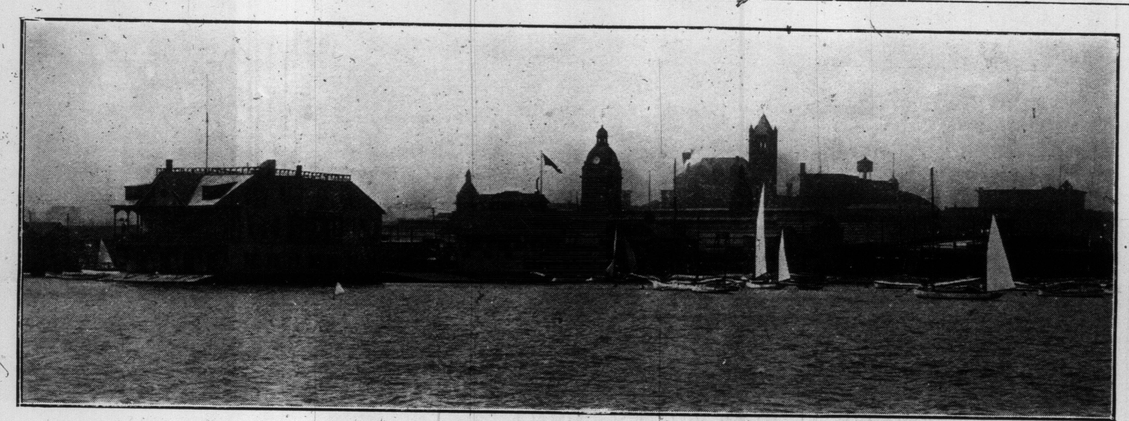
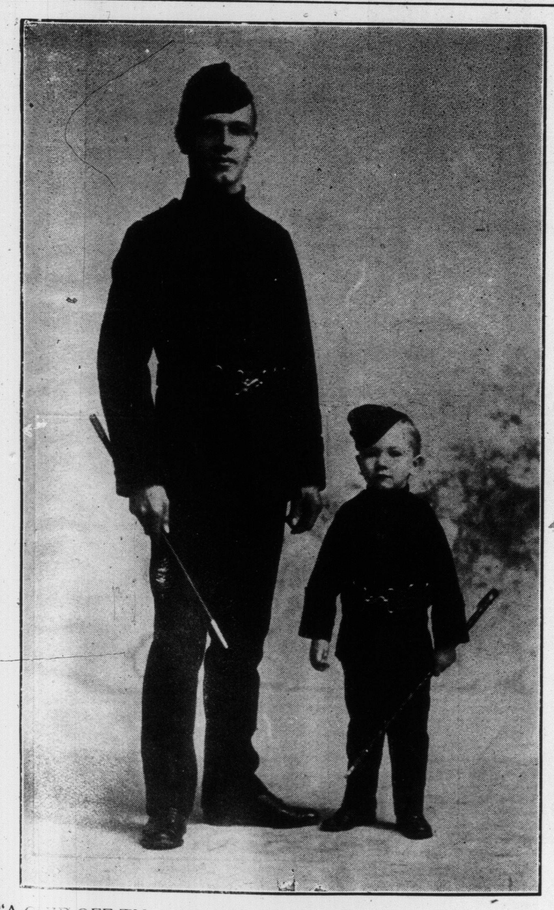


A GLIMPSE OF TORONTO'S WATERFRONT IN LATE NOVEMBER.



"A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK."—PTE. GEORGE H. CREBER OF THE Q.O.R. AND HIS MILITARY SON.

Repulsive Pimples, Blackheads, Blotches

And all other forms of Acne are quickly and permanently eradicated by our

Reliable Home Treatment

which acts both externally and internally on the skin. A combination that cannot be beaten. Thousands have been cured, why not you?

Superfluous Hair, Moles

etc., eradicated forever by our reliable method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Remedies for all skin, scalp, hair and complexional troubles. Constipation free by mail. Send 10c for booklet "C" and sample White Rose Cream.

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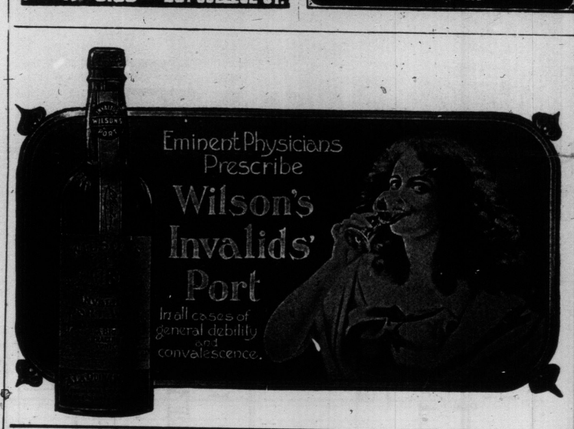
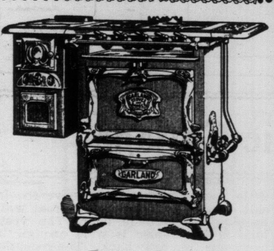
Tel. M. 831. Established 1892.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL, WHO WILL BE SEEN AT THE PRINCESS.





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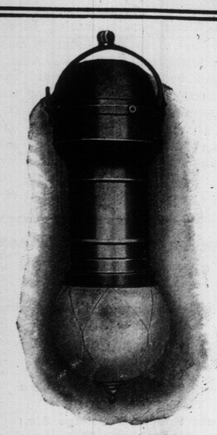
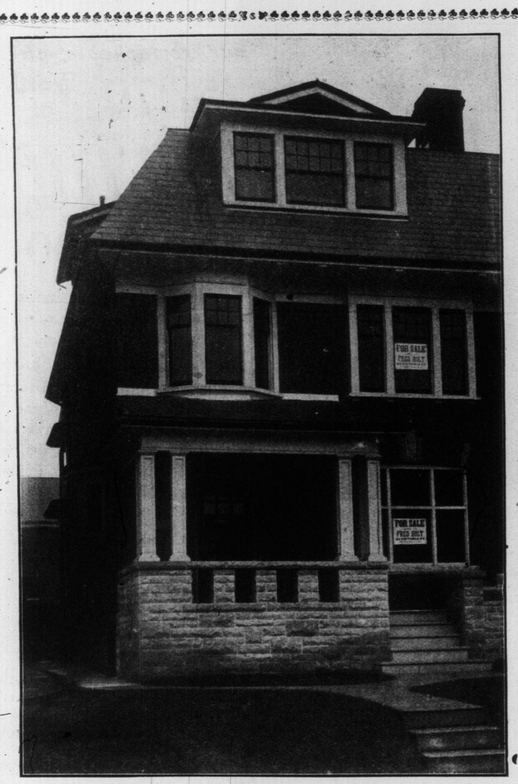


TYPE A—$50.00.

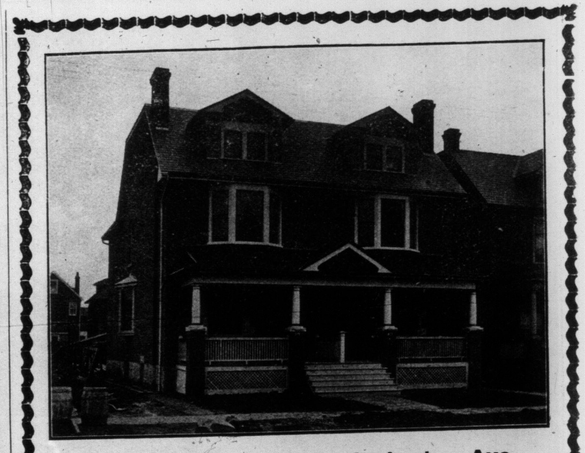


$7,500—Palmerston Boulevard, close to College Street, handsome brand new residence, ten rooms and two bathrooms, hardwood floors, oak finish, hot water heating.

FRED HOLT
43 VICTORIA ST.

LATE MISS JEAN GEESON, ADDRESSING MEETING.

The death a short time ago in England of Miss Geeson brought to the minds of nearly all the residents of Toronto memories of the splendid work she did to save the Old Fort and to otherwise preserve interesting landmarks. Her hard but unselfish fight was not recognized by the city, perhaps, as it should have been. It is in tribute to her memory and life that this photogravure is published. Miss Geeson may be seen looking upward. Behind her is Sir Mortimore Clark and other prominent people.—Photo loaned by W. J. Watson.



FOR SALE, 173 and 175 Ossington Ave.

$3,300—The above pair of solid brick residences, eight rooms, gas and electric light, large oak mantel in parlor, brick mantel upstairs, large kitchen, with splendid cupboard, stone foundation, concrete cellar, all modern conveniences. These are a beautiful pair and are remarkably good value. Terms arranged to suit purchaser.

Apply Alexander McKay, Builder
173 Ossington Ave.

Chapter in the Druce Drama

In view of the sensational developments in the Druce case, it may be useful to recall the facts of a claim as astonishing as anything in history.

To understand what the Druce claim means we must go back—without commenting, of course, on the present police court revelations—to the first chapter of the romantic story, when Mrs Anna Maria Druce made a series of applications for the opening of the Druce grave at Highgate Cemetery, where Thomas Charles Druce is stated to be buried. It is nearly ten years since Mrs. Druce made the sensational allegation that the coffin contained not the body of T. C. Druce, but lumps of lead. She declared that no doctor's certificate was produced at his death in the year 1864. But altho she obtained an application to have the vault opened from the chancellor of the Diocese of London, the exhumation order was not carried out.

It was the pinch of poverty that drove Mrs. Druce to the necessity of examining more closely the family history. Her husband, Walter Thomas Druce, who she believed was the eldest legitimate son of T. C. Druce, founder of the Baker-street Bazaar, died in the year 1880, and left her practically without any money. At last she had her doubts as to the exact personality of Thomas Charles Druce. It flashed across her mind that altho T. C. Druce had left a fortune of £70,000, his personal estate must have amounted to more, that he was a more exalted person than the founder of the bazaar, that he was, in fact, no other than the fifth Duke of Portland.

Again she applied for an exhumation order and it was granted by the late Sir Francis Jeune, but again it was not executed.

When the order was almost on the point of being carried out the London Cemetery Company created a sensation by refusing to execute it, and made application by counsel to the divisional court for an order nisi, on the ground, it was alleged, that they had not been consulted as to the proceedings, and also that no authorization was given by the home office. They won, and again Mrs. Druce was checkmated.

There followed a period of inactivity. Then the present claimant, George Hollamby Druce, came forward. It is claimed that he is the grandson of T. C. Druce, who married a Miss Crickmer. It follows that he claims also to be the grandson of the fifth Duke of Portland.

It is the romance of a dual personality. The fifth Duke of Portland is alleged to have lived a double life as Thomas Charles Druce. He died in 1879, and the contention is that Druce did not die in 1864. The founder of the bazaar had another son by his second wife, Herbert Druce, the present owner of both the bazaar and the grave, who is now being prosecuted for perjury. A claim is made against Lord Howard de Walden for the Middlesex estate, which is a part of the Portland heritage.

It is four years since George Hollamby Druce came over from Australia to fight his claim. He is a true Colonial, square jawed, heavy browed, and has a big drooping moustache. His face still bears traces of the colonial sun. He has a gentle, frank manner of speaking to the host of friends who are helping him to push his claim. Naturally his colonial mode of life has changed, and his exhausting researches into the family history have made him the busiest of men. He has not forgotten the struggle his father had in the Australian backwoods to keep the family together. Under the will of Thomas Charles Druce, probate of which was granted in 1865, £1000 was bequeathed to the claimant's father. But the quiet life which was passed in Melbourne, where the family settled down, did not agree with the claimant. With a desire to be independent of his family he returned to the wilds of Australia and led the hard life which so often breaks a colonial. He was employed at a blacksmith's, tended flocks, worked on the land, and felled trees. In the end he became a carpenter and joiner.

He worked up a comparatively big business and then began to look about him for a wife. In 1885 he found bachelordom too melancholy. He married and took up his residence just outside Melbourne.

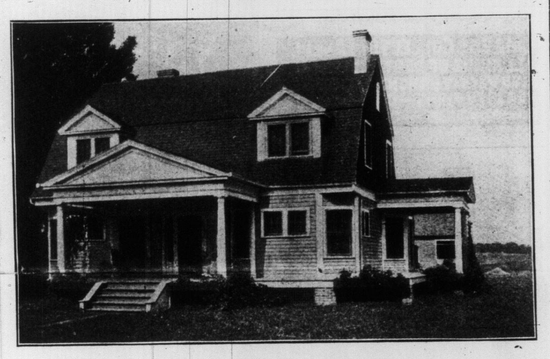
It was in the year 1898, so the story goes, that a man rushed into the workshop of George Hollamby Druce with a newspaper in his hand. It was one of those moments in a man's life so often to be found in novels, but rarely in reality. George was busy working on the model of an invention that was the result of many weeks' mental labor.

"I say, George, I believe you are the Duke of Portland." The inventor stood aghast. He looked up from his work and recognized his brother Charles. That was the inspiration which brought the claimant to England.

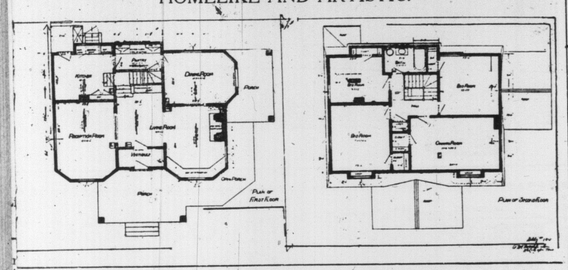
ROBBIE AND RUSSELL GILRAY, THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH DANCERS.

STRAINING EVERY MUSCLE IN SCRIMMAGE.

One of the hardest parts of the battle between Parkdale Canoe Club and Hamilton III. rugby teams a week ago, when the former won the junior championship.



HOMELIKE AND ARTISTIC.



An Artistic Cottage

This house is in no special style of architecture, but certainly bespeaks a cosy home in all its lines, and this, after all, is the principal object to be obtained. As a cottage it is in the gambrel roof style which is so popular from coast to coast. For a house of its apparent size it has considerable room in it. Gambrel roofed houses are always deceiving, there is always more room in them than one would expect from the small cottage appearance of the exterior. This cottage has eight rooms in it, not to mention the large reception hall, pantry, bath room, linen closet and many closets additional. There is a large vestibule. Unless the vestibule is of good size it does not little good, for one must leave the inside door open in order to retreat while opening the outside door. The vestibule in this house is wide enough to overcome this drawback. The reception hall is very homelike, with its broad combination stairway and cosy hall seat. Thru broad openings on either side one looks into the living room and reception room. The dining room is of good size and it will be noticed that each of the three principal rooms has a bay window its full width, the living room also having a fireplace and a window seat. On the second floor are four good sized bedrooms each with a large closet. The bathroom is of good size, and the linen closet, while not large for the purpose is a decided convenience over none at all. The house could be built for $3200, not including heating and plumbing.

America Alone Has Humming Birds.

Tho the art museums of Europe may have some treasures of which America cannot boast, our continent has the distinction of a monopoly of the world's supply of humming birds, the gems of all the feathered creation. Of these there are said to be some four hundred species—the four hundred we may well call them—nearly all of which are peculiar to the tropical regions. Only eighteen cross the borders of the United States from Mexico, and occur only in our southwestern states.

The popular idea is that the hummer lives only on honey, gathered from flowers. This is a mistake. The bird does secure some honey, but its food consists mainly of the small insects which frequent the flowers. Some of these insects are injurious to the blossom, and the tiny bird fulfils a useful function in destroying them. That the hummer is insectivorous is also shown by its habit of catching tiny insects on the wing, which is occasionally observed.—From "Experiences With Humming-birds," by H. K. Job, in The Outing Magazine for December.

The other day a visitor surprised distinguished professor, who was saying to his baby—"Oh-ny, no-ny, a mussy tick his footsy tootsies——" Just then he caught sight of the visitor, blushed and muttered—"No, no; you must not expose your pedal extremities by extending them beyond the protective covering of the blankets, or you will lay your system open to attacks of catarrhal affection."

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Oysters
BEING FRESH
Stevens Bros.
THE FISH STORE
Corner Robert & College Sts.
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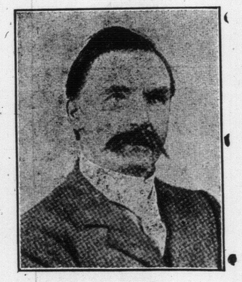
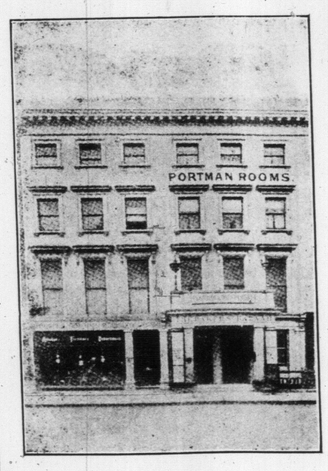
G. HOLLAMBY DRUCE,
Grandson of T. C. Druce.



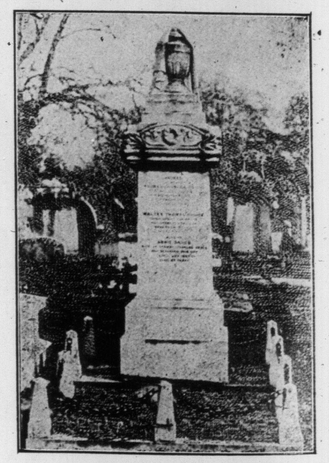
LATE T. C. DRUCE,
Proprietor of the Baker Street Bazaar.

HERBERT DRUCE,
Second son of T. C. Druce.



THE BAKER STREET BAZAAR.

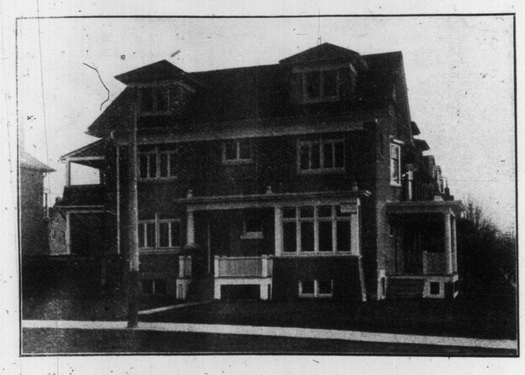
MRS ANNA MARIA DRUCE,
Widow of Walter, third son of T. C. Druce.



THE DRUCE GRAVE AT HIGHGATE CEMETRY.

PRINCIPAL FIGURES AND SCENES IN THE FAMOUS DRUCE CASE WHICH IS CHIEF TOPIC OF TALK IN ENGLAND

J. T. & H. Hutson
43 VICTORIA STREET



$7000, Cor. Dovercourt Rd. and Dewson.

Must be seen to be appreciated, ten rooms and two bathrooms, four rooms on ground floor, including large living-room, with beam ceilings; hardwood trimming and floors, two verandahs, from living and dining-rooms, also separate verandah entrance, enclosed balcony, thoroughly up-to-date and decorated, ready occupation.

$8,500—Cor. Delaware and Dewson, colonial, two bathrooms, four rooms ground floor, including living-room, finished in hardwood, beam ceilings; invites careful inspection.

5,000 to $5,700—On Delaware Avenue, Dovercourt Road and Dewson, all close to College Street, a number to choose from at above prices, all thoroughly up-to-date, on the square plan, hot water heating, hardwood floors, balconies, and each having three fireplaces and four rooms on first floor. Terms arranged to suit. Further particulars—

J. T. & H. Hutson
43 VICTORIA STREET

HERCULES SPRING BEDS

Are absolutely the most resilient and strongest spring beds made.

Did These Animals Reason or Not?

A friend of mine saw two cats approaching each other on the top of a board fence. There was no room for them to pass each other and he wondered what would happen. When they were near each other one of them stopped, turned around and retreated till it came to another board fence that joined at right angles the one they were on. The cat stepped off on this fence and walked there till the other went by. My friend thought this act showed an appreciation of the problem beyond the reach of instinct. No doubt those cats had met before and one was master of the other. What more natural than that the defeated cat should retreat before the superior, and when it came to the other fence step off upon it and let the victor pass? The action involved no mental process, any more than when two inert bodies in motion meet each other and one gives way. There was no other course open to the cat. If she or he had turned back and taken to the side fence solely to accommodate the other cat, why, that were another matter.

The Gordon setter that met a train of cars upon a railroad bridge, and stepped down upon one of the timbers of the bridge and stood there while the train passed, gave no proof of reasoning powers. It was the only thing the dog could do. Nearly all animals know enough to get out of the way of danger. If they did not, what would become of the race of animals?—From "Animal and Plant Intelligence," by John Burroughs, in The Outing Magazine for December.

THE RIVER OF LIFE.

Life like a river flows ever to sea,
Fed by small streamlets, wayward and free.
Love, hope and happiness, sweet streamlets three,
Go far to make it, happy for thee.

Life's river sometimes meets storms on its way,
Making it braver to face the next day.
Trust after storms have swept over thy breast
Love, hope and happiness, lull thee to rest.

Flow on, oh, river, to eternity's sea,
Merged in that great unknown haven with Thee.
Love, hope and happiness, blended in one
With God to guard thee, oh river, flow on.

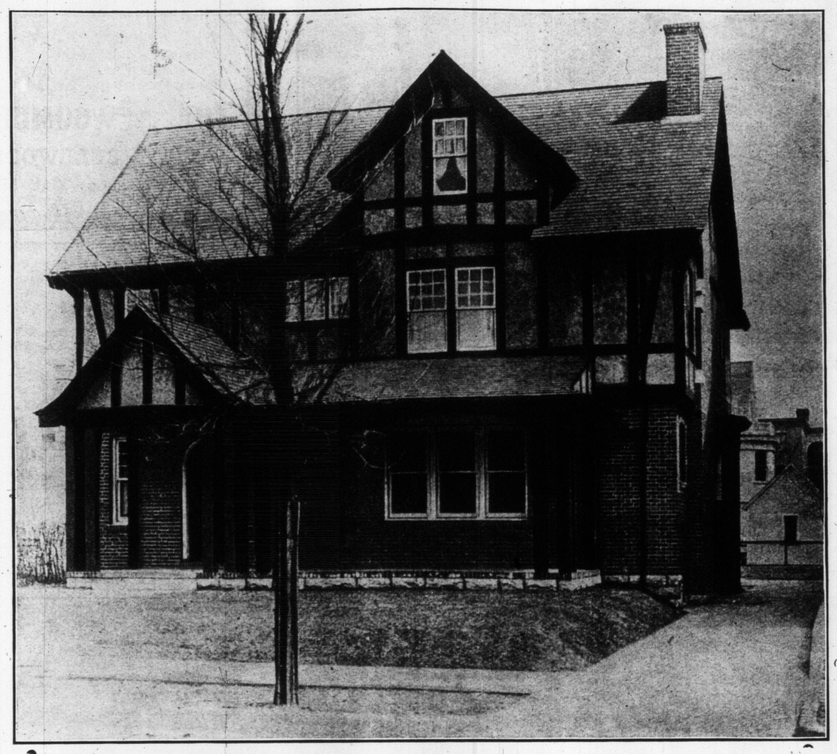
—F. Gillious.

"My son wants to marry your daughter. Does she know how to cook a good dinner?" "Yes, if she gets the materials for one. Does your son know how to supply them?"

PROSPECTIVE BUILDER

Plain, simple discussion of modern building methods, materials and appliances in which are combined real estate, building construction and equipment, for the benefit of the prospective builder and buyer of a home and property.

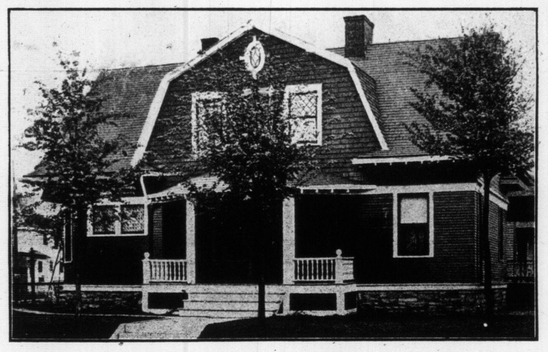
Unique Semi-English Home



EXPRESSING SENTIMENTAL IDEALS

There is something about English architecture which adapts itself readily to the home spirit. The reason for this is sentiment. Sentiment pure and simple. The family life consists largely of the living out of sentimental ideas and making the exterior of a man's home, an expression of sentiment and unconventionality will establish a common bond of sympathy between that home and its owner. English architecture is sentimental no doubt for the reason that it is necessarily of a rambling nature, not being confined to any hard and fast rules to certain designs or proportions, as it the case with the classic styles. Being of this rambling nature, it allows for a large variety of plans that are somewhat out of the square box order, thus allowing more individuality to each home of an English style.

The unique semi-English style of house which we illustrate this week is in decided contrast to the one shown in our last number. The house being placed upon a limited amount of ground does not give the same artistic exterior, but, nevertheless, has all those comforts which an ideal English home affords. It is of simple design, of good proportions, and its plan is very complete, having arrangements and conveniences that would challenge the most exacting housekeeper. This house would cost in the neighborhood of $5000.

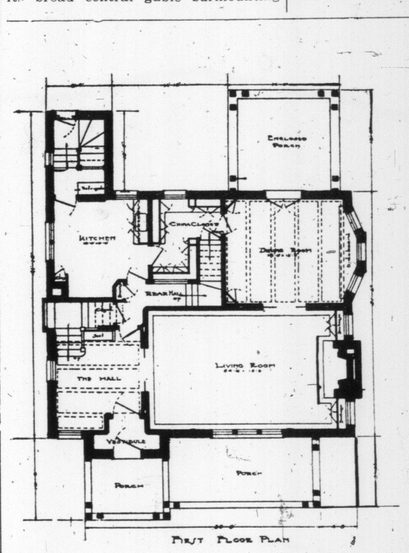


A PRETTY HOME.

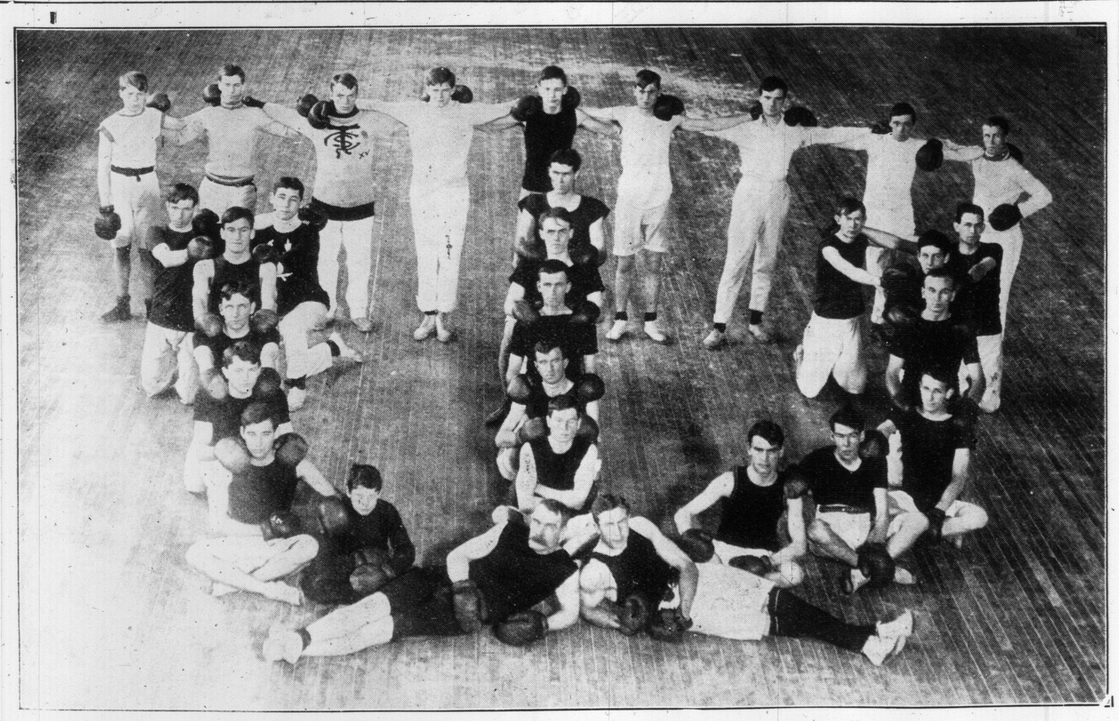
A PRETTY HOME.

This cottage emphasizes the results obtained from building after good plans. The first story of the house is sided with narrow siding and the upper storey or gables are shingled. The porch is both attractive and unique. The reception hall is thru the centre of the house, a very desirable plan which allows for the convenient arrangement of the rooms, both up stairs and down. This beautiful cottage home contains many of the luxuries of a more pretentious house. It has, besides the usual living rooms, a library, a good-sized pantry and three fireplaces. This latter fact adapts it particularly to a southern community, altho the house as built is in a northern state. It would cost $3000 to build this beautiful cottage.

If prospective home builders could only be made to realize the importance of having good plans to build from, there would be more homes like this beautiful little cottage. It has an exceptionally well-balanced exterior with its broad central gable surmounting the entrance in an attractive manner. On the rear is another gable to match it. The roof being of gambrel style, there is very little waste room on the second floor and this has been utilized as closets. There is always far more room in a gambrel-roofed house than there appears to be from the outside.



PLANS FOR PRETTY HOME.

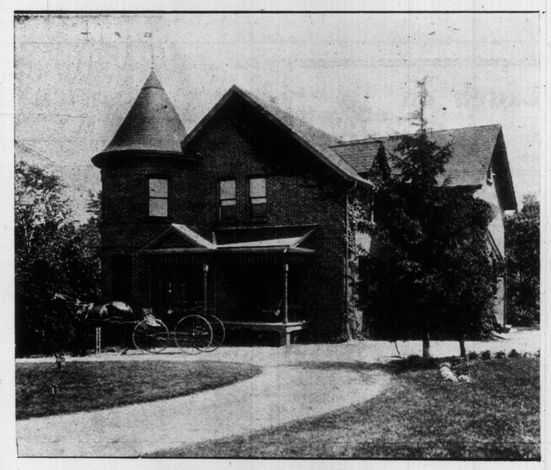


BOXING CLASS IN VARSITY GYMNASIUM.

The class, thru the thoroness of Mr. Williams, the instructor, perform some skilful movements. The members form the letters "U T." (University of Toronto) in the photogravure.

THE Union Trust Company
174 Bay Street

This attractive residence is situated in the northern part of the city, close to Yonge Street. It contains four large rooms on ground floor, besides a cloak-room and pantry. There is a handsome oak staircase leading up to a central hall on first floor, out of which open four large bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., and with ample clothes closets; there are two balconies on this floor, making the sleeping apartments exceptionally desirable. The upper floor consists of four good bedrooms and two trunk rooms. The cellar has separate entrance from summer kitchen, and is divided into four compartments. It will thus be seen that this house is specially built, well laid out, and having four fireplaces with handsome mantels. Large grounds, 100 ft. by 180 ft., with a number of splendid large shade trees. We feel justified in claiming that we are here offering one of the most desirable houses in the city. Price $12,000. Terms can be arranged.



FOR SALE

This beautiful suburban home, containing 14 rooms, heated by hot water, conservatory, modern plumbing, stone foundation. There are from seven to twenty acres of land, beautifully laid out and planted with the choicest kinds of fruit and shade trees. There are good out-buildings and brick cottage for hired help. For price and full particulars apply to

Waddington & Grundy
86 King Street East. Phone Main 6395

Boys' Brigade of Bathurst Street Methodist Church.—A group of runners who may yet shake Tom Longboat's record. It shows the line-up for the first annual Marathon road race, held by the 17th company.

Reading from left to right the names are: Top row—W. R. Plewman, Rev Dr. Crummy, W. Hammond, H. G Hammond, the daddy of the bunch; J. W. Tibbs, E. Davidge.

Second row—Wes Spicer, W. Blandford, Jas. Lavery, Jas. Spicer, W. Skinner, Ed. Walker, W. Kellogg, Jas Yates.

Bottom row—E. Forde, A. Durnan, A. Skinner, H. Bain, W. Lamb, B. Ash forth, W. Legier, J. Burks, E Magee, The winner was Jas. Lavery. Time, 22 min. 10 sec. The course was three and a half miles long.

Laugh on Detectives

The task of getting the Cullinan diamond, which was presented to King Edward on his birthday, from the Transvaal to England was an exciting one. A good story is told of how a bluff was carried out in connection with the transportation.

The portion of the journey in which the greatest possibility of molestation lurked was from Johannesburg to Cape Town, where the diamond was placed in the strong-room of the Union Castle liner. Almost a thousand miles of railway had to be negotiated, and in the course of this portion of the trip abound many isolated spots which afford admirable opportunity for the operation of gangs of desperate men. These places are passed in the dead of night as well as in broad daylight.

Several schemes were evolved to ensure the safety of the precious stone. Finally, all were rejected for the extremely venturesome game of "bluff."

A couple of hours before the departure of the home mail from Park Station, the principal station in Johannesburg, an order was issued to two members of the C.S.A. Railway detective staff to travel to Cape Town by the mail on an "important mission."

There was nothing unusual in the order, for both men—one a Lancashire man and the other of Irish nationality—were reliable and well-seasoned to the peculiar duties of a detective in the "land of distances," but a subsequent instruction that they should go well armed made them curious and not a little inquisitive as to the nature of the mission.

Their curiosity was not appeased, however, until they were ensconced in a first-class compartment and ready for departure. Then, with an effusive air of seriousness and mystery and admonitions of caution, a parcel, neatly wrapped in brown paper and carefully sealed, was placed in their charge.

This, they were informed, was the Cullinan diamond, and they were to deposit it in the strong room of the boat, where the outer wrapping would be stripped off, with one or more of the seals intact. The return of this to the G.P.O. in Johannesburg was to be the guarantee of the postal authorities on board ship having taken over the parcel.

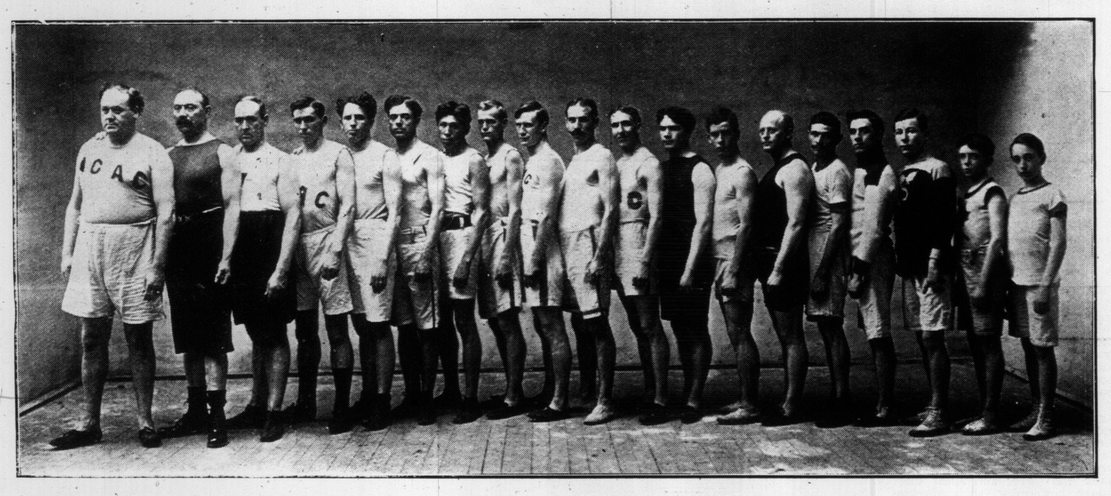
Naturally, the forty odd hours' travel was a most anxious time for the detectives. Never during the journey was the parcel out of the sight of one or the other of them. "I have never experienced a more anxious time, and I do not wish for another like it," was the remark of one.

The original instructions were carried out to the letter and congratulations were mutual. All concerned were heartily glad that the diamond had left South Africa.

Some months later the postmaster-general for the Transvaal, in his report on the postoffice, read at the legislative council at Pretoria, astonished the council, and, indeed, the whole of South Africa, with the announcement that the diamond had been safely conveyed to England as an ordinary registered package.

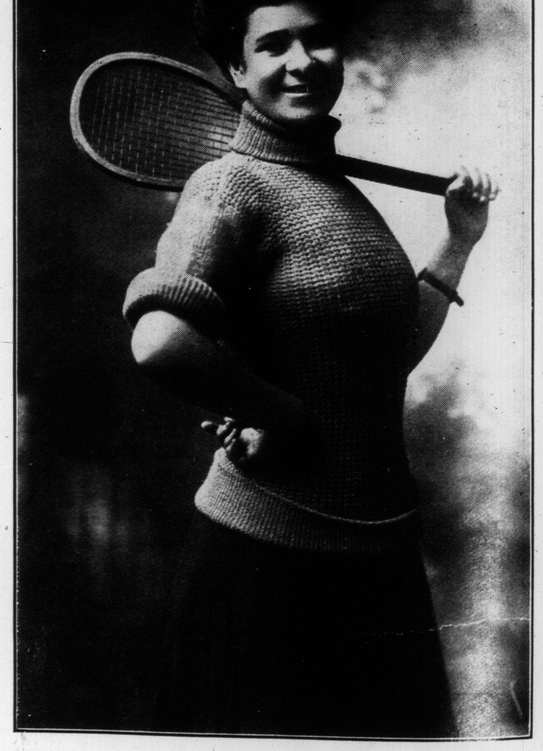
The postmaster-general did not publicly divulge the contents of the parcel, which was so zealously guarded by the detectives. It was not the diamond, and the public had been genuinely "bluffed."

It is unwise to mention the Cullinan diamond now to the detectives who spent two sleepless nights watching over the brown paper parcel.



Members of the Irish Canadian Athletic Club.—One of the foremost organizations of sportsmen in Canada. It has produced several athletes who have won a name.

The Beauty of Flowers.—Floral harp, as seen at the Horticultural Show in Massey Hall.



Type of Canadian Athletic Girl.—Miss T. McCormack of King Street West, Hamilton.

NEWCOMBE PIANOS

"THE FINEST MADE IN CANADA"

Unsurpassed for general Excellence and Superiority of Tone Quality.

Awarded Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900, etc., etc.

Silver Medal just Awarded at the Jamestown, Exposition for Newcombe Patent Piano.

Write for Illustrated booklet describing this new invention

THE NEWCOMBE PIANO CO., LIMITED

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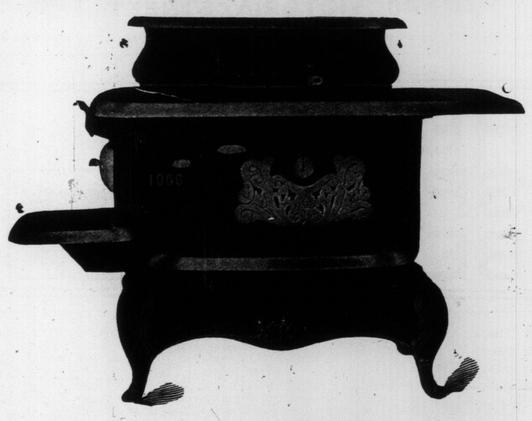
City Representatives: THE MULHOLLAND NEWCOMBE, Limited, 8 and 10 Queen East, Toronto.

PENINSULAR STOVES AND RANGES



We have a large stock of these stoves on hand, and we want your opinion on the different designs. Every Peninsular is guaranteed, and will give you perfect satisfaction, both from the heating, baking, and economical standpoint. The Peninsular will out-last two ordinary stoves, and will give satisfaction every day that it is in use.

TORONTO AGENTS

A. WELCH & SON

304 QUEEN STREET WEST

WHAT A LOT OF SMITHS THERE ARE

There is Smith who runs the drug store and Smith who runs the ice cart—Smith who drives the auto, and Smith who drives a street car—there is Smith who built the library for the town, and Smith who built the building for Smith. There are young Smiths and old Smiths—rich Smiths and poor Smiths—decent Smiths and shady Smiths.

What a tremendous difference there is in Smiths!

Then, why, in all reason, don't you realize that if the mere name of Smith doesn't put all its owners into one class, the mere fact of fifty or sixty makes of clothing happening to bear the same price resemblance doesn't count for a thing if there isn't a quality sameness to keep it company?

It isn't fair to compare

SOVEREIGN BRAND CLOTHING

with any other brand sold at the same price. It's what you get for your money, not what you pay that counts.

COME ON IN.

OAK HALL CLOTHIERS

RIGHT OPP. THE CHIMES KING EAST.

J. COOMBES, Manager.

IDOLO

SECO SHERRY

BOTTLED IN SPAIN ONLY.

THE BANQUETING WINE par excellence.

At the Banquet of the Worshipful Company of Coopers, held at the Hotel Metropole, London; at the Lord Mayor's dinner, held at Guildhall; at the Royal Navy Club's Banquet ;at the 29th annual dinner of The Stanley Cycling Club, Hotel Metropole; at the Banquet of the Imperial Industries Club; at the 40th anniversary festival of the Home for Little Boys; at the Festival Dinner of the Middlesex Hospital, London; at the Royal Society Club Dinner, held at the Trocadero; at the Royal Blind Pension Society's Festival Dinner; Gonzalez & Byass' IDOLO SECO SHERRY was specially selected by the Committees and embodied in the wine list. Does this not prove the vast superiority of this brand over all others?

For sale at all leading Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Wine Merchants the World over.

Lawrence A. Wilson Co., Ltd., Agents, Montreal.

A scene in "Quality Street," showing how that splendid play was produced at the Royal Alexandra.

Of More Importance.

"How did you hint to her that you were prepared to start in housekeeping as soon as the honeymoon was over?" asked the bosom friend.

"Why, I told her that I was prepared to feather her nest," replied the prospective bridegroom.

"And what did she say?"

"Why, she said she was more interested to know if I could feather her hats."

Thought He Proposed.

The day of the lady cop had arrived.

"Halt!" exclaimed one of the gentler guardians as she stepped in front of the speeding automobile.

"Will you take my name, miss?" asked the courteous young man in the big machine.

She blushed to the roots of her hair.

"Take your name?" she chirped. Why—why, this is so sudden!"

And More.

"It takes fortitude to enable us to bear the trials of life," remarked the moralizer.

"Yes," rejoined the demoralizer," and in many cases it takes fifty and even sixti tude."

Don't Send Your Clothes to the Laundry

With the "1900 Self-Working Washer", your maid can have the week's wash out before 9 o'clock in the morning, without any steaming, scrubbing or drudgery. It saves its cost over and over again in washerwomen's wages, lowered laundry bills and lessened wear and tear on all your washables.

It works so easy that your maid will much prefer doing the washing herself than suffer the annoyance of a washerwoman or the worry of sending the clothes to the laundry.

You know how the washboard wears out clothes. You also know how the laundries destroy dainty undergarments and fine linen fabrics.

The "1900 Self-Working Washer" can not wear out clothes

It drives the water through the clothes like a force pump.

It will wash heavy clothing as well as the finest and get them all spotlessly clean and do the work in half the time without tearing a single thread or cracking a button.

Simply turn a water faucet or an electric light key. After that the machine doesn't need anything but mere watching.

As soon as a tub full of clothes is washed a twist of the fingers switches the power to the wringer to wring the clothes out.

FREE TRIAL OFFER.

To prove this I will send you this machine for one month, free of all charges, freight prepaid. Try it for four washings and if it does not do all that is claimed for it, return it to me at my expense.

No cash deposit is asked, no notes.

If you keep the washer, you can if you wish, pay for it out of what it saves you, in weekly or monthly instalments. If you desire more information before taking advantage of this offer write for my illustrated washer book.

S.W.R. BACH, Mgr., 1900 Washer Co.
355 Yonge Street. Toronto, Ontario.

There are over 2,000 "1900" washers in use in Toronto alone

637

Vieux vin d'Oporto et les meilleurs Amers Naturels voilà le

Vin Tonique Byrrh

Jeunes et vieux en trouvent leur benefice.

En vente partout.

Just a choice Old Port combined with some of Nature's best recuperative tonics.

BYRRH TONIC WINE benefits old and young.

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PLEATED SKIRTS
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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. ESTABLISHED 1867.

B. E. WALKER, President.
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager.
A. H. IRELAND, Spt. of Branches.

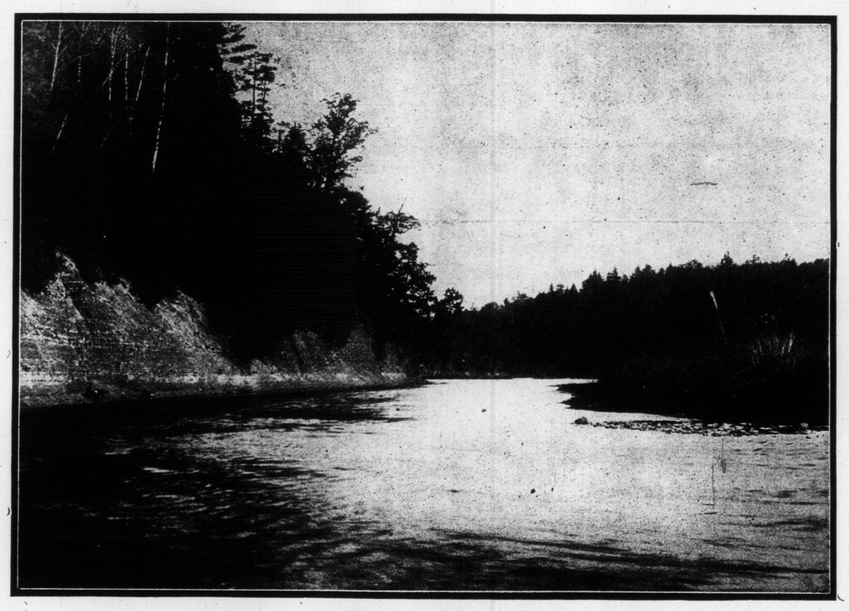
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..$ 10,000,000
REST 5,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS..... 113,000,000

BRANCHES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO:

Main Office (21-25 King St. W.)
Bloor and Yonge
Market (103 King St. E.)
Parkdale (1331 Queen St. W.)
Parliament St. (Cor. Carlton)
Queen and Bathurst
Queen East (Cor. Grant St.)
Spadina and College.
Yonge and College
Yonge and Queen

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT IN EVERY BRANCH

Eleanor Robson as "Salomy Jane" in the first act of the play of that name which appears at the Princess this week.



A beautiful scene on Price's dairy farm at Erindale, Ontario.

SENATORS BASEBALL CLUB.

Following are the names of the champions of the Intermediate League for 1907, as shown in the illustration below:

Back row—W. Maas, pitcher; W. Grey, r. f.; J. Padden, s. s.; R. McGavin, 1st base and pitcher; G. Pyke, fielder; L. Brown, c. f.; W. Greening, l.f.

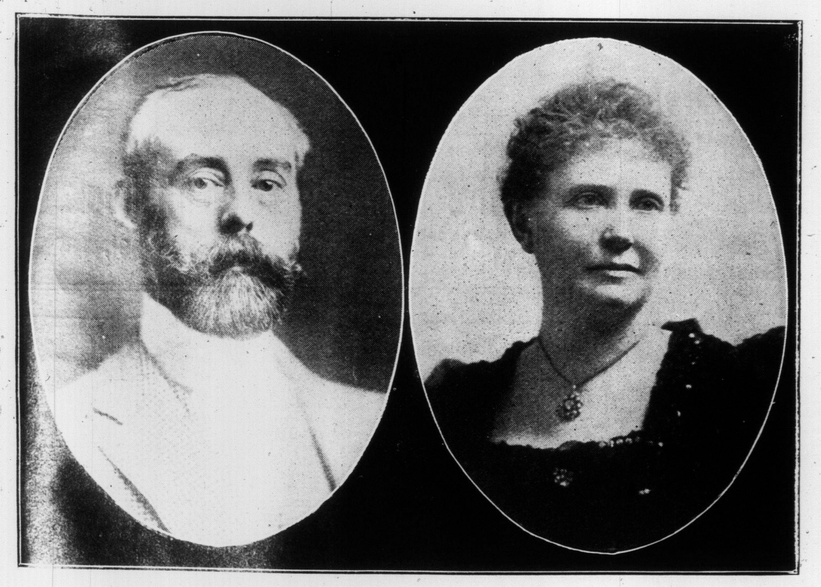
Centre row—H. Dandie, 2nd b.; R. B. Fulton, sec.; Jas Barnfather, manager; Front row—H. Lucas, pitcher; Mat. Hayes, mascot; W. Chaloner, moscot; R. Brydges, catcher. W. Jacobi, president; R. Beattie, 3rd b. and captain.

Love of Hats.

"I suppose it is love of country that impels our friend to run for office."

"I can't be quite sure," answered Farmer Corntossel, "whether it is love of country or hatred of work."

Senators Baseball Club, Champions of Intermediate League, 1907—Photo Benn Studio.



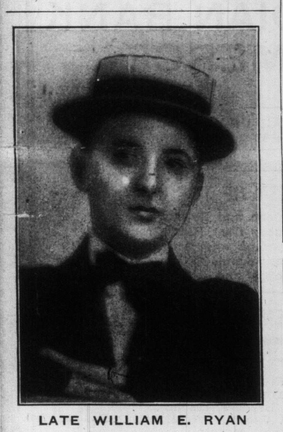
and Mrs. R. L. Hepton of Leeds, England.—The wife of Mr. Hepton, who has just been elected Lord Mayor of Leeds, is a Canadian, being the daughter of Robert McLaren, a prominent merchant of St. Catharines. Mr. and Mrs. Hepton have a beautiful summer home in Muskoka and spend a good deal of time there every season.

OFFICERS OF THE PHOEBE-STREET SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

Back row: Howard E. Clark, vice-president; A. F. Jury, vice-president; Len. E. Williams, hon. treasurer; George E. Bedson, president. Bottom row: Levi J. Clark, hon. president, principal 1876-1877; Joseph L. Leary, hon. president, principal; R. Bert Magill, hon. secretary; Alexander McMillan, hon. president, principal 1888-1900.

Some Recollections of Phoebe Street School

The original Phoebe-street school dated back to 1855 and consisted of three rooms. Some years later it was enlarged to a two-storey eight-roomed building and concurrently with the increase of local population it was further enlarged in 1878 to twelve rooms, and in 1890 to fourteen. The latter involved not only an additional storey, but considerable changes in the interior plans. Four of the small rooms became two large ones, in one of which a kindergarten was added. The old, narrow, dingy cross-halls were made wider and more light admitted. The caretaker's apartments, which had from the beginning been in the basement, were now transferred to a cottage on the premises, built under the supervision of Mr. Bishop, the new superintendent of school buildings.



LATE WILLIAM E. RYAN

Who died from injuries received in an automobile accident.

In spite of all these improvements, the old building, tho dear to the memory of more than one generation of old boys, could not be regarded as up to modern requirements. Perhaps it had been "done over" too much and the fire which a short time since visited it—tho regretted by many an old pupil—could not well be regarded as other than a good visitation. After all, the boys and girls constitute the school. Moreover, the fire paved the way for a new modern building which in size and equipment will be at least equal to the best schools of the province.

The history of the old school recalls some peculiarities of what school organization was a generation ago. The sexes were separated, coeducation not having obtained public favor. But this line of cleavage was not confined to the pupils alone. The old school could boast of two principals, a man and a woman, each of whom was supreme in his or her sphere. Tradition says that the school machinery did not always run smoothly, nor could it very well be expected to do so, having two heads with co-ordinate jurisdiction in one building. At any rate, the school authorities did not think it desirable to perpetuate it. There have been schools that until recently have maintained a separation of the sexes among the pupils, but in later years, with one brief exception, this did not exist in Phoebe-street School.

The district north of the school, which in the earlier days afforded ample playgrounds, had shortly prior to 1888 become almost entirely built up. When differences of opinion among boys became so pronounced as to be regarded as "affairs of honor" they were compelled to repair to the nearest lane, on their way home from school, to adjust their differences. There was no broad field where, under the shadow of some tree, as in earlier days, they could undisturbed, adjust them. There was always the risk that some of the smaller boys or girls, panic stricken at the thought of a fight, would carry the report back to the school. Hence, the business was conducted under difficulties, that had at least a deterrant effect. It is due to the boys to say that these are to-day matters of much rarer occurrence, especially among the larger boys. Perhaps the games have done more towards curing this than anything else.

This suggests the disadvantages with which the later boys of the old school have had to contend. Except basketball, there was no game open to them, because there was no playground. Up to the nineties there was but one spot, and that not large, which afforded room for a game of ball. This was immediately east of the Weston Bakery at the head of Soho-street. If, during the noon hour they hurried back for a game the old quarter bell would break in on them, perhaps at a critical moment. Nevertheless, the boys were usually ready when the last signal was given. A pressing need of playgrounds is a question that should more seriously engage the attention of the board of education. Could not old boys from all the schools come together and devise some plan for improvement in this regard? The schools are doing all that is possible under existing conditions, but they are sadly handicapped for want of suitable or available grounds.

The Phoebe-street Old Boys have already determined to equip the gymnasium in the new school. This is in the right direction, better perhaps than instituting a scholarship—especially as the school is so unfavorably situated for out-door physical training. Succeeding L. J. Clark, A. McMillan became principal in 1888, and continued till 1900, with the exception of a year and a half, when he replaced the late Mr. McAllister at Ryerson school, who for this period was supervisor of the schools in the west end.

WOMEN AS INVENTORS.

Women are stepping at a lively gait into the field of invention. There are many successful devices patented in the names of women, and a few of these have made large returns to their inventors.

One woman had offered to her as soon as it was patented $20,000 for her device of a satchel-buttoned paper bag. The glove fasteners which have almost superseded the old-fashioned buttons and buttonholes are the invention of a woman.

Domestic utensils naturally attract the ingenuity of women, and there are flat-irons, pie tins, ovens, stoves and baking dishes which are paying their originators well from every-day-in-the year sales.

But women are not confined to any field. "No pent-up Utica contracts their powers."

A letter box with a signal for the postman when there is a letter in the box is one of woman's inventions. Another woman has invented an embalming fluid for undertakers—grewsome thing to think about. There are pages of women's names in the patent office reports. There are wheels, locks, brakes, alarm clocks, fire escapes and all sorts of patents issued to women.—Chicago Journal.

LOST THE GLOVES.

The other day Miss Fannie Lomer ran across the road to see an intimate friend. As is usual with young ladies, they had a good deal to tell one another. In the course of the conversation Fannie said:

"I used to think that Gus Simpson was a nice young man, but I just hate him now."

"Why, what has he done?"

"He's treated me shamefully."

"In what way?"

"Why the other evening, at a party, I said to him, 'Let's play the old game of temptation. If I say "Yes" or "No" to your questions, I'll owe you a box of gloves, and if you say "Yes" or "No," you'll give me a box.'"

"Then what?"

"Well, after the party he took me home, and all the way there he talked as sweetly as could be about love, and that men should not live alone, and all that. And when he got to the front gate, he said, 'Fannie, I have waited for this opportunity for a long time—will you marry me?' I whispered 'Yes,' in a low voice; and—" (here her sobs choked her voice).

"And what did he do then?" enquired her listener, eagerly.

"He—just—chuckled and said, 'You have lost, Fannie. I take No. 9's; then laughed with all his might. That's what he did."

STOCK WORTH MILLIONS.

The holders of the rich shares of the Canada Northwest Land Company will soon be carving up a few millions of dollars.

At a meeting of directors, Sir William Van Horne submitted figures showing that in a comparatively short time the entire amount of preferred and common stock subscribed will have been paid back to the holders, and the company will still hold lands, which at to-day's prices may pan out from $800 to $1000 a share, $25 par value.

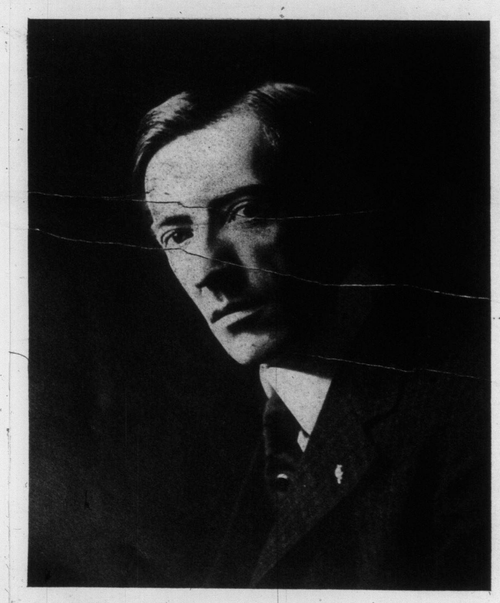
The largest shareholders of the company who will participate in the division are:

	Shares.
Robert Meighen	7643
Mrs. J. A. C. McIntyre	3767
Sir William Van Horne	250
Sir William Van Horne (in trust)	2813
J. R. Ambrose and Charles Finnis (in trust)	1445
Lord Strathcona	1104
William Hendrie, Hamilton	800
W. M. Howard, England	788
Sir Thomas Shaughnessy	500
R. B. Angus	500
R. B. Angus (in trust)	2812
Sir William Mulock	465
George F. Hartt	400
Robert Reford	400
E. B. Osler	400
W. D. Matthews	400
R. Simpson (estate)	375
Senator Mackay	200

There are a large number of shareholders who own all the way from 5 to 150 shares.

Up to the annual meeting in March, out of a capital of $1,467,681, there had been returned to the stockholders the sum of $733,840, and at the last meeting another large block, amounting to over $400,000, was authorized to be returned to the holders.

It is understood that within two years at least the whole issue of both preferred and common stock will have been recouped to the shareholders, and then they will still be in possession of extensive lands, the proceeds from which will be "velvet."



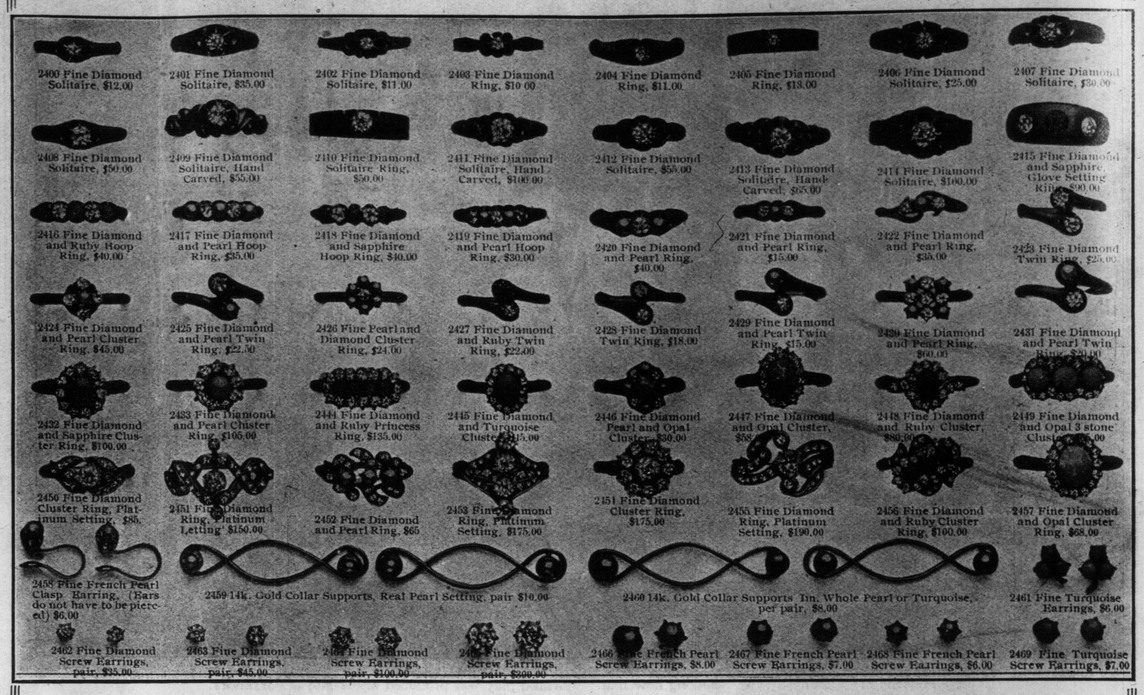
WILL H. GREGORY

Director of the Royal Alexandra players, who, tho seldom seen by the public, is largely responsible for the success of their productions.

"The existing confidence created in our many products during many successful years of progress is conclusive proof of the superiority of our creations."

DIAMONDS FOR XMAS

Let your gift this year take the form of a Diamond—you cannot go astray. Look carefully over this list—something is sure to appeal to your ideas—note the price advantages—all stones carry our personal guarantee to be first quality—all mountings are hand-made, each one predominating with a style of its own.



A REASON

We are manufacturing jewelers; we buy our diamonds as such (not as retailers); we get big discounts; we mount in our own factory, on the premises, at first cost. These are our price-saving facilities—facilities enjoyed by no other jewelers in Toronto.

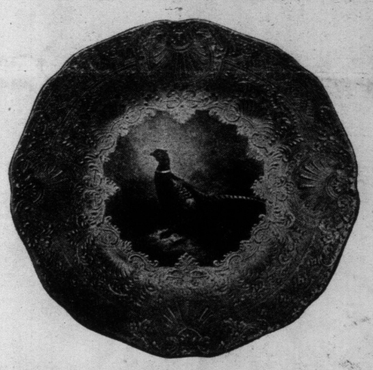
An early selection of the gift is wise—we lay aside your choice until desired. We also extend to you an invitation to inspect our vast stock of articles specially gotten together for your Xmas purchasing.

AMBROSE KENT & SONS LIMITED

JEWELERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS

156 Yonge St. Toronto

A leading down-town cafe where the most varied menu in the city is obtainable. Table d'Hote Noon and Evening Dinners. Afternoon Tea from 3 to 6. Most reasonable prices prevail. Private dining-room for ladies. Banquet halls for large and small parties.



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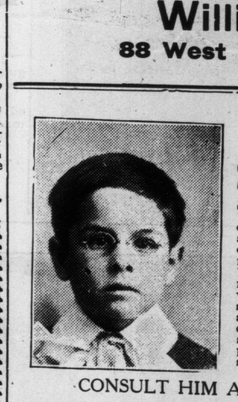
William Junor

88 West King St. Toronto



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