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Last Edition

31ST YEAR.—PAGES 1 TO 12 — TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 8 1911 — PRICE FIVE CENTS

Taft to Give Dinner For Canadian Envoys

New York Bank Fails Deposits $10,000,000

Invalid Injured In Jump From Window

Senate Reading Room—
January 12 1912
THE SENATE

WASHINGTON EXPECTS TREATY TO BE WIDER BOTH MEAN BUSINESS

Big Things Concerning Relations Between Canada and United States Likely To Happen—Earl Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier Invited To Cabinet Dinner.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—With the arrival of Canadian cabinet ministers in Washington and even before the actual work of reciprocity making has begun, there are indications that the tariff agreement which it is hoped will be drawn will be of far wider scope and of much greater importance than ever has been attempted in a negotiation to which the United States has been a party.

It looks as if the Dominion officials mean business. It is certain that President Taft does. He certainly will meet them half way. The presence of the Canadian officials here makes direct negotiations possible under the most agreeable circumstances, and it safely can be said that "big things" concerning the relations of the two governments are likely to happen. If the time is ripe for Canada it surely is ripe for the United States.

Cabinet Dinner.

Fully realizing the importance of the occasion, President Taft has decided to usher in the real work with due ceremony. He has planned a "Cabinet Dinner" at the White House for Wednesday night and has sent special invitations by telegraph to Earl Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the governor-general and Canadian Premier, respectively, to be present and join with members of the American and Canadian Cabinets who are to be the president's guests.

It is hoped that the telegraphed invitations may bring messages of acceptance, as they are issued because the president sincerely desires to have the two foremost Canadian officials present if possible, and the invitations are in no sense sent simply as a matter of form.

The Canadian cabinet ministers who doubtless will be present are Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance; Hon. William Paterson, minister of customs; Hon. L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, and Sir Allan B. Aylesworth, minister of justice.

Daily Conferences.

Mr. Fielding, accompanied by Mrs. Fielding and Miss Edith Fielding, arrived here last night and went direct to the Shoreham Hotel. They were preceded by Mr. and Mrs. Paterson and Messrs. J. A. Russell, H. V. Roorke and R. B. Viets, who are attaches of their staff. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson are here to conduct reciprocity negotiations. They will have daily conferences with the secretary of state, Mr. Knox, who has given to the matter of Canadian reciprocity the closest personal attention. Not an important paper bearing on the case has gone out that has not been subjected to Mr. Knox's closest scrutiny.

In fact, even the details have been gone over by him, as he is particularly desirous that nothing be said or done which could create the impression that the United States sought advantages which Canada might later regret, so that at some time in the near future the agreement might fall thru, being unsatisfactory to one or the other party to it. It is Mr. Knox's hope to make the agreement lasting thru its value to both nations.

Hour's Chat With Taft

Canadian Tariff Envoys Call on President at White House and Open Confab With Secretary Knox.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Minister of Finance Fielding and Minister of Customs Paterson of the Canadian Cabinet called on Secretary of State nox to-day, their visit being the beginning of the tariff negotiations looking to reciprocity.

The introductions were conducted by Charles M. Pepper of the bureau of trade relations of the state department, while Counseller Chandler Anderson, who will be the second negotiator for the United States, was present at the ceremonies.

Then followed a formal call upon President Taft at the White House. The Canadian ministers were cordially received by President Taft, and the party sat in the president's receiving room chatting for an hour.

GIRL WITH HAIR ABLAZE LEAPS FROM WINDOW

Charlotte Powell is in Critical Condition—Firemen Gave First Aid.

While dressing in a room in the attic of her home, 190 Markham-street, on Saturday afternoon, Miss Charlotte Powell caught on fire by her hair coming in contact with the flames of a lamp, and being unable to open the door, threw up the window and jumped to the ground, 25 feet below. The young lady was just recovering from a nervous illness, and became hysterical when the flames caught her hair and clothing.

The firemen administered their first aid applications of oil, etc., and Drs. C. H. Thomas and F. S. Moore were summoned. Miss Powell was badly burned about the head and arms, and sustained a fracture of the forearm and several bruises as a result of the fall. She was removed to Grace Hospital in Miles' ambulance. Her condition is critical.

The unfortunate young lady is a daughter of Mrs. Thomas Powell, a widow. The house is owned by Charles Reid, and was damaged to the extent of about $15.

DR. REID, M.P., RECOVERING.

Dr. Reid, M.P. for Grenville, is recovering at the General Hospital after an operation for hernia. His progress back to health is satisfactory and he will soon be able to leave the hospital.

To Deliver Papers By Aeroplane

Didier Masson To Fly From Los Angeles To San Bernardino.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 7.—The delivery of newspaper by aeroplane is scheduled to be made to-morrow, when Didier Masson will fly from this city to San Bernardino, 60 miles, carrying an edition of a local paper. The route will include Pomona, where a descent is to be made and papers delivered to the agent. He will then continue to San Bernardino.

Masson will give an exhibition in San Bernardino early in the afternoon and later will return to Pomona for exhibition flights.

Heaviest Man To Go Up in Air

Grahame White Will Lift Ecclestone For Charity Fund.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Fully recovered after his unfortunate accident some three weeks ago, Mr. Grahame-White has promised to take Mr. Ecclestone, the heaviest man in England, up in the air in a week or two. Mr. Ecclestone, who weighs over 500 lbs., has no fear. "I shall go up with Mr. Grahame-White or any other pilot without the slightest hesitation, and be glad of the chance," he told me yesterday. "I am the heaviest man in Britain, and I have an ambition to take my big weight into the skies. You may be sure the event will come off."

The proceeds of the record flight are to be given to the Willesden Cottage Hospital, it being Mr. Ecclestone's intention to raise money enough to endow four new beds.

SIR EDMUND WALKER.
President of the Bank of Commerce and Notable patron of art, and one of Toronto's foremost citizens.

FINANCIER SHOT BY AN ENRAGED LITIGANT

J. D. S. Neely, Trust Company President, Killed in Lobby of Hotel—Murderer Surrenders to Police Authorities.

CANEY, Kans., Jan. 7.—J. D. S. Neeley, president of the Wichita Pipe Line Company, president of the Lima (Ohio) Trust Company and head of several large oil companies, was shot and killed in the Palace Hotel here this morning by Al. O. Truskett, a prominent business man of Caney.

The shooting was the result of litigation over an oil lease. Truskett surrendered immediately.

Truskett was taken by automobile to the county jail at Independence, Kansas.

The shooting occurred in the rear of the hotel. Mr. Neeley had been sitting in the lobby reading a letter. Truskett, sitting opposite, had been watching him closely. When Mr. Neeley got up and walked toward the rear of the hotel, Truskett hurried around to the sample room. As Neeley passed the door of this room, Truskett fired at him twice. One bullet passed thru Neeley's heart and the other thru his left arm. When employes of the hotel reached the prostrate man he was dead.

NO FIAT FOR MAGANN

Hon. J. J. Foy has refused the application of G. P. Magann for a fiat to sue the hydro-electric commission for damages, because the commission's contractors erected a transmission tower on Mr. Magann's water lot off Dowling-avenue.

Mr. Magann's application, which was presented by H. H. Dewart, K.C., was heard by J. R. Cartwright, K.C., deputy attorney-general, as Hon. J. J. Foy preferred not to handle the case, he being a director of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, the trustees of Mrs. Magann's marriage settlement.

POWERS TO ACT TO STAMP OUT ANARCHY

Altogether Too Little Attention Now Paid By Great Nations to Need and Feasibility of Concerted Action, Says Writer.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—International action to stamp out anarchy will be, it is predicted here, a development of the near future. To the average Londoner, intensely excited over Tuesday's sensational fight in Sidney-street, the suggestion is welcome.

He is convinced that something more is needed than ordinary police measures and the conventional criminal codes of modern states.

Expression is given to-day to the spreading sentiment by a forceful, but dispassionate writer, who asks if all sensible men will not agree with him in thinking that altogether too little attention is paid by the great powers of Europe, America and Asia to the need and feasibility of concerted steps to stamp out enemies of order.

If the powers cannot arrange for concerted action, he argues, they might bring about simultaneous individual action to efface the "whole miserable brood of London's Peter the Painters" and Tokio Kotokus and Barcelona bomb hurlers, and Rome Mafia men, and New York and Chicago's Black Hand pests.

In Paris, where the prevailing view is that the duty of leadership in a campaign for international action against anarchy rests with France and the United States, because of their republican character, the point is made that "The mere existence of The Hague tribunal paves the way for indefinite multiplication of mutual defence measures."

WILL CAPTURE TORONTO.

It is believed that one of the results of Mr. Borden's visit to Toronto will be the capture of this city by the Conservatives in the next general election.

SIR HENRY IRVING MEMORIAL.
A statue to the memory of Sir Henry Irving was unveiled the other day by Sir John Hare. The monument is situated at the back of the National Portrait Gallery, and its inauguration was attended by all the leading members of the dramatic profession.

LAURIER AND TAFT

Are Pursuing Much the Same Policy In Reciprocity Matters.

A man who read The World's article of Saturday, which set out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be just as well pleased if he could sign a reciprocity treaty with the United States which the Republicans would refuse to ratify before March 4, or which the Democrats would refuse to ratify after March 4, because it did not go far enough, said that, in his opinion, President Taft was playing pretty much the same game. Namely, the people in the United States had demanded cheaper food, and Mr. Taft was trying to get it by having the food products of Canada let into the States free of duty by a treaty. If he could sign such a treaty, and have it turned down, he would get credit for earnestness, and in that way he would please both sections of the Republican party, both those who want lower duties and those who want to keep them as they are.

FAST MOVING CAR RAN INTO SLEIGH

Four Men Had Miraculous Escape From Death in Collision at Church St. and Wilton Ave. — Vehicle Reduced to Splinters.

Time, 3.45 Saturday afternoon.
Place, Wilton avenue and Church-street.
Vehicles in collision, market gardener's sleigh, southbound College car and northbound Church car.
Injured:
GEORGE DART, market gardener, Don Mills-road, Todmorden, cut about head and face.
STEWART TASSEN, Medeira-place, cut over left eye and lip.
RICHARD BLAIR, 13 Wilmott-avenue, injured back.
HENRY NORVAL, Hamilton-street, shaken up.

Four men escaped death as by a miracle Saturday afternoon at Wilton-avenue and Church-street, when the sleigh in which they were driving was struck by southbound College car 1360, in charge of Motorman J. Carlton (148) and splintered to kindling, when it jumped between that car and a northbound Church-street car 20 feet below the crossing.

The men were driving west across Church-street. Dart, who owned the sleigh, had been drinking, as had some of the others. He had the reins. The car struck the sleigh, carrying the wooden box 20 feet to the south, the men still clinging to it. It was jammed between the College and a northbound Church-street car and reduced to a splintered pile of kindling wood.

T. J. Boyle, who works in Squire's grocery store, at the corner, rushed into the street when he heard the crash. He picked up Dart and Tassen beneath the Church car, close to the trucks, and helped Blair from the ruins of the sleigh. When Norval was helped to his feet he disappeared.

Feared Serious Accident.

Word was sent to the police and Telephone Operator Peter Kerr, who had just come on duty, finding that one of the ambulances and the patrol wagon were out, hitched up the second ambulance and drove it himself to the scene. Dart and Tassen, who seemed the most seriously hurt, were hurried to St. Michael's Hospital and Blair walked there with assistance.

The pieces of the sleigh were cleared away and the horse, which was unhurt, was taken to Newell's livery stable.

The College car which struck the sleigh was running down Church-st. empty, on its way to the barns. The accident delayed traffic on the line until some 20 cars were lined up in the block.

None of the men are believed to be dangerously injured, tho the cuts of Dart and Tassen are severe.

Russian Police Raid Federenko's Home

Threaten His Family With Arrest if Agitation is Not Stopped.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—M. J. Finkelstein, who conducted the defence of Savio Federenko, has received a letter from a friend of the latter in Russia, who says that the police have raided Federenko's home, seized all his papers and personal belongings and threatened his family that every member will be thrown into jail unless the Federenko agitation is immediately stopped.

No Distinctive Dress For Monks and Nuns

Portuguese Decree Also Forbids Jesuits to Return to Country for Twenty Years.

LISBON, Jan. 7.—A government decree, issued on the subject of the property rights of the religious orders, contains a clause forbidding monks and nuns of the order to wear a distinctive dress, and prohibits the return to the country of expelled Jesuits until 20 years have elapsed following their expulsion.

The decree permits any person to arrest an offender against either provision of the law.

Try to Make It Up.

Magistrate Ramsden remanded the case of Amelia Wickens, who is charging her husband, Joseph Wickens, with abuse and cruelty, for a week, to give time to make it up.

SUNDAY WEATHER.

Mostly fair, with some light local snowfalls or flurries.

DEMAGOGY AND BLARNEY

Redmond's Promise To Ulster DUBBED BY TORY PRESS

Liberal Papers Print Manifesto Without Word of Comment, While One Editor Declares Home Rule Will Be Shelved For a Time.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—John Redmond's statement outlining the Irish Nationalist policy and promising fair play to the Irish Protestants, is vigorously assailed by the Unionist newspapers as "a combination of demagogy and blarney," while the Liberal press prints the manifesto without a word of editorial comment.

The belief here is that this ominous silence is inspired by the Liberal leaders, who, according to the editor of a leading London daily, will shelve home rule if they can until after the lords' veto and the plural voting issues have been disposed of.

The Unionist newspapers assert that Mr. Redmond could not keep his promises, as "home rule means Rome rule," and the priests would render him powerless.

As evidence how Protestant Ulster feels over the imminence of home rule, The Belfast News Letter, the leading Unionist nwspaper of the North of Ireland, says that drilling operations are in full swing among the Orangemen thruout the province, fifty thousand men have expressed their willingness to take up arms at a moment's notice, and arrangements are being made to raise a few brigades of cavalry.

London newspapers are full of stories of Ulster's war preparations, which the Liberals at first scoffed at as a bluff. Some of them now admit that the situation is growing very serious.

SUNDAY WORLD SONG SERVICE.

On the back page of the editorial section will be found a new feature. It is a song entitled "A Different Phase of Life." Fold the paper back and refold and you will have the piece in convenient form to place on the piano. Each Sunday we will have a new song worth 25 cents. It pays to buy The Sunday World.

GET IT ALL.

The Sunday World to-day consists of 48 pages. There are six sections, as follows:
1. Illustrated, 8 pages.
2. Magazine, in colors, 8 pages.
3. Editorial, 10 pages.
4. News, 12 pages.
5. Sporting, 4 pages.
6. Comic, 4 pages.

See that you get it all.

Borden Sees Ward Officers

Last of Public Functions in Toronto and Conservative Leader Leaves To-Night.

Saturday afternoon at the King Edward Hotel R. L. Borden, Conservative leader, received the officials of the different ward organizations in Toronto. The reception lasted from 3 till 6 o'clock, the men from the different wards being received at intervals of half an hour each.

The leader discussed the local political situation with his followers in an informal way. The different deputations were marshalled by Hilliard Birmingham, local secretary. Several of the city members dropped in during the afternoon, among them being A. Claude Macdonell, M.P., and Edmund Bristol, M.P.

This is the last of Mr. Borden's public functions in Toronto during his present visit. He leaves town to-night and the remainder of his time here will be devoted entirely to personal affairs.

YANKEES CHECKMATE BRITISH IN HONDURAS

Diplomacy of Secretary Knox Brought About Rejection of British Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The report of the tripartite negotiatios by the United States, J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and Honduras, to rehabilitate that republic and to erect it into a buffer state for the peace of Central America, under the protection of the United States, was crooborated in administration circles to-day.

The president favors the plan. He believes tranquility in Honduras will solve the problem and will be a protection against warring factions in adjacent states.

Stripped of all diplomatic verbiage the plan is to make Honduras, with its consent, virtually a protectorate of the United States. In order to accomplish this, financial agreements with the New York group of bankers, which are the backbone of the arrangement, must be ratified by the congress of Honduras, which it about to take up the subject.

It developed to-day that the diplomacy of the United States, under Secretary Knox, brought about the rejection of a private English proposition which had for its ultimate design the very purpose of the present American negotiations with Honduras. The proposition of the English syndicate involved the actual hypothecation of wharves, in which large amounts of American money were invested, and that American interests elsewhere in Honduras were not protected at all.

It is not known definitely how the was executed, but it is afact that Honduras threw over the British proposition and accepted the American substitute.

SMALL FIRE LOSS IN 1910.

Calculation of fire losses in Toronto during 1910 shows that the toll is unusually light, it being figured that $250,000 would cover the damage for the twelve months.

The size of the city considered, it is stated that never before in Toronto's history has the loss been so light.

In 1910 it was around the million mark, but at that figure it is estimated that the fire insurances companies made a profit out of business in this city, so that 1910 may be reckoned a banner year for them.

LITTLE INTEREST IN TAFT PEACE PLAN

Belief That United States Would Block Treaty Makes Englishmen Stand Aloof.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The project of reviving the negotiations for a general Anglo-American arbitration treaty, upon the subject of which President Taft is sounding the senate committee on foreign relations, attracts comparatively little interest here. Few of the newspapers express an opinion on the matter.

Undoubtedly the British Government would meet the United States half way. The Liberal party is particularly favorable to such an arrangement. The general feeling, however, is that the senate may block the plan and the Englishstatesmen are not anxious for a repetition of the experience which was had with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Trains Losing Time.

Trouble has occurred lately regarding the loss of time by trains running over the Hamilton joint section. Montreal officials of the railways are asking why, and Superintendent Gillen and party went out to Mimico Saturday to confer with the men and find the reason.

COUNTESS TARNOWSKA,
The Russian murderess, who is a nervous wreck. According to physicians she has but a short time to live.

Events of the Week in Cartoon - - - By Lou Skuce

R. L. Borden Makes a Flying Trip to Toronto. Rev. W. A. Cameron Refuses Rockefeller's Church. The Elections Are Over. Anarchist Desperadoes in London, Eng. Evangelistic Campaign in Toronto.

COULD BIG BANKS HAVE SAVED FARMERS' SMASH?

Knew Seven Months Ago That Everything Was Not Well, But Refused to Do Any More Rescue Work—Tendency Towards Concentration.

Can the big banks be held blameless for the Farmers' Bank failure and its consequent hardship on depositors and shareholders?

The big banks—the Bankers' Association, in fact—knew seven months ago that the Farmers' Bank was borrowing money from a trust company in order to get them its clearings. That was an indication of what might happen.

Did the big banks do anything to ease the situation? Did they come together and suggest a plan of taking over the Farmers' Bank? They did not. Their attitude was one of indifference, perhaps even of ill-concealed delight that another small bank was headed for the rocks—even the picture of the slaughtered shareholders didn't arouse the big bankers.

Could Have Helped.

And the big banks could have helped. The desolation caused by the failure of the Farmers' Bank might have been anticipated in some measure months ago. But someone instituted a policy of "No more rescue work" and the Farmers' Bank got in the way of the steam-roller.

Of course the big banks have reason on their side, but their action or inaction in this particular matter has opened up the whole case of banking in Canada and the ensuing discussion will be a free-for-all contest. By a canvass of the man on the street, the man with a little money, perhaps some of it in bank stocks, several suggestions appear.

Over against the evident tendency of the big banks toward concentration, there is set the desire of the small borrower for small banks. What is needed is more banks not fewer. The small bank is the people's bank. The U. S. banking system is a system of small banks, and the small town and city has prospered under the system. Is the Canadian banking system so perfect?

Why Not Deposits?

Already the note circulation of Canadian banks is guaranteed. Why not also arrange for the guarantee of the deposits? The franchise given a bank is a valuable one; does a bank give an adequate return to the people for their franchise-gift? Pressure for a government guarantee of deposits will be made evident before long.

Having in view the hardship caused to many innocent and unsophisticated investors by the operation of the double liability clause, many citizens think the double liability on bank shares should be done away with.

Then there is the question of government inspection. In the interest of all, this seems to be imperative.

At any rate, the Banking Act is up for discussion and in the present temper of the people it will get it.

REVIVAL MEETINGS AT METROPOLITAN.

Meetings have been arranged for next week in the Metropolitan Church as follows:

At 3 p.m. each day there will be a service for women only. At 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday and Thursday Dr. Chapman will address a mixed congregation. Everybody—men, women and children are invited.

At 7.45 every evening there will be a mass meeting for men, in the auditorium of the church and a meeting for women in the schoolroom.

Everyone of the evangelists like Toronto and its people. They are more than pleased with the work being done by the chorus choirs in the district churches. In comparison with some other cities where there is a large foreign element, Toronto seems like a city of friends and acquaintances. "And," said one of the evangelists, "everybody here knows how to sing."

Wherever it is thought possible to hold meetings among men or women in any workshop, factory or home, a communication of this nature to the central office in Massey Hall will be much appreciated.

ARCHBISHOP M'EVAY BETTER.

His Grace Archbishop McEvay is stated to be much improved in health.

Seceding Pressmen May Return.

It is rumored that efforts are being made to bring back into the International Union fold the seceding members of the Pressmen's Union.

The original trouble arose over the payment of dues. It is said that the seceders are willing to come back if they are only called upon to pay $1.50 per man, but International President Berry insists that the union pay a lump sum of $500.

BIG AUTO SHOW IN GOTHAM OPENED

New York Motor Exhibition Throws Open Doors to Record-Breaking Crowds—Exhibits Valued at Over Two Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A feature of the opening of the automobile show tonight is the presence at Madi on Square Gardens of many Canadians of prominence who are in the city attending the fisheries conference. Many also came down especially for the show. They are the guests of the automobilists, and were conspicuous by their interest.

The principal features of the show are briefly as follows:

Five hundred and seventy-eight accessory and motorcycle exhibits. Value of exhibits $2,200,000. Lowest priced car $450. Highest priced car, $10,000. Expected attendance 160,000. Sixty-nine exhibits of pleasure cars. Thirty-five exhibits of commercial cars.

The 101 motor car exhibitors include the manufacturers of almost 80 per cent. of the total output of motor cars in America.

Total number of exhibitors, 679, compared with 51 at the first show held in America at Madison Square Garden.

Expected attendance of automobile dealers, 4500.

Expended for decorations, $45,000.

Attendance on society nights, Tuesday and Thursday, is expected to surpass the horse show.

Exhibits of famous racing trophies, including the Vanderbilt Cup.

The show is to be open for two weeks from January 7 to 21, except Sundays. First week, from January 7 to 14, know as part one, exhibits of pleasure cars, parts and accesories.

Second week, January 16-21, known as part two, exhibits of commercial vehicles, electric pleasure vehicles, motor cycles, parts and accessories.

The decorative scheme is that of a Roman amphitheatre in white and gold, with lattice construction covering steel beams. Special rooms have been decorated, one as an English garden, another as a white birch rustic bower, with the exhibition hall arched up as an Italian garden. Ornamental lampposts, electrically lighted, show the car spaces and direct visitors about the garden.

New Scheme of Decoration.

The decoration of the interior of Madison Square Garden becomes more difficult each year, but the genius of the show managers seems to rise to the occasion. For the show which opened to-night a new precedent for decorative schemes has been worked out. It is said by many that nowhere in Europe or America has there ever been attempted anything like such an elaborate and artistic creation for an automobile show.

More than $45,000 have been expended in preparing the setting for the exhibits. Big gardens and little gardens, aerial gardens and underground gardens make up the setting for the exhibits. A Roman terraced garden of dignified architectural design constitutes the decorative theme and serves as a background for th exhibits. There is nothing tawdry or cheap in the decorations, and much less ornamentation than heretofore, with a consequent gain of spacious effect and out-of-door feeling. White and gold are the dominant colors in the scheme, altho green and crimson are strongly in evidence. The girders of the big dome are screened by a canopy of soft material, rich azure blue in tone, amid which myriad incandescent lamps twinkle. Several massive lamps of rustic construction are pendant from the roof.

Some Features.

The exhibition spaces of the main floor and elevated platform are covered with a carpet of light green hue, which adds to the out-of-door effect. At brief intervals along the aisles of the exhibits of the arena and elevated platforms ornamented lampposts, finished in verd bronze, inform the visitors of the names of th exhibitors and direct them to various departments of the show. The fountain has a trough-like basin in which gold fish play amid natural and artificial water plants. The pergola is supported by eight white Doric columns, and is topped with crossbeams strewn with trailing wisteria. Four bay trees adorn the front of the fountain.

Along both sides of the arena are richly decorated boxes which will seat about 1200 people.

KING ALFONSO,
Whose journey to Melilla on Friday was attended by an alleged attempt on his life.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

Shipments of ore from the Cobalt camp for the first wee kof 1911 amounted to 694 tons, consignments being sent out from thirteen mines, according to the weekly statement of the T. & N. O. Railway. The heaviest shipment came from the Nipissing Mine, which sent out 140 tons, while the Coniagas was responsible for 113 tons. The statement follows:

	Pounds.
Beaver	53,500
Buffalo	63,100
Cobalt Lake	131,400
Cobalt Townsite	65,700
Coniagas	226,000
Crown Reserve	64,000
La Rose	69,700
Kerr Lake	60,300
McKinley-Darragh	14,400
Nipissing	261,200
Silver Cliff	47,920
Timiskaming	81,300
Trethewey	97,250
Total	1,383,260

Shipments during the first week of 1910 were unusually small, being only 282 tons. The output for the same period of 1909 was 668 tons.

Total shipments for the year 1910 amounted to 24,820 tons; for 1909, 30,096 tons; for 1908, 25,453 tons; for 1907, 14,040 tons, and for 1906, 5120 tons. Previous to that time the camp produced 2297 tons.

Twelve Hundred Arrested.

During the year just closed there were 1291 arrests made by the police in Quebec. Of the total 456 were residents of the city and 835 strangers.

Peel's New Sheriff.

The Ontario Gazette on Monday will announce the appointment of Nathan Henderson as sheriff of Peel, to succeed the late Robert Broddy.

CARNEGIE TRUST CLOSES ITS DOORS

Nine Million Dollars of Deposits — Failure of Big Institution Not Unexpected in Financial Circles.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Carnegie Trust Company was closed this morning by direction of the state superintendent of banks, O. H. Cheney. It has a capital of $1,500,000 and deposits aggregating about $9,000,000. The institution was in serious trouble in the panic of 1907, and has never fully recovered. Its late president, Mr. Dickinson, died last year under peculiar circumstances.

Not Unexpected.

The suspension of the Trust Company was not unexpected in the financial district, and while the posting of a closing notice on the doors quickly brought a crowd of depositors and others, they gradually melted away, and there was little to indicate that the failure had taken place.

All the doors of the Trust Company, with the exception of a small side entrance, were locked by direction of Supt. Cheney. Those having business with the state banking officials used the side door. The suspension caused selling on the stock exchange, but the declines were not large. Important banking interests rendered support wherever necessary. Officials of the Trust Company were loth to discuss the failure and it was stated that President Howell would not be at his office to-day.

In Trouble Before.

It is understood that a year ago the institution was in more or less trouble growing out of the fact that one of its chief officers, in connection with a well-known banker of Wall Street, had effected a very large loan from the Carnegie TrustCompany to enable him to buy out and consolidate with another institution, but this having fallen thru, left the Carnegie Institution with a large amount of funds locked up.

The Carnegie occupies handsome quarters on Broadway in the heart of the financial district.

News of the suspension spread rapidly and hundreds of depositors had assembled about the doors even before the usual hour of opening. The following notice was placed on the doors of the company:

"Pursuant to the provisions of section 19 of the banking laws of the State of New York, as amended, I have this day taken possession of the Carnegie Trust Company. (Sgd) O. H. Cheney, superintendent of banking."

This notice was posted shortly before 10 o'clock, which is the usual hour of opening the bank.

The state officials had made their plans earlier in the day, and it was evident that their action had been anticipated, as a throng had already gathered.

The following statement was issued by Superintendent of Banks Cheney relative to the closing of the trust company.

"The superintendent of banks has taken possession of the property and business of the Carnegie Trust Co., located at 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan.

"Examination of the affairs of this company has caused the superintendent to conclude that it is in an unsound condition to transact business, and that it is not safe for it to continue. The examination is not yet complete and no further statement can be made at the present time"

The institution was organized in 1907, and after the retirement of Leslie M. Shaw from the office of secretary of the treasury he became president. The name of Carnegie as applied to the institution attracted to it a great deal of attention, but the adoption of this name was without Mr. Carnegie's authority or approval. It is understood he was not a stockholder and not immediately identified with it. Mr. Shaw's connection with the bank ceased after a few months because of differences with the other officers of the institution.

The financial status of the Carnegie Trust Co., according to its last statement, as of Nov. 10 last, was: Loans $4,962,500, stock and bond investment $2,334,600, due trust companies, banks and bankers $1,517,300, cash available $1,058,000, aggregate deposits $8,895,900. The company had a capital of $1,500,000, and with a surplus and undivided profits of $737,500.

The officers of the Carnegie Trust Co. are: President, J. T. Howell; vice-presidents, Robert L. Smith, and James R. Curran; secretary, Robert E. Morehead; assistant treasurer, W. L. Sampson; assistant secretary, A. E. Chandler. The directors of the company are: David H. A. Bates, W. J. Cummings, A. B. Chandler, M. J. Condon, George W. Court, George D. Crabbs, John Cudahy, James R. Curran, W. A. Keener, S. H. Kress, L. L. Lewis, Bradley Martin, jr., C. A. Moore, jr., E. F. O'Neill, J. R. Reechmann, Charles M. Schwab, G. C. Smith and J. B. Stanchfield.

YORK RADIAL RIGHT-OF-WAY?

Recent purchases of land from Woodlawn-ave. in a southwesterly direction to the C. N. R. right of way has given rise to the report that the York Radial is buying to acquire a new right of way over this territory.

If this be so, it is the apparent intention of the company to take its cars off Yonge-st., and to build a station west of Yonge-st.

The reason is understood to be that the company does not expect to get from the city a renewal of that portion of the franchise south of Woodlawn-ave.

OUR ENVOYS IN WASHINGTON

True Account of Perigrinations of Messrs. Fielding and Paterson From Our Man On the Spot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(Clothes Line Special).—The Canadian tariff commissioner are having a whale of a time in Washington. Both were up early this morning and out to see the sights. It will be some days before they get down to work, as there is a lot to see yet.

Mr. Pepper is anxious to start the negotiations, but he realizes that it will not do to cross the Canadians, who are now in good humor from much feasting and pleasuring. Mr. Paterson insisted on going down to a photograph gallery on Pennsylvania-avenue and having his picture taken in the act of shaking hands with President Taft. There is a fellow down there who makes a barrel of money fixing the president's photo onto those of visitors to the capital. The Canuck minister ordered several dozen, and it is understood that each of the Canadian correspondents will get one for his paper.

Mr. Fielding likes Washington. He says the buildings are so low that it is no trouble looking up to the top of them. He got a crick in his neck when passing the Washington Monument on Friday, but he feels better now. Like his colleague, he is going in for a time.

The visit of the Canadian ministers is creating more excitement than anything that has occurred since the visit of the Cherry Sisters several years ago. Wherever you go you hear them talked about. There is always a crowd around the Shoreham to see them come out for the round of the city. I was standing on the curb yesterday afternoon when they emerged, and I asked a darkey porter what it was all about.

Them there, sah, is sure fine gen'lemen. Dey's Canadian cabinet ministers who done come hyah to fixe their tariff foh the great Republican party. Mistah Philander Knox and Mr. Pepper is done gone to show them General Washington's home on Mount Vernon, de naby yahd, Admiral Dewey's house, which he gave to his wife when a greteful nation made him a present of it for hisself, de Congressional libry, and the printing bursy. 'Rassit, Mr. Knox says we can't do too much for our Canadian cousins, 'cause the American nations needs markets."

I passed on to a barber shop around the corner from the joint where the Canadian newspapermen are staying. The chief artist had heard all about the tariff conference from a messenger in the department of commerce. Not knowing that I was from Canada, he was communicative. "Seen the Canadian ministers?" he asked, after I had got comfortably seated in the chair, and he had fixed the towel around my neck. Assured that I had been attracted by the mob and had got a glimpse of the two plenipotentiaries, he went on to say:

"Them there fellahs are the easiest rubes our scouts have brought in since the Republicans came into power. Say, do you know Philander Knox?"

I had heard of him, and said so.

"Well, what he will do to them there fellahs from Canady will be a shame. It's a long time since we have had anyone down here looking for a handout. We've been sort o' neglected by our neighbors lately, and after a couple of our best talkers up to Ottawa last fall with a glit-edged invitation to the Canady fellahs to come down and see our taown. They said they would do it, and now they are here. It was a touch and go affair, but the pahty is up again it good and strong in the country, and they got to do something fer the people or git aout. The president is a good enough fellah, but he don't both much about politics, and so he gits Philander Knox—a purty slick gin'elman—to hunt up something that will make the pahty strong. Mistah Knox won't let that bunch from Canady git away. He's got something to sell, and they tell me it's a shiny yellow thing about the size of a brick."

The barber kept on in this strain till I wearied of him and went to sleep. When I went out into the street I found that the whole town was talking about the Canadians, and there was joy in every countenance at the prospect of getting some concessions from Canada. I asked a gentleman who is in close touch with the administration what the United States were prepared to grant in return for concessions in the Canadian market. He said he hadn't thought of that, but he supposed that Mr. Knox would have to give something to save the face of the Canadian ministers. Maybe they would open the door to Canadian pulp, as the American output was getting low, and the price of paper was soaring.

I have just heard that Mr. Pepper cornered Mr. Paterson and Mr. Fielding in the conference room of the White House, whither the Canadians had gone in the course of their round of sight-seeing. But Mr. Paterson refused to open his little green bag, as he said he wanted to see the Taft cow that gives 400 quarts of milk—inthat the amount per day. Maybe it is per week. But Mr. Paterson urged that his colelague, Mr. Fisher, had pleaded with him to have a look at the cow. He wants to buy one like it for the Agricultural Farm. What an impatient fellow that man Pepper is! The Christmas spirit is still strong down here, and the visit of Santa Claus from Canada has been long enough delayed. Maybe that's why Pepper is so all-fired anxious to get down to business.

An extra of The Post contains a long interview with Mr. Paterson. The minister of agriculture, asked if he wouldn't start the negotiations right away, and leave the pleasure-seeking till after, said that he would be goldarned if he would. He was going to do the town first.

SCARE IN SPAIN BUT THE KING IS SAFE

Someone Dropped a "Pistol Enclosed in a Box," is the Official Report of Alleged Attempt on Alfonso's Life.

MALAGA, Spain, Jan. 7.—What is believed by many to have been an attempt upon the life of King Alfonso occurred during his brief visit here Thursday and threw his attendants into a state of panic. The facts became generally known for the first time today.

The king, accompanied by Premier Canalejas, General Azpar, minister of war, and Arias Miranda, minister of marine, had arrived here from Madrid en route for Melilla, for a week's stay in the vicinity of the Spanish town in Morocco.

At the railway station his majesty was proclaimed by a great throng that joyously followed the carriage in which he drove with the mayor to the palace of the governor-general.

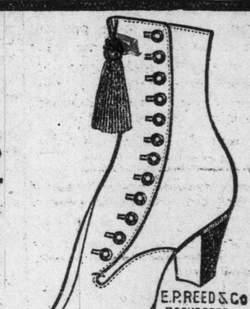
Arriving at the palace the king stepped down from the carriage and, turning for a moment, again acknowledged the salvos of applause and then entered the palace. As the door swung closed behind him an explosion in the crowd outside drowned the cheers. Before the alarmed and stampeded mass fully realized just what had happened gendarmes had closed in about the spot from which the report arose. It was found that two persons had been slightly injured, but no other harm was done.

An official account of the incident says that it was unimportant. A civilian dropped a "pistol enclosed in a box." No further details were made public.

Yesterday the king and his party boarded the royal yacht Giralda and proceeded for Melilla. The yacht was [illegible]

THE ROYAL SHOE STORE

The Finest of American Shoes at less than Cost Prices



Our semi-annual Shoe Sale is an event well worth considering, for it means that the highest grade shoes for ladies and gentlemen can be purchased at prices representing a substantial saving, without sacrifice of style or quality.

While it is against our policy to cut prices, we consider it consistent with good merchandising to keep stocks moving, and thus be able to offer our patrons at all times the newest fashionable footwear from world's best makers. In short, **no shoes are carried over from one season to another at the "Royal,"** hence this sale.

Many lines on sale are in the window, and here are some of the prices. They speak for themselves.

$3.50 and $4.00 Shoes now . . **$2.95**

$5.00 Shoes now selling at . . . **$3.50**

Sorosis Shoes $5 & $6 values now . . **$3.95**

$7.00 Shoes now selling at . . . **$4.95**

Nettleton Shoes, reg. $8 and $9, now . **$5.95**

Only certain lines which makers will not allow us to cut in prices are restricted from this Sale.

88 YONGE STREET *Open Evenings*

SOME SUSPICIOUS PERSONS

Enquired if we were "hiring" a certain "weekly" paper to abuse us.

Of course, every time a spot light is turned on from any source it offers a *splendid chance to talk about the merits of the products*, but 'pon honor now, we *are not* hiring that "Weekly."

The general reader seldom cares much for the details of "scraps."

A few may have read lately some articles attacking us, and may be interested in the following:

Some time ago a disagreement arose with a "Weekly." They endorsed our foods by letter, but wanted to change the form of advertising, to which we objected.

The "Weekly" discontinued inserting our advertisements while they were negotiating for some changes they wanted in the wording and shape of the advertisements, and during this correspondence our manager gave instructions to our Advertising Department to quit advertising altogether in that "Weekly."

Quite a time after the advertising had been left out, an editorial attack came. We replied in newspapers and the scrap was on.

Then came libel suits from both sides, and some harsh words.
Generally tiresome to the public.

That "Weekly" has attacked many prominent men and reputable manufacturers.

Our Company seems prominent enough for a sensational writer to go after, hunt for some little spot to criticize, then distort, twist and present it to the public under scare heads.

So an attorney from New York spent more or less time for months in Battle Creek, *hoping to find* impurities in our foods, or dirt in the factories. After tireless spying about, he summoned twenty-five of our workmen and took their testimony. *Every single one testified* that the foods are made *of exactly the grain and ingredients printed on the packages;* the wheat, barley and corn being the *choicest obtainable*—all *thoroughly cleaned*—the *water of the purest*, and *every part* of the factories and machinery kept *scrupulously clean.*

That all proved disappointing to the "Weekly." There are very few factories, hospitals, private—or hotel and restaurant kitchens that could stand the close spying at unexpected times and by *an enemy* paid to find dirt or impurities of some kind.

In any ordinary kitchen or factory he would find something to magnify and make a noise about.

But he failed utterly with the Postum Works and products. Twenty to thirty thousand people go through the factories annually, and we never enquire whether they are there to spy or not. It makes no difference to us.

He next turned to discover something about our advertising that could be criticized.

An analysis of the methods and distorted statements of the "Weekly" may interest some readers, so we take up the items one by one and open them out for inspection. We will "chain up" the harsh words and make no reference in this article to the birth, growth and methods of the "Weekly," but try to confine the discussion to the questions now at issue.

Some Facts

Battle Creek, Michigan, December 30, 1910.

We the undersigned certify that never to our knowledge has a testimonial letter been printed by the Postum Cereal Company, Limited, which did not have behind it a genuine letter signed, and believed to be an honest statement.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company has received upwards of fifty thousand (50,000) genuine testimonial letters.

This Company has never knowingly made nor permitted an untruthful statement regarding its products or its methods.

M. K. HOWE, Treasurer. (With Company about 14 years.)
L. J. LAMSON, Inspector of Advertisements. (With Company about 9½ years.)
F. C. GRANDIN, Advertising Manager. (With Company about 13 years.)
R. M. STERRETT, M.D., Physician in charge of Scientific Department. (With Company about 4½ years.)
CHESTON SYER, Advertisement Writer. (With Company about 3 years.)
CHARLES W. GREEN, Advertisement Writer. (With Company about 5 years.)
HARRY E. BURT, General Superintendent. (With Company about 13 years.)
H. C. HAWK, Assistant to Chairman. (With Company about 7 years.)
C. W. POST, Chairman. (With Company 16 years, from the beginning.)

Distortion No. 1 stated that we have been accustomed to advertise Grape-Nuts and Postum as "cure-alls for everything."

It has never been the policy of this Company to advertise Grape-Nuts or Postum to cure anything.

We say that in cases where coffee disagrees and is causing sickness its dismissal will remove the cause of the trouble, and we suggest the use of Postum for the reason that it furnishes a hot palatable morning beverage, and contains natural elements from the grain which can be used by nature to assist in rebuilding nerve centres that coffee may have broken down.

Likewise Grape-Nuts food does not cure anything, but it does assist nature tremendously in rebuilding, provided the undigestible food that has been used is discontinued and Grape-Nuts taken in its place.

Charge No. 2 states that the passage of the Natural Food & Drugs Act compelled us to drop from the package some assertions regarding the nutritive value of Grape-Nuts.

We have never been "compelled" to make any change.

Since the beginning it has been a universal rule to print clearly on every package exactly what the contents are mad of.

Before the passage of the Pure Food Law the packages stated that Grape-Nuts food was made of wheat and barley.

We did not esteem the small amount of salt and yeast as of value enough to speak of, but after the new Law came in we became as technical as the officials at Washington and added the words "yeast" and "salt," although we have no recollection of being asked to.

We believe that our statement that Grape-Nuts will supply elements to nourish the brain and nerve centres is true and bring authorities to support the fact.

Some state chemists believed this a gross exaggeration and inasmuch as the Food Dept. at Washington could easily harass grocers, pending a trial on the disputed question, we concluded that much the better way would be to eliminate from our packages such claims, however certain we may be that the claims are true.

Another statement objected to read as follows:

"The system will absorb a greater amount of nourishment from one pound of Grape-Nuts than from ten pounds of meat, wheat, oats or bread."

Some Department chemists deceive themselves as well as the public.

"Calorie" is the word which defines a unit of heat determined by the amount necessary to raise one kilogram of water one degree centigrade. On this basis a table of calories is prepared showing the percentage of different kinds of food. Butter shows 8.60; Grape-Nuts 3.96; milk 0.70. Remember the statement on the package spoke of the nourishment the system would absorb, but did not speak of the calories of heat contained in it, for the heat is not nourishment, and the nourishment cannot be judged by the number of heat units, notwithstanding the fact that certain chemists would have the public believe so.

As an illustration: Attempt to feed a man sixty days on butter alone, with its 8.60 calories. The man would die before the experiment had run sixty days.

Then, take Grape-Nuts with 3.96 and milk with 0.70—the two combined equal 4.66—about one-half the number of calories contained in butter. The man fed for sixty days on this food would be well nourished, and could live not only sixty days, but six months on that food alone, and we do not hesitate to say from our long knowledge of the sustaining power of the food that a man at the end of sixty days would be of practically the same weight as when he started—if he be a man of normal weight.

We will suppose that from his work he lost a pound a day and made up a pound each day from food. If that premise proved to be true the man in sixty days' time would make sixty pounds of tissue to replace what had been lost, and this would be done on Grape-Nuts and milk with half the number of calories of butter, upon which no one can sustain life.

Therefore, we have reason to believe that our contention is right that concentrated food like Grape-Nuts, which is parly digested and ready for easy assimilation by the body, presents more nourishment that the system will absorb than many other forms of food, and we will further say that in cases of digestive trouble where meat, white bread and oats cannot be digested, that Grape-Nuts and milk contain more nourishment that the system will absord than many pounds of these other foods.

Distortion No. 3 charges that our testimonials were practically all paid for and re-written in Battle Creek.

These testimonials were demanded by the opposing lawyers. Naturally this demand was refused, for they were held in vaults and kept safe to prove the truth, and are not to be delivered up on demand of enemies.

Testimony at the trial brought out the fact that we never printed a single testimonial that we did not have the genuine letter back of. Many of these letters came spontaneously. A record was kept of twelve hundred and four (1204) letters received in one month from people who wrote that they had either entirely recovered their health or been benefited by following our suggestions on food and beverages.

On three or four occasions in the past ten or twelve years we printed broadcast in papers offers of prizes to users of Postum and Grape-Nuts—two hundred $1.00 prizes, one hundred $2.00, twenty of $5.00 and five of $10.00 each—stating that each must be an honest letter with name and address. We agreed not to publish names, but to furnish them to enquirers by letter. These letter writers very generally answered those who wrote to them, and verified the truth of the statements.

Under this agreement not to publish names literally scores of letters came from doctors. We kept our word and neither printed their names nor surrendered the letters.

Right here notice an "imitation spasm." The "Weekly" says: Post got those testimonials by advertising for them. In New York he used for that purpose the New York Magazine of——whose editor is now in the Federal Penitentiary for fraudulent use of the mails. For example, Post announced in that magazine in 1907, etc." (then follows our prize competition).

We used nearly all of the papers and magazines in New York and the rest of America, but the sensational writer gives the impression to his readers that the only magazine we used was one "whose editor is now in the Federal Penitentiary," etc., something that we know nothing of the truth of now, and never did. Space was bought in the magazine spoken of on a business basis for the reason that it went to a good class of readers. The incident seems to have furnished an opportunity for a designing writer to deceive his readers.

We look upon honest human testimony from men and women as to the means by which they recovered health as of tremendous value to those in search of it. Our business has been conducted from the very first day upon lines of strict integrity and we never yet have published a false testimonial of human experience. Many of these letters covered numerous sheets, some, if printed, would spread over half a page of newspaper. If we would attempt to print one such letter in every one of the thousands of papers and magazines we use, the cost for printing that one letter would run into many thousands of dollars.

We boil down these letters exactly as a newspaper writer boils his news—sticking sacredly to the important facts and eliminating details about the family and other unimportant matters. This work of boiling down, or editing, is done honestly, and with a full knowledge of our responsibility, but notice the art of the "twister" in the way he presents to his readers this matter of testimonials.

Distortion No. 4. This is a bad one. It reads as follows: "The only famous physician whose name was signed to a testimonial was produced in court by Colliers and turned out to be a poor old brokendown homeopath, who is now working in a printing establishment. He received ten dollars ($10.00) for writing his testimonial."

We will wager ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) with any investigator that we have, subject to inspection of any fair committee, upwards of three hundred (300) communications from physicians, many of them expressing the highest commendation of our products, but these will not now or ever be turned over to the publisher for his use.

Notice the statement in this charge: "The only famous physician whose name was signed to Postum testimonial, etc."

The truth is, this Dr. Underwood was one of the great many physicians who have not only written commendatory words about the value of our foods, but every now and then some physician writes an article on coffee or on food, and sends it to us with a suggestion of compensation for his time and medical knowledge. Previous to the time when we employed physicians in our own business, we occasionally employed a doctor to write an article on coffee, always insisting that the article be an honest expression of his opinion and research.

The "Weekly" hunted up this physician, and because he seemed to be poor, and, as it says, "brokendown," had him brought to court to be exposed before a jury as the "only physician that had ever endorsed Grape-Nuts," but much to the chagrin of the "Weekly," when our attorneys asked him if the article he wrote about coffee was true, he replied, "yes."

Statement No. 5 reads: "The health officers of Mich., Maine, Penn., New Hamp., and other states in their official bulletins have for years been denouncing as preposterous and fraudulent the claims made by the Postum Cereal Company." We do not recall any criticism except from Mich., Penn., Maine and S. Dakota.

The average reader might think that the opinions expressed by the State Officials are always correct, but that conclusion is not borne out by facts.

As an illustration: About thirteen years ago the Dairy and Food Commission of Michigan for some personal reason printed a severe criticism on us for making Postum of Barley (according to his official chemist) at market price and selling too high. He was shown there was never a grain of barley used in Postum. His report was false and misleading. The governor dismissed him.

We believe that most of the state officials are honest, and on the other hand we are firmly convinced that some of their conclusions cannot be substantiated by facts in scientific research.

They never criticize the purity of our foods, for so much we are thankful.

If our conclusions in regard to its being a brain food differ from theirs and we are both honest, they have rather the advantage, because under the law they can order us to eliminate from the package any statement if it disagrees with their opinion. Otherwise they would harass grocers.

Spasm No. 6 says: "The most dangerous thing in the world for one threatened with appendicitis is to eat any food whatever. Notwithstanding he knew that danger, C. W. Post advertised Grape-Nuts at fifteen cents a package for those so threatened."

This is intended to muddle the readers into believing that we put out Grape-Nuts as a cure for appendicitis.

Mr. Post, himself, has had probably as wide experience as any other man in America in the study and observation of food as related to the digestive organs, and we proved in Court by the physicians and surgeons on the witness stand that the predominating cause of appendicitis is undigested food, and that it is necessary to quit eating food, and when the body requires food again, use a pre-digested food, or at least one easy of digestion.

Dr. Ochsner in his work on appendicitis refers directly to the use of the well-known pre-digested foods that can be obtained on the market. He also brought out the interesting fact that in "after treatment," it is advantageous to take on a pre-digested food.

The price of the package (referred to by the weekly) is not known by us to have any relation to the question.

Our advice to stop using indigestible food in bowel troubles and to use Grape-Nuts food has been a great blessing to tens of thousands of people, and we hope will continue to bless a good many more in the succeeding years.

No. 7 is a live wire. It refers to C. W. Post and his studies and experience in "Suggestive Therapeutics," or "Mental Healing" which further lead to a most careful and systematic study of the effect of the mind on the digestive and other organs of the body.

He attended clinics in Europe and fitted himself for a future career in which he has become known as one of the food experts of the world, fitted to judge both from the material as well as the mental side of the question.

For about eight years previous to 1891 he was an invalid. In that year, after being under the care of several well-known physicians he was quickly healed, by what to him was a curious and not well understood method. Sufficient to say he became a well man, weighing about 185 pounds.

This experience challenged his investigation into causes of disease and their amelioration. These studies and experiences developed a very propound reverence for a Supreme Power which directly operates upon the human being, and this reverence for the Infinite became to him a form of religion which included honesty of purpose towards his fellow man. A statement which will be endorsed by everyone who knows him closely.

He will make a public announcement in detail of these facts, and the Postum Company will cause that statement to be published in newspapers and magazines in due time. We suggest the reader look for it.

Prevarication No. 8 "Post spends nearly a million a year in advertising and relies on that to keep out of the newspapers the dangerous nature of the fraud he is perpetrating on the public."

The Postum Company does pay out upwards of a million a year for trade announcements. Newspaper men believe our statements truthful or they would not print them. Large numbers of newspaper men use our products.

They are capable of telling the public whether or not we "bribe" them.

It may have escaped notice that we did not "bribe" that particular weekly.

No. 9 states that the amount of the verdict will "be devoted by the 'weekly' to exposing fraud."

This is almost real humor.

We have two suits pending against the "weekly," total, $500,000.00

We haven't "devoted" the sum to any particular purpose yet.

Item 10 is a "discovery" that wheat bran is a part of Postum.

But the criticism neglected to mention that for years every Postum package announced in plain type that the outer covering of wheat (bran), made part of the beverage.

They ignorantly fell into a trap here, not knowing enough of food value to know that "Taka-Diastase," the article used by physicians the world over for "starch indigestion," is made from "wheat bran."

So we use that part of the wheat berry because it contains the element needed to develop the valuable diastase in manufacture. Good Postum is impossible without this part.

These self-appointed critics do make some laughable blunders thru ignorance, but—be patient.

Item 11 is an illustration of the squirming and twisting of the sensational writer delivering distorted matter to his readers.

While on the witness stand Mr. Post testified to his studies in Anatomy, Physiology, Dietetics and Psychology—all relating to the preparation and digestion of food. Asked to name authorities studied he mentioned six or eight from memory, and commented on some clinical experience covering several years in annual journeys to Europe.

Now notice the distortion. (Copy from the printed criticism.)

"He (Post) pointed out a pile of books in possession of his attorneys as the very ones he had read."

(Notice,—"the very ones he had read," leading the readers to believe that they were the only ones.)

"Did you consult the books from these editions" was asked.

"From those and various editions," answered Post.

The attorney "picked up book after book from the pile and showed the title pages to the jury,—all except two had been published since 1905."

This is an example of distortion and false coloring to produce an unfavorable impression.

The facts are Mr. Post purposely introduced the latest editions that could be obtained of prominent authorities to prove by them the truth of his statements regarding appendicitis and the analysis of brain, also the latest conclusions in regard to the action of the digestive organs. These works are:

Human Physiology, by Raymond.

Physiological Chemistry, by Simon.

Digestive Glands, by Pawlow.

Hand Book of Appendicitis, by Ochsner.

Physiological Chemistry, by Hammarsten.

Biochemic System of Medicine, by Carey.

The "Weekly" carefully eliminates from its printed account, testimony regarding the years of research and study by Mr. Post in fitting himself for his work, and would lead the reader of the distorted article to believe that his education began since 1905.

Distortion No. 12 reports Mr. Post as a "dodging witness."

His eye is not of the shifty kind observed in the head of one of his chief critics. On the witness stand Mr. Post looks quietly but very steadily straight into the eyes of the haggling, twisting lawyer, trying by all his art to ask doubled-barreled questions and bulldose and confuse a witness.

The "dodging" it seems consisted of replying, "I don't know."

Opposing counsel holds a book in his hand while he queries,—

"I want to know if there is a single thing in your whole book here that suggests any particular kind of food." Then followed some discussion between attorneys.

When Mr. Post was allowed to reply, he said, "I don't know until I read the book over to see."

This book, it turns out, was written by Mr. Post seventeen years ago and probably has not been read carefully by him in the last fifteen years. It would require a remarkable memory to instantly say "yes" or "no" as to what a book of 147 pages did or did not contain, without reading it over,—but such conservative and well balanced answers are construed by sensation seekers to be "dodging."

The attorney sought by every art to impress the jury with the fact that Mr. Post's belief in the power of Mind in relation to the body branded him as unreliable and worse.

The following is quoted from one of the questions:—

(The lawyer reading from the book.)

"The writer of these pages desires to say nothing of himself other than as a simple instrument thru which the Divine Principle chooses to manifest itself by precept and example.

"Skill in mental practice is gained in the same way as skill in any department of science—by observation, study, experience and the ability to evolve correct conclusions.

"Read carefully, thoughtfully no more than twenty pages daily. Afterward seek an easy position where you will not be disturbed. Relax every muscle. Close your eyes, and go into the silence where mind is plastic to the breathings of spirit and where God talks to the Son. The thoughts from Divine Universal Mind comes as winged angels and endow you with a healing power. If you go into the silence humble and trusting, you will come out enriched and greatly strengthened in body by contact even for a short time with the Father of all life and all power. You will feel refreshed in every way and food taken will digest readily as the stomach works smoothly when under the influence of a Higher Power."

"I ask you if you did not write that, and if you did not believe it when you wrote it."

For a moment the Court Room was in absolute silence.

Mr. Post slowly leaned forward over the rail, pointed his finger at the attorney's face to emphasize his reply and with eyes that caused those of the attorney to drop he said: "Yes, I am proud to say I did."

It may be remembered that we were first attacked and have since defended ourselves by placing facts before that great jury—The Public.

A good "scrap" is more or less comforting now and then, if you know you are right.

In the case lately tried, an appeal has been taken to the higher courts. We have unbounded faith in the ultimate decision of our American Tribunals.

Our suits against the "weekly" have not yet been tried. They are for libel and $500,000.00 is asked as damages, and may the right man win.

After all the smoke of legal battle blows away, the facts will stand out clearly and never be forgotten that Postum, Grape-Nuts, and Post Toasties are perfectly pure, have done good honest service to humanity for years, the testimonials are real and truthful and the business conducted on the highest plane of commercial integrity.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Windsor, Ont.

LINKING UP THE CONTINENTS.

BY H. M. MOSDELL.

"Yes, sir, in a little over half a century the Atlantic cable project has not only proved itself practical, but it has developed to the amazing extent indicated on that chart," and the superintendent of cable-laying pointed to a large map on the wall of his office, showing the continents of Europe and America connected up by numerous wavy lines, indicating the position and course of the transatlantic cables.

We walked over to the window of the little temporary frame office building known as the "cable hut," and looked out on a busy and attractive scene. Before us was a spacious Newfoundland harbor, encircled by ranges of low hills. The calm water sparkled in the bright sunlight, and a faint purplish haze lent kindly color to the bare rocks and unpretentious frame houses which encircled the harbor shore. The little fisher town seemed sleepily unaware of the significance of the operations of the strangers who had lodged within its bounds.

The Great Cable Ship.

In a distant corner of the harbor lay a large, four-masted steamship, her huge black hull bulking prominently against the green foreshore on the far side, and dwarfing into significance the hulls of the small fishing craft anchored nearby.

The superintendent followed my glance.

"She's one of the largest cable ships afloat," he said, with evident pride in tone and look. "She carries an equipment making it possible for her to lay eight miles of cable an hour. Her size? Oh, she's upwards of eight thousand tons burden—more than twice as big as the Conia there." And he indicated a smaller two-masted steamship anchored close in to the beach, near which the "cable hut" stood.

"You see," he said, answering an enquiry of mine, "we find it necessary to employ two ships in this work. One, like the Telconia over there, lays the cable in deep water, and must, necessarily, be of large size; the other, smaller and lighter, lands the shore ends of the cables. They're getting the shore end to land down there now."

Landing the Cable.

A broad, deep trench furrowed the beach from the "cable hut" to the water's edge, and in this were standing a number of men, hauling away on a rope that led off towards the ship. A row of small kegs stretched from ship to shore and danced and twirled and tossed as the men strained on the ropes.

"These kegs," said the superintendent, "support the cable as the men haul it ashore from the ship."

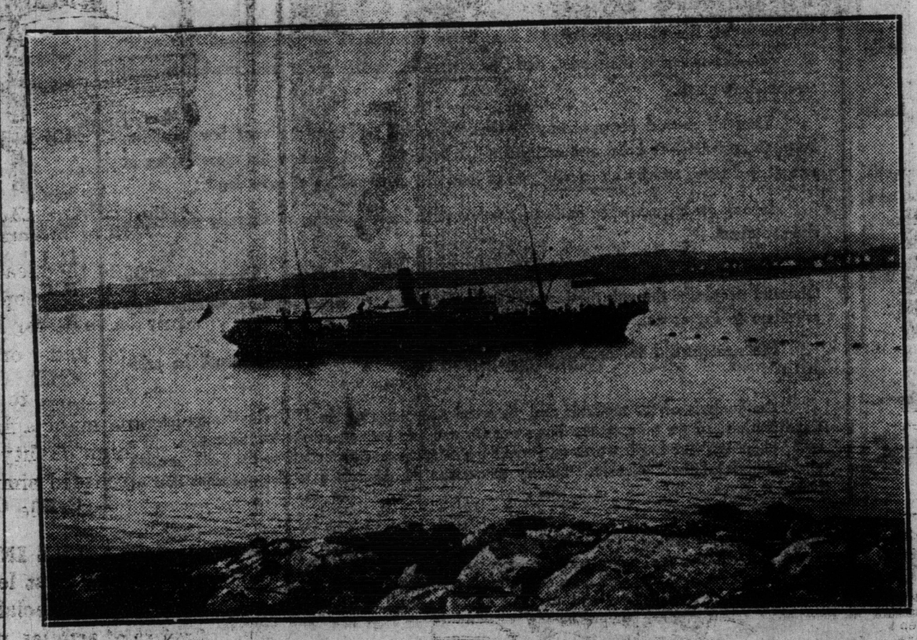
Presently the end of a black cord, not more than two inches in diameter, was out of the water, and with much effort was brought up to the "cable hut," clamped into its appointed place, and connected up to the testing machines.

Checking up the Conductor.

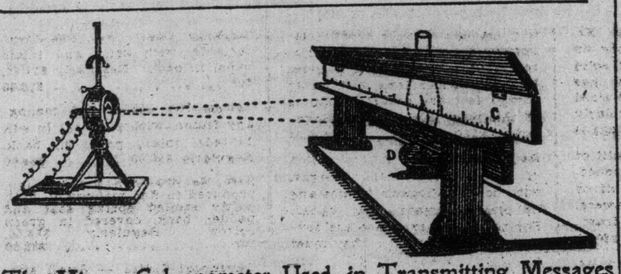
"Five miles out," said the man at the instrument, meaning, I was informed, that the other end of the cable was at present that distance from the "cable hut," having been there connected to a buoy until such time as the ocean-going cable ship should pick it up, connect it with the thousands of miles coiled in her tanks, and race away across the Atlantic to make connection with the shore end, landed in similar fashion in the old world.

"How can we figure out just where the end of the cable is?" repeated the man at the instrument. "Well, you see, this instrument is designed for measuring the resistance this cable offers to the passage of the electric current along it. Yes, the resistance might be compared to the friction or resistance offered to a stream of water as it flows along a conduit."

I glanced curiously at the modest



Cable Ship in a Newfoundland Harbor Landing the Shore End of a Transatlantic Cable.



The Mirror Galvanometer Used in Transmitting Messages Over Transatlantic Cable.

looki-- "contraption." 'Twas too mysterious for me to claim even a nodding acquaintance therewith.

"I'm afraid you'll find it rather unintelligible," said the patient electrician, as I stared uncomprehendingly at the cabalistic signs on the dial. "The instrument indicates the resistance in units we call 'ohms.' We know, from experiment and experience, that a given length of cable offers a certain resistance to the electric current, and that under normal circumstances this resistance does not vary. So, by reading the dial of this instrument, we can tell exactly the distance the current has been conducted. Say the standard of resistance for this cable is 20 ohms per mile. Now, if the reading of the instrument is 2000 ohms we can easily calculate that the current has been conducted 100 miles, and that, therefore, that length of uninjured cable is connected up with the office."

Signalling the Ship.

The blare of a whistle from the harbor called our attention to the larger ship which was steaming rapidly seaward.

"She's about to splice the cable on board to the shore portion," said the superintendent. "Then she will start away on her 2500-mile trip to the Irish coast. As soon as our instruments here show that the cable so far is perfect, we'll go on board and take a short trip on her."

The electrician lit a lamp standing behind a low screen on a table. This screen, as shown in the sketch, was graduated on the side away from the lamp. The light shone thru a slit, at B, and was reflected from the mirror, A, back to the graduated scale. The mirror was attached to a suspended magnet, in electrical connection with the cable.

Presently the spot of light on the scale moved to one side of the centre, halted there a little while, and then moved over to the other side. Back and forth it moved, following the movements of mirror and magnet.

"The ship is signaling," said the superintendent. "What's the word, Watson?"

"Everything O. K., sir," said the man at the instrument.

A Talking Instrument.

"That's a mirror galvanometer," explained the superintendent, as we hurried down to where a launch waited at the beach. "A code of signals has been founded on the movements of the spot of light you saw, just as, in the case of the land wires, the Morse and other codes are based on the sounds of the telegraph instruments. The 'mirror galvanometer' was for a long time used in transmitting cable messages, but now an improved instrument is used for this purpose, writing the message in ink on a long strip of moving paper. It is much easier for the clerks to transcribe a message from the slip than to read it from the movements of a spot of light. As you saw in the 'cable hut,' we use the mirror galvanometer nowadays to test the state of the cable."

On board the cable ship we found everything ready for a start. The cable lay coiled in huge circular tanks in the hold, heading thence to the deck, round the drum of a powerful steam winch, and away aft across a small platform at the stern, then over a broad sheave and down to the depths of the sea. The engines started, the big ship forged quickly ahead and the cable ran out swiftly and smoothly. Three hours later we were almost out of sight of the harbor, altho the shores of the broad bay on which we lay were plainly visible.

"Yes, it is rather plain sailing just here," said the superintendent in answer to my comments as we speeded shoreward again on the launch. "You need to make the whole trip to appreciate the difficulties that crop up. The cable has to be watched with the greatest care as it is paid out, lest some damage occur to its insulation, for in that case its usefulness is at an end. See here!" and he held up a short piece of cable.

Make-up of a Cable.

It was a couple of inches in diameter, the core being a copper wire. Round this were wound thin strips of copper in spiral fashion. Then came several layers of gutta percha, and on this were placed about a dozen steel wires, ensheathing the whole. An outer coating of gutta percha protected all from the water.

"The copper wire is the real conductor," explained the superintendent. "The gutta percha insulates it from the water, preventing the escape of the electric current. The steel wires help to prevent the gutta percha from being worn thru by friction as the cable lies on the rough rocks at the bottom of the sea. They also take the strain from the copper wire as the cable is being paid out from the ship, preventing it from being broken. Also too much strain on the cable might crack the gutta percha insulation, letting the water come in contact with the copper conductor, in which case the usefulness of the cable is utterly at an end until the insulation is repaired.

"Another difficulty in cable-laying at sea arises from the frequent storms encountered. The problem then is to prevent the ship dragging too heavily on the cable and also to keep her on her course. The maintenance of the course is important, because it is chosen with regard to the character of the bottom of the ocean, and also because it is necessary to know the course exactly so that the repair ships should be able to grapple the cable from the bottom should repairs be necessary at any time."

Half-a-Century of Progress.

Heavily on the seaward horizon lay the smoke of the great steamer laying another cable to act as the handmaiden to civilization and progress. Less than 60 years previously the pioneer cable ships had sailed the same seas intent on the same business. The feasibility of the project they had undertaken was scornfully doubted, even by eminent electricians of the day. Much of their work was experimental and it is amazing that they succeeded at all. As it was, three unsuccessful attempts were made before the cable was safely on the bottom. The unfailing faith of Cyrus W. Field and his associates in the enterprise will be understood when it is stated that they outlaid $1,000,000 in its accomplishment. The original six transatlantic cables still lie on the bottom of the ocean, but they are permanently out of business, their faulty construction rendering it impossible to keep them in efficient repair. However, the thirty-odd transatlantic cables now being operated probably total upwards of 70,000 miles in length. Considering that the cost of laying a new transatlantic cable is in the neighborhood of $2,000,000 it will be understood that the cable business of to-day represents a very large capitalization. About 800,000 miles of cable lie at the bottom of the seas of the world.

Big Reduction of Rates.

During the last half-century cable rates have gradually been reduced, declining from $5.00 per word, in 1858, to 25c per word, the rate obtaining to-day. Doubtless, under the influence of an ever-increasing competition, further reductions still may be looked for.

The average rate of transmitting cable messages is about 300 letters, say, 50 words, per minute.

Just a word of explanation as to the landing of transatlantic cables at Newfoundland, instead of carrying them directly to the American continent. The longer a cable, of course, the greater the total resistance therein, and the lower its efficiency for transmitting messages. Now, Newfoundland being about half-way from Ireland to New York, the landing of a cable at the island would give two shorter lengths, decrease the resistance and enormously increase the efficiency of the cable. In fact, the companies find that it pays in every way to have such an intermediate station, because the cables are then capable of handling much more business, and also because messages can be sent across the ocean with much greater despatch, even tho they have to be relayed on the way.

The project of Cyrus W. Field and his noble co-laborers, condemned by their generation as a fanatical and impracticable dream, has become a substantial and indispensable commercial reality.

Fallon An Imperialist Always Loves a Soldier

Has No Reputation As Man of Peace, He Says—Highest Type of Courage Developed Under Muzzles of Guns.

His Lordship Bishop Fallon gave an address before the London Canadian Club a few days ago, in which he declared himself to be a strong imperialist. He said:

"I thought I might have been given the subject of conservation," he stated. "I could have spoken on that subject. I could have told of every foot of this country from east to west, for I have traveled it all more than once. I could have compared the resources of this country with those of the United States, because for ten years I traveled over the latter from east to west, and from the northern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico. But the executive committee did not see fit to give that subject to me, and selected for me 'International Peace.' (Laughter.)

An Imperialist.

"I am an imperialist on principle and by conviction," he continued. "As a student of history, I have found that there has been always one dominant nation, whether Assyria, or Babylon, or Rome, or Carthage, or the Empire of Charlemagne, or of the Franks, or the Empire of Philip of Spain. For three centuries or more Great Britain has been the dominant power, and I see no nation prepared to take her place. For that reason I am an imperialist. And it is in no restrained, narrow national sense either. There is freedom where the old flag floats, and it is the only nation that, to the fullest degree, knows the meaning of civil and religious liberty.

"Of all the subjects in the world they gave me the worst to respond to to-night. I have no reputation as a man of peace. was born in the only fortified city in Ontario—Kingston. There I spent my boyhood days. And, to tell the truth, I always loved the soldier. I love his martial air; I love his stately step and manly bearing. I could march for days behind the strains of martial music—'Onward, Christian Soldiers.' (Laughter.) I do not know exactly whether or not 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' holds first place in my affections over 'Garry Owen,' or 'The British Grenadiers.'

"I have not had time to lay the foundations of peace. But I must say that I would feel it very deeply. I would feel a very real sorrow if the time ever came when the soldiers defending our country should become the subject of ridicule or deprecation. The highest type of courage has been developed under the muzzles of the guns of the enemy. Without courage there can be no manliness. The virtues of war are quite as important as the accomplishments of peace. War is always regrettable, but not always wrong. We would, perhaps, like to get along without it. We would just as willingly get along without disease, but we cannot get along without a penal code or the house erected for the short or long confinement of mankind.

When War is Justifiable.

"War entered upon with right intentions, to protect the fatherland, to preserve the cause of its citizens, or waged for the integrity of its boundary lines, is not morally wrong or indefensible. A man who would shirk his duty in war, and fail to respond to the summons under such circumstances, is not the man to be depended upon in time of peace. If the Christian doctrine condemned war, it would be found in the scriptures of the Lord; but in the New Testament, as in the Old, we find that the seal of God's approval has been set on men who have gone forth sword in hand in defence of what is right. It matters not much when we die or where, but it does matter how we die. And where can a man die better than by facing fearful odds in defence of his home, his country and his God? Men have been made more courageous, more virtuous, more high-minded by warfare than by the inactivity that comes from too much ease."

Case of Germany.

Continuing, Bishop Fallon gave some of the arguments against war, and armaments. During the past 25 years vast sums had been spent by the nations to keep the peace footing in warlike condition. Four million men had been kept from productive pursuits. The argument of economy was used continuously to compel nations to disarm.

"Germany has a peace footing of 750,000 men," declared his lordship. "In time of war they could muster 5,000,000 men, armed, into the battle field. Her allies, the Austro-Hungarian States, could muster 4,000,000 more, and with Italy, the triple alliance could muster, all told, 10,000,000 armed men. They could threaten the peace of Europe. It is my deliberate conviction—it may not be the tactful thing to say, either—nevertheless it is my deliberate conviction, that Germany intends to try to take command of the world's affairs. That would not be a good day for the world. I express the hope that no government of Britain, at no time, will ever be drawn by the delusive gains of peace to threaten, to menace, to destroy, the blessed gift of spreading to the world human liberty, the brotherhood of man, the blessings of prosperity and religious liberty. It say I hope Great Britain never for a moment halts in this great march of duty." (Cheers.)

Indebted to Britain.

The world was greatly indebted for its progress to the wealth of Britain, his lordship pointed out. All countries had become prosperous and had had their resources developed by money from the pockets of British investors. At the present time Britain had twenty billions of money invested among the nations of the world—three and a half billions in the United States, two billions in each of her larger colonies, one and a half billions in Argentina, five hundred million in Brazil, four hundred millions in Mexico, two hundred millions in Chili, one hundred and seventy-five millions in Uruguay, one hundred and fifty millions in Peru. Japan had two hundred and fifty millions, China one hundred and twenty-five millions, Russia one hundred and ninety, and Egypt one hundred and fifty millions from Britain. It is absolutely necessary that these investments should be protected by arms and men.

"More misery, more sorrow, more suffering would result by the destruction of British credit than has resulted from any war since Napoleon held the world in the hollow of his hand," declared his lordship. "It is necessary to have the ships and the men and teh ar[illegible] to protect that credit and preserve it."

Work for Peace.

"The Hague tribunal had done much to lessen war, however. Since 1815, 250 controversies had been arbitrated and any of them might have resulted in serious wars.

"We should all work for international peace, so long as we keep in the background the arms and the navy that will make arbitration more than a word," declared Bishop Fallon. "The Hague tribunal has done a great work, and will continue to do so, as long as we keep the navy up to its full strength. The international waterways commission has done much to smooth out difficulties between the United States and Canada, and great credit must be given the men who form that important body. (Cheers).

"I still incline to the belief that physical force keeps the fear of the law in men's hearts. You and I go to our homes and we feel secure. We go to bed and dream of the blessings of peace, and we do so because we know that the majesty of the law, clothed in blue serge and brass buttons, and carrying a club, is marching under our windows. That makes for peace.

Foundation of Peace.

"You cannot build the edifice of international peace on a structure of economy. You cannot build any temple fom the top—it must be built from the foundations upwards. Men must be taught the love of justice, the difference between mine and thine, not to be so ready to take what belongs to him as to give the other man his own; to be fair, to be just, to be honest, to respect authority, and to be noble. The child must be taught to respect and revere father and mother; the man must respect and regard the municipality; the citizen must love and revere his nation, and all men must love and respect their country and their God. (Cheers.) When each individual man does that, you will have a pillar for the temple of international peace. Educate the children to be truthful, manly, upright, just, honest, reverential; educate them, I say, in these things, and war is gone, or it will have lost its power. Educate the boy, I say. Make him a man of peace by teaching him to love the things of the mind, the things of the heart—hime, his fellowman and his God. These are the basis of international peace. Then will come that participation in that peace human, which is like unto the peace divine. Teach your individual to keep the law. Educate him to be law-abiding in his personal life—obeying the laws of God and the nation, and international peace will come. Teach him to reverence and respect every man, woman and child he comes in contact with. Teach him to reverence and respect the rights of men of different nations, and then I say we will enter into an era of peace human which is but part of the peace divine. (Applause.)

A Sky-Pilot.

"I may have spoken too much like a preacher," the bishop continued. "Well, I am a preacher—nothing else. I'm a sky-pilot.

"What is fairer in all God's universe than the sky? With its stars, its glory, its magnificence, with the comets and worlds unknown, that move in their own spheres thruout eternity—it is the fairest thing God has made, teaching us the glory of the Maker, and the mind of God behind it all. And the pilot! What is better than to be a pilot? Gripping the wheel, he takes the trembling boat thru the dangerous ways in the storms and tempests, landing his passengers safe, every one in the harbor. I'm a sky-pilot—nothing else."

Abe Was Joking.

Abraham Lincoln used to say that the best story he ever read of himself was this: Two Quekeresses were traveling on the railroad and were heard discussing the probable termination of the war. "I think," said the first, "that Jefferson will succeed." "Why does thee think so?" asked the other. "Because Jefferson is a praying man." "And so is Abraham a praying man," objected the second. "Yes, but the Lord will think Abraham is joking," the first replied conclusively.

"Lend a hand, Hiram, and help ketch the selectman's pig."

"Let the selectman ketch his own pig. I'm out of politics for good."—Pittsburg Post.

SCHENK FOR DEFENCE TO SAVE ERRING WIFE

Trial of Wheeling Woman, For Attempted Poisoning, Will Begin on Monday.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 7.—All arrangements have been made for the trial of Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk, charged with administering poison to her wealthy husband, John G. Schenk, and the case will be called for trial in the criminal court of Ohio County at 9 o'clock Monday morning. County Prosecutor J. B. Hanland will have charge of the case for the state, and Attorneys O'Brien and Boyce will defend Mrs. Schenk.

It was learned that Mr. Schenk will not be called as a witness for the state, but will be put on the sand by Mrs. Schenk's attorneys as a witnss for the defence.

So much publicity has been given the case it was feared some difficulty would be experienced in getting a jury satisfactory to both sides, and an unusually large panel of talesmen have been called.

Mrs. Schenk, who has been in jail since her arrest, Nov. 9, when she was taken from her palatial home on Wheeling Island, is reported in good health, and confident she will soon rejoin her husband and children.

The sum total of goodness is to be found in 1911 Dunlop Automobile Tires.

BORN IN HAMILTON

George Washington Miller, Prominent Lawyer, Dead in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—George Washington Miller, a retired lawyer, 82 years old, died of pneumonia at his home here. He was born in Hamilton, Ont., studied law at the Rochester Law School, and in 1862 was appointed district attorney of Monroe County. In 1870 he entered the law firm of Church, Munger and Miller of Albany. Lated he received the appointment of assistant U. S. district attorney of New York.

"Everybody has his niche in the world."

"That may be, but he generally has to struggle for it in the street car."

Restore the voice with

To soothe, heal and strengthen the sore, inflamed or overstrained tissues of the throat and give real and permanent relief from throat troubles use

EVANS' ANTISEPTIC THROAT Pastilles

Formula of the Liverpool Throat Hospital

A positive boon to all who use their voices in public. Among scores of appreciative letters from singers and public speakers in nearly every civilized land, the following has been received from MME. GADSKI:

"I think these Pastilles are excellent and I have already recommended same to many of my friends." Send for free sample to 10

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SKILLED musicians are satisfied with the Nordheimer Piano. It leaves nothing to be desired from the artistic or practical point of view. When a Piano of this quality is combined with an interior player that is itself a match for the best ever produced, the result is as nearly perfect a player-piano as can be. Such is the

NORDHEIMER PLAYER-PIANO

It affords music in homes that might otherwise be without it, and it places the finest music at the finger tips of the most inexperienced musicians. Illustrations and descriptions of our Player-Pianos are contained in our new catalogue. Send for a copy.

The Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., Ltd.

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The Autonola

Is not what you are accustomed to think a player-piano is.

It will faithfully reflect your moods in music, from grave to gay, from tempestuous to sombre. It becomes part of you from the moment you rest your feet on its sensitive pedals.

It is Simple, Natural, and Very Human

These claims may sound extravagant, but they are very true. Call at our warerooms and investigate. This is all we ask.

The Bell Piano Warerooms

146 YONGE STREET

CANADIAN FINANCES SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Revenue For Nine Months Was $85,665,833, an Increase of $12,275,752.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The financial statement of the Dominion for December, published in The Canada Gazette to-day, shows that the revenue for December was $9,790,387.14, an increase of $1,056,816.09, while the expenditure for the month was $5,355,-286.13, an increase of $683,826.36.

For the nine months of the fiscal year ended with the last day of the calendar year, the revenue was $85,-665,833.33, as against $73,390,080.97, a betterment of $12,275,752.86.

The expenditure for the nine months shows an increase of $5,596,003.53, the figures being $52,994,133.07 for 1910, as against $47,398,129.54 in 1909.

The expenditure on capital account during December last was $3,680,305.47, as against $3,379,270.77; while for the nine months it was $22,804,247.36, as against $24,026,137.22 in the corresponding period of the last year, nearly the whole of the amount being expenditure on the Transcontinental Railway. The public debt shows decrease of $878,-661.99 on the month, but it is $601,879.55 more than in December last.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

Divisional court will reopen at Osgoode Hall, after the holidays, on Monday, Jan. 9, at 11 a.m.

This is the list, Somerville v. Aetna, Kemerer v. Wills (two appeals), Mert- v. Hamilton, Breen v. Toron o, Bongard v. Penman, Etchett v. Walton.

The jury winter assizes open at the city hall the same day at 2 p.m. The list: Beaudry v. Merchants Fire, Jones v. Toronto and York Radial Railway, Hutchinson v. Toronto Railway, Gissing v. Eaton, Smith v. Craig.

The non-jury assize opens at 11 a.m. Monday. The list is: Cheeseworth v. Davison, Sovereign Bank v. Frost, Durves v. Kaufman, Dean v. Darby, Ryckman v. Randolph, Garfunkle v. Large.

Mrs. Glenny wishes to inform her customers that she has moved her millinery establishment from 389 Yonge-street to 467 Bloor West, in conjunction with Swift & Co., ladies' tailors and costumers. Mrs. Glenny thanks her customers for past favors and will be pleased to receive them in her new place of business, where a specialty is being made of fur hats and dress hats suitable for evening wear.

Mrs. Knagger: I remmeber the time when you were just crazy to marry me.

Mr. Knagger: S o do I, but I didn't realize it at the time.—Town Topics.

Green Composers

One of the troubles which beset the path of the music publisher is the individual who sends in his "first composition" under the impression that it is worth publishing. If only the people who do this kind of thing were just "very young" much might be forgiven them, but frequently the offenders are much older people, who would never dream of doing it if they knew how foolish it is. And it is foolish. Nobody would dream of sending in a plan for an aeroplane who has no knowledge either of mechanism or of aviation. Yet many musical manuscripts submitted show that the "composer" is not even acquainted with the elementary rules of notation, let alone harmony, counterpoint or musical form.

The letter accompanying a manuscript of this kind usually runs in something of this style: "This is my first attempt at composition, and I do not know anything about writing music, but I am sending it in to you because I think it will be a great success." Could anything be so foolish, amusing—or sad—according to the way you look at it? Would anybody dream of writing to a financier, saying: "I am sending you some soil out of my back garden. I don't know anything about geology, and I know nothing of engineering, but I believe this soil contains some gold, and I should like you to invest some money in it, as I think it would be a great success." There is no more excuse for a composer not knowing his business than there is for any other person. People who are so vain as to believe their first compositions are of real value are entirely worthy to become the dupes of fraudulent publishers—as they usually do.—The Etude.

SCHOOLS NOT WELL BUILT

Trustee McTaggart Would Have Building Inspector Appointed.

That the school buildings department should be investigated is the opinion of W. O. McTaggart, elected a member of the board of education in the fifth ward, and when the property committee meets he will move that a subcommittee be appointed to make an enquiry.

He says that he considers Superintendent Bishop a capable official, but that the work has grown beyond his ability to handle without assistance, and reorganization is needed.

Mr. McTaggart says he has noted that in recent additions to schools, details have shown defects and that a practical builder should inspect them all.

Two iron cannon balls, which have been dug up in High-street, Walton, Suffolk, are believed to have been fired in 1667, when the Dutch landed at Rae Pond Bottom.

STILL HAVE 'EM HERE.
—De Mar in Philadelphia Record.

Snapshot of King George of England, attired in the uniform of a British admiral, leaving the royal yacht, Victoria. King George is a great lover of the water and takes a keen interest in naval affairs. Great preparations are being made for his visit to Portsmouth on Jan. 17, when the first keel plate of the new mammoth super-Dreadnought will be laid.

REV. DR. M'TAVISH BETTER.

Rev. Dr. Daniel McTavish, pastor of Grosvenor-street Presbyterian Church, is confined to his home at 57 Breadalbane-street, as a result of a fall on an icy sidewalk, causing concussion of the brain. His condition has, however, greatly improved.

GENERAL BOOTH COMING.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 7.—General Booth contemplates in the autumn to visit Canada.

Heintzman & Co. Limited

The New Store, 193-195-197 Yonge

We speak of certain events being the "talk of the town." The New Year opens with the new store of "ye olde firme" of

Heintzman & Co

Limited

Makers of Canada's Most Famous Pianos

forming a leading subject of conversation among all classes of people.

You will grant that the store is worthy of some talk.

That the manufacturers of a Canadian-made piano could erect warerooms of the magnitude and character of these new warerooms is but another evidence of the wonderful growth of Canadian trade in recent years, and a high tribute is the phenomenal success of the

Heintzman & Co PIANO

—the piano that has established the standard for piano-building the world over.

"The world's greatest piano."—De Pachmann.

Every reader of this ad is invited to visit these new warerooms.

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New Warerooms, 193-195-197 Yonge Street, Toronto

FIRE IN BELLEVILLE

Deacon Shirt Factory Completely Gutted—Loss $70,000.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 7.—The Deacon Shirt Company's large and commodious three storey brick and stone structure was completely gutted by fire this morning. The fire broke out at 4.30 o'clock and spread with such rapidity that the fire brigade were unable to stop its progress. Nothing remains but blackened walls.

The firm was doing an extensive business and had thousands of dollars' worth of orders on hand. By the fire about 100 hands, chiefly girls, are thrown out of employment. The loss is roughly estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000, and the insurance upon stock, machinery and building was $50,000. It is the intention of the company to rebuild as soon as possible.

FIVE BOMBS FOUND

London Police Sure That Stepney Outlaws Were Anarchists.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Five supposed bombs were discovered to-day in the debris of the house in Sidney-street where two outlaws were shot or burned to death during the police attempt to capture them Tuesday.

The find is accepted by the police as strengthening their theory that the men were anarchists.

INVENTING A WRITTEN LANGUAGE.

I already knew something of the Cree syllabic invented by the Reverend James Evans, Methodist missionary on Lake Winnipeg, in the '40's; but Cree is a much less complex language, only thirty-six characters are needed, and these are so simple that an intelligent Cree can learn to write his own language in one day.

While crude and inconcise, it was so logical and simple that in a few years the missionary had taught practically the whole Cree nation to read and write in their own language. And Lord Dufferin when the matter came before him, during his northwest tour, said enthusiastically: "There have been buried in Westminster Abbey, with national honors, many men whose claims to fame were far less than those of this devoted missionary, the man who taught a whole nation to read and write."

These things I knew, and now followed up my Jesuit source of information.

"Who invented this?"

"I don't know for sure. It is in general use."

"Was it a native idea?"

"Oh, no, some white man made it."

"Where? Here or in the south?"

"It came originally from the Crees, as near as we can tell."

"Was it a Cree or a missionary that first thought of it?"

"I believe it was a missionary."

"Frankly, now, wasn't it invented in 1840 by Reverend James Evans, Methodist missionary to the Crees on Lake Winnipeg?"

Oh, how he hated to admit it, but he was too honest to deny it.

"Yes, it seems to me it was some name like that. 'Je ne sais pas.'"

Reader, take a map of North America, a large one, and mark off the vast area bounded by the Saskatchewan, the Rockies, the Hudson Bay, and Arctic Circle, and realize that in this region, as large as Continental Europe, outside of Russia and Spain, one simple earnest man, inspired by the love of Him who alone is perfect love, invented and popularized a method of writing, that in a few years—in less than a generation, indeed—has turned the whole native population from ignorant illiterates to a people who are proud to read and write their own language. This, I take it, is one of the greatest feats of a civilizer.—Ernest Thompson Seton in Scribners.

Murray-Kay, Limited

A Carved Arm Chair for Hall or Library

Kay's January Furniture Sale

Notable Price Reductions on Quality Furniture

One of the pleasantest features of our January Furniture Sale is the fact that it enables people who take advantage of it in furnishing their homes, to indulge a taste for high-class furniture to an extent that, perhaps, might not be possible under ordinary circumstances.

The amount to be saved by ordering this month is in many cases quite large, and many a fine piece of furniture coveted by reason of its beauty of design, high quality or exact suitability for some particular room, has already been purchased simply because the added attraction of January Sale Prices proved irresistible.

NOTE THE INDUCEMENTS—THEY ARE RARELY OFFERED: A straight cut of at least 10 per cent. in the price of every piece of Furniture in stock, and special price reductions ranging from 20 to 50 per cent. on a great number of articles, plainly indicated by white tickets. A few such items are here listed:

Cheffonier and Washstand, No. 662—Two well-made pieces in the English style, built of solid mahogany. The cheffonier has five drawers and a good-sized British plate mirror. Regularly $47.50, for $32.00

Dressing Table, No. 925—Built of fine mahogany, highly finished. A large British plate mirror swings between two drawers, and there are five other drawers. Regular $53.00, for $40.00

Cheffonier, No. 81090 — A plain design, in the Colonial style, produced in fine quarter-oak of dull golden wax finish. Regularly $50.00, for $35.00

Cheffonier, No. 80—Quarter-cut oak, golden finish, with five drawers, a cupboard and good size oval mirror. Regularly $32.50, for $25.00

Dressing Table, No. 1628 1-2—One of the handsomest toilet tables we ever imported. A Louis XV. design, produced in fine mahogany with crotch mahogany front; a very large mirror, four drawers with glass knobs, cabriole legs and richly carved feet are notable features of this piece of furniture. Regularly $97.50, for $80.00

Reception Chairs—A collection of various high-class designs, with solid mahogany frames and upholstered seats and backs. For the most part these are covered in green denim. They must be cleared. Regularly $25.00, for $12.00; $36.00, for $20.00; $33.50, for $22.00; $21.50, for $15.00; $25.00, for $18.00; $32.00, for $25.00; $28.00, for $20.00; $15.00, for $12.00

Arm Chair, No. 69—A beautiful Colonial design, in fine crotch mahogany. Regularly $44.00, for $33.00

Rocking Chair to match, with low seat and arms. Regularly $45.00, for $33.00

Rocking Chair, No. 550—Comfortable, with arms and inlaid panel in back. Regularly $17.50, for $13.00

Settee, No. 3052—Solid mahogany frame, with pad seat in silk brocade, inlaid panel in back. Regularly $33.00, for $24.00

Sofa, No. 420—A new art design, produced in fine mahogany, with softly stuffed spring seat and padded back, covered in green cotton. Regularly $56.00, for $38.00

Davenport Settee — Small size, solid oak frame, finished forest green, loose cushions, in first-class Spanish leather on seat and back. Regularly $33.00, for $20.00

Writing Table, No. 341—Quarter-cut oak, finished golden, with low mirror back, a shelf and two drawers. Regularly $30.00, for $15.00

Bookcases, No. 1 — Dark fumed oak, two only, glass doors, adjustable shelves; a Mission design. Regularly $24.00, for $18.00

MURRAY-KAY, LIMITED

(JOHN KAY COMPANY, LIMITED)

36 AND 38 KING STREET WEST

LOVE—LAND.

The day is ended and the twilight falls,
And night will soon her curtain dark let drop
To end day's drama, yes, to make it stop.
In spite of plaudits, sighs and curtain-calls.
But thru the deepening dark, beyond its walls
That shut us in with loneliness and grief,
We see a star that always shines relief;
That pierces thru and lights the darkest palls.
'Tis love-land's star that shines the love-gleam light,
That speaks to you of Her and seems to say
That all is well, and that there is no night
That She and God can't make the brightest day,
If you will only let them, for their
Moves earth and al and ne'er moves them astray.
—Stewart Everett Rowe.

Exeter, Dec. 30, 1910.

Will Come as Shock.

Rockefeller's wish, that the Chicago University erect a $1,500,000 chapel and take on a religious air, must come as a shock to some of the institution's professors who have been picking the Bible to pieces in the course of the past twenty years.—Brockton Times.

DISTANT AUTHORS.

Dear books! and each the living soul,
Our hearts aver, of men unseen,
Whose power to strengthen, charm, control,
Surmounts all earth's green miles between.

For us at least the artists show
Apart from fret of work-days jars:
We know them but as friends may know,
Or they are known beyond the stars.

Their mirth, their grief, their soul's desire,
When twilight murmuring of streams,
Or skies far touched by sunset fire,
Exalt them to pure worlds of dreams;

Their love of good; their rage at wrong:
Their hours when struggling thought makes way:
Their hours when fancy drifts to song
Lightly and glad as bird-trills may;

All these are truths. And if as true
More graceless scrutiny that reads,
"These fruits amidst strange husking grew:"
"These lilies blossomed amongst weeds;"

Here no despoiling doubts shall blow,
No fret of feud, of work-day jars.
We know them as friends may know,
Or they are known beyond the stars.
—Mary Colborne-Veel.

The sum total of goodness is to be found in 1911 Dunlop Automobile Tires.

INCREASE IN VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS IN 14 YEARS

The annual statistical review number of The Financial Post, issue yesterday, gives the following summary of average prices of farm produce as of date March, 1910, and March, 1896. It will be notice dthat values as shown more than doubled during that period.

Product	March, 1910.	March, 1896.	Advance since March, 1896 Actual Advance.	Per Cent.
Corn, per bushel	$0.6245	$0.2859	$0.3386	118.4
Wheat, per bushel	1.187	.631	.556	88.1
Cotton, per pound	.1504	.7825	.07215	99.2
Oats, per bushel	.4472	.1927	.2547	132.2
Barley, per bushel	.6932	.3056	.3875	126.8
Hay, timothy, per ton	17.05	11.40	5.65	49.5
Hops, per pound	.33	.075	.255	340.0
Potatoes, per bushel	.3213	.1850	.1363	73.7
Flaxseed, per bushel	2.145	.885	1.260	142.4
Cattle, ch. to ex. steers, per 100 lbs.	8.19	4.25	3.94	92.7
Hogs, heavy, per cwt.	10.615	3.9025	6.7125	172.0
Butter, dairy, per pound	.3115	.1950	.1125	57.3
Eggs, per dozen	.2570	.1240	.1330	107.3
Rye, per bushel	.1910	.3643	.4267	117.1

After the Holidays

The social events have played sad havoc with my lady's Evening Waists, Party Frocks, Lace Wraps and Gloves. Send them here, no matter how delicate the materials — you can rely upon our experts to clean them properly.

Main 5900

"MY VALET"

W. Fountain, the Presser, Cleaner and Repairer of Clothes, 30 Adelaide west.

First Church of Christ, Scientist

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

FICTION CLUB.

Los Angeles has a fiction club—the venture of a department store—from which subscribers may obtain volumes at one cent each day, the maximum charge being two cents. Thousands of books, from Roe's "Barriers Burned Away" and older and more "standard" reading, to the latest "best-seller" are offered, the proprietors guaranteeing a supply equal to the demand. The arrangement appeals especially to the rapid reader, the devourer of dollar-dreadfuls, of which class the floating population of Los Angeles has its full quota, for whom alone it is really cheap. One of the advantages claimed is quick circulation, patrons being required to wait only a short time for a book that happens to be "out." While subscription reading-clubs usually operate more or less against public libraries, which need all the support they can summon, it is probable that many librarians would welcome such a competition as this, lessening a demand for fiction that is seldom met except at the expense of other departments of literature.

BOVRIL

IS THE FLUID BEEF OF QUALITY

Sir James Crichton Brown, M.D., says: "BOVRIL is a genuine food and rests its reputation on merit."

BOVRIL LIMITED are purveyors to His Majesty King George V.

Society.

Mrs. William A. McNabb (formerly Miss Gertrude M. Lewis) will hold her post-nuptial reception at her residence, suite 11, Willard Apartments, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., from 4 to 6.

Mrs. Van der Vort has returned from Ottawa, after spending the holidays with her daughter, Mrs. George J. Bryson.

Mrs. James Haywood is leaving this week to spend the winter in California, and will not receive again this season.

Mrs. Lorne M. Sinclair (formerly Mrs. Evelyn Graham Keller) will receive for the first time since her marriage, at her home, 118 St. George-street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Mrs. Ernest G. Robinson (formerly Marjorie Douglas) will receive in her home, 71 Lynnwood-avenue, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, and afterwards on the first Thursdays during the season.

Mrs. Macdonald Gordon of St. Joseph-street will not receive again this season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boullee, New Hamburg, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence A., to Mr. Charles E. Richardson, B.Sc., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richardson, St. Mary's, Ont. The marriage will take place in February.

Mrs. W. A. Browne and Miss Florence Browne will receive Thursday, Jan. 12, and afterwards on the second Thursday of each month.

Mrs. Wm. Barber (formerly Miss Ina Wardell) will receive for the first time in her new house, 106 Roncesvalles-avenue, on Thursday, January 12, afternoon and evening, and afterwards the second Thursday in the month.

Mrs. Wm. Barber, 106 Roncesvalles-avenue, entertained on Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Frank G. Smith, New York. Among those invited were: Mrs. W. E. Austin, Mrs. T. H. Bennett, Miss Anna Crabtree, Mrs. F. Fralick, Mrs. S. B. Forsyth, Mrs. Scrimgeour, Mrs. George Raynor, Mrs. A. Jordan, Mrs. A. Lougwell, Mrs. Holmer R. Maddock, Mrs. T. K. Wallis.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Creighton, Owen Sound, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Georgie L., to Mr. Ray St. Clair Bamford, Sandusky, Mich., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Bamford, Listowel, Ont. The marriage will take place February 3.

Mrs. J. Schurman Farrow, 435 Palmerston-boulevard, will receive on Wednesday, Jan. 11, and afterwards on the second and fourth Tuesdays.

Mrs. Taylor and Miss Evelyn Taylor will receive on the Mondays Jan. 9, 23 and 30, and afterwards on the second and fourth Mondays in February.

Mrs. J. T. Crawford, 201 Howland-avenue, formerly of Hamilton, will receive on the second Thursday of each month.

Mrs. E. A. McIntyre, 15 Cedar-avenue, Balmy Beach, will receive henceforth on the first and second Wednesdays.

PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK.

Monday—Debutantes' ball at Metropolitan Assembly-rooms; Mrs. Frederick Clare Lee's (Mrs. Frank Polson's) post-nuptial reception.

Tuesday—Mrs. Law's (Sherbourne-street) afternoon tea; meeting Toronto Skating Club; Onweglide Club dance.

Wednesday—Mrs. Frederick B. Robins' dance at King Edward for Miss Robins and Miss Rita Dunbar; Hon. L. and Mrs. Melvin-Jones' dinner party; Mrs. T. Shaw Webster's (Spadina-avenue) afternoon tea; Mrs. W. H. Irving's (Spadina-road) afternoon tea; Mrs. T. E. Robertson's afternoon tea for Miss Hart of Montreal; marriage of Miss Gertrude Parrt to Mr. Gordon Rice.

Thursday—Toronto Symphony Orchestra concert at Massey Hall, Francis McMillan, soloist; Mrs. Jas. Brock O'Brian's (Thornwood-road) tea for Miss Madeline O'Brian; Mrs. F. I. Roy's (Palmerston-boulevard) afternoon tea; Mrs. and Miss Olive's (Sherbourne-street) tea; Mrs. Titus Robinson's afternoon tea for Miss Marie Robinson; Mrs. Gibson receives at Government House; Lady Clark receives.

Friday—Mrs. C. C. Cummings' dance for married people.

Saturday—Meeting Toronto Skating Club; indoor baseball at the armories at 8 o'clock.

BEARDMORE—NIVEN.

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Cathedral at London, Ontario, of Miss Norah Eliza Niven, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James S. Niven, to Mr. Alfred Owen Torrance Beardmore, son of Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Toronto. The service was fully choral and the church was arranged with Christmas decorations, the ceremony being performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Mackenzie, LL. D., rector of Grace Church, Brantford. The bride was given away by her father and wearing a gown of white liberty satin with rose point lace and silver, tulle veil and a bouquet of lily of the valley and white orchids, her gift from the groom being a diamond and platinum plaque. Miss Nancy Niven was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Dorothy Beardmore and Miss Mary Labatt, while Miss Frances Reeves was flower girl; the latter was in white and the bridesmaids wore yellow satin, veiled with mauve ninon and gold, black sashes and hats. They carried mauve and yellow orchids. Mr. Gordon Beardmore was his brother's best man and the ushers were Mr. Archie Macdonald, Mr. Gordon Temple, Mr. Hugh Labatt and Dr. Pardee Bucke. The bridesmaids received gold bracelets from the groom and the bride's gifts to the best man and ushers were gold bar safety pins. Mrs. Niven's gown was of pale grey crepe de chene, with velvet toque to match, and she carried violets. Mr. and Mrs. Beardmore left for a trip to New York and on their return will reside in Acton. The traveling dress was of Copenhagen blue cloth, with a hat to match, and black wolf furs. In the evening a dinner and dance was given for the bridal party at the London Hunt Club.

DICKENS FELLOWSHIP.

The Dickens Fellowship Players gave a large dinner last week in compliment to their president, Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith. The main table was arranged to form the letter T and numerous quartet tables were scattered about the banquet hall. The decorations were of pink roses and maidenhair ferns and Mr. E. S. Williamson presided. Mr. J. W. Bengough read an original poem written for the occasion and presented the guest of honor with a beautiful volume of "Mr. Pickwick," elaborately illuminated and containing original drawings. Mr. Bell-Smith responded with a delightful reply. A short musical program followed, when the following artists contributed: Miss Dagmar Printz, Miss Grace Webster, Miss Theodora Jacques, Mr. J. T. Church, Mr. Lawrence J. Lugsdin and Mr. Leo Sullivan. A few of those present were: Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bell-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bengough, Mr. E. S. Williamson, Mrs. E. H. Stafford, Capt. J. R. Larkin, Miss May Bengough, Misses Theodora Jacques, May Crabbe, Winnifred Parker, Grace Webster, Dagmar Printz, Christine Donaldson, Lucy Doyle, Clarice Spencer, Bessie Hunter, Mrs. A. M. Donovan, Miss McKibbon, Miss Bennett, Mr. Thos. Harrison, Mr. Laurance Lugsdin, Mr. Leo Sullivan, Mr. W. J. Sweatman, Mr. Gilbert Dalton and Messrs. Berkinshaw, Denovan, Atkinson, Rumley, Watson Wihl, Macrae and Hayden.

MRS. MACKLEM'S DANCE.

A nice dance for young people given during the week was the entertainment at Mrs. Oliver Macklem's house for her niece, Miss Dorothy Hodgins, who has made her debut this winter and was wearing a white satin frock with pearl passementerie and carried pink carnations. The hostess' gown was of apple green ninon with hand embroidery and pearl and diamond ornaments. The little daughter of the house was in a lingerie frock with touches of pale pink. Mrs. Fleming wore a handsome black gown and Mrs. Frank Hodgins was in pearl grey with diamond ornaments. The Xmas decorations were used thruout the house and a buffet supper was served from a long table done with daffodils and narcissi, an orchestra was in attendance and dainty programs were provided. The guests includes: The Provost of Trinity College, Mr. S. Macklem, Mr. P. Beatty, Miss Alice Hagarty, Miss Gladys Edwards, Miss Phyllis Nordheimer, Mr. Roy Nordheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mackenzie and their son and daughter, Mr. Gavin Langmuire, Mr. J. B. Neale, Miss Patti Armour, Miss P. Geddes, Miss Eleanor Gooderham, Miss Adele Harman, Miss Edna Reid, Mr. and Miss Darling, Miss Gladys Baldwin, Miss Elf Bowes, Mr. Bowes, Mr. and Miss Watt, Miss Fisken, Mr. Fisken, Mr. Mackenzie, Dr. Brefney O'Reilly, Mr. Actin Fleming Mr. Harcourt, Miss Strathy, Miss Helen Heaton, Miss Hodgins, Miss Meta Gibson of Government House and her brother, Miss Denison, Miss Robinson, Miss Dorothy Vandersmissen, Mr. Hellmuth, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Eddis, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Ross, Mr. Harman, Miss Massey, Miss MacPherson, Miss Kathleen Burns, Miss Hazel Kamp, Misses Denison, Miss Eddis, Mr. Newburn, Mr. Lockhart Gordon, Mr. Stevens.

An Object of Pity

That part of our nature which we call the emotional is much more highly developed in women than in men. They are more sensitive, more tender, more sympathetic, more pronounced in their likes and dislikes, more susceptible to the extremes of pleasure and pain; and these refined mental qualities, no less than beauty of form and feature, make up the atmosphere of attractiveness and charm which always surrounds true womanliness.

The continued existence of these winning, engaging womanly characteristics depends to a very large extent on the regularity of the womanly functions and the condition of the womanly organs; and when these functions and organs become disordered or diseased the same mental qualities which are the glory of a well woman become the source of suffering and torture almost indescribable. Her cheery hopefulness is changed to a feeling of despondency, almost of despair, and she is haunted with forebodings of worse evils to come. Instead of being entertaining and companionable, she becomes moody and irritable, being unable to keep her mind from dwelling on her troubles. She becomes morbidly sensitive, imagining that she is being slighted or foresaken by her relatives and friends and she has a most humiliating sense of her miserable condition and of her loss of her womanly attributes. If she is religiously inclined she is very liable to be oppressed with doubts and fears in regard to her spiritual condition, or to think that she is eternally lost. In addition to this, she has also to endure the most distressing aches and pains.

What makes the case still more pitiable, especially with married women, is the fact that few men understand or appreciate the extent of their suffering, or the seriousness of the troubles causing it. Many doctors even speak of these disorders as subjects for ridicule, and the poor sufferer often gets a reputation for being a crank or a scold when she more nearly approaches being a martyr.

As these disorders are due to a disordered condition of the womanly organs, it is evident that to effect a cure these organs must be restored to normal condition; or, in other words, the circulation, which has become congested and stagnant in these parts, must be improved so that the waste matter will be expelled, and the nourishment so badly needed be brought to these suffering organs. It is the waste matter, or broken down tissue, which is held in the stagnant blood vessels in these parts, that causes most of the suffering by oppressing the nerves located in these parts.

The remedy known as ORANGE LILY will positively relieve this congestion and restore normal circulation in the disordered organs. It is an applied or local treatment, and acts wholly on these parts. It is absorbed into the blood vessels in these organs, and as it has powerful antiseptic properties, it immediately acts on the waste matter held there, and causes it to be discharged. As this dead matter is discharged the nerves are relieved, the pains and mental troubles become less, and the nerve and blood vessels become stronger. ORANGE LILY thus proves its merit by actual, visible results. It acts as certainly and as positively on all female troubles as anti-toxin does on diphtheria.

Winnipeg, April 28th, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Currah,—I am very grateful to ORANGE LILY for the change it has made in my life. When I commenced its use eight months ago I felt I would be surely insane before the year was ended. The pain I suffered often made me wish for death, and besides I would have such fits of depression and nervous twitching that I would have to scream. I had doctored with three different doctors for over two years, and had also used both the Pierce and Pinkham medicines, but none of them seemed to reach my case. I felt some improvement after the first month's use of ORANGE LILY and have kept gaining ever since. I do not feel that I am entirely cured yet, but I am so much better than I was that I am sure I will soon be entirely well. I sleep well, and feel cheerful and happy, except that I am occasionally somewhat depressed, but these spells are getting fewer and milder. I have also noticeably improved in appearance. Enclosed find $3 for which please send me two boxes of ORANGE LILY and one of Cerate Massage. I might add that the matter which used to be freely discharged, and which looked like a chicken's gizzard, is becoming very scant, and I imagine that the circulation is pretty well restored. Am I not right in this? Your sincere friend, MRS. L. E. A.

Free to all Sufferers

In order to enable every woman suffering from any form of female disorders to test the merits of ORANGE LILY, I will send to everyone who will send me her address, or the address of any suffering friend enough of the remedy for ten days' treatment, absolutely free. As this is worth 35c. it is only because I know that it must give relief that I make this free trial offer. Further, if any woman wishes expert medical advice, and will write me a full description of her case, I will submit same to the staff of the Coonley Medical Institute, Detroit, Mich., and they will write her direct without expense to her. INCLOSE THREE 2-CENT STAMPS and address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT. 2

The person who buys any other tea always hopes it will be "as good" as

"SALADA" TEA

WHAT ONE WOMAN IS DOING

To Relieve the Suffering of Womankind.

If there is one woman in all America who has done more than her share to relieve the suffering of womankind that woman is Mrs. Frances E. Currah of Windsor, Ont.

Mrs. Currah was at one time a great sufferer from diseases peculiar to her sex. She had tried many remedies, but found no cure, and had almost given up hope of ever being well again. But one day she was persuaded by a friend to try what was then a little known remedy. Much to her astonishment she was immediately benefited and in a short time completely restored to robust health.

From that time until the present day Mrs. Currah has devoted her life to interest women in this remedy, which has now become famous under the name of ORANGE LILY and is advertised on another page of this publication.

Mrs. Currah's sympathetic nature leads her to perform the most charitable acts and she is now offering to send, free of charge, a 35c box containing enough ORANGE LILY for a ten days' treatment. Hundreds are taking advantage of Mrs. Currah's generosity, and doubtless many readers of this paper will seize this opportunity to try this wonderful remedy at no expense to themselves.

The sum total of goodness is to be found in 1911 Dunlop Automobile Tires.

JAN HAMBOURG TRIO.

Not the least among the musical events of this month is the evening of music, to be given at the Conservatory Music Hall, on Monday, Jan. 23, by the Jan Hambourg Trio, assisted by Miss Beatrice Delamere, a talented mezzo-soprano, who will make her Toronto debut on this occasion. Among other numbers the program will include the trio by Saint-Saens, opus 18, and violin solos by Jan. Hambourg, the eminent Russian violinist, from whom the trio takes its name. The popularity which this trio has gained during its short existence (but a month or two) is quite exceptional, the excellence of their work having secured for them many engagements, the earliest being one to play at London, Ont., on the 16th inst.

For the convenience of those who wish to secure seats for the concert at the Conservatory Music Hall o nthe 23rd inst., a subscription list is now open at Nordheimer's, 15 King-street east.

Since John Quit Drinking

By John's Wife

I'm the happiest little woman,
In all this little town;
And my merry laugh and singing,
Takes the place of sigh and frown.
For JOHN HAS QUIT HIS DRINKING
And is like himself once more,
And the world is just a paradise
With such happiness in store!

One day I read some verses—
"Mary's Miracle," the name,
And I said, that's John exactly,
And I'll send and get the same.
So I sent for GOLDEN REMEDY,
(As sly as sly could be)
And I put it in John's supper
And I put it in his tea.

And it didn't taste a little bit;
Had no odor, so, you see—
It was smoothest kind of sailing
For little Doctor Me.
And I watched and prayed and waited,
(And cried some, too, I guess),
And I didn't have the greatest faith,
I'm ashamed now to confess.

And John never thought a minute,
He was being cured of drink,
And soon he's as well as any one,
It makes me cry to think!
Just makes me cry for gladness,
I'm so proud to be his wife—
Since he is cured of drinking,
And leads a nice, new life.

"Since John he quit a-drinking!"
I can't say it times enough!
And hates and loathes a liquor
As he would a poison stuff.
And when I say my prayers at night
As thankful as can be—
I pray for John the most of all—
Then GOLDEN REMEDY.

Home Treatment For Drunkards

Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give It Secretly at Home in Tea, Coffee or Food.

Costs Nothing to Try.

If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of liquor, all you have to do is to send your name and address on the coupon below. You may be thankful as long as you live that you did it.

Free Trial Package Coupon

Dr. J. W. Haines Company, 596 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Please send me, absolutely free, by return mail, in plain wrapper, so that no one can know what it contains, a trial package of Golden Remedy to prove that what you claim for it is true in every respect.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....

Early or Late Marriage?

With the march of recent times nothing has more changed than the outlook of the romantic maid. Once sweet Seventeen gazed thru the portals of her finishing school to see an horizon bounded by love. In that distant haze somewhere, she dreamed, lurked the lover whom she was ready to hail as her hero. And nature, who is good to simple souls, usually saw to it that she was provided with one—of sorts.

Now Seventeen accepts the horizon but maps out a view between. "I mean to do this and that first" she plans. The scheme may include distinctions, gold medals, travels, fortune, and possibly an ecstatic period of freedom combined with experimental cooking which she proposes to share with a chum in a flat. It obviously must take a long time to fulfil. At the end is the ideal husband. Only one thing she leaves out of her reckoning! This is the marriage-rate, whose figures point inexorably to the conclusion that matrimony as an after thought becomes by-and-by rather difficult to achieve.

No one at all in the confidence of modern womanhood can fail to remark that marriage is in a state of evolution. Two schools of thought may be said to divide the camp. There is the eugenical, mostly led by people who comb straight the hair from an intellectual brow, wear square-toed shoes, and don't marry. These write and lecture, however, and undeniably help to form the budding idea. The second new teaching is pure idealist. It's most ethereal—and attenuated—version of the lovers' meeting is for the predestinated two to sit themselves down in solitude at an hour agreed and project thought waves across the intervening space.

Midway in a whole realm of tempest-tossed confusion physical and spiritual schools have their following in degrees varying and according to temperament. While still the most scholarly singularly fail to perceive that the essential importance in marriage is not its approach from this side or that—but the fact as to whether it does or does not take place with full advantages of nature's great conspiracy.

To a matron of twenty years or more of married life there may come a quaint experience. She is expressing herself, perhaps, after the custom of her kind on the contrariness of husbands, and a bridal pair standing by who have taken on the estate late in the forties because of compatible tastes exchange a superior smile.

"How savage!" they would seem to exclaim, as a patch-and-powder exquisite might have at the ruggedness of the Alps, and then turned complacently to order cascades for the chateau gardens. Joy and sorrow, life and death, have touched the destiny of the man and woman who took the burden with the vision and now occasionally fall out about the tradesmen's books, Harry's scrapes, or Dolly's love affairs. In another ten years one may safely prophesy they will be stouter or thinner, certainly greyer, still loving and still differing. While, as for the two good people who at a mature age decided for complete compatibility and no responsibility — what save ignorance would put them in the same class at all?

In reckoning up the pros and cons of late or early marriage, it seems clear that for the wedded state to build character there must necessarily be a good measure of youth. Then I venture to think that, for the average, recruits' drill is not in it with the disciplinary broadening, straightening, generally expanding, and—incidentally—unpleasant method of the almost daily minor conflicts between masculine and feminine points of view.

Cook has said, "This day month, mum," unexpectedly, and Mr. Lovebird, as his sex is wont, is for arguing spaciously from the premise of Jane's sudden notice to the caprice of woman in general. Mrs. Lovebird objects to this arraignment of femininity in a lump, and with some skill plausibly connects the position of affairs with his language about the cutlets on the previous evening.

The fond couple may chill during the encounter from cooing "chickabiddys" to cold "my dears," but the process is wholly corrective and estrangement temporary. Overbearing cock-o'-the-walkness of Monsieur receives a salutary douche from Madame's tu quoque. She, for her part, has been goaded into that generous esprit de corps which glows at the attack of man as enemy. A perpetual modification is being carried on comparable to Nature's way with her world forces. There is equalization and development, with the objective always that husband and wife shall be efficient heads of the supremely important family.

Marriage early enough to mean real immaturity merits no defence. Usually it spells disaster, and vital statistics are all against the mother in her 'teens. A vast gulf lies between the healthful interplay of contrasting temperaments and the awful risk of having to do one's most elementary taste-and-proclivity formation side by side with another rapidly-growing creature compounded of unknown quantities, to whom one is irrevocably pledged.

There are the young people whom responsibilities over-burden. The boy who has not lost the rawness of a recruit, or a "'varsity fresher," is not fit to be the breadwinner and to take the head of his table. Child-wives, too, have ways their elders view with regret. They rock cradles violently until their offspring's brains swim. And they let baby sample the coal-scuttle while they rush thru the climax of a new novel. Most juvenile married couples get tragic on the least provocation. Their still instinctive clinging to parental leading-strings makes them invoke "my mother" not wisely but too well. In those throes of the first five unfit years they lose the bloom and brightness that is the normal possession of the properly matched far into the thirties.

Popularly, new womgn is supposed to wish to evade her duties and object to the consequent curtailment of her leisure. While with rather strange logic it is admitted that the typical girl of the age is ready to take up exacting professions that leave the merest margin for the recreation she is rumored to crave.

This contradictory state of things is worth investigation. To anyone in touch with the true temper of the girl in the forward movement, there seems an inevitable conclusion. Manifestly she does not fear responsibility, nor is she lazy. But she does dread the stifling of her individuality against which a crude marriage code offers no guarantee. Possible deprivation of right to opinions and scope for talents she rebels from a passionate soul. The wooing of youth is to be put aside it its sequel is relegation to the meanest economic rung and shackling with unreasoning jealousy. If one can read signs of the times a definition of the honorable place of helpmeet and housemother is what she will presently demand. She will not yield her years of promise to a master whose notion of her "proper" sphere may be hashing mutton and "making over" last season's clothes.

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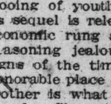

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RUSSELL G. M'LEAN.

Mr. Russell G. McLean has been appointed baritone soloist of the Metropolitan Church.

A Forest Fire Incident.

A woman staggered into the Black Duck Relief Station carrying a baby. She was followed by a limping spaniel. "I was running from the first of the fire when an awful wind jerked baby right out of my arms," she said. "It was that smoky and noisy I couldn't see nor hear a thing. I couldn't find baby anywhere. The dog led me to a brush pile that was on fire, and there was baby right near it. Twenty thousand and wouldn't buy that dog!"—Metropolitan Magazine.

Toronto String Quartet Concert.

On Monday evening, Jan. 9, the Toronto String Quartet will give the second of the series of concerts at the Margaret Eaton School of Expression. The program will include a quartet by Haydn, and the quinet by Dvorak, for piano and strings. Miss Mary Caldwell, pianiste, and Mr. Russell McLean, baritone, will be the assisting artists.

Induction Monday Night.

The Bishop of Toronto will induct Rev. Vivian Morgan as rector of St. Saviour's Parish, at 8 o'clock Monday night, in the parish church.

Rev. D. T. Owen, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will preach.

The honorary governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital this week are C. D. Massey and Hon. Robert Jaffray.

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START AT HOME.

Editor Sunday World: I notice in this morning's World that a fund is to be started for the relief of sufferers in China. Why not start at home? I am willing to put my name to a list for the relief of the poor devils who lost all they had in the Farmers' Bank.

C. Lovie.

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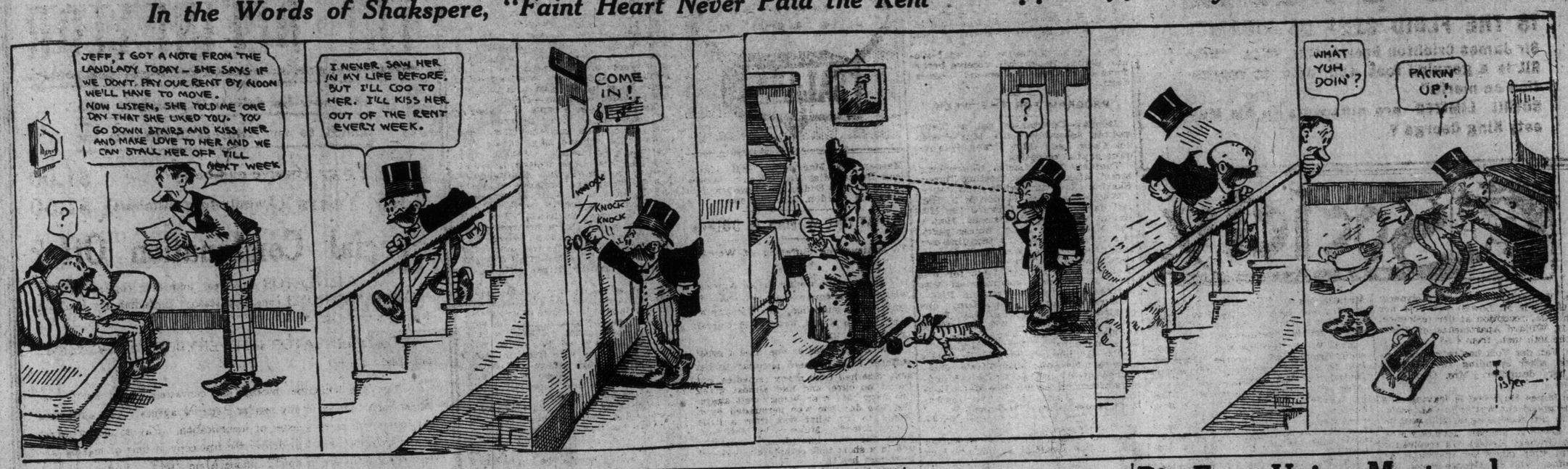
Last Edition

The Sporting Section of Toronto Sunday World

Last Edition

31ST YEAR.—PAGES 1 TO 4 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 8 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

In the Words of Shakspere, "Faint Heart Never Paid the Rent" ∴ ∴ *By "Bud" Fisher*



Standing of O. H. A. Clubs At End of the First Week

Two Clubs Have Been Suspended—Fifty-Four Games in All Have Been Played This Season.

The closing of the first week of the New Year finds that the O.H.A., in their three different series, have already played 54 games, a considerable number of which have been decided by the closest of margins, and on a couple of occasions it has been necessary to play overtime. In a game between Wellesley and Ayr a draw was declared; this was on account of want of knowledge of the O.H.A. rules by a town referee. This game will be replayed if it affects the group decision.

The two games played in the senior series were excellent contests, the Parkdale had somewhat of an easy time with Stratford, who only came into the senior series at the last moment. The game between T.A.A.C. and Rowing Club was fought to the last minute on heavy ice.

In the intermediate series, Dumbo have won all three games they have played, while Markham, Stratford, Chatham and Watford have each won two without a defeat. Collingwood, last year's champions, won the only game they have played so far this season. Broadviews' defeat of Eatons by 5—4 was somewhat of a surprise.

Seaforth in the junior series are making great strides towards winning their group, having tucked away three wins without losing any so far; Peterboro, Simcoe A and Preston have as yet to be beaten and have each won two games. Peterboro's defeat of Lindsay Friday night by the big score of 17 to 3 was a surprise, as these two towns generally play very close games. The largest score of the season, so far, was Ingersoll 21, St. Thomas 4.

By this time next week a considerable number of group champions will practically be known and as there are a large number of games to be played it is to be hoped the cold weather continues. There will be a game every night at Mutual-street and on Monday night the local fans will be able to see just how good the Varsity junior team are when they line up against the Argonaut team at 8.15.

It was found necessary by the O.H.A. sub-committee to suspend Markdale for infringement of the residence rule, and Simcoe, Ont., team suspended themselves by leaving the ice on account of a decision of the referee when there were still nine minutes to play. Club standings:

Seniors.

—Group No. 1—

Dates for this group may be re-arranged on account of Kingston dropping out: no games played to date.

—Group No. 2—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Parkdale	1	0	10	5
Stratford	0	1	3	10

—Group No. 3—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
T. A. A. C.	1	0	6	5
T. R. C.	0	1	5	6

Intermediate.

—Group No. 1—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Belleville	1	0	10	4
Cobourg	0	1	4	10

—Group No. 2—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Whitby	1	0	6	1
Oshawa	1	1	14	5
Bowmanville	0	1	2	13

—Group 3—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Markham	2	0	11	7
Cannington	0	1	4	5
St. Pauls	0	1	3	6

—Group 4.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Broadviews	1	0	5	4
Eatons	0	1	4	5

—Group 5.—

Grimsby drew a bye in this group.

—Group 6.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Drumbo	3	0	28	10
Ayr	2	0	12	9
Baden	1	2	20	14
New Hamburg	1	2	10	18
Elmira	1	2	13	21
Wellesley	0	2	5	16

One draw between Wellesley and Ayr.

—Group 7.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Preston	1	0	14	2
Waterloo	1	1	5	16
Berlin	0	1	2	3

—Group 8.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Stratford	2	0	11	8
St. Mary's	1	2	14	16
Listowel	0	1	5	6

—Group 9.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Chatham	2	0	13	9
Watford	2	0	8	5
Sarnia	0	2	9	11
Strathroy	0	2	5	10

—Group 10.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Paris	1	0	9	5
London	1	1	10	12
Simcoe	0	1	3	5

Simcoe Club have been suspended.

—Group 11.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Collingwood	1	0	13	6
Barrie	0	1	6	13

Junior.

—Group 1.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Kingston	1	0	9	0
Belleville	0	1	0	9

—Group 2.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Oshawa	1	0	7	2
Bowmanville	0	1	2	7

—Group 3.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Peterboro	2	0	22	6
Cobourg	0	1	3	5
Lindsay	0	1	3	17

—Group 4.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Simcoe A	2	0	25	11
T. C. C.	1	1	8	12
Broadviews	0	2	6	16

—Group 5.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Argonauts	1	0	7	6
Parkdale	0	1	6	7

—Group 6.—

No games scheduled for this group until Jan. 16.

—Group 7.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Victorias	1	0	5	2
Milton	0	1	2	5

—Group 8.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Preston	2	0	7	1
Guelph	1	0	4	3
Berlin	0	1	3	4
Galt	0	2	1	7

—Group 9.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Woodstock	1	0	9	4
Ingersoll	1	0	21	4
London	0	1	4	9
St. Thomas	0	1	4	21

—Group 10.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Seaforth	3	0	16	4
Stratford	1	0	7	5
Clinton	0	2	5	12
St. Mary's	0	2	4	11

—Group 11.—Section A.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Penetang	1	0	13	8
Midland	1	1	16	13
Orillia	0	1	6	9

—Section B.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Gravenhurst	1	0	4	2
Bracebridge	1	1	5	6
Huntsville	0	1	2	3

—Group 12.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.
Markdale	2	0	11	4
Chesley	0	1	2	4
Wiarton	0	1	2	7

Markdale have been suspended, and Wiarton and Chesley will play a double-schedule.

—Group 13.—

First game in this group will be on Monday, Jan. 9, Meaford at Collingwood.

Standings are compiled up to and including games played on Friday, Jan. 6.

Midland Win In Extra Tide.

MIDLAND, Jan. 7.—Orillia Juniors played Midland here Friday night before a big crowd and lost by 8 to 6, an extra period being required. The score at full time was 6 to 6. Midland scored two goals quickly in the extra period, thus winning the game. Gren. Caldwell refereed to the satisfaction of both teams. The line-up:

Orillia (6): Goal, Corbould; point, Cook; cover-point, McNabb; rover, Butterfield; centre, Laughman; right wing, Thornton; left wing, Jupp.

Midland (8): Goal, Woods; point, Farrell; cover-point, Panley; rover, Kenney; centre, Barry; right wing, Mohen; left wing, Carpenter.

Preston Whitewashed Galt.

PRESTON, Ont., Jan. 7.—Preston and Galt Junior O.H.A. teams played here last night. In their first Junior O.H.A. home game Preston whitewashed Galt by the score of 3 to 0. The game was warmly contested and was marked by much rough playing. Galt being the worst offenders. The half time score was one to nothing. Etherington, the little rover for Preston, played a remarkable game, he being mainly responsible for the score, while Short in goal was there always. Jimmy Frasher of Galt refereed the game to the satisfaction of all.

De la Salle Hockey.

In the De La Salle Hockey League Saturday, Team No. 1 defeated Team No. 2 by 8 goals to 3 on De La Salle Rink. The teams:

Team 1 (8)—Goal, Sullivan; point, Pamphylon; cover, Deakin; rover, O'Leary; centre, Thompson; right wing, Ryan; left wing, Fitzsimmons.

Team 2 (3)—Goal, O'Rourke; point, Lundy; cover, O'Donoghue; centre, Hurley; right wing, Meehan; left wing, Gibson.

Referee—Bro. Sylvan.

P. SCHOOL BASKETBALL FOUR GAMES ARE PLAYED

On Saturday Afternoon on Central Y.M.C.A. Floor—McCaul Juniors Good—Scores.

Four closely-contested games were played off on Saturday afternoon in the Public School Basketball League, at the Central Y.M.C.A. The following are the results:

First game, senior, Dufferin v. King Edward—Dufferin won. Score, 31—29. Winners: R. Boyd, F. Woolnough, R. Buckner, W. McKenzie, A. Chandler.

Second game, intermediate, Ryerson v. Wellesley—Ryerson won. Score, 26—20. Winners: J. Goebel, G. Newman, F. Cuthbert, W. Cuthbert, E. Shephard.

Third game, junior, Dufferin v. Withrow—Dufferin won. Score, 45—18. Winners: T. Luney, S. Bailey, A. Brook, E. Shepherd, G. Macdonald.

Fourth game, junior, McCaul v. Cottingham—McCaul won. Score, 57—25. Winners: S. Turofsky, A. Markowitz, R. Hutcheson, S. Simon, R. Brock.

The distinguishing feature of the afternoon's games was the brilliant combination and shooting of McCaul juniors.

IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

More Money Raced for in the Latter Country Than in the Former.

Most interesting are the European turf statistics for the past year. They show in the first instance that it is possible to win more money in France than in England and that whereas the first ten winning owners in the latter country gathered in £154,661, or about $773,305, in the former the first ten captured £182,317 or about $911,585. This kind of thing cannot go on forever and Britain still retain her supremacy. Even in Germany the first ten won £110,331 or about $550,000, less than a third less than the money won in England. The old land with a long start is striving might and main to keep up with the procession, but the indications are that she is giving way and that free trade is having its inevitable result in the drift of affairs. America is too far off for Englishmen to race in the way they have been accustomed and in their superiority they have not the reckless enterprise other people have and do not travel afar off when there are prizes to be won nearer home. American sportsmen unless they go to Mexico for racing such as they desire must journey to Europe, whereas English turfmen can indulge in their favorite sport to some extent in many places on the continent. There is this difference, however, that while English events are all open to everybody it is only certain races abroad that are open to Britishers. In other words there is protection in sport as well as in commerce. Hence the position of France, the sportsmen of which have taken every advantage of the situation in Britain while at the same time drawing a cordon round their own affairs. This, coupled with their continued enterprise, is rapidly placing them in the supreme position. Given the right conditions, no country has any advantage over another in horse breeding or racing. Ten Broeck proved that forty and more years ago, when he made a campaign across the pond. Pierre Lorillard and J. R. Keene proved it ten years later, when Iroquois, Foxhall and Parole carried pretty well all before them and during the past year history repeated itself in H. P. Whitney's and other American successes. The big wheel is relentless in its whirling and as things are going England must perforce lose ground in racing and horse-breeding as she has in most other things. She has fought bravely and with indomitable pluck and persistency but the time is rapidly approaching when she will have to adopt a preservative as well as a protective policy. France only recently finding the drain was becoming too great on pure-bred Percherons prohibited their exportation for a season. Britain's market is open and one and all are taking advantage of the situation. Fifty years ago Gladiateur's success startled everybody owing to its infrequency, to-day it would create not half the stir or surprise.

POP.

Packy Gets Two Offers.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—Packy McFarland, who is here, last night received a bid of $4500 from the National Sporting Club of England for his fight with Freddie Welsh.

Hugh McIntosh has already offered $1500 and 25 per cent. of the gross receipts. McFarland said he would accept one of the offers, but he did not know which. In either event the fight will take place in England.

Monday's Entries

Moncrief Monday Card.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 7.—The entries for Monday's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Maiden two-year-olds, ¼ mile, straightaway:

Mora Light	112	Lillian E.	112
Star Jasmine	115	Frances Dean	112
Naughty Rose	112	Tom Thompson	115
Mary Lee Johnson	112	Efficiency x	112
Kitty K.	115	Little Marian	112
Excalibur x	118	Lucky Wish	115
Lord Leighton	115	Monsieur	*118
Silas Crump	115	Charlie O'Brien	118

x—Williams entry.

SECOND RACE—Selling, maiden three-year-old fillies, 5½ furlongs:

Song of Rocks	105	Ruby Knight	105
Waltz	105	Gavotte	110
Lydia Lea	105	Royal Lodge	110
Busy Miss	105	Bliss Triumph	110
Spin	110	Myrtle Marion	110
Emma Stuart	110		

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

Louis Riel	*98	Woolspun	104
Sigo	*103	Billy Pullman	108
Heart Pang	104	Rio Grande	111
Lady Esther	104	County Clerk	111

FOURTH RACE—Selling, handicap, four-year-olds and up, one mile:

Friend Harry	116	Console	112
Ragman	106	Dr. Holzberg	99
Fonsina	106		

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

O'Em	99	Brevite	109
Peep Over	101	Canoplan	111
Allonby	106	Mystifier	111
Fabersham	106	Critic	111

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

Limpet	92	Falcada	103
Rake	92	Judge Walton	103
Americaneer	92	Hibernica	106
Ed. Keck	100	Rebel Queen	106
Third Rail	103	Roseburg II.	108

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

At Emeryville Monday.

OAKLAND, Jan. 6.—The entries for Monday are as follows:

FIRST RACE, Futurity course, selling:

Beatrice Sole	105	Lescar	104
Sneer	102	Academist	90
St. Heller	97	Rosey Posey	97
Frank Ferris	97	Dolly V.B.	95
Clara Hampton	93		

SECOND RACE, 3 furlongs, 2-year-olds:

Florence S.	105	Hawkness	105
Queen Ruth	105	Helen N. Maro	105
Ziluri	105	La Casadora	105
Auto Girl	105	Change of Air	105
Evelina	105		

Auto Girl and Evelina, Keene entry. Queen Ruth and Marzo Henderson entry.

THIRD RACE, 1 mile:

John E. McMillan	106	Buckthorn	106
Star Actor	101	Braxton	101
Ayame	87	Featherduster	85

FOURTH RACE, 5 furlongs, handicap:

Fountain Square	115	Araza	103
Fox	108	Marchmont	107
Thistle Bell	102		

FIFTH RACE, 1¼ miles, selling:

Capt Burnett	111	Greenbridge	110
Sepulveda	100	Kaiserhoff	108
Sir Angus	108	Henry O.	103
Azo	108	Miami	108
Spring Ban	106	Anna May	106
Dave Weber	105	Belleview	104

SIXTH RACE, 1 3-16 miles, selling:

Marburg	114	Lord of Forest	113
Faneuil Hall	111	Rambro	111
Early Tide	110	Little Jane	109
Evran	109	Chief Desmond	105
Adra	105	Native Son	105
Frank G. Hogan	103	June W.	101

Weather clear. Track fast.

Tampa Results.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 7.—The race results to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Three furlongs:
1. C. Sampson, 106 (Murphy), 8 to 1.
2. Alorrania, 101 (Koerner), 3 to 1.
3. Orlando Lady, 110 (Glasner), 1 to 4.

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs:
1. Rose McGee, 99 (Jensen), even.
2. Beverstein, 117 (Donovan), 3 to 2.
3. The Moat, 105 (Hofman), 5 to 2.
Time 1.04 2-5.

THIRD RACE, 5 furlongs, selling:
1. John Marrs, 117 (Martin), 3 to 1.
2. Bright Maiden, 99 (Ormes), 3 to 1.
3 Stromeland, 109 (F. Jackson), 3 to 1.
Time, 1.04 3-5

FOURTH RACE, 6 furlongs, selling:
1. Louis Katz, 110 (Jackson), 3 to 1.
2. Lord Wells, 105 (Casey), 8 to 5.
3. New Star, 107 (Griffiths), 2½ to 1.
Time, 1.18 1-5.

FIFTH RACE, mile and eighth:
1. Jack Baker, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.
2. Dr. Heard, even.
3. Niblick.
Time, 2.17 3-5.

Vic Willis Goes to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Pitcher Vic Willis of the St. Louis Nationals has been awarded to the Chicago Nationals. Word was received from President Lynch of the National League yesterday that the Chicago Club had won Willis away from Cincinnati by lot. Manager Griffiths of Cincinnati refused to waive claim to the veteran pitcher when the St. Louis Club sought to dispose of his services to Baltimore Eastern League team. Knowing that Manager Chance thought well of Willis, President Murphy of the Chicago Nationals also interposed a claim for him. That made it necessary to draw lots, and the luck of the draw was with Chicago.

The pitcher was obtained by Chicago at the waiver price of $1500.

Glad New Year's Thought.

It would be a happier world if the statesmen would resolve on New Year's day to pay space rates for their advertising.—Topeka Capital.

KING COBALT, 5 TO 2, WINS THE CAPITOL HANDICAP

Edda Finishes Second and Red Wine Third in Jacksonville Saturday Feature.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 7.—The results of the races here to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Selling, 3-year-olds, 5 1-2 furlongs:
1. Herbert Turner, 104 (Dunn), 12 to 5, even, 1 to 2.
2. Scrimmage, 108 (Wilson), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.
3. The Whip, 114 (Davis), 3 to 1, even and 1 to 2.
Time 1.08 2-5. Ilma, I'm There and Fort Carroll also ran.

SECOND RACE—3-year-olds, 1 mile, purse $400:
1. Idleweiss, 107 (Butwell), 2 to 1, 7 to 10 and out.
2. Trustee, 114 (Gross), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.
3. Detect, 105 (McCahey), 12 to 1, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.
Time 1.42 1-5. Minta, Antenor, Eastern Star, Gold Oak, Aldivia also ran.

THIRD RACE—3-year-olds and up, 1 mile:
1. White Wool, 92 (McCahey), 13 to 1, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.
2. Aylmer, 105 (Wilson), 7 to 1, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.
3. T. M. Green, 108 (Davis), 4 to 5, 1 to 4 and out.
Time 1.41 3-5. Carlton G., Mindinette and Sure Get also ran.

FOURTH RACE—The Capitol Handicap, of $1500, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:
1. King Cobalt, 106 (McCahey), 5 to 2, even, and 1 to 2.
2. Edda, 101 (Wilson), 12 to 5, 7 to 10 and out.
3. Red Wine, 95 (Ross), 8 to 1, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.
Time 1.14 2-5. Aldrian and Font also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, six furlongs:
1. All Red, 109 (Davenport), 8 to 5, 1 to 2 and out.
2. Fulford, 106 (Butwell), 6 to 5, 9 to 20 and out.
3. Col. Ashmeade, 109 (Dunn), 12 to 1, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.
Time 1.14. Huck, Brevite, Havre, Simonette and Bob Co. also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, four-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:
1. My Gal, 105 (Sweeney), 7 to 1, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.
2. Ardrie, 109 (Davis), 7 to 1, 3 to 1 and 2 to 2.
3. Arondack, 111 (Gross), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.
Time 1.49 3-5. Princelike, Camel and St. Joseph also ran.

Oakland Summary.

OAKLAND, Jan. 7.—The results of the races here to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs:
1. Bambro (J. McIntyre), 7 to 5.
2. Dareington (Taplin), 10 to 1.
3. Hannah Louise (Glass), 7 to 2.
Time 1.12 4-5. Dargin, Belle of Iroquois, Ocean Shore, Ocolin and Joe Moser also ran.

SECOND RACE, six furlongs:
1. Billy Myer (Kirschbaum), 10 to 1.
2. Father Stafford (Riddle), 13 to 5.
3. Platoon (Rossen), 30 to 1.
Time: 1.13 3-5. Ronew, Blacksheep, Burning Bush, Sepulveda, Adena, Swagentator, Tillinghast and Quick Trip also ran.

THIRD RACE, 3 furlongs:
1. Oakland (J. McIntyre), 3 to 10.
2. Vanier (Glass), 12 to 1.
3. Lemdale (Garner), 6 to 1.
Time: 35 1-5. Picoe, Resumption, Mamie, Prince Conrad and Medricita also ran.

Juarez Results.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Jan. 7.—Following are the results of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE, 3 furlongs:
1. Luna Beall, 110 (Murphy), even.
2. Queen Bee, 110 (Cotton), 8 to 1.
3. Thistle Rose, 110, (Molesworth).

SECOND RACE, 1 mile, selling:
1. Rather Loyal, 111 (Molesworth), 6 to 1.
2. Vesme, 111 (Reed), 8 to 1.
3. Fusileer, 106 (Cotton), 12 to 1.
Time, 1.42 2-5.

THIRD RACE, selling, mile:
1. Fancy, 106 (Anderson), 8 to 1.
2. Misprison, 100 (McCulloch), 5 to 1.
3. Bima, 109 (Murphy), 4 to 1.
Time, 1.41.

NEW COMPANIES.

Only a few companies are shown in the list of incorporations contained in this week's Ontario Gazette. They are:

Mahoney Building Co., Ltd., Guelph; capital $80,000

The Insurance Brokerage & Contracting Co., Ltd., Toronto; capital $50,000.

Sault Star, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie; capital $40,000.

Niagara Falls Club, Ltd., Niagara Falls; capital $25,000.

Barr Registers, Ltd., Hamilton, capital $150,000.

The corporate name of the Jenks Dresser Co., Ltd., is changed to Sarnia Bridge Co., Ltd.

The Ornamental Galvanized Iron Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has surrendered its charter.

Big Four Union Meet and Joe Wright is President

Hogan of Montreal Elected Vice—Suggestion Turned Down—Teams Can Substitute Players at Will.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The Interprovincial Football Union convened in camera at the Russell House here this afternoon.

The following delegates were present: Argonauts, Joe Wright and W. H. Grant; Ottawa, F. O. Chittick and Dr. Baird; Montreal, Walter Hogan and E. L. Armstrong; Hamilton, W. G. Thompson, Ben Simpson and D. A. Tope.

Joe Wright of the Argonauts was unanimously elected as president for the year 1911 and W. Hogan of Montreal was chosen vice-president. The new president will appoint a new secretary-treasurer.

The request of the A.A.U. of Canada that the Interprovincial Union should affiliate with that body was turned down. The Intercollegiate Unions suggestion regarding the drop kick, that it should be one yard in any direction was not recognized and the proposed adoption of the Ontario Union rules that a try scored by a team which had not brought the ball over the goal line should count three instead of five points, was also turned down after a long discussion. It was decided to allow teams to substitute players at any time during the match.

Secretary-Treasurer T. D. Finn's annual statement of the union's affairs was accepted and the usual honorarium was voted to him.

Big Store Schedule

The following is the schedule for the Eaton Store Hockey League, all games played on Little Victoria Rink:

Section One.

Jan. 10—T 1 v. J 4, 8 to 9 p.m.
Jan. 13—A 8 v. E 5, 9 to 10 p.m.
Jan. 19—E 5 v. J 4, 8 to 9 p.m.
Jan. 23—T 1 v. A 3, 9 to 10 p.m.
Jan. 25—J 4 v. E 5, 9 to 10 p.m.
Jan. 27—A 3 v. T 1, 8 to 9 p.m.
Feb. 3—E 5 v. A 3, 8 to 9 p.m.
Feb. 7—J 4 v. T 1, 9 to 10 p.m.
Feb. 9—A 3 v. J 4, 8 to 9 p.m.
Feb. 13—T 1 v. E 5, 9 to 10 p.m.

Section Two.

Jan. 9—Gen. Office v. Engineers, 8 to 10 p.m.
Jan. 12—J 15 v. Basement, 8 to 9 p.m.
Jan. 19—Gen. Office v. J 15, 9 to 10 p.m.
Jan. 24—Engineers v. Basement, 8 to 9 p.m.
Jan. 26—J 15 v. Gen. Office, 9 to 10 p.m.
Jan. 30—Basement v. Engineers, 8 to 9 p.m.
Feb. 3—Engineers v. Gen. Office, 9 to 10 p.m.
Feb. 7—Basement v. J 15, 8 to 9 p.m.
Feb. 9—Gen. Office v. Basement, 9 to 10 p.m.
Feb. 13—J 15 v. Engineers, 8 to 9 p.m.

Section Three.

Jan. 12—J 5 v. 1 B, 8 to 9 p.m.
Jan. 16—E 4 v. Mail Order, 8 to 10 p.m.
Jan. 18—1 B v. J 4, 8 to 9 p.m.
Jan. 23—E 4 v. 1 B, 8 to 9 p.m.
Jan. 25—J 5 v. Mail Order, 8 to 9 p.m.
Jan. 30—Mail Order v. E 4, 9 to 10 p.m.
Feb. 6—E 4 v. J 5, 9 to 10 p.m.
Feb. 8—1 B v. Mail Order, 8 to 9 p.m.
Feb. 10—J 5 v. E 4, 9 to 10 p.m.
Feb. 14—Mail Order v. 1 B, 9 to 10 p.m.

Section Four.

Jan. 12—S 3 v. N 1, 9 to 10 p.m.
Jan. 20—T 2 v. S 1, 8 to 9 p.m.
Jan. 27—N 1 v. S 3, 9 to 10 p.m.
Feb. 6—S 3 v. N 1, 7 to 8 p.m.
Feb. 14—E 1-2 v. N 1, 8 to 9 p.m.

Section Five.

Jan. 10—J 6 v. J 3, 9 to 10 p.m.
Jan. 18—J 8 v. J 6, 9 to 10 p.m.
Jan. 24—2 J v. J 6, 9 to 10 p.m.
Feb. 2—J 8 v. 2J, 8 to 9 p.m.
Feb. 9—J 6 v. J 8, 8 to 9 p.m.

OLD COUNTRY SOCCER

—League—First Division—
Liverpool 2, Blackburn 2.
Bury 0, Bradford City 1.
Notts C. 0, Manchester City 1.
Newcastle U. 3, Oldham A. 0.
Ashton Villa 2, Sunderland 1.
Sheffield U. 3, Woolwich A. 2.
Middlesboro 0, Sheffield W. 1.
Tottenham H. 3, Bristol City 2.
Preston N.E. 0, Everton 2.
Manchester U. 4, Nottingham F. 2.

—Second Division—
Barnsley 3, Chelsea 2.
Bradford 2, Birmingham 2.
Burnley 2, Huddersfield 1.
Derby County 3, Clapton O. 1.
Fulham 0, West Bromwich A. 1.
Gainsborough T. 1, Lincoln C. 0.
Hull City 1, Bolton W. 1.
Leeds City 0, Glossop 2.
Leicester Fosse 2, Wolverhampton W. 3.
Stockport C. 1, Blackpool 3.

—Southern League—
Queen's Park R. 4, New Brompton 0.
Nuttwell A. 1, Norwich City 0.
West Ham U. 1, Coventry C 1.
Lution 3, Southend U. 1.
Portsmouth 0, Southampton 1.
Northampton 0, Plymouth A 1.
Brighton & H. 5, Watford 0.
Exeter City 3, Leyton 0.
Swindon Town 3, Brentford 0.
Bristol Rovers 3, Crystal P. 3.

Dominion Express Schedule.

The following is the Dominion Express Bowling Association schedule, rolling on the Athenaeum alleys:

Jan. 9—Money Order v. Tonnage Dept.
Jan. 11—Drivers v. Joint Traffic, Tariff Dept. v. Over and Short.
Jan. 14—Depot B v. Treasury Dept., Depot A v. Yonge St.
Jan. 16—Money Order v. Yonge St.
Jan. 18—Tonnage Dept. v. Joint Traffic Dept., Drivers v. Treasury Dept.
Jan. 21—Dept B v. Over and Short, Depot A v. Tariff Dept.
Jan. 23—Money Order v. Over and Short.
Jan. 25—Joint Traffic v. Yonge St., Tonnage Dept. v. Treasury Dept.
Jan. 28—Drivers v. Depot A, Tariff Dept. v. Depot B.
Jan. 30—Drivers v. Money Order Dept.
Feb. 1—Treasury Dept. v. Tariff Dept., Yonge St. v. Over and Short.
Feb. 4—Joint Traffic v. Depot A, Tonnage Dept. v. Depot B.
Feb. 6—Yonge St. v. Tariff Dept.
Feb. 8—Joint Traffic v. Treasury Dept., Tonnage Dept. v. Over and Short.
Feb. 11—Depot B v. Drivers, Depot A v. Money Order Dept.
Feb. 13—Money Order v. Treasury Dept.
Feb. 15—Tariff Dept. v. Tonnage Dept., Drivers v. Yonge St.
Feb. 18—Depot B v. Joint Traffic, Depot A v. Over and Short.
Feb. 20—Money Order v. Joint Traffic.
Feb. 22—Tariff Dept. v. Drivers, Tonnage Dept. v. Yonge St.
Feb. 25—Depot A v. Treasury Dept., Drivers v. Over and Short.
Feb. 27—Money Order v. Tariff Dept.
March 1—Drivers v. Tonnage Dept., Over and Short v. Treasury Dept.
March 4—Yonge St. v. Depot B., Over and Short v. Joint Traffic.
March 6—Depot A v. Depot B.

Mercantile League Schedule.

The following is the schedule of the Athenaeum Mercantile League:

Jan. 9—Con. Optical v. Kodak.
Jan. 10—Steele-Briggs v. Dominion Ex.
Jan. 11—P. W. Ellis v. Adams.
Jan. 12—Browns v. Photo Eng. (Ltd).
Jan. 13—Sun Life v. Thompsons.
Jan. 16—P. W. Ellis v. Photo Eng.
Jan. 17—Steele-Briggs v. Kodak.
Jan. 18—Adams v. Thompsons.
Jan. 19—Con. Optical v. Sun Life.
Jan. 20—Browns v. Dominions.
Jan. 23—Photo Eng. v. Thompson.
Jan. 24—Dominions v. Kodak.
Jan. 25—Ellis v. Browns.
Jan. 26—Con. Optical v. Adams.
Jan. 27—Steele-Brigge v. Sun Life.
Jan. 30—Kodak v. Thompsons.
Jan. 31—Photo Eng. v. Adams.
Feb. 1—Steele-Briggs v. Browns.
Feb. 2—Con. Optical v. Dominions.
Feb. 3—Ellis v. Sun Life.
Feb. 6—Browns v. Kodak.
Feb. 7—Dominions v. Photo Eng.
Feb. 8—Con. Optical v. Ellis.
Feb. 9—Sun Life v. Adams.
Feb. 10—Steele-Briggs v. Thompsons.
Feb. 13—Sun Life v. Photo Eng.
Feb. 14—Kodak v. Adams.
Feb. 15—Con. Optical v. Browns.
Feb. 16—Steele-Briggs v. Ellis.
Feb. 17—Dominions v. Thompsons.
Feb. 20—Con. Optical v. Photo Eng.
Feb. 21—Sun Life v. Kodak.
Feb. 22—Browns v. Thompsons.
Feb. 23—Steele-Briggs v. Adams.
Feb. 24—Ellis v. Dominions.
Feb. 27—Sun Life v. Browns.
Feb. 28—Ellis v. Kodak.
Mar. 1—Con. Optical v. Thompsons.
Mar. 2—Steele-Briggs v. Photo Eng.
Mar. 3—Dominions v. Adams.

—Second Series.—

Mar. 6—Thompson v. Ellis.
Mar. 7—Con. Optical v. Steele-Briggs.
Mar. 8—Browns v. Adams.
Mar. 9—Dominions v. Sun Life.
Mar. 10—Kodak v. Photo Eng.
Mar. 13—Con. Optical v. Kodak.
Mar. 14—Steele-Briggs v. Dominions.
Mar. 15—Ellis v. Adams.
Mar. 16—Browns v. Photo Eng.
Mar. 17—Sun Life v. Thompsons.
Mar. 20—Ellis v. Photo Eng.
Mar. 21—Steele-Briggs v. Kodak.
Mar. 22—Adams v. Thompsons.
Mar. 22—Con. Optical v. Sun

WITH THE PIN-SPILLERS

The past week saw the resumption of bowling in the majority of the leagues in the city after laying off for the Christmas holidays, and this week will see all the leagues in action. The festive season good living seemed inclined to put the bowlers out of their stride, and for the most part the scores of the opening week of 1911 were low.

* * *

The leadership of the first series of the evening section of the Printers' League was decided on Thursday night, when the Toronto Typesetting team maintained their lead and won out by capturing two games from the MacLean Publishing Company, the contenders in the race.

* * *

The Athenaeums set a new record for the Athenaeum League on Friday night, when they hung up the good total of 2881, beating their own mark by 79 pins. Karrys also put up another record for rollers of this league to go after, when he had a 668 total for his three games.

* * *

In the Business Men's League the past week, Langmuirs, who have been leading all season, yielded first position to Eatonias. The Big Store five went into the top place when they took the entire series from The Telegram, and the Paint Mixers lost two hard-luck games to the National Cash Register.

* * *

The Dominion Express Company made their debut in the local bowling world in the week that has just ended. They have organized a league composed of ten clubs, and roll on the Athenaeum alleys.

* * *

In connection with the big N.B.A. tournament to be held in Buffalo, commencing Feb. 25, preparations for which are progressing with every indication of a brilliant success, The World is able to make an announcement which will be a most agreeable surprise to many bowlers in the city. Manager T. F. Ryan of the Toronto Bowling Club has secured permission from Vice-president Floss, who is secretary and general manager of the tournament, to hold a mammoth novice event as a special attraction. This was a feature that the National Bowling Association had originally intended to eliminate from the tournament, and they had consequently made no provision for it. However, on the promise of bringing fifty five-man teams to Buffalo for an event of that kind, the consent was quickly given to Mr. Ryan to go ahead with his plans, and full power was vested in him as to the ways and methods in which they would be carried out.

* * *

In securing this event, Mr. Ryan was acting primarily in the interests of the members of the Toronto Bowling Club, which is this year composed of many rollers who have only recently taken up the bowling pastime, but who are rapidly becoming versant with its habits and customs. Besides these there are many other bowlers in this club, and in other clubs in the city, who could never hope to compete with the crack tenpin artists from the many big cities across the line, as well as those on this side, and, consequently, would never dream of entering the N. B.A. tournament. It is for the benefit of these that this novice tournament is being arranged. W. B. Thompson of Hamilton has entered into the arrangements with Mr. Ryan, and will take over ten teams, swelling the list to sixty. This large class of bowlers will now have the opportunity of engaging in an even contest on a set of eighteen brand new alleys erected for this tournament only, and equipped with the finest and most up-to-date appointments and devices. The N.B.A. will put up splendid prizes, almost equal to those offered for the big event.

* * *

The novice tournament will be entirely apart from the N.B.A. competition, and will be quite independent of the regular Canadian Day rolling. It will be held on a different date, and a special train will leave Toronto at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and, returning, leave Buffalo after midnight. It is possible that there may be too many for all to go the same day and roll, in which case two different dates will be arranged for the two sections. For the benefit of the Big Store crowd, a special will leave Toronto about 5 p.m. Electric tally-hos gaily decorated with Canadian emblems will meet the specials at the station, and the bowlers will be carried in a parade thru the principal streets of Buffalo, and altogether they will be given a most desirable outing.

* * *

The entire arrangements will be conducted by Mr. Ryan, with whom all Toronto entries must be made, and who will decide all questions of eligibility. Teams will be required to conform to a standard, and no packing or bunching of high average men will be permitted, neither in the five-man teams nor in the doubles. The entrance fees will be: Teams, $10; doubles, $4, and, singles, $2.

* * *

On Canadian Day the Toronto Bowling Club will send over at least a half-dozen teams for the big event. Some of these will be: A picked team from the Business Men's League, a picked team from the Eaton League, a picked team from the Printers' League, the Toronto Typesetting team and others.

Bowling Records

—City.—	Won.	Lost.
Parkdale	26	10
B. B. C. Co.	23	13
Dominions	21	15
College	19	17
Brunswicks	18	18
Gladstones	16	20
Royals	15	21
Paynes	7	29

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

—Athenaeum B.—	Won.	Lost.
Strollers	3	0
Seldom Inns	5	1
Tyndall's Colts	5	1
Clans	2	1
Heintzmans	2	4
J. J. McLaughlins	1	2
The Dukes	1	2
Acmes	2	4
A. Y. C.	2	4
Imperials	1	5

—Athenaeum Two-Man.—	Won.	Lost.
Queen Citys	9	6
Athenaeums	6	4
College	6	4
Simcoes	6	4
Drummers	7	8
Ramblers	4	6
Victorias	4	6
Aberdeens	3	7

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

—City Two-Man.—	Won.	Lost.
Athenaeums	10	1
Dominions	8	3
Royal Canadians	7	3
Brunswicks	4	5
Parkdale	3	6
Gladstones	3	6
Paynes	2	7
College	2	8

—Central.—	Won.	Lost.
Hammond Bros.	3	0
Fishing Club	3	0
Nationals	3	0
Brunswicks	3	0
Blackhalls	3	0
Night Hawks	2	1
Royal Grenadiers	1	2
Centrals	0	3
Kismets	0	3
Grip (Limited)	0	3
O'Kwichernockinous	0	3
Tenth	0	3

—Brunswick Individual.—	Won.	Lost.
W. Seager	6	2
W. McMillan	5	3
R. Stewart	5	4
F. Fryer	4	3
G. Stewart	4	3
T. Bird	3	2
F. Phelan	2	2
C. H. Gordon	2	6
W. Karrys	1	3
G. Robineon	0	4

—Rosedale I.O.O.F. Two-Man.—	Won.	Lost.
Bride Rose	14	6
Irish Rose	12	8
Primrose	11	9
Red Rose	9	7
Tuberose	12	12
Moss Rose	10	10
Yellow Rose	8	8
Rambler Rose	5	7
Beauty Rose	9	15
Queen Rose	6	14

—Paynes.—	Won.	Lost.
Bachelors	24	3
Lackawannas	15	12
Manhattans	16	9
Benedicts	14	10
Stockers	6	21
Senecas	4	23

—Business Men's—	Won.	Lost.
Eatonias	21	6
Langmuir Paint	20	7
Emmett Shoes	20	7
National Cash Reg.	18	9
North American Life	15	12
Woods - Norris, Ltd.	14	13
The Telegram	13	14
T. J. Fair & Co.	12	15
H. Murby & Co.	9	15
Levack Co	9	18
Hayes' Plumbing	5	19
Crown Tailoring	3	24

—Printers—Evening Section—	Won.	Lost.
Tor. Typesetting Co.	24	6
McLean Pub. Co	21	9
Dunlop & Rose	12	12
Acton Publishing Co.	12	12
Saturday Night	9	15
Atwell - Fleming	2	16

Eaton—No. 1—	Won.	Lost.
Dept. S 3	18	8
Fifth Floor	16	5
Third Floor	15	6
Printers, No. 1	17	7
Dept. J 4, No. 1	10	8
Drivers	10	8
Dept. E 4	14	13
General Office, No. 1.	10	11
Main Floor	10	14
Dept. J 5	10	17
Engineers	4	23
Floormen	4	23

—Eaton—No. 2—	Won.	Lost.
Dept. G 1 2	25	2
Photo Engravers	17	7
Dept. J 4, No. 2	17	10
General Office, No. 2.	16	11
Dept. F. 1	14	10
Mail Order, No. 1	14	13
Delivery	10	11
Dept. I. 1	12	15
Printers, No. 2	8	13
Dept. D 7	7	14
Basement No. 1	4	20
Dept. E 5	6	24

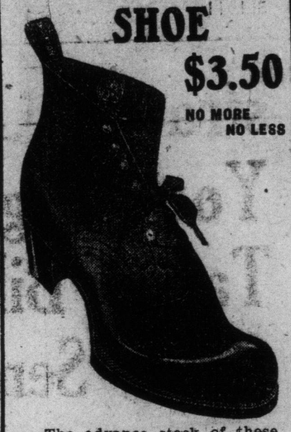
—Eaton—No. 3—	Won.	Lost.
Dept. J 15	26	1
Dept. A 3	18	6
Dept. E 1 2 3	17	10
Mail Order No. 2	15	9
Dept. D 5	12	12
Sporting Goods	13	14
Dept. J 6	12	15
Basement No. 2	10	14
Dept. K 1 B	8	16
Winnipeg Office	7	17
Dept. S 1	4	14
Inspectors	5	19

—Apple League—	Won.	Lost
Pippins	12	9
Russets	12	9
Kings	10	11
Baldwins	10	11
Greenings	8	10
Duchess	8	10

"BROCKTON" SHOE

$3.50

NO MORE NO LESS



The advance stock of these world famous shoes is now in.

Write for our new catalogue and easy ordering form.

Brockton Shoes are known in every country, where men wear shoes, as the best made both for style and quality. Brockton, Mass., is the largest shoe manufacturing town in the world.

Brockton Shoe Co.
119 Yonge Street
Toronto

HOCKEY GAMES FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY, JAN. 9.

O. H. A.
—Senior.—
St. Michaels at Stratford.
—Intermediate.—
Trenton at Belleville.
Peterboro at Cobourg.
Oshawa at Bowmanville.
Eatons at Newmarket.
Strathroy at Sarnia.
Watford at Chatham.
—Junior.—
Varsity at Argos, Mutual-street Rink.
Preston at Guelph.
Ingersoll at London.
Penetang at Orillia.
Huntsville at Gravenhurst.
Meaford at Collingwood.
Tri-City Professional.
Waterloo at Berlin.
Northern League.
Hanover at Owen Sound.
Northern City.
—Senior.—
Westminster at Rovers, 7 p.m.
Toronto Hockey League.
—Senior—Section B.—
Centennials at Grenvilles, 8 p.m.
—Junior.—
Weston at Parkview, 9 p.m.
Scotch Thistles at Lourdes, 8 p.m.
Methodist League.
—Junior.—
Clinton at Epworth, 7 p.m.
Inter-Association.
—Senior.—
North Toronto at Davisville.
—Junior.—
North Toronto at Scotch Thistles.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

O. H. A.
—Intermediate.—
New Hamburg at Elmira.
Baden at Ayr.
Drumbo at Wellesley.
Goderich at St. Mary's.
Guelph at Waterloo.
Listowel at Stratford.
—Junior.—
Simcoe A at Broadviews, Mutual-street Rink, at 8.15.
Belleville at Picton.
Cobourg at Lindsay.
St. Mary's at Clinton.
Wiarton at Chesley.
Northern League.
Harriston at Mount Forest.
Methodist League.
—Intermediate.—
Centennials at Carlton, 8 p.m.
Inter-Association.
—Senior.—
Humber Bay at Wychwood.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

O. H. A.
—Intermediate.—
Berlin at Preston.
—Junior.—
Bowmanville at Oshawa.
Victorias at Milton.
Galt at Berlin.
Woodstock at St. Thomas.
Tri-City Professional.
Berlin at Galt.
Northern League.
Owen Sound at Paisley.
Toronto Hockey League.
—Senior.—
Okwichernockinous at Weston, 8 p.m.
Carlton Methodist at Wesley, 9 p.m.
Methodist League.
—Intermediate.—
Epworth at Wesley, 8 p.m.
—Junior.—
Carlton at Hope.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

O. H. A.
—Intermediate.—
St. Pauls at Cannington.
Newmarket at Broadviews, Mutual-st. Rink, 8.15 p.m.
Elmira at New Hamburg.
Sarnia at Stratford.
Strathroy at Chatham.
London at Paris.
—Junior.—
Stratford at Seaforth.
Collingwood at Meaford.
Interprovincial.
Victorias at Montreal.
Northern League.
Listowel at Wingham.
Hanover at Walkerton.
Northern City.
—Senior.—
Rovers at Aura Lee, 9 p.m.
Methodist League.
—Intermediate.—
Elm at Bathurst, 9 p.m.
Inter-Association.
—Senior.—
Davisville at North Riverdale.
Humber Bay at White Company.
—Junior.—
Beavers at North Toronto.
Scotch Thistles at Central Business College.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

O. H. A.
—Intermediate.—
Bowmanville at Whitby.
Peterboro at Trenton.
Ayr at Dumbo.
Wellesley at Baden.
Stratford at Goderich.
Barrie at Midland.
—Junior.—
Parkdale at Argos, Mutual-street Rink, at 8.15.
Berlin at Preston.
Ingersoll at Woodstock.
Bracebridge at Gravenhurst.
Western Canada.
Winnipeg at Brandon.
Kenora at Falcons.
Northern League.
Mount Forest at Harriston.
Paisley at Durham.
Northern City.
—Senior.—
Rosedale at Westminster, 8 p.m.
Toronto Hockey League.
—Junior.—
Lourdes at Weston, 8 p.m.
Methodist League.
—Junior.—
Broadway at Queen, 9 p.m.
Epworth at Centennial, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

O. H. A.
—Senior.—
St. Michaels at Parkdale.
—Junior.—
Guelph at Galt.
Intercollegiate.
—Senior—Series A.—
Toronto at Queens.
Interprovincial.
Three Rivers at Grand Mere.
Westmount at Sherbrooke.
Tri-City Professional.
Galt at Waterloo.
Northern City.
—Intermediate.—
Rosedale at St. Michaels, 8 p.m.
Toronto Hockey League.
—Junior.—
Parkview at Scotch Thistles, 8 p.m.

Bandits Captured.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 7.—After a chase of several hours, William Muzzard and Algot Johnson, who yesterday held up and robbed the Hotel McKay of this city, and after being arrested for the robbery, shot and killed Patrolman Chesmore, were captured at Isaac Brown's logging camp, 18 miles north of here, by the Duluth police.

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

Making a Good Start

Made-to-Order Suit or Overcoat

$15

No More—No Less

A good start goes a long way towards making a success of any business. You are starting a New Year, and though you may have made a few mistakes in nineteen-ten, make sure that they do not occur again this year.

The Scotland Woolen Mills Company has one proposition worth considering. Many a man in looking over his private expense account notes with pleasure that his tailor's bill has decreased by half. Why? A glance through the papers induced him to try one of our $15 Suits made to his measure in the same way that his old tailor has made it, but at a saving of at least 50 per cent. That man is a well satisfied customer, and we are assured of his patronage as long as our work is satisfactory.

Scottish Woolens are made from the highest grade of imported wool, and the superior finish gives them that rich appearance which, when combined with their wearing qualities, rightly makes them the leadeing suiting material on the market.

Imported Overcoatings form an important part of our stock, all material is received in full webs direct from the mills. You have an extensive range of patterns from which to choose.

The workmanship and art in the finished product, accompanied with our legal guarantee that if you are not satisfied your money will be refunded, makes your purchase an absolutely safe one.

OUT-OF-TOWN-MEN: Ordering with us by mail is as easy for you as if the measure were taken by our own cutter. The chart and the instructions positively nsure that your measurement will be properly recorded. Write us for our books of samples and for sample plates.

OUR NEW MAGAZINE: We have just issued a number of our splendid magazine. It contains some very useful information on general subjects, besides giving some particular hints on how to dress for different occasions, and what is new thereon in Paris, London, and New York. Drop us a postal, the magazine is free.

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Branches—Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Montreal

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—47 KING WEST—

SEMI-ANNUAL

Odd Suit and Overcoat Sale

Hundreds of our customers watch for the announcement of this Semi-Annual Odd Suit and Overcoat Sale, and it should interest every prospective suit or overcoat purchaser. It is the most attractive price inducement ever quoted on Strictly High-grade Garments.

Overcoats and Suits $11.00

One lot of Overcoats, Ulsters, Convertibles, and Chesterfields, with silk velvet collars. Sold at $15, $18, and $20 **11.00**

One lot Suits, broken sizes, tweeds and worsteds, in the lot will be found sizes from 34 to 46, sold up to $20, for **11.00**

Suits and Overcoats $14.00

One lot of Suits, dark and medium shades of English tweeds or worsteds, suitable for the present or spring wear. Sold up to $22 **14.00**

One lot of Overcoats, including dark grey or black cheviots, fancy tweed, etc. Sold at $20 and $22, for **14.00**

DRESS SUITS $24.00

These are our regular goods, and right up to standard in material and tailoring, and sold for $32 a suit, if we have your size, you can pick them out for **24.00**

Any Suits selected will be held for a reasonable time upon the payment of Deposit.

OPEN EVENINGS

BOWLING GAMES ON MONDAY.

Gladstone—Careys v. Pastimes.
Athenaeum A—Atkins' Colts v. College.
Athenaeum B—Seldom Inns v. The Dukes.
Royals—Owls v. Storks.
Central—Brunswicks v. Nationals.
Printers'—Mail v. Globe, Sunday World v. Daily World.
Hotel—Windsor v. Brooker.
Business Men's—Levack Co. v. Telegram.
Apple—Kings v. Duchess.
Payne's—Stockers v. Lackawanas.
Eaton's—Section 1, J4 v. J5; section 2, Delivery v. Photo Engraving; section 3, Inspectors v. D5.
Parkdale Three-man—Heavyweights v. Pirates.
Rosedale Two-man—Moss Rose v. Irish Rose, Bride Rose v. Tube Rose.
City Two-man—Royals at Dominions.
Athenaeum Two-man—Drummers v. Aberdeens.
Brunswick Individual—Bill Seager v. Geo. Stewart.
Dominion Express—Money Order v. Tonnage Department.
Athenaeum Mercantile—Con. Optical v. Kodaks.

MONKEYING WITH THE MILK.

Health boards have done a great deal to destroy the health of the people Health experts have been the worst enemies of cleanliness, but in no one particular have they succeeded in doing great damage than in their monkeying with milk. Pasteurized milk is a scientific humbug, a professional poohbah. I had rather have the milk drawn from the udder of a cow by a slovenly hired man into a slop bucket and drink it without straining, than to have the milk that has passed thru the bacteriological laboratory or been tampered with in any way by the bacteriologist."

Just now people are going wild over the disease formerly and for ages known as consumption. The idea which is prevailing among those who wish to be "in the swim" and throw their hats the way the wind blows is that consumptives are a menace to society and should be isolated the same as patients with smallpox, diphtheria or leprosy; thus adding a feeling of disgrace to the burden of despair under which such unfortunates are laboring.

Now, for choice for a steady bed-fellow, I'd rather have a consumptive at any stage of the disease, than a man who snores. The claim is that the disease is contagious, but I do not believe it, and my doubts are shared by men eminent in the profesison of medicine, but who are above the necessity of shouting any popular cry to attract attention, and who are as well informed as any man who gave cash to build a sanitarium where invalids can be herded to brood over their hopeless condition and the menace which they are to society.

I will relate a few cases which have come under my own observation: A man in my native town had what has been known as "old-fashioned consumption." Was failing many years and his wife cared for him to the last without taking the disease. Five out of seven children of that couple died with the same disease at about 30 years of age, and the mother cared for four of them at the home, and was still exempt and lived to be over 80. That disease has been handed down until some of the grandchildren are afflicted with it now.

Another case: In the next house to where I lived a woman died of consumption soon after giving birth to a boy. She had four children older, all apparently rugged. This infant was given to a family who had lost a child about the same age, and was brought up in a community with healthful surroundings. Of the other four children one died in the army and the other three died of consumption at about 30 years of age and this one who was given away died in the same way at about the same age, and had shown the mental and moral traits of the family from which he sprung.

Still another case: A sister of mine married a man from a "consumptive family" (which was a common expression years ago). The man fought the disease according to Dr. Fowler's directions and is alive yet. They lost several children in infancy, but three reached maturity and all died of consumption between 30 and 35 years of age. Their mother cared for them day and night without any of the whims and safeguards which are now considered indispensible, and she shows no signs of the disease yet at over 80.

What does "pedigree" count for if important characteristics are not transmissible? No intelligent horseman would breed from a mare with the heaves; farmers are cautioned not to breed cows afflicted with tuberculosis in any degree; mental and moral traits, as well as physical conformations and color or complexion, are transmitted so they become recognized as "family traits." With these facts and many others pointing the same way, how can anyone be so sure that the condition of the respiratory system which renders a person liable to consumption is not hereditary?—O. H. L., in The Manchester, N.H., Union.

To Unseat Alderman.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Proceedings have been taken by W. A. Wilson to disqualify Ald-elect Rose. It is claimed that Rose has not the property to entitle him to sit in the council.

The Store of Successful Results

BEFORE

AFTER

In the originating and fashioning of the most becoming creations in feminine hair needs, and in the producing of the most artistic results in hairdressing is undoubtedly Pember's, and the store building the most natural toupees and wigs for men is unquestionably

THE PEMBER STORE

Next Yonge Street Arcade

Nigh a Century Old!

John Begg's Whiskey

ESTABLISHED 1825

For upwards of 60 years sold to the Royal Family by Royal Warrant

And distilled on the Royal Estate of Lochnagar

WHO SAID BEGG'S ?
ALL LOYAL CITIZENS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:
F. Edwards & Co., Wholesale Wine Merchants
23 Scott Street, Toronto, Ont.
And retailed by all license holders.

WINTER RACE GOSSIP

By Bert E. Collyer.

By Bert E. Collyer.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 7.—Local racing circles were considerably disturbed during the past week, when it was made known that plans have been laid by the anti-racing element in this state to attack the sport at Moncrief Park, which will result, if successful, in the curtailment of the meeting. The life of the game now depends upon the interpretation of the law prohibiting bookmaking, which was passed a year ago last May. According to the turf officials, the law does not take effect until May 1 next. The anti-racing folk claim that the statute will be effective in near future and intend taking action immediately. This will probably bring about a clash in the courts, and in the meantime may cause trouble to the turfites now gathered here. The hotel men, a very strong factor in this state, have, it is said, signified their intention of joining forces with the reformers.

The bonifaces claim that racing and the general onus surrounding it have worked havoc on the touring trade, which, it is said, has been cut almost seventy-five per cent. from last year. Officials of the racing persuasion profess to be aware of their ground, and state positively that racing will continue for the advertised one hundred days.

Putting aside all the ifs and ands, right or wrong, anent the situation, it is to be lamented that the outlook for the sport in this state is so depressing. In the first place, it is doubtful whether any winter racing point in the country ever held such inviting conditions, either from a transportation or climatic viewpoint. Easy of access to New York and Chicago, and the gateway to all Florida points, especially St. Augustine, Palm Beach and Tampa, it does seem as if a strenuous attempt should have been made to save the day. The utter lack of diplomacy, however, and the all too apparent "rule or ruin" policy, in which Curley Brown played the stellar role, were in this respect the chief contributing factors.

The passing of Jacksonville, in fact the entire state, from off the racing map will necessarily make Juarez, situated just across the Rio Grande River, the Mecca of future winter racing. Here Col. Matt Winn of Louisville has surrounded himself with associates of the highest possible calibre. As evidence of this fact, it might be cited that President Albert Terrazas of the Juarez Jockey Club was recently elected Governor of Chihuahua. Albert Follansbee is another moving spirit connected with the sport there. In fact, it is doubtful whether any racing association ever enjoyed a more representative directorate.

John W. Gates, he of "betch yer a million!" fame, who was among the arrivals here during the past week, speaks enthusiastically of Juarez; in fact, Mr. Gates was exceedingly optimistic on matters pertaining to the turf at large.

"The sport," Mr. Gates is quoted, "is almost sure to 'come back.' In fact, everything points to a most prosperous season on metropolitan courses during 1911. Enemies of racing, unconsciously or otherwise, have done a great deal for the uplifting of the game, in that the confiscatory legislation has had the effect of removing many undesirables. This includes racing officials, horsemen, and followers whose room is much preferable to their company in any game."

Contrary to expectations, Mr. Gates, who was accompanied by his son, Chas. G. Gates, did not visit Moncrief Park. In explaining this Gatesee stated that their mission here was not racing, but the purchase of fruit trees for their famous Texas ranch.

Jockeys riding at Moncrief Park are now required to weigh three times. First they "make weight" with the clerk of the scales, then weigh again before the paddock judges, who require owners or trainers of the several horses engaged, to be present. The lads then weigh after the race is run. Investigation relative to the new departure elicited the information that the innovation was a direct outcome of the scandal talk emanating from the department one year ago, when it is said many riders "got by" incorrectly weighed. In this respect it was reported by Dr. Keough, the track veterinarian, that in several instances horses carried from five to twenty-five pounds overweight. On the other hand it was said, the "reverse English" was put on, when the right money was down. The action of the association in rectifying the matter at this late date has elicited more or less derision. One wag puts it thus. "It's like a lady with a pimple on her face, attempting to hide the disfiguration with a piece of black court plaster."

* * *

From an authoritative source it is understood that even now a movement, having as its object the revival of racing in Hot Springs, Ark., is well under way, fathered by some of the most influential business and professional men in that city. So quietly and industriously have the men labored in the interests of a turf revival that there now remains hardly a semblance of opposition and it is confidently expected that an amendment to the present drastic anti-gambling law will surely be passed at the forthcoming session of the Arkansas Legislature, which meets early next year.

Such indeed will prove joyous tidings to all in any way interested in the sport of kings and once more exemplifies the truth of that old adage that the darkest cloud always has a silver lining.

That the story in question is not without foundation is proven by a recent interview with John Hackmeister, diplomatic and financial head of the Cella-Adler-Tilles confederacy. This gentleman, who is, by the way, a power in western racing circles, while not going so far as to make definite announcement of a 30-day meeting early this spring at Oaklawn Park, Hot Springs, intimated very pointedly that there was every reason to believe such would be the case. Hackmeister, unquestionably one of the shrewdest race track managers in the country, and a diplomat of the highest school, will have full charge of the affairs appertaining to the management of the forthcoming meeting and that he will be able to smooth the way to a resumption of racing in the "Valley of Vapors" is confidently expected.

It is expected that the Hot Springs meeting will open the latter part of February and run in direct opposition to Jacksonville. The result will be that 90 per cent. of the horsemen, disgusted with the Siberian tactics of Curley Brown, will migrate to Arkansas and leave Moncrief Park to pass thru the last couple of months of its lawful existence in the mediocre style generally witnessed at all "merry-go-rounds." This, of course, in the event that Moncrief Park meeting is permitted to run its full scheduled time, while the Hot Springs meeting would naturally prove a god-send should the reform element in Florida succeed in forcing a curtailment of racing commencing the first of the year.

"LA CADENA"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

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

To Be Had At The
UNITED CIGAR STORES
TORONTO

Canadian Giant Who Was a Wonder

Angus MacAskill, Who Weighed 30 Stone and Stood 7 ft. 9 in. Lived in Cape Breton.

There is indescribable fascination in a giant's home. Thirty years elapsed between the breathless interest of my stolen hours with Jack and his megatherian foemen and my journey thru the stony valley wherein great Goliath was laid out by the harpist's sling, but the attraction of these abnormal measures of men had not waned. Nor has it even now, when I find myself at Englishtown, in St. Ann's Bay, once the home of the renowned Canadian giant, Angus MacAskill, familiarly known in his day as the "St. Ann's Big Boy." As a matter of fact, Angus, who measured seven feet nine inches, and weighed over 30 stone, was a Cape Bretoner by adoption only, since his birthplace was in the Lewis, Outer Hebrides. Yet, as he was, so deponent sayeth, a puny infant, the soil and climate of "Isle Royal," as its French owners once called Cape Breton, may fairly claim this man as their own product. He always had a kind memory of his old home, and when in later years he visited Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle he took the opportunity of seeing Edinburg, and liked it above all other cities of his travels in both hemispheres. MacAskill could not be measured by ordinary standards, but, like his friend, Tom Thumb, had to be viewed in a nicely adjusted perspective of his own. Mere figures fail to convey the enormity of his person. Thus we read that his hand was a foot, that is in length, and eight inches wide; but what does this suggest? It is far more to the point to learn that, when serving in his store, he could take just a pound of tea from the chest in one handful, or to meet, as I did the other day, an old woman of the place who remembers as a child being frightened to take sugar from him. Or what is finer than the story of how, when a prize-fighter of the day challenged him, he expressed disapproval of the "ring," but offered to shake hand straightway, in doing which he made the good blood spurt from the pugilist's fingers. Merciful as he was strong, and of a gentle nature, that many living still remember with affection, MacAskill could, on occasion, display a strength that was appalling. After he had squeezed the hand of the bruiser, a famous wrestler, a man who weighed over 20 stone, wished to try a fall with him. He tried it and got it, for the giant threw him over a ten-foot woodpile.

Englishtown is the last spot on earth that lends itself to association with the daily life of a giant, so retiring and unpretentious is the little Gaelic settlement on the shore of one of the loveliest bays in Eastern Canada. With its white Presbyterian church, its quiet postoffice, and its crazy little wharf opposite McRitchie's store, it looks more suited to the needs of Lilliputians. Yet here it was that MacAskill lived and died, returning from his tour of Europe and the United States to open a store with the proceeds of his travels. It is easy, from more than one conversation with his friends and relatives, to reconstruct the life he led there, sitting in receipt of custom on his favorite stool, a 180-gallon cask, or indulging at intervals in his favorite occupation of sea fishing. This passion it was perhaps which attracted me to the gentle giant, and made me first visit his relatives and see such mammoth clothing of his as they have preserved, and then pause a little while beside the twelve feet of mound in the little cemetery, surmounted by the granite tombstone, with its elaborate inscription:

"Erected to the memory of Angus MacAskill, the Nova Scotian giant, who died August 8, 1863, aged thirty-eight years. A dutiful son, a kind brother. Just in all his dealings. Universally respected by friends and acquaintances. Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, the end of that man is peace." MacAskill was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died of brain fever. He indulged freely in tobacco and moderately in alcohol, which concludes the information that I have been able to glean in the neighborhood touching his physical and spiritual features. Peace to his mighty ashes!

F. G. Aflalo.

TELEPATHY AND FOND LOVERS.

A One-Minute Sermon: It is a question if there is any such thing as telepathy, or the communication of one with another by means of thought when distance intervenes. Still, it never was thought that there would have been such a thing as wireless telegraphy—but here it is. And, also there may come in time the telepathy, and the understanding of the phenomenon. One ordinarily hears some people say "telepathy!" when a coincidence comes up. Once in a while, a person will say something just as another person says something, but the Old Man is inclined to think that it is simply and solely a case of coincidence. Because he has sometimes tried to think hard to have somebody send him a million dollars or so from some other distant city, and as he is notoriously "hard up," there never was anything doing in the express ofice for the Old Man. Yet, perhaps telepathy does not recognize such a mercenary thought, and perhaps it is only for lovers of telepath (a new verb), because lovers think almost anything, much of which is not true and much of which, also, might be unjust. It is all very well to get into that state of sentiment that one sees the lilies droop as the beloved queen passes by. The wind might have been blowing at the same time, but the lover takes no thought of what nature does when he is in love, and when he thinks that the object of his affections is faithful in everything, large and small. But when the girl proves to be simply frail and inconstant it is wonderful how telepathy gives way to hard and ossified suspicion.—Manchester, N.H., Union.

Hardly Open to Suspicion.

Searching the premises at Manila of the Mitsui Busban Kaisha for concealed explosives, incidental to suspicion of some sort of Japanese plot against the United States in the Philippines, was about as sane a venture as would be a raid by Japanese on the ofices of J. P. Morgan. The Mitsui firm, with a record of about two centuries in business, agents of the emperor, the greatest money power of Japan, was hardly open to suspicion of complicity in any such fancied plot.—Boston Advertiser.

Yale Graduates.

The Yale Alumni Weekly for Dec. 16 contains an interesting and suggestive article on the distribution of Yale graduates. Its figures for six years, covering twelve important urban centres, shows that the theory of the drift of Yale men to the larger cities is not maintained by the facts. In the cities named during the six-year period the graduates increased about 15 per cent., while during the same time the total number of graduates increased 26 per cent.—New Haven Union.

"Nothing So Forcibly Demonstrates Our Ability to Save You Big Money on Your Tailor Bills as a Visit to This Great Semi-Annual Sale."

Thousands of yards of the most superb fabrics to choose from. It is seldom, indeed, that extra values of this kind are placed within your grasp.

Every known style, color, pattern and material to choose from at reductions of 15, 20, 25 to 35 per cent.

Particularly smart effects for young men in the Cheviots and Worsteds, quieter tones for the middle-aged men.

Suitings in the browns, tans, greys, stripes, plaids, checks, plain and fancy mixtures, unfinished worsteds, thibets, cassimeres, scotches.
Overcoatings in the beavers, meltons, whipcords, cheviots, frieze, fancy and plain effects.

MEMO. OF PRICES DURING SALE

Regular $15.00 Suits and O'Coats Now at $12.75
Regular $20.00 Suits and O'Coats Now at $15.75
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$4.00 Trouserings Now at $2.95 $6.00 Trouserings Now at $4.95
$5.00 Trouserings Now at $3.95 $8.00 Trouserings Now at $6.95

Hundreds of other lines we cannot enumerate here. The same quality of linings and trimmings as when the regular prices prevailed. Our regular guarantee with every garment, entitling customers to full return of money if not satisfactory. Store opens at 8 a.m., closes sharp at 9 p.m. Style book, samples and measure forms sent on request.

HOBBERLIN BROS. & CO., Cash Tailors
151 Yonge St. 7 and 9 E. Richmond St.

WITH THE MITT ARTISTS

By W. W. Naughton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—What with Owen Moran's victory over Battling Nelson; Bill Lang's defeat of Jack Burns and Dave Smith's triumph over Billy Papke, old England and her colonies will begin to pride themselves on the newly acquired prestige of their boxers.

It matters little that one of the vanquished was a champion who had tried a couple of times too often; that another was never very much of a performer and that the third of the Britis conquests was a victory on a foul. The fact remains that three Americans were defeated by three of John Bull's ringmen. This surely affords the sports of King George's realm a chance to boast that the country they belong to is once more asserting itself as a producer of worthy pugilists.

What effect will the ring happenings have upon the fight situation of the near future? In Owen Moran's case the defeat of Battling Nelson has sent the doughty little Britisher clear to the front as a contender for the world's lightweight championship. Just at the present Ad Wolgast is holding Moran at bay with demands for more "win, lose or draw" money than the game can afford, but sooner or later the two must get together.

There is no lightweight living whose claims to a go with Wolgast are superior to Moran's, and even with Freddie Welsh threatening to descend upon us in the near future, it is doubtful if the situation will be changed to any extent. Freddie has been a long time away from the American ring and will have to show his quality with a few of the best of the new crop of lightweights on this side before he can hope to butt in on the Wolgast-Moran outlook.

Bill Lang's defeat of Jack Burns means very little. Burns, who did fairly well in his early battles in and around San Francisco, fizzled out completely when he got fairly into the heavyweight swim.

It may be, however, that Lang's more recent achievement will give weight to the rumor that a broken hand prevented Lang from doing better in his fight with Al Kauffman. The latter has challenged Jack Johnson, but the challenge has caused no commotion to speak of. Al.'s frankness in stating that the longer the meeting is delayed, the better he will fancy his chances, has no very sportmanslike ring to it.

It is in every way an admission that Kauffman does not consider himself a fit opponent for Johnson at present, and it will only be when the Johnson fighting talents begin to fade away that a chance of Kauffman's acquiring the championship will amount to anything.

As matters stand, Lang will probably hunger for another crack at Kauffman and if Al. is wise he will prepare himself and meet Lang half way. Every little bit helps and another victory over Lang will do its share toward justifying Kauffman's ambition to fight Johnson.

As to a Lang-Kauffman battle ground, Hugh D. McIntosh, the Australian promoter, at present operating in England, will no doubt jump at an opportunity of putting Kauffman and Lang in the ring in London. McIntosh is raking the earth for Queensberry attractions at present and would surely bid for a fight of this character if he thought Kauffman could be induced to cross the pond.

We must await the arrival of the next Australian mail before we can attach the proper value to Dave Smith's defeat of Billy Papke. It is known that Papke was a sick man a few weeks before the date of the fight and the fact that Billy lost on a foul leaves an opening for all sorts of excuses.

It goes without saying almost, that Papke will want a return match with Smith before he returns to this country and as the Australian sports are there believers in giving a ring man a chance to redeem himself, it is more than likely that he will get it.

In the meantime Hugo Kelly's assertion that he is the bona-fide world's middleweight champion is a vain claim. If Papke turns the tables on Smith, Papke will have the best right to call himself the middleweight champion.

Of a certainty there can be little question as to the respective merits of Papke and Kelly, for at their last meeting Papke knocked Kelly into a cocked hat with a few punches.

If there is no further meeting between Papke and Dave Smith and if it is made to appear that the latter's defeat of Papke constituted a complete victory, it will not be easy for Hugo Kelly or anyone else to thrust the Australian aside when the middleweight champion is being discussed.

Porter that is Absolutely Perfect

A porter that is scientifically brewed by masters in the art; a porter that is made from the choicest malt, hops, and sparkling, pure spring water —that porter is

Cosgrave's

It has caught the taste of everyone who appreciates a porter that is absolutely perfect. Try it and see—any dealer will supply you.

Bottled only at the Brewery by
COSGRAVE BREWERY CO.
OF TORONTO, LIMITED

A MADDENING THOUGHT.

With the streets blanketed with snow, with the downy flakes sifting thru the meshes of the sky, with the furnace gormandizing the coal, and with all the signs of a long winter in store for us, it is a bit discomforting to pick up the paper and read that out in Santa Rosa, Cal., the home of Merton Burbank, they are raising strawberries that weigh an ounce each. This strawberry is a new creation, Burbank calls it the Patagonia. The berries are uniformly large, weighing on the average an ounce and are of a beautiful scarlet color. "The new strawberry melts in the mouth, with a sweet pineapple, strawberry on cream like flavor" says the maddening despatch from Santa Rosa. Think of that! And in Niagara Falls the snow is falling, the wind is blowing and underneath the feet the pavement is soggy with slush and snow. And out in California they are eating strawberries that weigh an ounce apiece, that melt in the mouth and have a sweet, pineapple strawberry and cream like flavor! —Niagara Falls, N. Y. Gazette.

The sum total of goodness is to be found in 1911 Dunlop Automobile Tires.

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

A Difficult Problem.

The Census Taker — "Your name, mum?"

"I don't know."

"Beg pardon, mum?"

"I've been divorced. At present my name is Mrs. Jones in this state. In several states it is Miss Smith, my maiden name, and in three states it is Mrs. Brown, my first husband's name."

"This your residence, mum?"

"I sat and sleep here, but I have a trunk in a neighboring state where I am getting a divorce from my present husband."

"Then you're married at present?"

"I'm married in Texas, New York and Massachusetts; divorced in South Dakota, Missouri, Alaska, Oklahoma and California; a bigamist in three other states, and a single woman in eight others." — San Francisco Town Talk.

Bookkeeper: Mr. Spotcash, I think I ought to have a bigger salary. The high cost of living makes it impossible for me to save any money on $25 a week.

Employer: I'm sorry, Williams, but the high cost of living makes it impossible for me to pay you any more. Beastly weather, isn't it?—Chicago Tribune.

DR. SOPER
DR. WHITE

SPECIALISTS

In the following Diseases of Men:

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

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

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

The Breeding of Army Horses

Same Conditions as to the Prices Offered Exist in the United States as in Great Britain—A Suggestion to the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Militia at Ottawa—Thorobred Prices in Britain.

Hamilton Busbey writes in The American Horse Breeder: "There has been a complaint from Washington about the scarcity of good saddle horses. There is also a scarcity of good carriage horses. The war department is not buying very extensively for the cavalry branch of the service, and it seeks to buy cheaply at that. A good saddle horse cannot be bred and raised for $150, and if the government should go into the breeding business itself it would quickly find out that a horse of the kind desired for mounted troops would cost $300 or more. When the quartermaster sends out buyers with instructions to pay $200 or less for a horse of the best type and is informed that the instructions cannot be complied with, that does not mean that there are no horses for sale. The truth is simply brought home to the department that a horse of the kind desired is worth more money. If the government wishes to compete with other branches of business it will have to pay the price. Thus far, if I am correctly informed, the few farms under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, have not turned out at less cost a horse of the stamp that the progressive farmer is willing to sell at $300."

American Yearlings in Britain.

The special London correspondent of The New York Herald writes:

"English breeders of racing stock are suffering very severely from the immense number of yearlings which are now sent to this country for sale from the United States. The competition is said to be simply ruinous. It is well known that yearlings are bred much more cheaply in the United States than in England, so that American owners can afford to sell at small prices. It is also said that not only are English breeders seriously injured, but the breed of horses will soon be greatly and irreparably damaged, as many of the American strains of blood are very poor. Breeders and owners are petitioning the stewards of the Jockey Club to impose a registration fee on yearlings which are sent from the United States to England for sale. 'This,' says Truth, 'is a perfectly reasonable request, but we doubt very much whether the stewards will think it prudent to comply with it.'"

"The London complaint, it will be seen," continues Mr. Busby, "is radically different from the Washington complaint. The curtailment of racing in the United States is cheapening for the moment the products of English thorobred breeding farms. I think it will be found upon investigation that it costs August Belmont, James R. Keene, J. B. Haggin, or H. P. Whitney as much to breed a stake horse in the United States as it does to breed a stake horse of equal quality in England. The cheapening influence of thorobreds sent from this country to England is due more to over supply than lack of quality. The truth is that the field for the practical use of thorobreds is restricted. The door of opportunity does not open as wide for them as it does for the light harness horse or the heavy harness horse. This is a point to which the average writer on the question is wilfully or stupidly blind."

The Herald at Fault.

It may be that in some cases American thorobred yearlings have had a tendency to lower the price of similar stock in England, but in view of the satisfactory prices realized at the recent December sales at Newmarket it is apparent that the effect has not been generally serious. It is true that the Newmarket sales were mostly of brood mares, stallions and older horses, but the fact that fewer animals were offered in the five days that at the same time and place last year and that upwards of forty thousand guineas more were realized does not indicate that there has been any depreciation in thorobred values. On the contrary it would imply that prices have rather an upward tendency. Mr. Busbey, however, argues from correct premises when he says that the reason first-class or even decent army horses are not forthcoming is because of the altogether insufficient amount offered for them by the different governments. Great Britain does go to $200 but no high-class saddle horse can be bred and kept until five years old for so small an amount.

Shortage in Canada.

Good saddle horses are quite as hard to get in Canada as in any other country, especially in the older provinces despite the amount of racing that goes on in Ontario and Quebec. In a measure this is due to the little attention that is given to equestrianism. Outside the larger centres there are hardly any horseback riders. On the boundless prairies of the northwest equestrianism is nearly a passion and there more and more attention is being given to the raising of saddle horses. Unfortunately it is to be feared that the cost of transportation will always be a deterrent to the purchasing of remounts to any great extent there. If the federal government is loth to spend money directly in the encouragement of horse-breeding it could give it a considerable impetus by encouraging the formation of regiments of mounted infantry, by insisting that a mounted company be one of the units of every regiment and that every member of the militia shall be taught how to ride. Action of this kind would be of practical benefit to the nation, of practical benefit to the men, of practical benefit to the horse-breeding industry. Think this suggestion over Mr. Fisher and Sir Frederick Borden and perhaps it will quicken your favorable consideration of the representations that are to be made to you by the delegation from the National Bureau of Breeding that is to wait on you the 23rd inst. It is exceedingly pleasing to know that both of you of late have been exceptionately considerate to the Bureau. The Bureau is engaged in an imperial as well as in a national work, and well deserves all the encouragement that can be given it by the statesmen of the country.

POP.

THE REPOSITORY

"THE GENTRE OF THE HORSE TRADE."

CORNER SIMCOE AND NELSON STREETS, TORONTO

BURNS & SHEPPARD Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS

400 HORSES AT AUCTION

TUESDAY January 10th — **250 Horses** — SALE BEGINNING AT 11 A.M.

FRIDAY January 13th — **150 Horses** — SALE COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

PRIVATE SALES ANY TIME

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10th

THE BEST SELECTIONS OF ALL CLASSES: Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Farm Chunks, Expressers, Workers and Drivers. We will have many large consignments of good, fresh horses for our next week's auctions, and buyers at our Tuesday sale will have every opportunity to get just the horse or the horses they are looking for.

THE CORPORATION OF THE

CITY OF TORONTO

have given us instructions to sell on

TUESDAY, the 10th

15 OF THEIR WORK HORSES

These horses are consigned for absolute sale, and were originally purchased for the highest prices, as the city only uses the best of horses, and they are all right out of regular work. These will be good horses to those who purchase them, and there is no reserve on any of them. There are many mares among the lot.

Speed and Matinee Horses for Tuesday

Mr. G. A. Brown, the well-known Speed Merchant of Leamington, Ont., is consigning a load of Trotters, Pacers and Matinee Horses to our Tuesday sale, and Mr. Brown writes that they will be a pretty fine lot of horses. In former shipments to The Repository Mr. Brown has sold such good ones as "Lady Brandt," "Violet," "Nettie Ethan," "Pansy," "Paymaster" and others.

Upwards of 400 Horses — Western and other carload buyers will find The Repository a most convenient place to purchase their horses. A full load can be purchased here in one day, and everyone of them fully tried before shipping. All horses sold at The Repository under any warranty are returnable by noon of the day following sale if not fully as represented. Our shipping facilities are the best. You buy your horses and we look after the rest for you. We are Commission Agents only, and our commission is our only interest in the sale of any horses. — **Buy Your Carload in One Day**

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—At our Tuesday and Friday Auctions we will sell a great many Sleighs and a number of sets of Single and Double Harness, as well as a consignment of Horse Blankets. We have some Cab Sleighs for sale, consigned by the C. W. Miller Transfer Company of Buffalo, N.Y., and they will be bargains for someone.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13th

at 11 a.m.

150 HORSES

The Best Selections of All Classes.

PONIES

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

"A HORSE DEPARTMENTAL STORE"

We have everything a horse pulls or wears. We carry a full line of Horse Boots and Hopples.

Anyone wanting a First-class Sleigh or Cutter is sure to be suited in our Showrooms. We have a fine stock of absolutely new and up-to-date Cutters and Sleighs, and the prices are reasonable, from $30 up. Call and see them before you buy at all.

We are Sole Canadian Agents for REDUCINE, the great absorbent and remedy. Price $4.00 per tin. Send for Illustrated Booklet.

CHARLES A. BURNS, Auctioneer & Gen. Manager. ISAAC WATSON, Asst. Mgr. & Auctioneer.

PRESENT STATE OF THE HORSE MARKET

Business Good but Spasmodic, With Holders Asking More Than Dealers Can Afford to Give — Generous Offerings for This Week.

The new year has opened according to expectations. Business cannot be said to have been good during the past week and an unusual lot of horses were returned unsold. This was not so much because of the slackness of demand as because of the values held by holders. Dealers are complaining bitterly of the demands of breeders and first-holders. They have altogether too high a notion of values according to the middle men. "They entirely forget," said one man to me, "that we take all the risk and frequently have to pay keep for days or weeks because what we are forced to consider fair values are not forthcoming. There is a deal of truth in this. Another man said, "We want a division made between heavy and light horses. I verily believe it would pay one of the auction marts to make a specialty of horses other than draught."

These remarks are here given as made and they are worthy consideration. Prices are undoubtedly higher than they were a few years ago, but breeders and first holders must not run away with the idea that everything sells—that there is a standard in price for every kind of a horse. There is nothing more fluctuating proportionately than the value of a horse at auction. If somebody is present who wants him he fetches a good price. If on the other hand he is an unknown quantity and the wanter is not on hand he is liable to go comparatively cheap. So goes the horse world and breeders must not imagine that because so and so gets several hundreds for his nags therefore every similar specimen is worth exactly as much. However, trade has undoubtedly opened fairly well, with a tendency to more doing later on. Advices from the northwest say that the demand there will be brisk if traffic is not hindered to any great extent. A big auction mart is talked of in Winnipeg, and dealers in Ontario are to be invited to send consignments direct there instead of first submitting them to sale in this part of the country. It is doubtful whether this part of the project will prove true, for it simply means that the dealer will take the risk of transit instead of the buyer.

So far the demand has been mostly for draughters with an occasional inquiry for drivers. After the Xmas trade there is always a certain number of expressers and delivery horse thrown on the market and many is the bargain that might be picked up just now in those types. The offerings this week fairly indicate a desire to sell and it is to be hoped to buy.

Sales This Week.

Monday, Jan. 9—At Maher's Horse Exchange (Bloor-st. east)—300 horses of all classes, including several specially selected carloads for western buyers, forty delivery horses used by T. Eaton Co., in Xmas trade and a full and choice contractor's outfit.

Monday, Jan. 9—At Union Stock Yards, West Toronto—200 horses, all classes, including three carloads of high quality draughters, 10 good livery horses, a Clyesdale stallion and an extra speedy pacer.

Tuesday, Jan. 10—At The Repository, Simcoe-st.—250 horses, all classes, including 15 corporation horses, extra carloads of choice westerners and a consignment of trotters and pacers from the establishment of G. A. Brown, Leamington, known as "the speed-king." Also some of Charlie Miller's Buffalo cab sleighs.

Wednesday, Jan. 11—at Union Stock Yards, 125 horses of all kinds.

Thursday, Jan. 12—At Maher's Horse Exchange, 200 horses, all classes with harness, robes, blankets, etc.

Friday, Jan. 13—At The Repository, 150 horses, including specially selected consignment to meet western needs; also stable and driving equipments.

Note—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, Messrs. Burns & Sheppard will sell at The Repository, a consignment of Ex moor and Shetland yearling ponies from the Valley Farm, Hamilton, Ont. Mr. C. A. Burns, who is getting around nicely after a serious and protracted illness, expects to be in the box himself.

Application to Parliament.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Application will be made to parliament this session by the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway for power to create preference stock.

Application will also be made for the incorporation of the Lake Erie and Northern Railway Co., which will run its lines from Port Dover thru Simcoe, Waterford, Brantford, Paris and Galt, with a branch lines from Paris or Glenmorris to Ayr.

Explosion in Mine.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 7.—Fifteen miners were badly burned and 50 others narrowly escaped to-day when an elplosion occurred in the big Hill Coal Co. mines in Lee County. Men were blown from far down in the shaft clear above the surface, but so far as can be learned, none were killed.

Robbers Kill Hotelman.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 7.—Three masked men entered the saloon of Eugene Quimen entered the saloon of Eugent Quiliel at Imlay last night, shot the owner dead and then shot his wife in the back. She is fatally injured. The robbers took $1200 in cash and escaped.

Mine Roof Falls.

HUELVA, Spain, Jan. 7.—The roof of atunnel in a copper mine at Rio Tinto fell to-day, burying many of the workers. Soon afterwards five lifeless bodies were recovered and five injured men were taken out.

Two Newspapers Banned.

GRENOBLE, Spain, Jan. 7.—The Bishop of Grenoble has issued a decree forbidding the reading of two local newspapers, on the ground that they are hostile to the Catholic Church.

UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE

TORONTO, ONT.

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

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

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market

ACCOMMODATION FOR

1000 Horses

AUCTION SALES

the coming week of

325 HORSES

Monday, Jan. 9, '11

at 11 a.m.

AUCTION SALE 200 HORSES

of all classes, as follows:

3 Carloads of Heavy Draught Horses of the very best quality, all sound, from 4 to 7 years old, and weighing from 1400 to 1800 lbs. each.

10 Good Heavy Horses.

2-Minute Pacer (No Mark), beautiful chestnut mare sired by **"Sphinxmore,"** dam by **"Pilot Medium."** She is 5 years old and city broken for a lady to drive. Trial over Dufferin track: 1st half in 1.11, 2nd half in 1.09 and the last ⅛ in 15 seconds. Also a number of special horses of all classes, including a fine matched pair of livery horses, roans, mare and gelding, 5 and 6 years old, 15.2 hands, and a number of **Second-hand City Horses.** In addition we will offer one **Registered Clydesdale Stallion, "Royal Crusader,"** a beautiful brown, foaled May, 1905, with the best of pedigree; sired by **"Blood Royal,"** out of **"Miss Rose."** He is a splendid individual and a sure foal-getter, being sold for no fault, except owner cannot spare time to handle him, and he must be sold to the high bidder. We will also offer **5 Sets Team Harness,** new and second-hand; **4 Sets Single Driving Harness, 2 Sets Wagon Harness,** single and brass mounted; Cutters and Buggies.

AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, Jan. 11, '11

125 HORSES

of all classes will be offered, including Heavy Draughts, Agricultural Horses, General Purpose and Wagon Horses, Drivers and Second-hand City Horses of all kinds.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

MAHER'S HORSE EXCHANGE

16 TO 28 HAYDEN STREET

NEAR COR. YONGE & BLOOR. PHONE NORTH 3929

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

PRIVATE SALES of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., Every Day.

"THE HORSE MARKET OF CANADA"

TWO GREAT AUCTION SALES NEXT WEEK

OF

500 HORSES

A FINE SELECTION OF ALL CLASSES: Heavy Draught, General Purpose, Express and Delivery Horses, Carriage Cobs, Matched Teams, Saddle and Road Horses, Trotters and Pacers, and Pony Outfits of all classes, consigned to us by some of the best horsemen in Canada.

Monday Next, January 9,

AT 11 A.M.

300 HORSES

OF ALL CLASSES. Our consignments next week are exceedingly numerous, and the classes of horses varied. We have been guaranteed for Monday next an extra large lot of horses suitable for Western Buyers, young and sound horses, and half-aged mares, offering unlimited purchasing opportunities. And on Monday next we shall hold the

Annual Sale of Horses of THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

These horses, FORTY in number, have been used by the Company for the heavy winter and holiday season deliveries, and on account of their work slacking off at this time of year they are consigned to us to be sold for the high dollar. The ENTIRE CONSIGNMENT is right out of hard work, and in the lot are a large number of mares. This looks to be the best lot of buying that has been offered in our stables for some time. We shall start off the sale at 11 o'clock sharp on Monday next with this consignment, and EVERY HORSE WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

AND

WE HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM

MR. JAMES WOODS, SPADINA ROAD,

TO SELL HIS

Entire Contractor's Outfit

This outfit consists of fifteen horses, mostly greys and mares, right out of hard work, having been worked right up to date. They are an extra fine lot of big, powerful horses, and with a large number of Sets of Harness, Waggons, Ploughs, Scrapers, etc., will be sold on Monday FOR THE HIGH DOLLAR. This consignment will be sold immediately after the Eaton consignment.

MR. J. J. WELSH, QUEEN ST. EAST,

Has Given Us Positive Instructions to Sell

15 HORSES

that have been working for the

CITY OF TORONTO

These horses have been working right up to date in the city's wagons and carts, and are therefore right out of good hard work, and on account of the city's new policy of buying all their own horses, they are consigned to us to be sold on Monday for the high dollar. This is an extra fine lot of heavy, powerful horses, offering exceptional advantages to the prospective purchaser of a high-class worker.

THURSDAY NEXT

AT 11 A.M.

200 HORSES

OF ALL CLASSES.

AND ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY WE SHALL ALSO SELL a large number of serviceably sound workers and drivers, consigned to us by city people who have no further use for them; also sets of New and Second-hand Harness, Robes, Blankets, etc.

WE SELL STRICTLY ON COMMISSION

COMMISSION: 5 per cent. ENTRY FEE: (if not sold, $1 per horse.

ALL HORSES sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following day of sale, if not as represented.

YONGE, Dupont, Avenue Road, Belt Line or Church cars pass within half a block of our stables.

P. MAHER, Proprietor. GEORGE JACKSON, Auctioneer.

CHAS. BROTHERS, Manager.

What is Your "Silent" Piano Worth to You?

HOW often is it played for the enjoyment of any member of the family? Does it "live" in your home, or is it merely "another piece of furniture to be dusted"? Does it bring enough good cheer to make it worth what it cost? Why not do like so many other music-lovers are doing—

Exchange it Now for a

MASON & RISCH

PLAYER-PIANO

You cannot make better use of it than to exchange it at a liberal valuation for the piano that every member of the family, from children to grandparents, can play—and will play—with surprising skill and expression. Nor will your enjoyment be limited to a few familiar selections. All the world's best music will be available to you. And you will be able to play it yourself, without tiresome practice.

To fully appreciate what the perfection of this wonderful instrument means to you and your home enjoyment, you should call and examine it carefully. Come in and see it—hear it—play it. You will be under no obligation to purchase. If interested, terms can be arranged that will make it easy for you to own one right away.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO., Limited
32 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

THE SUPREME COURT OF U. S. RAILROADS

PERSONAL SKETCH OF THE MEN

Munsey's for January contains some personal sketches by Isaac F. Marcosson, of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, "the supreme court of the railroads." With one exception every member has worked with his hands and trodden the familiar but difficult self-made way to success. In parts the article says:

In the center of this court sits a wiry, slight, bearded little man, with keen, incisive face, penetrating yet reflective eyes, and with something in his absorbed manner that suggests the physician rather than the corporate mentor. Watch him during a public hearing, when lawyers are pleading and witnesses protesting, and you at once get the impression that he has mastered one of the most difficult of arts—that of perfect listening. His whole attitude is receptive; but when he projects a question it is like a bullet that finds the bull's-eye, for it is straight and goes direct to the point. Such is the chairman of the commission, Martin A. Knapp.

His whole career, from the day when he set out to school up to the present time, has been the ungarnished record of hard and unremitting work. He has advanced by work, and part of his genius, as Thomas Carlyle defined it, is simply the infinite capacity for labor.

When he entered the academy at Homer, New York, at the age of seventeen, Martin Knapp made up his mind that whatever he tried to do in life he would do well; and he has stuck to this creed. After two years in the academy he had to earn some money; so he became a teacher in a small country school. His family had marked him for the Methodist ministry, for they had been Methodists since the days of John Wesley; but the boy thought differently. However, he entered the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, where he led his classes, and where he was graduated in 1868.

His boyhood ambition had been for the law, and it still held; but the law took time, and he had no money. During his college life he had written occasionally for The Springfield Republican, so he applied to the elder Samuel Bowles, the famous editor of that newspaper, for a position. Rather to his surprise he was offered the night editor's desk, at a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars a year. The institution called fate, coupled with a complete ignorance of the newspaper business, led Mr. Knapp to decline the offer, because he thought the wage was insufficient.

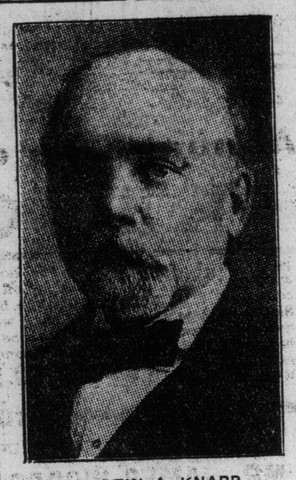
He turned to teaching again, and became instructor at the Homer Academy; but he realized that there was no career in what he was doing. Borrowing some law books from a friend of his father, he began to study law at night and on Sundays and holidays. In less than a year he had qualified for admission to the bar.

In 1870 he became clerk in a law office in Syracuse. An important case was on the docket; his employer became suddenly ill; there was no chance for a postponement. The young clerk volunteered to defend the suit.

"You are too young, and don't know enough law," protested the older man.

"Give me a chance," said young Knapp. He had his way, and won the case, because, with his remarkable power of assimilation, he mastered the details in a very short time. A year from that day he was made a partner in the firm. He became counsel for big financial and commercial concerns, and thus steeped himself in the law of business and commerce.

Like most other successful lawyers, his eye turned to the supreme court bench of his state; and he was in a fair way to realize this hope when President Harrison appointed him to the Inter-State Commerce Commission in 1891. Hence he is the oldest member in point of service. His appointment was quite unexpected; there were other candidates, and he did not seek the place. As he very well expresses it, he became commissioner "quite by accident, but with no contributory negligence on his part."



MARTIN A. KNAPP
Chairman U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

In 1898 he was elected by his associates as chairman of the commission, to succeed the late William R. Morrison of Illinois, long known as "Horizontal Bill."

The Western Man of Action.

Now turn to his exact opposite in one respect, and find in Franklin K. Lane the very incarnation of the spirit of dramatic action. Almost from his boyhood, Commissioner Lane has been projected into the stirring movement of some kind of public service, and in every instance it has been the clash of progressive uplift with an old and selfish order of things.

He was cradled in movement, for his father was a Methodist circuit-rider, a sort of ministerial soldier of fortune who happened to be living on a small farm on Prince Edward Island when the boy was born. The family stakes were never driven in one place very long, and before many years the Lanes had set up their abode at Oakland, California. Here the lad grew up, feeling the pinch of poverty that oppressed the family.

He made his way thru the public schools, and then worked himself thru the University of California, mainly by writing articles for the newspapers. As he grew older, there came to him the ambition for public work. All around him he saw administrative offices manipulated by political pull and recognizing no efficiency save machine influence.

"The surest way to the best public service," he said to himself, "is by way of the bar, because politics require trained discretion and judicial balance."

He had saved a little money, and he entered the Hastings law-school. The prescribed course is three years, but Mr. Lane made it in a year and a half. In San Francisco, however, as elsewhere, there is no royal road to legal prestige. The law took time to conquer, and time meant money. Mr. Lane had none.

He turned to the task that he best knew, which was newspaper writing. In 1890 he came to New York as correspondent for a group of western papers. There was method in his coming east. First it gave him a chance to save up a little surplus; second, it means contact with big affairs and big men. In the great metropolis were the legal giants whose arguments alone were a liberal education for the ambitious young lawyer.

After two years he was able to purchase an interest in The Tacoma Daily News, and he went back to the Pacific Coast. He found Tacoma boss-ridden and the grafter in the municipal saddle.

"We will turn these rascals out," he said.

The bosses laughed at what they called the foolish threat of a beardless boy; but he waged such a fierce, effective, and brilliant campaign that the city was cleansed and the machine overthrown.

Along came 1902, wherein the Democrats of California faced the large task of nominating for governor a candidate strong enough to ride down the entrenched Republicans who held the state government.

"There is only one man to lead that hope," they said, "and the man is Franklin Lane."

Lane, who was still well under forty years of age, was made the party nominee, and plunged into a campaign that stirred the state from end to end. People out there still talk about it.

Up to this time, the Democrats had made railroad domination of politics their chief issue. Mr. Lane, of course, agreed with this policy, but he had a larger vision. His platform was for good roads, civil-service reform, irrigation development, an open market, and a greater California all around. By motor-car, steamboat, and railway, on horseback and on foot, he pleaded his cause before the voters; he went everywhere, and the youth of the commonwealth rallied to him.

When the ballots were counted, it developed that he had run sixty thousand votes ahead of his ticket, but on the face of the returns had lost by about three thousand. Of course, the Republican nominee was declared elected. Subsequently, on a recount in some of the southern counties, it was shown that enough votes had been thrown out to make Lane governor. It would probably have been useless to contest the election, as the legislature was overwhelmingly Republican. The Democratic wing of that body, however, showed its appreciation of his services by giving him the complimentary vote for United States senator.

He went back to his law-books, but the people would not let him rest. Once more a strong man was needed to make a sacrifice for the public service, this time as mayor of San Francisco, and again Mr. Lane was chosen as standard-bearer. Arrayed against him was a Juggernaut, and again he lost by a small majority.

He took his defeat gracefully, realizing that if he had achieved nothing else, he had forced public attention to the principles of good city government, which must eventually triumph. He had made five strenuous campaigns in six years, and he believed that he needed a rest.

But Mr. Lane is the type of man too big for a single state; his is the national caliber. Just about the time that he was recovering from his last campaign, Mr. Roosevelt was looking about for a man to fill a vacancy on the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He marked the brilliant and aggressive young Californian as a man after his own heart.

"A man who can fight like Lane, and be as consistent in his public ideals, ought to be serving the whole country," he said, and he named him for the post.

Because the appointment gave the Democrats a majority on the Commission—it was before its powers and its size had been enlarged—the nomination was held up for a while.

The Yankee Deliberator.

Take his neighbor on the bench, Charles A. Prouty, and you get an absolutely different type and temperament. Here is the typical "down-easter," born on a Vermont farm, trained in the traditions of thrift, and raised amid conservative thought and action.

Since congress at first refused to empower the commission adequately, Mr. Prouty turned to the people. He began to make speeches and to write articles for magazines. In all that he said and wrote he pointed out the fact that everywhere in the land the small shipper was handicapped by the favoritism shown by the railroads to the big shippers. That rank weed, the rebate, was flourishing on all sides, and there was no hand to exterminate it. When Mr. Roosevelt came into office, Mr. Prouty went to him and said:

"Mr. President, we must have power to fix railway rates. Without it, the commission is well-nigh helpless."

Mr. Roosevelt needed no urging. What followed is too well known to be rehearsed here, for there ensued that bristling war with the railroads which ended with the enactment of the Hepburn bill. This measure conferred drastic powers on the commission—none more important than the jurisdiction over rates. Armed with authority, Mr. Prouty lost no time in exercising it, and his opinion in the Spokane case, establishing a precedent for inter-mountain rates, was a notable one.

He is a bundle of work and energy. No cross-examiner of the commission is keener or more searching. It was he who drew a celebrated admission from Mr. Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville. Fully to appreciate it, you must first know something about Mr. Smith. For years he has enjoyed the unique distinction of being the only railroad president in the United States who has never been interviewed. Even in his silent days, Mr. Harriman would sometims bark at reporters, but there was never an audible chirp from Mr. Smith.

It is a tradition in Louisville journalism that whenever a city editor wants to take the edge off a bumptious young reporter, he assigns him to get an interview with Mr. Smith. The young man starts out with high hopes, but always comes back in a properly humble frame of mind.

Naturally, Mr. Smith is a difficult witness. On one occasion Mr. Prouty haled him up on a rate question, and he proved quite unyielding. The railroad, he declared, had a supreme right to fix the rate in question, and that ended it.

"But what remedy has a man who cannot afford to pay that rate?" asked Mr. Prouty.

"He can hire a team," answered Mr. Smith.

"Suppose he cannot hire a team," continued Mr. Prouty.

"Then he can walk!" snapped Mr. Smith.

This answer started the "let the public walk" phrase, which took rank with William H. Vanderbilt's celebrated remark, "The public be damned!"

As you proceed with the roster of the commission, the contrast in its personnel becomes all the more amazing. It is a far cry from Prouty the stern Yankee, to former Senator Francis M. Cockrell, once a dashing officer of the confederacy, and thirty years senator of the United States—a man whose career, harking back to the days of Benton, is linked up with epoch-making events. Now, having turned 75, he is still in the nation's harness. Tho wrinkled and somewhat bowed, he retains his resemblance to the traditional "Uncle Sam"—the name by which he went when he was a senator of the seventies.

In this chameleon-like political age, it is interesting to contemplate Mr. Cockrell's achievement. Some men feed at the public trough all their lives, and leave no impress of service; the venerable ex-senator has made history. He belongs to another age of statesmanship. That he was born on a pioneer farm in Western Missouri may have something to do with it. He was a full-fledged lawyer when the civil war broke out, and he enlisted as a private in the confederate army.

A few war-time episodes will show the type of the man, and explain some of the reasons why he has loomed large in affairs.

While his comrades were fussing about rank and grade, he was in his tent studying Hardee's "Tactics." When the time for real action came, he was up and doing. This is why he rose to be a colonel in a year. Ask any of his old warriors what his creed in battle was, and they will tell you: "He never said 'Go on'; it was always 'Come on!'"

In action he had the gallantry of Lee and the abandon of Stewart. At the battle of Champion Hill, for instance, he rode up and down the confederate lines with a sword in one hand and a magnolia in the other. During Hood's ill-advised assault on the union lines at Franklin, Tennessee, he was wounded three times. In this fight, by the way, he lost 75 per cent. of his men.

Cockrell's friendship with Roscoe Conkling was typical of his relations with political opposition. As most people know, the gifted senator from New York had a profound contempt for Democrats. One day he entered the chamber just as the clerk called his name on a vote. He had been absent during the discussion of the bill and did not know what it was about. Turing to a colleague, he asked.

"How did Cockrell vote?"

"He voted 'no,'" was the reply.

"Then I'll vote 'no,'" said Conkling, and his vote was so recorded.

Cockrell's life in the senate was a record of continuous labor. It was said of him that he knew more about the status of congressional business than any other man. He kept a complete file of all bills of any importance, and of the action taken on them. When he came to vote, he knew just what he was doing.

He would still be in the senate, if his native state had not experienced a somewhat belated "off year" in 1904 and gone Republican, which put him out of his seat. He accepted the fortunes of political war just as he had faced the overthrow of the confederacy. Happily, there was no partizanship in the appreciation of his services, for President Roosevelt at once gave him the choice of a seat on the Isthmian Canal Commission or on the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and he chose the latter. Thus it came about that the venerable statesman became a member of the transportation tribunal to which he brought the traditions of ripened experience with large affairs and a mellow wisdom.

Perhaps you get the best parting impression of him when you know his answer to the question that I put to him as to the creed that he had always followed in his public life. He said:

"Do all that is required of you, and a little more."

From Brakeman to Judge.

In a group of men as typically American as these commissioners, you would expect to find at least one whose rise from humble station was particularly dramatic; and you will not be disappointed. The case of Edgar E.

Continued on Page 8, Column 1.

The sum total of goodness is to be found in 1911 Dunlop Automobile Tires.

Famous Expert Tells

How Fat May Be Removed Rapidly by a Simple Home Remedy, Without Causing Wrinkles, Disturbing the Diet, or Necessity for Exercise.

"Fat is nothing but unused energy," says a prominent physician, and the man of woman who is burdened with it can easily get rid of it if they wish. All they need is ½-ounce of Marmola, ¾-ounce of Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 4¾ ounces of Peppermint Water; all of which they can get at any good drug store for a few cents. Then let them take one teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime until they are down to the weight they want to be.

This simple home receipt is far and away better than any or all the patent or secret medicines, for it reduces the fat safely and harmlessly. The ingredients are, in fact, beneficial to the system, having both tonic and purifying qualities, and so help rather than distress the stomach. The remedy does not cause wrinkles, for it reduces one gradually and naturally, preserving a good outline, and, best of all, needs neither physical exercise to help it do the work, nor does it require any change in diet—one can get results and still take things easy—eating meanwhile just what, when and how he or she pleases. Be sure and get the Marmola in a sealed package, so that you get Marmola and not a substitute.

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

BREDIN'S Home-Made BREAD

Tells its own story of goodness in the first taste of it.

And the uniformity of the baking of it day by day makes it such a satisfactory loaf as the family stand bye.

Phones College 761 and Parkdale 1585. Bakeries 160-164 Avenue road and Bloor and Dundas streets

DO YOU DRINK?

ARE YOU "SWEARING OFF" AGAIN THIS YEAR? IF SO, SELECT THE SYSTEM A SUCCESSFUL MAN RECOMMENDS TO YOU, AND MAKE YOUR "SWEAR-OFF" STICK.

Ten years ago I didn't have a dollar. I had nothing but a string of debts and an appetite for liquor. Satisfying this appetite was about my whole ambition. When good and drunk I had dreams of great things, as all drinkers have—but they were only dreams.

For fifteen years, every New Year's, I "swore off" drink. I was generally drunk in from one hour to one week of the time I swore off.

Ten years ago this coming April I took treatment for three days at the Gatlin Institute. I haven't tasted liquor since. Relatives paid for my treatment.

To-day I have $30,000 in the bank, $15,000 in interest-bearing bonds, $175,000 of stock in one of the largest corporations of the country, one farm of 2000 acres and another of 160 acres, an income of $800 a month, and a salary of $6000 a year for doing nothing. I live comfortably and take life easy. My wife has all the diamonds she cares for, a sealskin, and has two girls employed to do her housework, and a lot of other things women like.

I have made and saved all I have since I took the Gatlin Treatment, and the opportunities I overlooked to make money while drunk were much fairer than those I didn't overlook since I have been sober.

Where would I have been if I hadn't taken the Gatlin Treatment? Don't ask me. Maybe "sparring" for drinks.

Instead of believing myself a drunkard ten years ago, I did not believe that I was even a hard drinker. But on leaving the Gatlin Institute at the end of the third day of treatment I enjoyed complete sobriety for the first time in years, and with complete sobriety came realization that I had been drunk for years and didn't know it—and there are a whole lot of you in the same condition to-day.

All I can say to you is WAKE UP—try the Gatlin. You may not be as successful financially as I have been afterward — and then, again, you may. Anyhow, you will be a whole lot better man mentally and physically—and when you leave the Gatlin Institute you will leave desire, appetite, and nerve-craving for drink behind you.

I will not allow my name to be published in connection with this article, because my wife might object—she has her own notions about such things; but if any of you wish to know me, I have authorized the Gatlin Institute to give you my name and address. With my name and address you can verify the rest.

THE GATLIN TREATMENT

Takes You Back to Manhood and Ability in

THREE DAYS

For ten years the Gatlin Treatment has been curing men and women of liquor drinking. Anyone who has been drinking for ten years past has for ten years been overlooking a safe, quick, positive, sure means of ridding himself or herself of the greatest curse that ever did or ever will afflict mankind. Just three days' time to take you back to manhood or to womanhood, with not a trace of craving, desire, appetite, nerve, or physical necessity for alcohol! A cure in three days—but twenty-five doses of harmless remedy that any child could safely take—no nerve-racking hypodermic injections—no disagreeable features—no publicity—no bad after-effects—no withdrawal of liquor—no pain—no suffering—no nervousness. That defines the Gatlin Treatment.

There was never a better day in your life to make arrangements to take the Gatlin Treatment than TO-DAY. It is the easy way, the sure way, the sensible way to stop drink FOREVER.

Weak Men "Swear Off" and Then "Break Over"

"Swearing off" will not cure the liquor habit. You know that—so does everyone. The mere fact that you do "swear off" shows that in your own mind you acknowledge that drink is bad for you, that it is keeping you down while you are mentally and physically endowed to go up. "Swearing off" only robs you of the last vestige of confidence relatives and friends have in you—they KNOW that you will "break over" again. The Gatlin Treatment is the ONE way to stop drinking to stay stopped—the way you will have to stop if you ever stop. The sooner the better—for you and your fortunes. You are growing older every day—and WEAKER in business ability.

Come to the Gatlin Institute Take the Gatlin Treatment. At the end of the third day, when leaving the institute, if you are not fully satisfied that you are cured and done with liquor, say so, and the fee charged will be refunded FORTHWITH. If you cannot come to the institute for three days, send for the Gatlin Home Treatment.

Call or write, telephone or telegraph, for books of particulars and other information.

GATLIN INSTITUTE, 428 Jarvis Street, TORONTO — Phone North 4538, A. Hargrave, Mgr.

Will You Let Us Prove To You That.....

Coleman's Bread

Is the Best Food That You Can Eat.....

Phone Our Office, Coll. 3645, For a Sample 6c Loaf. It's the Proof.

AHLGREN'S
Ladies' Fine Costumes

All coats and costumes are not alike. An Ahlgren costume—made to your measure—is very different to any other. The artist touch shows itself in every detail of manufacture.

This is why ladies everywhere are wisely taking advantage of the Ahlgren Clearing Sale—a very different kind of sale to any ever before announced.

We have yet to point to a single dissatisfied customer wearing an Ahlgren costume. We will not allow them to be dissatisfied, because we see to it that everything is made right, if perchance something is wrong.

Here is our offer once more told: Select any material in the house—some goods run up to fifty dollars. New models for spring are now here. The garment is cut to the latest, silk-lined, and perfectly finished. Mr. Ahlgren himself sees to the fitting. A costume of any material you select $25

"Fits like a glove"—"Looks as though one might have been poured into it." These are some of the expressions of delight that customers indulge in. While the sale lasts the opportunity is yours.

Ahlgren's Limited
97 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, CAN.

FRANK BURTON, men's tailor, Managing Director.

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

AHLGREN'S
Tailor-Made Gowns

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. RAILROADS

Continued From Page 7.

Clark is an inspiring example of what a man can do in a democracy of opportunity such as ours. He has coupled cars, flagged trains, and ridden the tops of freights thru sleet and storm, and now he passes judgment on the roads that once employed him.

In his life, as in so many others, an apparently trivial event shaped and changed his whole future. At Chattanooga, in 1902, President Roosevelt was made an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at their national convention. As head of an affiliated body, Mr. Clark was present, and was called upon for a speech. He made one of his swift, sane, temperate speeches, urging his hearers to be square and frank, and to earn their promotions by duty rather than by agitation. When he concluded, Mr. Roosevelt, who was on the platform, congratulated him warmly.

That was the year of the great anthracite coal strike. All summer the conflict had dragged along with no apparent hope of settlement. Down in the hard coal region, nearly fifty thousand people were idle; in the eastern seaboard towns, the coal-bins were almost empty, and there was serious apprehension for the future. Suddenly the operators assented to arbitration, and Mr. Roosevelt named his famous commission, which was charged with the task of making an impartial investigation and suggesting some settlement as a basis for future operations. Both of the warring sides agreed to abide by the decision.

For one member the president wanted a man of the people, who knew what it was to work with his hands, who had been thru the grilling self-made process, who had emerged with no feeling of bitterness, and who was big enough to see every side of the controversy. Looking over the field, he bethought him of the square-jawed conductor who had made the constructive speech at Chattanooga. This is why it happened that Mr. Clark sat in the Anthracite Commission alongside of Judge George Gray, General John M. Wilson, Carroll D. Wright, and Bishop Spaulding.

One of the first motions before the commission was made by Mr. Clark, and it was typical of his judgment and point of view. It was to the effect that the strikers should go to work at once, at the old scale, pending the investigation. This prevented a winter of hardship and suffering for the miners, and insured a coal supply for the east. Thru all the deliberations of the commission Mr. Clark impressed his foresight, the value of his long experience with unionism, and his sense of fairness.

That Mr. Roosevelt still had his eye on him was evidenced in 1906, when the president named him for the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He is the only member who is not a lawyer, and yet he brings to his work something that all the legal experience of his colleagues cannot supply—an intimate knowledge of the mechanism of the railroads, gathered from the inside of the machine. It has been of the utmost value.

Another Soldier of the South.

For the next commissioner you must once more turn to the south. In Judson C. Clements there is another link with the confederacy. He was born on a Georgia farm, in a house where he could sit on the front porch and see the mists swirling around Lookout Mountain forerunner of the grim smoke of battle that was to cloud it later.

For years his district had been represented in congress by a certain rich man whom it had been impossible to dislodge. Even a one-armed confederate—usually a very effective instrument in such emergencies—had failed to defeat the incumbent. When every other eligible person had refused the nomination, young Clements took it.

Everybody felt sorry for him, for he was a likely lad. His friends said that it was a pity for him to spoil a promising career just at the start. But they did not reckon with the tall, raw-boned boy who had helped to repulse the federal charge on Kenesaw Mountain. He challenged his opponent to joint debate, and, when he refused, drew him cleverly into an argument at a barbecue, and riddled him. Clements was elected by a small majority the first time, but on his re-election he had a big vote to spare.

In congress, he was so active in his support of the civil service bill that he drew a letter of approbation from Theodore Roosevelt, then civil service commissioner. Curiously enough, he voted for the act creating the Inter-State Commerce Commission, little dreaming that some day he would be a member. He was appointed by President Harrison.

Personally, Mr. Clements typifies the traditional southerner of an earlier day, for he is big and broad, with commanding presence, and yet gentle and courteous of manner.

The Son of Justice Harlan.

It remains only to speak of one more commissioner, the youngest in point of service, and the second youngest in years—James S. Harlan, of Iowa. He comes by his judicial right naturally, for he is a son of the stalwart Justice John Marshall Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court. Like his father, he is big of bone, with the typical Harlan face and presence.

Practically all of the Harlans are Kentucky-bred, but the commissioner happened to come into the world just across the Ohio, in Evansville, Indiana, where his mother fled just before the bombardment of Frankfort, Kentucky. Mr. Harlan was first sent to school in Louisville, and later went to Princeton, where he was a star all-round athlete. He was on the 'varsity football teams of 1880, 1881, and 1882, and was captain of the baseball team in his senior year.

He then entered the law-office of the late Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, in Chicago. After his chief went on the federal bench, in 1888, Mr. Harlan formed a partnership, and seemed destined to a quiet professional life, when President McKinley appointed him attorney-general of Porto Rico. It was immediately after the close of the war with Spain, and the task of upbuilding appealed to him.

Mr. Harlan gave the island a whole new legal structure, one feature of which was the introduction of the jury system. At first this unfamiliar institution was regarded with great suspicion by the natives, especially after a verdict of "guilty" was rendered. But as soon as there were several acquittals, the process became suddenly popular. Mr. Harlan likewise established a sanitary board and organized the island police. Upon his retirement from insular service, he went back to law in Chicago, when Mr. Roosevelt appointed him to the commission.

This completes the series of personal sketches of the members of the seven-headed tribunal that rules our railroads. Whatever other comment may be made upon them, it would certainly be difficult to match this interesting group of men in real Americanism, or in the variety of their types and temperaments.

How to Destroy the Dandruff Germ

By a Specialist.

That the dandruff germ is responsible for nearly all the diseases to which the scalp is heir, as well as for baldness and premature grey hair, is a well-known fact, but when we realize that it is also indirectly responsible for many of the worst cases of catarrh and consumption, we appreciate the importance of any agent that will destroy its power. We are, therefore, particularly pleased to give herewith the prescription which an eminent scientist and specialist states he has found, after repeated tests, to completely destroy the dandruff germ in from one to three applications. This prescription can be made up at home, or any druggist will put it up for you: 6 ozs. Bay Rum, 2 ozs. Lavona de Composee', ½ dr. Menthol Crystals. Mix thoroughly, and after standing half an hour it is ready for use. Apply night and morning, rubbing into the scalp with the finger tips. If you wish it perfumed, add half to one teaspoonful of To-Kalon Perfume, which unites perfectly with the other ingredients. This preparation is not a dye, but is unequaled for promoting a growth of new hair, and for restoring grey hair to its original color.

CAUTION: Do not apply where hair is not desired, and be sure to avoid tonics containing poisonous wood alcohol.

MONTREAL OPERA COMPANY

Rather Unusual Success for a Young Institution.

With the Ritz Hotel people falling over themselves to build a new 40-box opera house, and the people of Rochester and Syracuse trying to get into the syndicate and secure an annual opera season for themselves, the Montreal opera is having rather an unusual success for an institution only a few months old. Evidently it was started at the psychological moment. The Toronto millionaires have not yet been sounded as to the extent of their willingness to co-operate and make this a really Canadian opera syndicate, but there is not much doubt that when the company and Mr. A. Clerk Jeannette, its energetic young director, arrive in the city, they will find a very sympathetic reception. The company is already assured of the highest social patronage here, which will go a long way. Lt.-Gov. Gibson has extended his patronage to the Toronto performances, as Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess Grey did to the Ottawa series (every one of which, by the way, they have attended). Sir C. Pelletier did not officially dignify the Quebec visit, but then, for one thing, he is an invalid and absent, and for another, the Quebec performances did not meet with the approval of the church authorities of that diocese.

The plan of the American cities interested in the new foundation is to provide a chain of dates on the south side of the lake, so that the company could make a complete circuit during its out-of-Montreal bookings. If the Canadian cities take up sufficient of its time, however, the Americans will not be accommodated, as the design of the promoters has all along been a purely Canadian one. The program to be given in Toronto, commencing Monday week, is as follows: Monday, "Carmen," with Edmond Clement; Tuesday, "La Boheme"; Wednesday, "La Tosca"; Thursday, "Lakme"; Friday, "Madam Butterfly" (first time in Italian); Saturday matinee, "Lakme," and Saturday evening, "Fedora."

The sum total of goodness is to be found in 1911 Dunlop Automobile Tires.

Carnegie's Hymn of Peace

Andrew Carnegie has found a hymn of international peace that he prefers to "America." The metre is the same, but altho he prefers the new words he does not urge them as a substitute.

It was written by Prof. George Huntington, formerly librarian at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., who retired some years ago on a pension from the Carnegie Foundation. Two stanzas read:

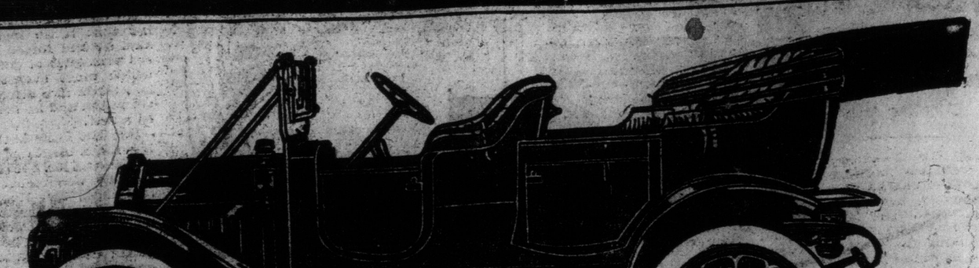
"Two empires by the sea,
Two nations great and free,
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith, we claim,
One God, whose glorious name
We love and praise.

Tho deep the sea and wide,
'Twixt realm and realm, its tide
Binds strand to strand.
So be the gulf between
Grey coasts and islands green,
With bonds of peace serene
And friendship spanned.

Millions Say So

When millions of people use for years a medicine it proves its merit. People who know CASCARETS' value buy over a million boxes a month. It's the biggest seller because it is the best bowel and liver medicine ever made. No matter what you're using, *just try* CASCARETS *once*—you'll See.

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month. 917



When Canada calls McLaughlins respond

CANADA'S CALL

IT is just about three years since the Canadian public first showed a real inclination to use Motor Cars—just about three years since it began to be evident that there was a need for some responsible Canadian firm to produce a line of cars suitable for Canadian conditions. "The Car," said those most capable of judging the needs of Canadian Motorists, "must be simple, durable, economical, powerful—and, above all, reasonable as to price."

McLaughlin's Responded

It is well within the mark to say, that the McLaughlin-Buick has proved the car that fully answers the above requirements. We were pioneers in eliminating for Canadians, the large overhead expenses entailed in experimenting—for we adopted a tested and proved product. We selected the "Buick" as our pattern, because it, more than any other car made, seemed to satisfy the needs of this country.

We Were Right in Selecting the Buick

Three years of success has proven the correctness of our choice. To-day the aggregate value of McLaughlin-Buick Cars in use in Canada exceeds any other. Everywhere you go you see McLaughlin-Buicks—and giving complete satisfaction to their owners.

Why This Big Success?

Here's the answer—under the four important heads that govern Motor Car value:

The Plant

We have the largest and most complete automobile factory in the Dominion—few even in the United States excel it in size or completeness. Only in a plant like ours can cars of real value and real merit be produced. A plant like this behind a car is a better guarantee of satisfaction to the motorist than any mere printed guarantee we have ever seen.

The Car

By adhering to the time-honored McLaughlin Motto—"One grade only and that the best," we have so maintained the Standard that every car we turn out—every representative of every one of our twenty and more models—is a credit to us, and the land that made our enterprise possible. Fearless, Powerful, Reliable, Record-winning, Economical—the McLaughlin-Buick is recognized from coast to coast as the car that best exemplifies the ideals of Canadian motorists.

Specifications of the McLAUGHLIN BUICK
MODEL No. "21," 1911
Five Passenger Touring Car with Fore Doors

Body—Exceptionally beautiful outlines. Roomy, exceedingly comfortable. Fore doors can be detached for summer driving.
Wheel Base—110 inches.
Brakes—On rear hub, internal expanding; also external contracting.
Springs—Semi-Elliptic front; long, easy three-quarter Elliptic rear.
Horse Power—30-35.
Cylinders—Four, 4¼ x 4½ inches, in pairs, valves in head Buick patent.
Cooling—Water, pump and fan.
Carburetor—"Schebler," automatic.
Lubrication—Splash system; gear pump forcing oil to all engine bearings automatically.
Motor Control—On top of steering wheel, with foot accelerator.
Transmission—Sliding gear, selective type.
Speeds—Three forward, one reverse.
Drive—Shaft
Price: $1,900, f.o.b. factory, including oil tail and side lamps, generator, two gas head lamps, horn, wheel jack, pump and tool equipment, robe rail, foot rail in tonneau half length foot rail in front.

The Price

Elimination of all unnecessary ornamentation and gaudy trippery—careful buying of materials—large plant and production—these are the features that enable us to produce the cars we do at the prices we ask—prices that are enabling Canadian Motorists to own cars at a minimum expenditure, and, equally important, cars that are economical of operation.

The Firm

The name McLaughlin has become significant of, "A square deal to all." It is known wherever carriages or motor cars are known, that we spare neither pains nor rational expense to attain our high ideals of a worthy Canadian product. By establishing branches in the most important centres we are in a position to readily, quickly supply all necessary parts.

In brief, it is no exaggeration to state that

This Firm Has Met The Call

We're filling the needs of Canadian Motordom as no other manufacturer is attempting to do—

and—

We want you, if you are an intending purchaser, to go to the nearest McLaughlin Garage—and make us prove it.

THE McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., Limited, OSHAWA, CANADA

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THE DAWNING OF THE YEAR.

I wish you a Happy New Year!
I pray its course may bring
A calm contentment to your heart—
Life's richest offering.
May griefs be few, may friends be true;
May hopes burst into flower
May vanished cares and answered prayers
Lighten each passing hour.

I hope a blessed New Year
May glorify your way,
And that you'll make some heart, some life
The happier for your stay.

Waiting near by are tears to dry,
And troubled hearts to soothe,
Lips to caress, and hands to press
And roughened ways to smoothe.

God grant a happier New Year
May gladden this dear earth,
Because in your heart and in mine
Kind thoughts have gentle birth.
I trust that when the year shall wane
Our lips may softly say:
Some sweet joy thrives in other lives
Because we passed their way.

—Selected.

The population of Japan increases 500,000 a year.

KING DEATH.

King Death was a rare old fellow,
He sat where no sun could shine,
And he lifted his hand so yellow
And poured out his coal-black wine.
Hurrah! for the coal-black wine!

There came to him many a maiden
Whose eyes had forgot to shine,
And widows with grief o'erladen,
For a draught of his coal-black wine.
Hurrah! for the coal-black wine!

The scholar left all his learning,
The poet his fancied woes,
And the beauty her bloom returning,
Like life to the fading rose.
Hurrah! for the coal-black wine!

All came to the rare old fellow,
Who laughed till his eyes dropped brine,
And he gave them his hand so yellow,
And pledged them in Death's black wine.
Hurrah! for the coal-black wine!

—Bryan W. Proctor.

Out of the hopper—No man needs to be dull who can find a way to manicure his brains.

You'll Have a Happy New Year If You Use 1911 Straight Wall "Oversize" Dunlop Tires

With Dunlop Straight Wall There is:

1. No rim cutting.
2. No necessity for lugs nor bolts.
3. No pinching of the tube.
4. No trouble detaching.
5. No blowing off the rim when subjected to severe strains.

Booklet Free.

If you are one of the few who have never used Dunlop Tires, make a New Year's resolution to write to our Head Office, or nearest branch, for literature.

FIRST FROM THE FIRST

We were the first to introduce the Straight Wall Type of Tire in Canada. Most Motorists are familiar with the original Perfected type Tire now made in all standard sizes, and known as the Perfected Universal, or Straight Wall Dunlop. You cannot detach that name from general satisfaction wherever Motor Tires are used.

DUNLOP UNIVERSAL IS "OVERSIZE"

While we have not generally advertised the fact, the Dunlop Perfected Universal Tire **is**, and **always has been**, "Oversize." This reserve capacity in the Dunlop Perfected Universal is just that many points for longer wearing service and reduction of repair costs.

THE SUM TOTAL OF GOODNESS

It is not our desire to claim perfection, for we, too, have profited by experience, but in our 1911 Tire we believe we have the equal of any imported Tire and the superior of all Canadian-made Tires. If you have tried **other** Tires, we expect your order again **on merit.**

DUNLOP Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited.
Head Office and Factories: Toronto
Branches and Repair Depots:
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Victoria, London, Regina

MATTHEWS COMMITTED FOR COLBORNE MURDER

Evidence of George M. Teasdale, Hotelman, Taken in Cobourg Jail.

COBOURG, Jan. 7.—Henry I. Matthews, jr., was this morning committed for trial on a charge of murdering Miss Brimacombe, a deaf mute, in a hotel at Colborne. The final hearing was held in the Cobourg jail for the purpose of taking the evidence of Geo. M. Teasdale, in whose hotel the murder was committed. Teasdale is serving a term for selling liquor without a license. Teasdale bore testimony as to the good character of Miss Brimacombe. He said he had gone to bed early on the evening of Dec. 17. He was roused about 8 o'clock by hearing somebody in the dining room. He heard the clock strike eight, and said to his wife that they were having a pretty late supper. He didn't hear any noises except that. The next morning he heard the waiter go up to the third floor and knock on her door. He then got up. The room in which Miss Brimacombe was murdered is directly opposite that in which Teasdale and his wife slept. He went over to the door and opened it.

This was O'Rook's room, and he was away. He saw Miss Brimacombe lying on the bed, and thought she was asleep. He didn't know who she was, and walking over took her by the arm. He found her cold and stiff. He thought it might be his wife and went back to his room. His wife rose up in bed, and he asked her if she had put anyone in that room. Then he went down stairs and told Don Haynes.

The evidence which the crown had come to get referred to a conversation between Matthews and Teasdale on Monday afternoon.

"Did you have a conversation?" asked Mr. Kerr.—"Yes."

"What was said by Matthews?"—"Well, he asked me why I hadn't told him about the papers being served on him. He was wanted as a witness in my liquor case, and I was going to plead guilty. He said if I had told him, he could have been away."

"Anything else?"—"Yes, he said 'I wouldn't look well to have two papers served together.'"

"Why did he say that?"—"I'm sure I don't know," was the reply.

"Now Mr. Teasdale," said the crown attorney, "was there anything said about this other affair?"—"Yes, he wanted me to get the old man, Torezo McDonald, to keep his mouth shut."

"Why did he say that?"—"I asked him why and he said because the old man has seen him in the kitchen when Joey was there." For the first time Matthews smiled, then his face grew grave again.

Teasdale explained he had re-arranged the woman's clothes before the coroner arrived, but he was not quite sure just when he had done it. The face of the dead woman was almost unrecognizable, and it was not until he had seen her glasses and clothes that he was sure that it was the mute.

Mr. Porter took Teasdale thru a short cross examination:

"Did you say anything about the body being warm?" he asked.

"Yes, I noticed that there seemed to be a little warmth right in the small of the back. The coroner noticed it, too," was Teasdale's reply.

The evidence given at the inquest by Matthews, was read: In it, he had said that he had heard no sounds, such as some of the other witnesses had described. He denied having put his arm around Miss Brimacombe in the kitchen, saying that he hardly even knew her by sight. He said he had not seen her upstairs. This having been read, Mr. Kerr asked for a committal on the evidence, saying that he had no alternative. He pointed out that the doctors had stated that death had been the result of strangulation.

"There is no doubt that Matthews and the women were in the kitchen together, and they both disappeared. Smith went upstairs, and heard the moaning, and a man's voice, saying, 'Shut up.' Matthews was not seen again until the sound had ceased, and he came downstairs with his vest open.

"Walking home with Edward, he exclaimed 'what fools we married men are!'"

The crown attorney also referred to Teasdale's evidence with reference to the conversation with Matthews, and the talk of "getting the old man to keep his moub shut."

"Is there sufficient evidence before you to place this man in jeopardy of a trial?" asked Mr. Porter, in speaking for the defence.

"It would be utterly impossible to convict a man on the evidence before you." He asked that Matthews be discharged for lack of evidence. He spoke of the serious nature of the charge, and the fact that, if committed, Matthews would have to lie in jail until April, whether he be guilty or innocent. If he were innocent, it would be a great injustice; if guilty, the crown could at any time prosecute.

"On all points he is corroborated by the other witnesses. There is nothing else, but some slight suspicion, on which to make a committal," declared counsel. "You can't even say that the woman was murdered, for the doctors say that she might have choked to death. Now, in the face of that, can you commit him?"

The two magistrates deliberated for some twenty minutes, and ordered a committal. The trial will be in Cobourg on April 10.

Hunt Polo Club Dance

The jolliest ball of the season was held by the Toronto Hunt Club at the King Edward on Friday evening, the members of this popular club being all the more ready for a dance since their Saturday night hops at the clubhouse were terminated by the recent fire. The members of the hunt were in their pink coats and the officers in uniform, while the gowns of the women present were the handsomest seen this winter, a good orchestra played the latest music until 3 o'clock, and the supper arrangements were most satisfactory, all the guests sitting down at the same time in the cafe, where the tables were decorated with roses and an informal sing-song was indulged in to the music of the hotel orchestra. On arriving, the guests were received by Mr. Alfred O. Beardmore, president of the club, assisted by Col. and Mrs. Victor Williams, and passed on to the ballroom, where they received the programs, which bore the club crest and a spirited polo scene on the front. The ballroom was at no time unduly crowded and innumerable sitting-out places were provided, the palm room also remaining open until the close of the dance.

His Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson, with their younger daughter and son were present, attended by Major Shanley and Mr. Sydney Fellowes, and Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Borden were in for a short time about 12 o'clock. Mrs. Gibson wore a black panne dress with steel embroidery, diamond ornaments and violets, and Miss Gibson was in cream silk with jet and pearls; Mrs. Borden's gown was of black satin embroidered with jet and diamond ornaments. Some other guests were Sir Daniel and Lady Mann, the latter wearing a black gown with white ninon folds on the bodice and magnificent diamonds; the Hon. Melvin Jones, Mrs. Melvin Jones in a brilliant blue ninon gown over white satin with hand embroidery of the same shade and diamond and sapphire ornaments, paradise plume in her hair; the mayor of Toronto; Mr. George Beardmore, M. F.H.; Mr. J. J. Dixon, Mrs. Dixon in a gold tissue gown of stripes and embroidery over white and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Cawthra Mulock wore a becoming white dress and very beautiful diamond necklace with tassels; Mrs. Victor Williams looked dainty and pretty in pale pink and silver and carrying Killarney roses; Mrs. David Alexander wore a beautiful and becoming gown of rose charmeuse with real lace and diamond clasps; Mr. and Mrs. Jack McKellar brought their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw of New York and were also accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Suydam; Mrs. Laidlaw was in a white and gold over pink satin and Mrs. Suydam and Mrs. McKellar each wore a beautiful white satin gown with ermine and diamonds; Mr. Harold Suydam; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Gibson, Mr. Alex Gibson and Miss Phyllis Moffatt; Mrs. Gibson in a beautiful dress of rose satin with tunic of black ninon heavily embroidered with coral and gold, a paradise plume in her hair; Miss Moffatt was in pale pink; Mr. R. J. Christie, Mrs. Christie in a beautiful black and white gown and silver cap on her smartly dressed hair; Mr. Gwyn Francis, Mrs. Francis in old rose with draperies of silver and grey; Mr. Clarence Bogert; Mr. Louis Gibson; Mr. Edward Cronyn; Mrs. Charles Cronyn; Mr. W. J. Mackenzie, Mr. Gordon Crawford; Mr. Frank Johnston, Mrs. Johnston in a smart pale pink gown with real lace and roses; Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, the latter in scarlet ninon and a red wreath in her hair; Miss Edith Heward wore a becoming pale blue satin dress; Mr. Lally McCarthy, Mrs. McCarthy in gold and black embroidery and carrying a lovely sheaf of orchids; Col. Vaux Chadwick; Major Carpenter; Mr. Gilman; Mr. Douglas Bowie; Mr. Gerard Muntz; Mrs. Eade Chadwick in a becoming pale pink chiffon frock with violets; Mr. Harold Brooke, Mrs. Arnoldi in pale grey with mauve orchids; Mr. Errol Arnoldi; Mr. Gordon Myles; Mr. B. Mortimer; Mr. Young; Mr. Skill; Miss Skill, handsome in white satin and gold; Mr. Kelly Evans; Mr. George Evans; Mrs. Evans in a moonlight blue gown with gold embroidery; Mr. J. Kerr Osborne; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Osborne, the latter in soft blue chiffon over silver; Mr. Stanley Kerr; Mr. Ewart Osborne; Mrs. Osborne in mauve ninon and silver; Mr. Burton Holland; Mrs. Holland in emerald green and gold; Mr. and Mrs. Featherston Aylesworth, the latter wearing white lace over pale green with touches of black; Mr. and Mrs. Worts, the latter in pale pink with white embroidery; Miss Mollie Maclean and Miss Delia Davies wore becoming pale yellow frocks; the Messrs. Davies; Mr. Ross Gooderham; Mrs. Gooderham in white and silver with a paradise of emerald green in her hair; Miss Gladys Edwards wore palest yellow crepe de chine; Mr. McBrien, Mrs. and Miss McBrien; Mr. Hambourg; Miss Hambourg in a striking scarlet chiffon dress; Miss Phyllis Helmuoth in dull blue ninon over white satin, the underskirt crossed with wide blue ribbons; Mr. Murray Alexander; Mrs. Alexander in white lace over satin; Mr. Magann; Mrs. Magann looking well in pale blue with silver and diamonds; Miss Hazel Kemp wore a becoming rose colored dress; Mr. Phippen; Mrs. Phippen in black, and their daughter in a smart emerald green dress; Mr. Hallam; Miss Agnes Dunlop in white with touches of pale blue; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Copeland, with the latter's sister, Miss Gehl of New York, wearing a white satin dress with touches of black, Mrs. Copeland being in apricot and pale blue veiled with white and silver net; Mrs. Gehl was in black with a bouquet of carnations; Mr. Dalton; Mr. Finucane; Mr. Brouse; Miss Josephine and Miss Marjorie Brouse; Mr. A. H. C. Proctor; Mrs. Brockton Proctor in pale yellow embroidered with black; Miss Beatrice Sullivan wore a white crepe meteor dress with silver embroideries and a silver bandeau in her hair; Miss Boultbee in white ninon painted with roses; Mr. Boultbeet; Mr. Kingsford; Miss Kingsford in white and silver; Miss Gemma Geddes in pretty pale pink frock; Miss Hartley, Guelph, in white; Miss Meta Gruse, in snot blue chiffon; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Coulter of Campbellford; Mrs. Carstairs of Renfrew, the Misses Chaplin, Mr. Chaplin, Miss Moncrieff of Petrolea, in painted chiffon; Mr. Noel Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall in a delicate pale pink and blue gown, with white lace over pink satin; Mr. Arthur Hills, Mr. Cotton; Miss D. Cotton, in blue with violets; Mrs. Hills, in a becoming gown of white and black; Mr. and Mrs. Weston Brock, the latter in black and steel, with topaz ornaments, and her debutante, Miss Frances Cotton, in pale blue; Miss Eleanor Mackenzie looked well in palest pink and white; Miss Lillie Wolfrem in a pale blue and silver lace dress; Miss Topping, of Pittsburg, pale peach gown; Miss Mant, Arthur Weir, in a pink crepe and becoming pink ribbon in her hair; Mrs. Villiers Pankey looks becoming black dress, and Miss Sankey was in pink; Mr. Sanford [illegible], Mrs. Smith, in a black dress and blue band in her hair; Mr. Hardy Paterson, Mrs. Paterson in deep green satin with gold; Mr. McPherson; Mrs. Macpherson, in white with jet; Mr. and Mrs. de Lery Wilson, the latter in a becoming white satin and real lace dress and pink rose in her hair; Miss Mary Campbell was in pale pink and blue; Mr. Walter Denison, Mr. Gus Lefroy, Col. Stimson, Miss Scott, in yellow; Miss Crowther, wearing blue chiffon over white satin; Mr. Agar Adamson, Mrs. Adamson, in white lace over pale pink; Mr. H. C. Cox in a picturesque frock of palest pink satin; the Misses Morrison, in white satin gowns; Mr. Arthur VanNoughnet; Miss Yvonne Nordheimer, in pale pink with white bands of marabout; Mr. Edmund Bristol, M.P.; Mrs. Bristol, in a rose satin and ninon gown with diamonds; Miss Kerr (England), in pale blue with a touch of red on the bodice; Mrs. Arthur Pepler; Mrs. Pepler in pale blue with bands of gold; Mrs. [illegible] Fraser; Mrs. Fraser, in a beautiful emerald green gown with tunic of gold embroidery; Mr. Hume Blake, with his son and daughter, the latter in a white satin frock; Mr. Edward Jones; Mr. Talbot Strong; Mr. Arthur Colville; Mr. Leigh Hammond, Mrs. Hammond, in black with jet; Mr. Morris; Archie Macdonnell, D.S.O.; Mr. Leitch, Mr. Trumbull Warren, Miss Braithwaite; Miss Plummer, in black, and her sister in white ninon over satin; Mr. Lynn Plummer; Mrs. Lyon, in white with gold panel; Mr. Lyon; Miss Saunders, in deep blue chiffon over satin; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Case, the latter in a lovely pale lavender gown and bouquet of orchids; Mr. Allen Case; Mrs. Case, in pale blue and diamonds; Capt. Van Straubenzie; Mrs. Straubenzie, in wedgewood blue ninon with silver and blue embroidery in satin; Dr. Hendrick; Mr. Garden, the Misses Garden; Mrs. Walter Barwick, in becoming black dress; Mr. Harris in becoming black dress; Dr. and Mr. Fellowes, Mr. Allan Taylor, Dr. Bruce, Mr. R. Wylie, Messrs. Perry, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Alex Davidson, Miss Lena Coady, in pink satin; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Strathy, the latter wearing white with a bouquet of violets; Miss Muriel Jarvis looked pretty in black with violets; Mr. Bob Sinclair, Major Bickford, Mr. Lexie Martin, Mr. Chas. Worsley, Mrs. Worsley, in white lace; Mr. Walker Bell, Miss Edith Kay, in pale blue; Miss Violet Lee, silver and white; Mr. Darling; Mrs. Arthur VanKoughnet, in grey over silver; Mr. Kirkpatrick; Miss Brenda Smellie, in pale yellow and white roses.

BIRTHS.

MACLAUCHLAN—On Jan. 7th, 1911, at 15 Ritchie-avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Maclauchlan, a daughter. Both well.

The sum total of goodness is to be found in 1911 Dunlop Automobile Tires.

Can Transact Insurance Business.

The Hamilton Firemen's Benefit Fund and the Factories Insurance Co., Ltd., have been registered to do business in Ontario.

RHEUMATISM

Don't Take Medicine—Let Me Send You My Dollar External Remedy That is Curing Thousands TO TRY FREE.

This Coupon Brings It!

FREDERICK DYER, Corresponding Sec'y.

Magic Foot Drafts cured J. Priest of Uxbridge, England, after 35 years of pain. Cured 3 years ago. No return.

Magic Foot Drafts cured Robert Nicol of West York, Ill., at the age of 82, and also cured his wife. No return of rheumatism in two years.

L. J. Hollenters of New York City writes:

"I have tried your pair of Magic Foot Drafts, and it worked like a charm. I was cured in four days and feel perfectly well."

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"I should be failing in my duty if I neglected to inform you that your remedy has effected a complete cure with me. I have suffered considerably with rheumatism for forty years, and have tried all kinds of doctors and supposed remedies, both here and in England, but nothing did what your Magic Foot Drafts have done. Their work was miraculous."

What Magic Foot Drafts have done for hundreds of thousands they can do for you. These letters and many thousands like them can be seen at our offices, but I don't ask you to take anyone's word. Send me the coupon to-day. Return mail will bring you a regular Dollar pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan cure for Rheumatism of every kind — **chronic or acute**, no matter where or how you have suffered. Try the Drafts for **yourself**, and then if **you are fully satisfied** with the benefit received, send me One Dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide and **we take your word.** Send no money—just the coupon. Do it now.

This $1.00 Coupon FREE

Good for a regular $1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts to be sent Free to Try (as explained above) to

Name .....

Address .....

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Mail this coupon to Magic Foot Draft Company, GE1 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

Banish Your Wrinkles Appear 20 Years Younger

International Beauty Specialist Says Newly Invented Process Is Most Practical, Surest and Quickest Method of Banishing Wrinkles and Developing the Bust.

TORONTO WORLD
FREE BEAUTY CONTEST

Arrangements have been made to send free to all Toronto World readers particulars of the new process for making wrinkles disappear, developing the bust and clearing and beautifying the complexion. Some remarkable reports are being received from women who have tried the process. Mrs. Frances Nichols, of Newark, N.J., writes: "I can hardly believe my eyes when I look in the mirror and see that the wrinkles in my face really disappeared after using the treatment only two days."

A prominent New York physician says: "This discovery is a new departure for the advancement of women that should meet with the immediate approval of all who seek to improve their personal appearance." The discoverer of this process says she demonstrated its efficacy in her own case. "My wrinkles disappeared as if by magic," she declares.

Those who wish to know about this new process, women and girls who have wrinkles, a poor complexion, an undeveloped bust, scrawny neck or sunken cheeks, can obtain particulars by cutting out the coupon below and mailing it to-day to the address given in coupon. Be sure to write your name and address plainly and send with coupon.

FREE BEAUTY COUPON

Cut out this coupon and mail it, with your name and address, to Abby Beatrice Knowles, Suite 16K, No. 206 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City. You will receive by return mail free particulars of the new process for removing wrinkles, developing the bust and clearing the complexion.

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Smooth Roadbed Convenient Stations
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Single Rooms, $1 and $1.50 per day.
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An Additional charge of only 50c. per day when occupied by two.
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T. E. TOLSON, Pres. and Mgr.

FUND TO HELP ATLAS.

Since the attorney-general refused the request of William Douglas, K.C., to bear the expense of sending a representative of Atlas to Turkey to be present at the gathering of evidence, a committee of 25 business men has been formed to receive funds for that purpose by public subscription. Between $1500 and $2000 is required, and it is understood that a statement will shortly be made by the parties interested.

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for your home.

It pays to get the best and the quality of

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leaving New York January 28, arriving back in New York February 28. A few of the features on the ship are: All staterooms fitted with electric fans, wind scoops for the portholes, photographic dark-room with water supply, open-air deck swimming pool, two motor launches, ensuring easy communication between the steamer and shore, string orchestra of skilled musicians. Rates, including landing and embarking charges at all ports of call, $150 upwards.

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WELLAND SOUTH is a high-class workingman's residential district, and we offer and recommend these lots at from $60.00 each up as the best speculative investment on the market at present.

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18¼ ACRES—Peterboro, good 6-roomed frame house, with good cellar, frame barn and driving shed; 1 acre of bearing orchard; soil partly black loam and balance clay loam; splendid place for fruit and vegetables. Price $2500.

100 ACRES—Craigvale, Simcoe County, with small frontage on lake; place half cleared, balance second growth maple, beech and ash; good small frame house, large barn and splendid hennery; place is well fenced; 1½ acres of orchard commencing to bear. Easy terms. Price $2500.

OWNERS of farms wishing to sell are invited to write us; we are now preparing our lists for spring sales.

F. J. WATSON & CO., 1275 Queen West.

LOST

LOST—Sunday night, vicinity of Rosedale, Airedale terrier, black back and tail, brown head and legs, small scab on tip of right ear. Finder please return to W. G. Baily, 65 Admiral-road, or 21 Adelaide Street East. Phone M. 2246. Liberal reward.

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Repairs for Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Furnaces. 1367tf

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May Cut Less Ice.

With 790 votesellers indicted so far in Adams County, O., all of whom will be disfranchised for five years, the stepmothers of presidents may cut less ice in the next elections.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Alexander Laird, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, and G. T. Somers, president of the Sterling Bank of Canada, have been appointed honorary governors of the Toronto General Hospital.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS—Sunlight at night; our incandescent kerosene mantle burners fit all lamps; burn with or without mantle; appeal to all using lamps. Prices defy competition. Particulars free. Simplex Gaslight Co., 23 Park Row, New York.

MEN may earn good pay copying addresses, etc., at home in spare time. Particulars free. C. H. Rowan, Dept. A, 461, Chicago.

SALESMEN wishing to double their income, state territory covered, how often and size of towns. Pocket sample case customers everywhere, for Blair's, the only fountain pen, both non-leakable and self-filling, with no decomposing rubber sack or inside mechanism to displace ink. Filled by suction of the pen cap. A gentlemen's side line. Address Blair's Fountain Pen Co., 6 John-street, New York. 77

SELLS like hot cakes to every family. Big profits, easily handled. Laundry bluing that perfumes clothes with lasting violet perfume. Nothing like it on market. Territory granted. M. B. R. Mfg. Co., 138 Beard-street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WANTED—Driver for milk route; must be competent. Address Gifford and Jamieson, Meaford, Ont.

WANTED—Young man with experience in fruit pantry. Hotel Mossop, 86 Yonge. ed7

WE show confidence in our goods by giving free sample before you buy. Eureka Antisplash. Waterstrainers are winners for agents—both sexes. Daily profit $5 upward. Let us prove it. Send 2c (mailing cost). Seed Filter Mfg. Co., Reade-street, New York.

ARTICLES WANTED

ONTARIO LAND GRANTS, located and unlocated, purchased for cash. D. M. Robertson, Canada Life Building, Toronto. ed7

VETERAN GRANTS wanted—Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. Mulholland & Co., McKinnon Bldg. ed7tf

ARTICLES FOR SALE

FIVE HUNDRED neatly printed cards, billheads or dodgers, one dollar. Telephone, Barnard, 25 Dundas. ed7tf

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

FARM LANDS

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate—Good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunderstorms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 118 Broughton street, Victoria, B.C. 67t

INVESTMENT CHANCES.

I HAVE 25 acres of apple orchard, about 40 trees to acre, will see that they are cared for, for expenses of spraying machine, team, other appliances and help. Eight hundred dollars an acre taken in neighborhood last year. Will divide profits for five years. C. H. Burk, Effingham, Ont., Welland Co.

PRINTING

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

ROOFING

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

CAFE

LUNCH at Orrs' Restaurant and parlors, 5 of the life essentials—pure food, pure air and pure water. Best 25c meals. Special Sunday dinner, 35c. Entrance, 44 Richmond-street East, also at 45 Queen street East. ed7

PATENTS

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

MEDICAL

DR. BRUCE RIORDAN has removed to his new residence, No. 1 Roxborough street E., corner Yonge street. Telephone North Two Hundred. Down-town office, 152 Bay street. Telephone, Main One. 712345

FLORISTS

NEAL, 554 Queen West, College 3769. 11 Queen East, Main 3738. Night and Sunday phone, Main 5284. ed7

BUTCHERS

THE ONTARIO MARKET, 482 Queen West. John Goebel, College 906. ed7tf

HERBALIST

TAPE WORM removed in two hours with one dose of medicine. Write for particulars to O. P. Alver, 180 Bay-street, Toronto. ed7tf

BUILDERS' MATERIAL

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

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS

ALIVE BOLLARD, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist, 128 Yonge-street. Phone M. 4643. ed7

MASSAGE

FACIAL AND BODY massage — Baths, medical electricity. Mrs. Robinson, 504 Parliament street. Phone North 2492. ed7

MASSAGE—Mrs. Mattie, 16 Bloor East, near Yonge. ed7

MASSAGE, baths and medical electricity. Mrs. Colbran, 755 Yonge. N. 3229. ed7

MASSAGE (Scandinavian)—Instruction given, Madame Constantin, 30 Brunswick avenue. Phone College 6478. 267tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES

FRED W. FLETT, Druggist, 502 West Queen. Leading issuer of marriage licenses. Weddings arranged for. Witnesses unnecessary. ed7

LIVE BIRDS

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

PERSONAL.

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

WEALTHY MANUFACTURER, 35, would marry. Strictly confidential. V. Box 35, Corr. League, Toledo, Ohio.

The Stock Market and General Financial News

WALL ST. CANNOT LONG IGNORE PREVAILING POOR CONDITIONS

Fictitious Bidding Up of Values Marks First Week's Trading of New Year.

World Office.
Saturday Evening, Jan. 7.

The only thing that can be said for the New York market in the opening week of the year is that the cool calculating manipulators have either found the market can be advanced legitimately, or that a sufficient short interest had accumulated to make it worth while to bid up prices. The latter seems to be the only reason on which prices have been advanced, largely because Wall-street never moves in a straight and logical way. It is estimated that upwards of one thousand floor trading brokers make a livelihood out of the New York market. Between these, the insiders and the commission houses, there is one continuous fight for the money of the public. The ordinary outside trade has therefore a mighty slim chance. When the public are deeply involved in speculation, a shrewd outside operator can make money, but even this individual is the sport of the inside fraternity at the present time, and has been so for months.

* * *

After a bear flourish on the opening day of the new year, prices advanced and continued to hold until the end of the week. A dip in prices is the usual preliminary to a rise, as this disposes of numerous stop-loss orders. The stop-loss game is one of the most seductive propositions ever evolved in the stock market. It is exceedingly plausible and because of its very plausibility it appeals. If all brokers were honorable there might be some excuse for putting a stop-loss price in the market, but under the present New York regime any one limiting his loss had better consult his sanity before doing so. In any case it is the veriest form of speculation, and it also places the speculator entirely in the hands of others to deal with his money.

* * *

After this little digression it must be pointed out that stocks rose rapidly in one day, that is from Monday till Tuesday. Since that time with odd exceptions, there has been a period of marking time. The advance of two or three points in the active speculative stocks such as Union Pacific, Steel and Reading was accomplished at little cost. There was almost no public buying and the floor traders were fooled by the rapid advances. It is probable, and quite likely, that any short interest in the market was largely in these three stocks, and the quick upward movement served the double purpose of warding off speculative purchases and at the same time stranding those who had sold at a lower level.

* * *

It should be accepted as an axiom that no security moves in the present fictitious condition of stock market trading unless it be because of a possible profit to those who have any particular stock in hand. Syndicates have a daily grip of every issue in the New York market, and when any issue moves up, it must be allowed that short interest is outstanding and that an attempt is being made to make this interest take a loss. There are odd instances in which advances are legitimate, and there have been cases in which syndicates have lost their heads and theirs and other people's money, in promoting shares in a wild attempt to get a public following.

* * *

Try as it may Wall-st. cannot get away from actual conditions for any length of time. The attempt was made in 1902 and in 1906, but retribution followed both ventures. Unless some valid reason can be assigned for the present market bullishness, it should be considered an episode similar to the two occasions above mentioned. Business conditions in the States are not good. Railroad earnings are falling and loans are inflated to terrific proportions. Money is cheap, but this is an anomaly, as excellent security is now demanded for loans. The transition in the prices of commodities means a hard time for general commercial arrangements, and may mean considerable disruption of credit. An evident feeling of distrust has already been engendered because of this, and it will take at least another bumper crop to right matters. The Wall-st. market at present lacks responsibility. Stock prices will in all probability be put higher, but extreme caution will be required if losses and not gains are made in dabbling on this exchange.

* * *

Since the opening of the year the Canadian exchanges have shown a good deal more snap. This was especially the case in Montreal, at which point there is a much larger speculative following and a freer loaning of funds by the financial institutions. Many securities have developed activity in the Montreal market and three and four point advances are of daily occurrence. At Toronto the list has been stimulated by a continued investment demand, and the buying has broken thru the cordon made by a small professional short interest.

* * *

Rio remains the active speculative issue. Failure to increase the dividend has not hurt the price, neither has the increase in outstanding capital. Money was hard to get for market purposes around the close of the year, and even yet there is no great willingness among the banks to encourage brokers' demands. Natural conditions are expected to change this, however, and a wider speculation is therefore thought to be promising. The market is not hampered by any weak holdings, and the way is tolerably clear for further advances in many of the dividend paying issues. For the time, conditions are favorable to holders, either for investment or speculation.

Canadian Exchanges Show More Snap Than Usual in Day-to-Day Trading.

Conditions Generally Favorable to Further Advances in Most Domestic Securities.

WALL STREET POINTERS.

Bradstreets weekly grain exports show healthy increase.

* * *

Harriman lines show best year in their history.

* * *

Banks gained $3,000,000 on week's currency movement.

* * *

Consolidated Gas eanings for the year estimated at approximately 8 per cent. for dividends.

* * *

Attorney-General Wickersham, in his brief filed with the supreme court, says Standard Oil Co. is a monopoly within meaning of Sherman Act.

* * *

Harriman lines place orders for 196 freight locomotives to cost approximately $4,000,000.

* * *

Government will prosecute American Tobacco Co. under Sherman Act and Wilson Act of 1894.

* * *

Chicago special says: It is a weather market in the cial trade. Congestion has now been relieved.

* * *

New York: Traders are still disposed to sell stocks on rallies, but the market is feeling reflection of increasing activity in bonds.

* * *

Stock speculation situation in London said to be disappointing, and liquidation believed may set in.

* * *

Considered doubtful in London that Bank of England will be able to secure much of the $3,000,000 gold from the Cape to be offeed next Monday.

* * *

London special: The securities markets were quiet to-day, with sentiment relatively more cheerful on Americans than in other departments. Domestic issues mover sluggishly, but home rails had a harder tone. Profittaking appeared in Canadian Pacific and in Japan bonds. Foreign issues and Russians displayed firmness, which was attributed to loan preparations.

* * *

The general view accepted a few days ago was that the stock market would be pretty well held up pending the reinvestment of January disbursements. There has taken place, however, an abrupt falling off in the demand for bonds, and the market for that class of security is practicaly at a standstill. The disposition continues among commission house traders to reduce holdings on all favorable opportunities, in view of which speculators endeavoring to timulate activity and slightly higher prices have become discouraged, and selling from this quarter may be looked for before long. Banking int erests, whenever the market becomes sufficiently broad to absorb stocks, press them for sale, and this is particularly in evidence on all the bulges. Pending developments of an unfavorable character may be looked for calculated to cause stock market unsettlement, and traders should not miss the opportunity to sell the active rail and industrial issues on all firm spots.—Town Topics.

A FEW MARKET FACTORS.

The present rise in stocks is based on a widely circulated rumor that the interstate commerce commission will grant the railroads liberal advances in freight rates. They may get some, but we thing the rumors are greatly exaggerated. It is unsafe to assume anything. And certainly it is bad judgment putting up stovks much when such stories are bound to reach the ears of the interstate commerce commissioners. The commissioners yesterday ordered reductions in important rates in the south. It is unsafe to make any further extended reference to the trust cases which will be argued before the U. S. supreme court next week. They will exercise a restraining intluence on the stock market for several months to come. The outcome cannot be discounted in advance of the decisions. The money situation is without feature; it will mork easier, as the days go by, and funds pile up at leading centres. This reflects uncrtrainty in business and is not a good sign. The bond market may be quickened a little and high grade stocks should be absorbed, but this does not make for activity in the general security market. From the looks of things the first of he year re-investment demand was not very large. We think it has been satisfiel.—Hudson's feekly letter to J. G. Beaty.

ON WALL-STREET.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following: The bull clique, ignoring tthe Trust company failure, moved stocks up very sharply in the second hour, closing them at about top prices. There was a small stampede of the shorts. A new range of prices generally was reached. The leadership of Reading was unmistakable. Reading is a stock which appeals strongly to the imagination, and the rapidity with which it moves soon develops a following. The Trust company which closed has been ailing for a long time, hence the matter was taken less seriously than it would have been other wise. It will remove a sore spot from the situation. Otherwise, tthe banking situation is believed to be fairly strong. The bank statement shows what we predicted to be developing more rapidly han we anticipated Funds are flowing back rapidly to this centre. The excess of loans over deposits was reduced some $13,000,000. It will soon be gone from the looks of things.

Chas. Head & Co. to R. R. Bongard: Reading was the most prominent feature in the last hour, the buying which was of the same character as has been noted for two weeks, carrying its price up nearly three points from the opening; Union Pacize advancer one point and proportionate gains made in nearly all the reading railroads. The Copper group shoped renewed activity, Amalgamated making a further gain and crossing 65. The tone at the close was strong, with most issues selling at or close to the highest of the day. This week's bank statement is splendid, much bettr than expected.

J. P. Bickell & Co., from Finley Barrell: Changed sentiment in important circles was clearly shown by tthe market to-day when the news of the suspension of the Carnegie Trust Co., a concern which every banker and well-posted man has known, was on the ragged edge for more than three years, failed to sause any selling beyond a few thousand shares bl room traders, to be immediately followed by one of the most active and strongest markets for a long time. Winding up banking institutions impaired in 1907 is the proper thin gto do, and clears the way for the better market for yoth stocks and bonds which there is every reason to believe our dominant banking interests mean to bring about.

NEW RECORD FIGURES

British Foreign Trade in Year 1910 Greater Than Ever Before.

Estimates prepared from official statistics of the United Kingdom show the following:

The banner year of the foreiga trade of the United Kingdom was 1907, followed by a recession in 1908 and 1909, in consonance with international conditions. The recovery in 1910 has been marked, and a new high level reached. Excluding bullion and specie, it aggregates for the twelve months ending to-day nearly six billion dollars. This is comprised of three and one-quarter billion dollars' worth of imports, over two billion dollars' worth of British merchandise exported, and nearly hal fa billion dollars of re-exported foreign and colonial merchandise. Comparisons with previous years show:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
1907	$3,143,292,672	$2,073,290,731	$447,4 6,152
1908	2,886,519,228	1,835,738,081	373,092,991
1909	3,0[illegible]	1,841,[illegible]	44[illegible]
1910 (est)	3,270,000,000	2,0[illegible]	490,000,000

Comparative statistics of individual products show that there were exported in 1910 several hundred million yards more of cotton piece goods than in 1900; a half-million more tons of iron and steel articles, exclusive of hardware and cutlery (which also made heavy advances); 50 per cent. more mining machinery and paper goods; shipments of oilseed cake doubled; oilcloth exports were one-fourth greater; exports of leather, boots and shoes, for the first time stepped over the mark of a million dozen pairs; while chinaware shipments increased one-fourth, reaching 400,000,000 pounds in weight.

Regular Dividend.

People's Gas Co. of Chicago declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent., payable Feb. 25.

MONEY MARKETS.

Bank of England discount rate, 4½ per cent. Open market discount rate in London for short bills, 3½ per cent. New York call money, highest, 4% per cent., lowest, 2¼ per cent., ruling rate 4% per cent. Call money at Toronto, 5½ to 6 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

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

	—Between Banks.— Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds	1-32 p.m.	1-16 p.m.	¼ to ⅜
Montreal f'ds	-10c dis.	par.	⅛ to ¼
Ster., 60 days	8 7-16	8⅜	9
Ster., demand	9 5-16	9 11-32	9⅝
Cable trans	9 13-32	9 7-16	9⅝

—Rates in New York.—	Actual.	Posted.
Sterling, 60 days' sight	482.60	483¼
Sterling, demand	485.65	486½

Toronto Stocks

	Jan. 6. Ask.	Bid.	Jan. 7. Ask.	Bid.
Amal. Asbestos	14	...	14	...
do. preferred	50	...	50	...
Black Lake com	17	16	18	16½
do. preferred	50	...	50	...
B. C. Packers, A	86	82	86	83
do. B	...	90¼	92	91
do. common	39	33	39	33
Bell Telephone	...	139	...	140
Burt F. N. com	98¾	97½	99	98½
do. preferred	...	104	...	104
Can. Cement com	24	23½	23¾	...
do. preferred	...	87½	88	87½
C.C. & F. Co. pf	...	101½	...	101½
Can. Cereal com	20	...	20	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Can. Gen. Electric	...	99	100	99½
C. P. R.	...	196	200	198¼
Canadian Salt	...	100	...	100
City Dairy com	37½	36	38	36
do. preferred	100	...	100	98
Consumers' Gas	198½	198	196½	198
Crow's Nest	77	...	77	...
Detroit United	69½	...	68½	...
Dom. Steel com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	103	102	103	102
Dom. Steel Corp	60	59	61	...
Dom. Telegraph	...	108½	...	108½
Duluth-Superior	84¾	81	82	81¾
Elec. Dev. preferred	85	...	65	...
Illinois pref	...	...	...	89
Lake of Woods	140	139	...	141½
Laurentide com	...	190½	188	...
London Electric	...	10	...	10
Mackay common	93	92¾	93	92¼
do. preferred	75¼	75	75½	...
Maple Leaf com	50	...	48	...
do. preferred	95½	94¼	97	95
Mexican L. & P.	86	86	86	85
do. preferred	...	50½	...	...
Mexico N. W. Ry.	...	...	...	50½
Mexican Tramway	121	119¾	121	119¾
M.S.P. & S.S.M.	...	129¼	...	129½
Niagara Nav.	...	...	132	...
Northern Nav.	118	117	117½	...
N. S. Steel	...	85	...	85
Ogilvie common	...	129½	...	129½
Pac. Burt com	45	41½	...	41½
do. preferred	95	94	94½	93¾
Penmans common	62	61	62	61
do. preferred	89	85	86¼	85
Porto Rico Ry.	53½	53¼	53½	53¼
Quebec L., H. & P.	59½	58¾	59½	58¾
R. & O. Nav	...	93¾	...	93¾
Rio Janeiro Tram	103	102¾	103¾	102½
Rogers common	210	205	...	205
do. preferred	...	106½	...	107
St. L. & C. Nav	...	85	88	85
Sao Paulo Tram	150	149¾	150	149¾
S. Wheat com	49¾	48	...	48¼
Tor. Elec. Light	123	118	121	119
Toronto Railway	...	128	124	...
Twin City com	108¾	108½	109	108
Winnipeg Ry.	...	...	...	...
—Mines.—				
Crown Reserve	2.48	...	2.48	...
La Rose	4.55	4.45	4.55	...
Nipissing Mines	10.60	...	...	10.60
Trethewey	121	120	122	121
—Banks.—				
Commerce	215	...	215	...
Dominion	...	222	...	224
Hamilton	...	207¾	...	207¼
Imperial	227	...	226	...
Metropolitan	198	195	198	195
Molsons	...	206	...	205
Montreal	...	244	...	244
Nova Scotia	276	...	276	...
Ottawa	...	210	...	210
Royal	243	242	243	242
Standard	...	220	...	221½
Toronto	214½	...	214	...
Traders'	143	141	143	141
Union	150	...	150	...
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	137	...	137
Canada Landed	...	149	...	149
Canada Perm.	...	159½	...	159½
Central Canada	...	195	...	195
Colonial Invest.	...	68	...	68
Dom. Savings	...	73	...	72
Gt. West. Perm.	...	125	...	125
Hamilton Prov.	...	128	...	128
Huron & Erie	...	197	...	197
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	187	...	181
Landed Banking	...	130	...	130
London & Can.	...	106	...	108
National Trust	...	200	...	200
Ontario Loan	...	152	...	153
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	142	...	142
Real Estate	101	...	101	...
Tor. Gen. Trusts	...	170	...	170
Toronto Mortgage	...	130	...	130
Union Trust	175	165	175	165
—Bonds.—				
Black Lake	78	...	78	...
Can. Northern Ry.	...	98¾	...	98¾
Dominion Steel	95½	...	95½	...
Electric Develop	...	82	...	82
Laurentide	...	108	...	108
Mexican Electric	88¾	...	88¾	...
Mexican L. & P.	...	89½	...	89½
Penmans	...	91¾	...	91¾
Porto Rico	87	85¾	87	85¾
Prov. of Ontario	...	101	...	101
Quebec L., H. & P.	85	...	88	...
Rio Jan., 1st mort.	...	96¾	97½	97
Sao Paulo	100	...	100	...

—Sales.— Mackay.	Dul.-Sup.	Burt.
50 @ 92¾	191 @ 81	75 @ 98¾
25 @ 92⅞	127 @ 81¼	5 @ 98½
25 @ 93	20 @ 81½	*7 @ 108½
@ 75½	25 @ 81¾	*13 @ 108
Rio.	**Maple L.**	**Porto R.**
z26 @ ⅛	*10 @ 94½	35 @ 53½
z482 @ 1-16	*10 @ 94¾	3 @ 53
z631 @ 1-15	*12 @ 95	10 @ 53⅞
Cement.	**S. Wheat.**	**Sao P.**
*70 @ 87¾	5 @ 48¾	10 @ [illegible]
*50 @ 87⅞	45 @ 49	25 @ 149⅛
Nor. Nav.	**Elec. Dev.**	**Ndp.**
5 @ 117	x$1000 @ 82¾	100 @ 10.60
6 @ 117¼	x$8000 @ 82½	100 @ 10.61
Rogers.	**Pac. Burt.**	**St. Law.**
3 @ 206	125 @ 45	25 @ 86
La Rose.	**Imperial.**	**Col. Loan.**
200 @ 4.50	7 @ 226	28 @ 68
	3 @ 226½	
Perman.		**Rio.**
*400 @ 86		354 @ 102¾

*Preferred. xBonds. zRights.

Montreal Stocks

	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	199	198¾
Detroit United	67½	67¼
Mexican Light & Power	...	86
Montreal Power	144	143¾
Porto Rico	...	51½
Quebec Railway	60¼	60
Richelieu	93⅞	93½
Rio	102¾	102⅝
Soo	133⅞	133½
Montreal Railway	225	221½
Bell Telephone	143	140⅞
Twin City	108⅞	108½
Asbestos	14	11½
Black Lake	...	17
Cement	23¼	23
Steel Corporation	59	58¾
Mackay	...	92½
Ogilvie	133	132⅝
Penman	62½	62
Crown Reserve	250	...
Niva Scotia Steel, xd	...	85¾
Lake of Woids	142	141⅞
Ogilvie	124	120
Cement, pref	88	82½
Illinois pref	91¼	90¾

—Sales—					
Quebec Railway—350 at 60.					
Quebec Railway bonds—$3000 at 85, $5000 at 85¼.					
Pulp, pref.—5 at 104.					
Ottawa Light & Plwer—15 at 134¼, 15 at 134, 90 at 134½, 190 at 135.					
Montreal Railway—25 at 224, 25 at 224½.					
Steel Corp.—30 at 59½, 25 at 59⅝, 50 at 59¼, 945 at 59, 10 at 58⅝.					
Nova Scotia Steel—10 at 85¾.					
Montreal Railway—65 at 123½.					
Ogilvie—10 at 125.					
Canadian Pacific—125 at 197¾, 100 at 197⅝, 25 at 198½, 150 at 198¾.					
Twin City—100 at 108¾.					
Detroit United—25 at 68¾, 5 at 69, 125 at 68, 175 at 67½, 25 at 67¾, 150 at 67⅞.					
Royal Bank—5 at 241½.					
Rio—25 at 102½, 50 at 102⅝, 5 at 102¾.					
Shawinigan—5 at 109, 25 at 109½, 25 at 109⅝.					
Cement bonds—$1000 at 98¼.					
Bell Telephone—152 at 141.					
Cement pref.—165 at 87½, 25 at 87¾.					
Cement—225 at 23¾, 25 at 23.					
Dominion Steel bonds—$1000 at 95¾.					
Quebec Bank—35 at 129½.					
Dom. Steel pref.—25 at 102¼.					
Rubber bonds—$5000 at 93¼.					
Ogilvie—25 at 133.					
Laurentide—55 at 185.					
Halifax Railway—28 at 140.					
Cement bonds—$2100 at 96½.					
Nova Scotia Steel pref.—25 at 120.					
Illinois pref.—75 at 91.					
Porto Rico—3 at 52, 5 at 53.					
Lake of Woods—25 at 142, 5 at 141, 50 at 141¾.					
Textile pref.—1 at 98.					

New York Stocks

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Allis. Chal.	...	...	...	...	.....
Amal. Cop	64¼	65⅜	64⅛	65¼	13,000
Am. Beet S.	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	100
Am. Canners	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	100
Am. Cot. Oil	58	58	58	58	200
Am. Lin. pf	...	...	...	...	.....
Am. Loco	39⅜	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	200
Am. T. & T.	141½	141¾	141⅜	141⅜	1,000
Anaconda	39¼	40	39½	40	400
Atchison	102⅜	103⅜	102½	103½	5,600
Atl. Coast	117⅜	117⅞	117⅜	117⅞	200
B. & Ohio	106	107	106	106⅞	1,600
Brooklyn	75½	76	75⅝	76	1,500
Car Fdry	52⅜	52¾	52	52	800
Cent. Leath	21¾	21⅞	21½	21⅞	1,000
C. P. R.	197⅜	198½	197¾	198½	1,000
C. C. C.	...	...	...	...	.....
Ches. & O.	81⅞	82⅜	81½	82½	200
Col. Fuel	...	...	...	...	.....
Col. South.	...	...	...	...	.....
Corn Prod	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	200
D. & H.	166	167½	166	167½	500
Denver	29½	29½	29½	29½	100
do. pref.	...	...	...	...	.....
Distillers	...	...	...	...	.....
Duluth S. S.	...	...	...	...	.....
do. pref.	...	...	...	...	.....
Erie	27⅝	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	800
do. 1st	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½	200
do. 2nds	...	...	...	...	.....
Gas	130⅜	141⅞	139⅜	141¾	11,600
Gen. Elec	151¼	161¼	151¼	161¼	100
Goldfield	7⅝	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	2,200
Gt. Nor. pf	125¼	126	125¼	126	.....
Gt. Nor. Ore	57½	58	57½	57	500
Int. Paper	...	...	...	...	.....
Ice Secur	18	18¼	18	18½	200
Illinois	133	133¼	133	133¼	200
Int. Pump	40⅞	41½	40⅞	41½	1,700
Interboro	20	20	20	20	700
Iowa Cent	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	1,300
Kan. Sou	32¼	33	32⅜	32	1,900
L. & N.	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	200
Leh. Val	176⅛	177	176	176⅝	7,600
Mex. C., 2nds	37	37⅛	37	37⅛	700
M., K. T.	32⅞	33	32⅝	33	1,100
Mo. Pacific	48	48	48	48	200
Mackay	...	...	...	...	.....
do. pref	...	...	...	...	.....
M., St. P. & S.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	100
N. Amer	65½	65⅞	65½	65⅞	2,300
Natl. Lead	56	56	53¾	56	500
Norfolk	101½	102	101½	102	2,300
Nrth. Pac	118⅛	119	117⅝	118⅞	3,200
Northwest	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	142⅜	.....
N. Y. C.	111¼	112⅛	111¼	112⅛	900
Ont. & West.	41⅜	42	41⅜	42	200
Pac. Mail	27½	28	27	28	1,300
Peo. Gas	106½	106⅞	106¼	106⅝	300
Penna	129	129½	128⅞	129½	4,700
Pitts. Coal	...	...	...	...	.....
Press. Steel	...	...	...	...	.....
Reading	153½	155⅞	153¾	155¾	109,000
Rep. Steel	...	...	...	...	.....
do. pref	93¼	93½	93⅛	93½	.....
Rock Island	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	2,000
do. pref	60¼	61	60¼	62	200
Rubber	35⅝	37½	35⅝	37¼	500
do. 1st	111	111	111	111	100
Ry. Springs	33	33	33	33	200
S. F. S.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	200
Sloss	...	...	...	...	.....
Smelters	75	75⅝	74⅝	75½	4,100
South. Pac	116¼	116¾	115⅞	116¾	9,400
South. Ry	26⅜	27½	26¼	27⅝	3,000
do. pref	62½	63	62½	63	1,100
S. L. S. W.	...	...	...	...	.....
St. Paul	124⅞	125⅜	124¾	125⅜	2,300
Tenn. Cop	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞	36¼	3,000
Sugar	...	...	...	...	.....
Third Ave	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	.....
Texas	...	...	...	...	.....
Toledo	...	...	...	...	.....
do. pref.	...	...	...	...	.....
Twin City	...	...	...	...	.....
U. S. Steel	73⅜	74⅜	73½	74½	49,500
do. pref	117⅞	118¼	117⅞	118¼	1,400
do. bonds	103⅞	104	103⅝	104	.....

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do. pref	93¾	94	93¾	94	100
Virg. Chem	63	63	62½	62¾	1,000
Wabash	16	16¼	16	16¼	900
do. pref	34¾	35½	34¾	35¼	500
Westinghouse	...	...	...	...	.....
West. Union	74¾	75	74¾	75	900
Wis. Cent	60¼	60¼	59½	60	800
Woollens	...	...	...	...	.....

Sales, 214,300 shares.

COTTON PRICES

Year's Average of 15.05 Cents Per Pound Shown.

Statistics show that the average price of spot cotton in New York during 1910 was 15.05 cents per pound, or $75.25 per bale.

Average monthly prices of spot cotton show that the maximum average of 16.27 cents a pound was reached last August. The first month of 15 cent cotton or over was March. December's average was identical with that of March, at 15.05 cents. The lowest average of the year was in September at 13.96, as shown below:

	1910	1909	1908	1907
January	14.87	9.67	11.73	10.86
February	14.84	9.82	11.58	11.04
March	15.05	9.77	11.01	11.39
April	15.10	10.49	10.17	11.12
May	15.45	11.31	10.93	12.04
June	15.10	11.51	11.63	13.02
July	15.74	12.65	11.01	13.11
August	16.27	12.75	10.29	13.33
September	13.96	13.00	9.39	12.57
October	14.48	13.99	9.24	11.50
November	14.77	14.77	9.40	11.03
December	15.07	15.15	9.23	11.89

During December, 1910, cotton sold at an average of a dollar a bale less than in that month of 1909. Compared with December, 1908, a bale of cotton on the New York exchange was worth $29.10 more than two years ago.

New York Cotton Market.

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King street, reported the following prices:

	Jan. 6. Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	14.63	14.60	14.67	14.60 14.67
March	14.87	14.88	14.96	14.85 14.92
May	15.02	15.03	15.09	14.98 15.06
July	15.00	15.03	15.07	14.98 15.05
Oct.	13.33	13.38	13.41	13.37 13.40

Spot closed dull. Middling uplands, 15.00; do., gulf, 15.25. No sales.

Cotton Gossip.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following: Trading continued dull thruout to-day's session, but prices held steady in response to the improvement abroad and large spot sales at Liverpool. Week-end figures received a favorable construction and attention was called to the fact that spinners takings exceeded the in-sight. However, it is well to remember that spinners takings are still under last year, while the movement suggests a crop of 12,000,000 bales, and stocks at all points are large. Many expect to see the deadlock broken by the ginner's report, to be issued Tuesday morning. From present indications, an increase in bearish sentiment is the probable outcome with lower prices likely if ginning approaches 11,100,000.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Th statement of clearing house baks for the week (five days) shows that the banks hold $9,502,400 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is an increase of $1,659,800 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The statement follows:

Daily averages: Loans, decrease $5,-85,8900; specie, increase $873,100; legal tenders, increase $1,262,600; deposits, icrease $1,903,600; circulation, decrease $209,900; reserve, increase $3,040,000; reserve required, increase $21,600,000; surplus, increase $1,650,800; U.S. deposits, decrease $8700.

Actual conditions todya: Loans, decrease $22,631,900; specie, increase $3,-530,300; legal tenders, increase $718,300; deposits, decrease $9,257,600; circulation, decrease $61,900; reserve, increase $10,-805,900; reserve required, increase $1,-952,175; surplus, increase $12,562,725; U. S. deposits, decrease $12,300.

Summary of state banks and trust companies in Greater New York not reporting to the New York Clearing House:

Loans, decrease $7,373,300; specie, increase $713,700; legal tenders, decrease $124,700; total deposits, decrease $7,657,-400.

The sum total of goodness is to be found in 1911 Dunlop Automobile Tires.

ESTIMATED EARNINGS ARE NOW BEING REDUCED

Steel Trust Profits Show Further Falling Off—December's Low Record.

Owing to the fact that the December production of the United States Steel Corporation was less, it is understood, than it was expected to be at the beginning of that month it is necessary to revise the early estimates of earnings of $30,000,000 for the last quarter. It is not considered probable now that they will much exceed $29

DULL TRADING IN WHEAT PRICES ABOUT STEADY

Unexpected Weakness at Liverpool Inspires Selling at Chicago—Profit Taking in Evidence.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Jan. 7.

Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day ¾d lower than yesterday, corn futures unchanged to ¼d higher.

At Chicago May wheat closed to-day ¼c lower than yesterday; May corn, ⅛c higher, and May oats, ¼c higher.

Winnipeg May wheat closed to-day unchanged from yesterday; May oats, unchanged also.

Chicago car lots to-day: Wheat 27, contract 3; corn 230, contract 1; oats 171, contract 90.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day were 111 cars, against 63 a week ago, and 165 a year ago. Oats to-day 10, a year ago 41. Barley 2, 2. Flax 2, 6.

Duluth wheat receipts to-day were 39 cars, against 50 a week ago, and 36 a year ago. Minneapolis 117, 149, 265.

Winnipeg Inspection.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day graded as follows: No. 1 northern, 17 cars; No. 2 northern, 47; No. 3 northern, 19; No. 4 northern, 9; No. 5 northern, 7; No. 6 northern, 5; rejected, 1; winter wheat, 3.

Primaries.

	To-day.	Wk. ago.	Yr. ago.
Wheat receipts ...	392,000	300,000	466,000
do. shipments ...	217,000	165,000	466,000
Corn receipts	488,000	746,000	383,000
do. shipments ...	784,000	565,000	290,000
Oats receipts	398,000	607,000	254,000
do. shipments ...	628,000	557,000	503,000

Broomhall's Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—The market showed a fairly firm undertone at the immediate start with offerings lighter, stimulated by the unexpected firmness in American markets yesterday. Following the opening there was further light covering by shorts on the expected light world's shipments and resultant decrease in visible supply here. Later and during the remainder of the morning the market was under realizing. Pressure was due to cheaper Australian and Argentine offers, very poor demand from millers, weakness in spot, favorable reports from Roumania and India and less demand from continent.

Crop Report.

Roumania—Broomhall's cables: The weather is favorable and the outlook for the crops is satisfactory. The wheat market is firm under a good export demand.

Argentine—Broomhall's agent cables: Wheat—The weather continues favorable for harvesting. Corn—Rain is still needed generally. Latest advices received are to the effect that locusts are causing damage in the north. Shorts covered freely, which was reflected in the strong advance shown in the Buenos Ayres future market.

Liverpool cable says: There is a growing belief that Argentine has poor prospects for corn crop. We shall probably have to draw more largely on supplies from America.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

	Jan. 6.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	96¼	98	98¾	97⅞	98¼
July	89¾	99⅜	99½	99⅛	99½
Oats—					
May	37¼	37¼	37¼	37⅛	37¼
July	38½	....	....	....	38½

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 38½c; No. 3, 37c, lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 31c, outside.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c to 86c, outside.

Rye—No. 2, 61c to 62c, outside.

Barley—For feed, 50c; for malting, 57c to 58c, outside.

Buckwheat—47c to 48c, outside.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.02½; No. 2 northern, $1; No. 3 northern, 97½c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 52½c, Toronto freights, prompt shipment from Chicago.

Peas—No. 3, 78c to 80c, outside.

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.40; second patents $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70.

Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, $3.60, seaboard.

Mill-feed—Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21; Ontario bran, $20 in bags. Shorts, $22, track, Toronto.

Toronto Sugar Market.

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

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$4 60
do. St. Lawrence	4 60
do. Acadia	4 55
Imperial granulated	4 45
Beaver granulated	4 45
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's	4 20
do. St. Lawrence	4 20
do. Acadia	4 20
do. Acadia, unbranded	4 00

These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. Prices in barrels are 5c more per cwt.

Chicago Markets.

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

Wheat—	Close Jan. 6.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	100⅝	100¾	100½	99¾	100⅜
July	95¼	95⅞	96	95⅝	96
Sept.	94⅜	94⅝	94½	94¼	94½
Corn—					
May	49⅝	49¾	49⅞	49¼	49⅜
July	50⅜	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50½
Sept.	51¼	51	51⅜	50⅞	51¼
Oats—					
May	34½	34⅝	34¾	34⅜	34¾
July	34½	34⅝	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝
Sept.	33⅜	33½	33¾	33½	33⅝
Pork—					
Jan.	20.22	20.35	20.35	20.25	20.30
May	19.12	19.25	19.25	19.12	19.20
Lard—					
Jan.	10.62	10.67	10.67	10.60	10.67
May	10.27	10.32	10.35	10.27	10.32
Ribs—					
Jan.	10.80	10.70	10.75	10.65	10.70
May	10.07	10.17	10.17	10.05	10.12

Produce in London.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—To-day's boat from Denmark landed 425 bales of bacon. Canadian are in good demand at 58s to 63s; hams, long cut, 58s to 60s. Cheese was firmer; white, 57s to 58s; colored, 58s to 60s.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Butter—Steady, unchanged; receipts 3870.

Cheese—Firm, unchanged; receipts 731; no exports.

Eggs—Steady, unchanged; receipts 4642.

Railroad Earnings.

	Increase.
Mo., Kan. & Texas, December	$367,000

BRITISH CONSOLS.

	Jan. 8.	Jan. 7.
Consols, for money	79 5-16	79 5-16
Consols, for account	79 7-16	79 7-16

The sum total of goodness is to be found in 1911 Dunlop Automobile Tires.

CATTLE MARKETS

Hogs Higher at Chicago—Cattle Steady to Firm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Beeves—Receipts 1817; nothing doing; feeling steady; dressed beef quiet, at 8½c to 10½c. Exports, 1472 cattle, 250 sheep and 2700 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 262; steady; veals $7 to $11; fair western, $4.75; dressed calves, steady; city dressed veals, 12c to 16½c; country dressed, 8c to 13c.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 5110; sheep steady, lambs a trifle weak; sheep, $2.50 to $4; lambs, $5.75 to $7.

Hogs—Receipts 3040; market steady at $8.50 to $8.75; outside quotations for pigs.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 400; market steady; beeves, $4.65 to $7; Texas steers, $4.25 to $5.40; western steers, $4.30 to $6; stockers and feeders, $3.75 to $5.80; cows and heifers, $2.60 to $6.30; calves $7 to $9.25.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 12,000; market 5c to 10c higher; light, $7.85 to $8.20; mixed, $7.85 to $8.20; heavy, $7.85 to $8.20; rough, $7.85 to $7.95; good to choice heavy, $5.95 to $8.20; pigs, $7.60 to $8.15; bulk of sales, $8.05 to $8.15.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 2000; market steady; native, $2.60 to $4.50; western, $2.75 to $4.50; yearlings, $4.75 to $5.80; lambs, native, $4.75 to $6.55; western, $5 to $6.55.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts 50; firm.

Veals—Receipts 150 head; active and 75c lower; $6.75 to $10.75.

Hogs—Receipts 6400 head; active and steady; heavy, $8.45 to $8.50; mixed, $8.45 to $8.55; yorkers, $8.50 to $8.75; pigs, $8.65 to $8.75; roughs, $7.35 to $7.50; stags, $6 to $6.50; dairies, $8.25 to $8.65.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4600 head; steady; handy lambs and sheep active. heavy lambs slow; heavy lambs $5 to $5.75; handy lambs, $5 to $6.75; yearlings, $5 to $5.60; wethers, $4.15 to $4.40; ewes, $3.75 to $4; sheep, mixed, $3 to $4.25.

British Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—London cattle market lower for American cattle, 13¼c to 14½, dressed weight; refrigerator beef easier, at 9¾c to 10c.

Liverpool Cattle Market.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, report to-day that there were only States cattle on the Birkenhead market, and altho trade was slow, prices held firm. The steers sold were hardly as good quality as last week's, and made from 12½ to 13½ cents per pound.

HONEY BEES OF COMMERCE

Wall-Street Studies Problem of Financial Status of U. S. Resources.

The weekly review of J. S. Bache & Co., written by W. C. Cornwall, which is something more than a market letter and frequently rises to the plane of financial literature, says this week:

"When everyone is pessimistic it is time to begin to drop the sounding lines to see how far away the bottom is. Wall-street always studies this problem, at such times as this, acutely. To forecast it means millions to the investor and the semi-investor. Wall-street is studying the problem now and carefully recording all observations.

"To begin at the beginning, if the high cost of living is at the base of the trouble, there are encouraging indications, in some lines, of falling prices. This fall of prices may not go much further, but te tendency is encouraging. Next, national economy has set in to some extent, reflected perhaps in the swing upward of export figures and downward of imports. These figures, if favorable for a given period, also indicate the effect of lowering prices, that is, if exports increase appreciably it means that in the world's markets we have been able to bid low enough to find buyers in competition with the world's offerings.

"This is happily indicated in the November figures of foreign trade.

"Assuredly we make things enough and raise things enough to always command a large credit over the international counter, but if our honey bees turn to eating up gluttonously their own honey, if American extravagance makes artificial American prices so high that the foreign hives furnish them cheaper to the world, we are cut off in the delirium of waste, and Europe and the antipodes will not buy.

"This is what has been happening for perhaps a year, and the indications of our foreign trade show happily that at least the tendency has ceased. Our working bees have become sober, and there never was a great garden of flowers more gloriously stuffed with honey than America with natural resources, if we only will not waste them."

One Thousand Successful Men.

"I have on my desk a list of one thousand successful men of this nation," writes an investigator in The Juvenile Court Record. "By 'successful' I do not mean mere money-makers, but men who have given us new conceptions of steam, electricity, construction work, education, art, etc.

"Two hundred started as farmers' sons.

"Two hundred started as messenger boys.

"Two hundred were newsboys.

"One hundred were printers' apprentices.

"One hundred were apprenticed in manufactories.

"Fifty began at the bottom of railway work.

"Fifty—only fifty—had wealthy parents."

"Gallair is trying to spread the idea that he has an acquaintance among the very rich."

"Whom does he name as his friends?"

"Well, nobody, to be exact. But he was telling us of a fellow he knew who was regularly eating from 12 to 18 raw eggs daily to make himself fat."

"Twelve to 18 raw eggs daily? And eggs to be eaten raw must be fresh! One or the other is bluffing, Smalley."

The Kansas City Gas Co. is sending out to its customers printed slips telling how to use the gas without waste. But the consumers are said to scoff at the advice, as being in the interests of the company itself. If people won't take advice from their friends, why should they take it from a corporation?

An Ohio man disputes the accepted law of gravitation and maintains that force is exerted by the other to press things downward toward the earth. If religious teachings are to be upset, why not science also?

It is possible to ride 285 miles third class in Sweden for $3, with 67 cents extra for berth. It might be advisable before buying tickets, however, to find out the amount of the porter's average gratuity (Swedish for tip).

Porcupine—Higher Prices for Cobalts Recorded at the Week-End—Cobalt

COBALT MINES PAY THIS MONTH OVER A MILLION IN DIVIDENDS

Mining Markets Show No Appreciable Change, But Underlying Conditions Are Good.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Jan. 7.

The New Year has not ushered in any appreciable change in the attitude of the mining stock markets so far as can be gleaned up to this writing. Marked irregularity continues the keynote in respect to the Cobalt list, values fluctuating in either direction according to the momentary feeling in relation to the market, and while advances have been recorded in certain instances, these have been offset to a like degree by declines in other specific cases. Taken as a whole, it cannot be said that the mining stocks show any outstanding trend either toward higher or lower levels, and until the undertone adopts a more pronounced character, no definite inkling of future action can be obtained.

* * *

Price changes during the past week have been practically all in the great majority of instances. One or two of the favorite issues have developed a species of buoyancy which has resulted in marked firmness and in special cases in higher prices. McKinley-Darragh has been one outstanding example of this nature, these shares being bought at advancing figures and recording higher prices almost from day to day. There has been a special reason for this, however, and consequently the occurrence cannot be taken as any real indication of the underlying condition of the market. The dividend on McKinley-Darragh for the last quarter of 1910 was raised to 15 per cent., of which 12 per cent. was distributed in the form of a bonus to the shareholders. This disbursement was payable on New Year's Day and represented an increase of 7 per cent. over the dividends for the preceding two quarters when a 3 per cent. straight dividend and two per cent. bonus were declared. Operations on the property during recent months have been reported as highly satisfactory, and it is the idea that the directors will continue to pay at the higher rate that has inspired the buying which kept the stock moving toward a bigger valuation.

* * *

January will see heavy payments of dividends by various of the Cobalt mining companies. On the first inst. the McKinley-Darragh disbursed $336,739.50 and the Right of Way $33,710. On the following day the Buffalo 5 per cent. dividend amounting to $50,000 was payable, with a like amount to be given to the shareholders on Feb. 15 next. On the 16th of the month the Nipissing will send out cheques for the amount of its 7½ per cent. quarterly distribution, which will call for $450,000, while the same day will see the payment of 15 per cent. or $265,322.10 by the Crown Reserve, and $150,000 by the La Rose, this being the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The Trethewey disbursement comes on the 25th, and will call for $94,545, which will bring the month's dividend payments up to $1,380,316.60, a truly remarkable record for one month's distribution of profits. The general plan is to look for a portion of the year-end dividends to be put into the market, and should any material part of this amount be used to purchase stocks of the mining concerns, a rapid improvement in values might be easily experienced.

* * *

From present indications it will not be long before the public will be asked to participate more freely in offerings of Porcupine stocks, several flotations being rapidly brought to a point where they can be put out for subscription. A wide and quickly spreading interest is being taken in the new gold mining camp, and if the present attention which is being paid the district be any criterion of future events, Porcupine will even surpass Cobalt in its power as a drawing card. It has been stated that there are over a thousand concerns either already formed, or in process of formation, whose only asset consists of property located within the known gold-bearing region of the Porcupine, and it is more than likely that the shares of a large number of these will be put on the market at some future date. Careful scrutiny of the various propositions will be necessary to avoid being caught in a wildcat venture, as the field is a prolific one for operations of this nature. It is safe to predict that large sums of money will be diverted to the pockets of the professional mining promoter, but it is just as true that many good opportunities to make money will be afforded, and those who pick wisely will have no reason to regret their choice.

As far as the mining markets themselves are concerned, it must be allowed that speculative sentiment is much brighter than it was a month ago. With the ushering in of a new year, there is always an inclination to look for improved conditions, and while in this particular case there has been no appreciable change to date, there is an idea prevalent among trading brokers that a change for the better will be experienced within a short time. The market has had a sharp break, and on technical grounds alone is entitled to a rally. Public participation at the present time is almost too confined to inculcate any feeling of bullishness among close followers of conditions, but with any improvement in the speculative demand, advances would follow as a natural sequence. There are several of the Cobalt stocks which look remarkably cheap at present values and higher prices are likely to rule for some of these within a comparatively short time.

The following table shows the prices of the active Cobalt stocks to-day and those of a week and a year ago:

	Now	Week Ago.	Year Ago
Beaver	27¾	28½	28
Chambers-Fer	15	14¾	41
Hargrave	24	22	..
La Rose	4.47	4.60	4.86
Little Nip	12¾	13	27¾
McKinley	1.39	1.35	80
Nipissing	10.60	10.60	10.50
Peterson	16	16½	24
Right of Way	15	20	..
Rochester	4½	4¼	13½
Timiskaming	81¾	76½	70

PRICE OF SILVER.

Bar silver in London, 25¼d oz.
Bar silver in New York, 54⅝c oz.
Mexican dollars, 45c.

DROP IN STOCK VALUES OVER 950 MILLIONS

Year 1910 Saw Tremendous Falling Off in Market Value of New York Stocks.

Depreciation in 1910 in the market valuation of one hundred stocks traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, based on the closing prices of Dec. 31, 1910, as compared with those of Dec. 31, 1909, reached the enormous total of $951,016,000, or an average decline during the year of 14.5 per cent. of the total par value of the stocks represented.

Fifty railroad stocks declined $632,224,000, or 16.06 per cent. of their total par value, while fifty industrials show a total market depreciation of $318,792,000, or 12.27 per cent. of their aggregate par value. In the calendar year 1909 the same fifty rails showed a total appreciation of $506,724,000, or 13.78 per cent., and the same fifty industrials a total appreciation of $469,371,000, or 18.75 per cent., as follows: (The appreciation or depreciation is based on the amount of stocks outstanding on Dec. 31, 1909 and 1908 respectively, and no allowance is made for issues of new stock during each year):

	—Appreciation in Value,— 1910 Amount	P.C.	1909 Amount	P.C.
Rails	$632,224*	16.06*	$506,724	13.78
Indus	318,792*	12.27*	469,371	18.75
Total	$951,016*	14.55*	$975,095	15.79

*Depreciation.

Note—Figures 000 omitted in amount. Per cent.—per cent. of par value.

It appears, therefore, that the unsatisfactory market conditions prevailing in 1910 have been reflected more severely in railroad stocks than in industrials. In 1910 the fifty rails showed a depreciation of $127,000,000 in excess of the appreciation recorded in 1909, while the industrials in 1910 showed an aggregate depreciation of about $151,000,000 less than the gains recorded in 1909. In the period from Dec. 31, 1908, to Dec. 31, 1910, therefore, the railroads show a net decline of 2.28 per cent. of their aggregate par value, while the industrials have gained 6.48 per cent. of their parity.

MARKET OUTLOOK.

Some investment buying has put in an appearance incidental to the disbursement of January interest and dividends, which helped solid issues of merit, and this can conceivably go much further without violating the dictates of conservatism. There are quite a few securities in the list netting from five to six per cent which are reasonably assured of a continuance of present payments. In this regard, the easier tendency to money should be noted, for when funds accumulate there is more inclination to invest the same in Wall-street. The return flow of cash from the interior is under way and should be accelerated from now on, as the crop demand is over.

Slackening of trade, which is reported thruout the country, tho of an orderly character, also tends to drive money to New York because of the interest paid by the reserve banks on deposits, and they in turn must find a profitable outlet. It may be some time before the conditions are sufficiently favorable for new issues of securities, but these are bound to come. Speaking of the business reaction, it is significant that the iron and steel industry is stagnating, the output of pig showing a decrease for December of over one-third, as compared with the first month of the year. With new orders at a low ebb, it is not to be wondered at that price cutting is rampant. Judge Gary is nothing if not temperamentally sanguine, so that his optimistic views regarding the future should be taken with a rather large grain of salt.—Head's weekly letter to R. R. Bongard.

GOLD PRODUCTION

Africa Leads World in Output—Only Small Increase in 1910.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—All fear of embarrassment from an overproduction of gold may be dismissed, according to the annual statement of the bureau of the mint on the gold and silver production of the world. Mr. Roberts, director of the mint, declares that while the production of gold in South Africa probably will increase the increase will be slow, while the production in other parts of the world is standing still or declining.

The natural expansion in industry, commerce and wealth can be depended upon to offset the probable slight increase in gold production. The increase for 1910, according to the bureau's figures, was only $451,100. Africa leads the world in production of gold during 1910, with $175,000,000 worth to its credit. This was an increase over previous year of about $4,000,000. The United States came second during 1910 with $96,053,200 produced in gold, compared with $99,973,400 in 1909. Australasia came third with $65,002,000 in gold, compared with $71,007,900 in 1909. The total gold production of the world in 1910, the bureau says, was $454,874,000, compared with $454,422,900 in 1905.

In the United States, California resumed first place among the states, which she lost to Colorado in 1897, with $21,146,150 to her credit, compared with $20,703,600 in 1909. Colorado, in second place, had $20,408,041, compared with $21,846,800 in 1908. Nevada came third, with $17,941,643, compared with $16,286,200 in 1909, and Alaska was fourth, with $16,987,990, compared with $20,389,600 in 1909. Kansas, which in 1909 produced no gold, had to her credit in 1910 $11,163 worth of precious metal.

THE WEEK'S SALES.

Transactions in mining shares for the week on the Toronto market as compiled by Heron & Co., totalled 823,353 shares, having a value of $151,134.03, as follows:

	Shares	Value
Right of Way	180,550	$28,416.36
Little Nipissing	65,760	8,269.23
Beaver	52,000	15,765.48
Timiskaming	51,012	40,100.58
Peterson Lake	41,000	7,000.36
Bailey	20,000	1,268.25
Hargrave	15,100	3,762.50
Great Northern	15,100	1,652.61
Rochester	11,800	545 73
McKinley-Dar	9,400	12,993.75
Chambers-Ferland	8,750	1,204.75
Cobalt Lake	6,700	902.25
Green-Meehan	6,000	99 37
Cobalt Central	5,000	490.00
Gould Consolidated	4,500	121.25
Otisse	4,100	52.50
Unlon Pacific	4,000	51.25
Trethewey	3,650	4,305.87
Ophir	3,100	305.00
City of Cobalt	2,900	580.00
Wetlauffer	2,800	3,039 00
Crown Reserve	2,535	5,805.62
La Rose	1,730	7,692.00
Nova Scotia	1,500	257.50
Gifford	1,000	20.62
Silver Bar	1,000	15.00
Silver Leaf	650	33.75
Conlagas	285	1,709.75
Nipissing	350	3,690.00
Kerr Lake	75	501.25
Consol. Smelters	6	312.00

GOULD IS PICKING UP

Expected Report on Property Inspired Considerable Buying.

One of the features of the mining markets on Saturday was the remarkable strength of Gould Consolidated stock, which brightened up considerably under an improved speculative demand. This issue has been rather quiet of late, but shows renewed signs of animation now, in anticipation of the report on the property which will be issued on the 15th of the month. Gould shares were picked up on the recent bulge at higher figures than the prevailing market valuation, and as much of the stock is held around 5 cents per share there seems to be very little offering around the present level.

LONDON'S NEW SECURITIES

Issue of £267,439,100 in 1910—Bulk for Foreign Investments.

Applications of capital in the United Kingdom during 1910 amounted to £267,439,100, an increase of over £35,000,000 above the figures for 1909, according to the compilation of The Economist.

The new security issues for the past three years are summed up by quarters as follows:

Quarter—	1910.	1909.	1908.
First	£88,722,000	£84,278,400	£45,287,900
Second	90,355,000	56,835,200	84,385,600
Third	28,178,000	27,694,400	31,541,800
Fourth	51,185,100	33,888,900	5,...,800
Total	£267,439,100	£182,356,900	£1...,...,00

The destinations of the new capital were in the following divisions:

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Brit. pos.	£92,600,000	£58,...,200	£74,788,200
For coun.	115,000,000	85,501,700	88,917,300
Home	55,939,100	40,304,900	26,...,600
Total	£267,439,100	£182,356,900	£1 2...,...,00

Of the total amount foreign railways absorbed £50,000,000 in 1910, against £43,174,100 in 1909 and £30,766,700 in 1908. Rubber flotations absorbed £19,000,000 in 1910, against £655,400 in 1909, and £5,924,200 in 1908.

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Cobalt Stocks—

	Sell.	Buy.
Amalgamated	9	8½
Bailey	9	8¾
Beaver Consolidated	27½	27¼
Big Six	....	....
Black Mines Con., Ltd	3½	....
Buffalo	2.30	2.12½
Chambers - Ferland	15	14½
City of Cobalt	19	17
Cobalt Central	10¾	9¼
Cobalt Lake	13¼	12¾
Coniagas	6.70	6.20
Crown Reserve	2.48	2.25
Foster	7	5½
Gifford	4	2
Great Northern	11	10¾
Green - Meehan	1¾	1½
Hargraves	24¼	23½
Hudson Bay	1.35	1.12
Kerr Lake	6.87	6.67
La Rose	4.65	4.48
Little Nipissing	12¾	12¼
McKinley Dar. Savage	1.42	1.40
Nancy Helen	3	½
Nipissing	10.68	10.64
Nova Scotia	19	15¾
Ophir	10	7
Otisse	1¾	1
Peterson Lake	16	15¾
Right-of-Way	15	14¾
Rochester	5	4½
Silver Leaf	5	....
Silver Bar	2	½
Silver Queen	5	....
Timiskaming	80	79¾
Trethewey	1.23	1.20
Watts	....	....
Wetlaufter	1.10	1.07

—Morning Sales.—

Bailey—2000 at 4½, 900 at 6¾, 1000 at 6¾, 500 at 6¾, 500 at 7, 1000 at 7¼, 500 at 7¼, 500 at 7¼, 500 at 7¼.

Beaver—500 at 27½, 500 at 27¾, 500 at 27¾, 500 at 27, 1000 at 27½, 500 at 27½.

Coniagas—100 at 6.10.

Cobalt Lake—100 at 13, 200 at 13, 500 at 12¾.

Chambers-Ferland—1000 at 15, 600 at 15, 1000 at 15.

Great Northern—2000 at 10¾, 2000 at 10¾, 500 at 10¾.

Green-Meehan—100 at 2.

Hargraves—1500 at 24.

Kerr Lake—50 at 6.70, 100 at 6.70.

McKinley Dar. Savage—200 at 1.38, 500 at 1.39, 200 at 1.38½, 500 at 1.38½, 100 at 1.40, 500 at 1.40, 50 at 1.40, 250 at 1.40, 100 at 1.40.

Peterson Lake—500 at 16, 500 at 16.

Right-of-Way—300 at 15, 1000 at 15, 2000 at 15, 500 at 15¼, 200 at 15¼, 500 at 15, 1000 at 15, 500 at 15, 100 at 15.

Silver Leaf—200 at 4½.

Timiskaming—100 at 81, 500 at 82, 100 at 82, 500 at 82, 500 at 82, 500 at 81½, 50 at 81, 500 at 80½, 100 at 80¾, 500 at 80¾, 500 at 80.

Trethewey—100 at 1.22, 200 at 1.22.

—Unlisted Stocks—

Hollinger—100 at 4.38, 100 at 4.38, 100 at 4.40, 100 at 4.42, 100 at 4.42½, 100 at 4.43, 3,000 at 3½, 5000 at 3½.

Gould Con.—3000 at 2¾, 2000 at 2¾, 3000 at 2¾, 5000 at 3½.

Total sales, 47,335.

Toronto Stock Exchange Curb.

—Morning Sales—

Coniagas—20 at 6.30.

Little Nipissing—5000 at 12½, 5000 at 12½.

McKinley—200 at 1.38½, 300 at 1.38½, 200 at 1.38½, 150 at 1.39.

Right of Way—500 at 15¼, 1000 at 15, 1500 at 15, 2000 at 15, 500 at 15, 1000 at 15.

Beaver—100 at 27½.

Timiskaming—100 at 82½.

PORCUPINE WILL MAKE MONEY

It is now conceded that PORCUPINE will be as much a wonder gold camp as Cobalt was a silver camp. The first flotations in Cobalt made large profits for buyers, and we are confident that PORCUPINE will do better in this respect because of the wide field of investment. We have particulars of a company flotation which owns some of the very best properties in Porcupine. Write for particulars.

J. T. EASTWOOD & CO. - 24 King St. West

Phones M. 3445-8446. Members Standard Stock Exchange.

ALL RECORDS BEATEN

The Cobalt camp has again exceeded all previous years in production, and experts are agreed that this year will far exceed 1910. The market for Cobalt stocks will soon become active again, and many bargains can be had. GOULD and PETERSON LAKE look especially attractive just now.

A. J. BARR & CO.

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE.

43 Scott Street - - - - - - Toronto

BROKER AND MINING EXPERT
J.A. McILWAIN & CO.
41 Scott St. Tel 2134, 2135

FLEMING & MARVIN
PORCUPINE CLAIMS
Bought and Sold.
Cobalt and New York Stocks
Lumsden Building, Toronto. Telephones Main 4028 and 4029.

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Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.
OFFICE
Porcupine, Ontario

H. H. Nightingale
Stock broker
Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
Telephone M. 4973
33 Melinda St.

Great Northern—500 at 10¾, 500 at 10¾.
Kerr Lake—15 at 6.65.
Hollinger—600 at 4.38, 200 at 4.38, 200 at 4.38, 200 at 4.40.

Dominion Stock Exchange.

—Morning sales.—

Beaver—1500 at 27½.
Chambers—1500 at 14¾.
Cobalt Lake—2500 at 13.
Coniagas—55 at 6.10.
Gould—2000 at 3, 2500 at 3½.
Little Nipissing—2500 at 12¾.
McKinley—100 at 1.39.
Otisse—500 at 1¼.
Peterson—1000 at 15¾, 2000 at 16.
Right-of-Way—2800 at 15, 500 at 15½, 1500 at 14¾.
Timiskaming—1830 at 80½, 1000 at 81½, 500 at 81¾.
Total sales, 23,900.

New York Curb.

Chas. Head & Co. (R. R. Bongard) report the following prices on the New York curb:

Argentum closed at 2 to 5; Bailey, 5 to 8; Buffalo, 2¼ to 2⅝; Bay State Gas, ½ to ¾; Colonial Silver, ¼ to ⅝; Cobalt Central, 10 to 10¼, high 10½, low 10, 10,000; Foster, 5 to 9; Green-Meehan, 1 to 3; Hargraves, 22 to 23; May Oil, 70 to 72; Kerr Lake, 6¾ to 6 12-16, 100 sold at 6¾; King Edward, 3½ to 10; La Rose, 4¾ to 4¾, high 4¾, low 4 7-16, 800; McKinley, 1.38 to 1.42, high 1 7-16, low 1⅜, 1800; Nipissing, 10 9-16 to 10 11-16, 200 sold at 10⅝; Otisse, 1 to 2; Silver Queen, 4 to 10; Silver Leaf, 4 to 6; Trethewey, 1.20 to 1.27; Union Pacific, 1½ to 3; Yukon Gold, 3½ to 4.

NEW LIGHT ON CANCER.

Growth Due to Failure of Cells to Perform Function.

The latest word on cancer comes from Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, senior surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital, who, in a lecture before the Royal College of Surgeons of England, holds out hope to the millions of human beings all over the world who stand in fear of the disease.

It can now be taken as proved, Sir Alfred says, not only that cancer cannot be transferred from one species of living being to another species, but that cancer is not as malignant nor as prevalent as is generally supposed. There are many cases under observation, he asserts, which show a voluntary drying up or disappearance of the disease, and it is altogether a question of immunity—the power of the body to resist the degenerative force at work within.

Prof. Gould speaks of the experience with cancer at the Middlesex Hospital, and says not only have the malignant growths there been completely cut out surgically, so that there is no doubt of a cure, but, what is of far greater significance, cancer, even when advanced in degree and of long degree, may get better and well without the aid or interference of the knife.

The four conditions which exert an influence on the creation of cancer, according to Sir Alfred, are age, sex, X-rays and alcohol.

It is fully established, the lecturer avers, that cancer is greatly influenced by age, and is more likely to occur as life advances past the half-century mark. This is because the power of resistance of the constitution is weakened thru kidney, liver, heart or stomach ailments.

There is no longer any doubt that cancer is more frequent in women than in men. As to X-rays, prolonged exposure to them is likely to produce cancer, and the lecturer considers the evidence of the influence of these rays upon cell life to be most important. Alcohol, as shown by the latest statistics, increases the liability to cancer by from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. The disease, for instance, is twice as frequent in England among brewers and publicans as it is among clergymen, and the liability to cancer in any trade varies with the attendant habits as regards alcohol. The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution has found out that the proportion of liability to cancer, as between alcoholics and non-alcoholics is as 12 to 100 in favor of the abstainers.

"This is the great initial fact of cancer immunity, that in spite of added years and of all unfavorable conditions which tend to wear down the chances of cell life, to its fundamental laws, 90 per cent. of men and women who pass down the hill of life hold this dread enemy at bay."

With regard to the disappearance of cancerous growth, Sir Alfred reported that those who are studying the disease in mice have discovered that it is quite a frequent occurrence for a grafted cancerous growth after attaining some size to shrink slowly and disappear, and in some series of experiments a large proportion of the grafts that have "taken" have, after a period of growth, spontaneously vanished.

Cancer, said Sir Alfred, is cell life that has become disorderly, irregular, with a minimum of development, differentiation and function. It is not a disease attacking the body from without, but is the result of a breach or failure of fundamental cell law; a law so majestic that obedience to it results in perfect development, perfect health and full measure of days. Disobedience to it, on the other hand, may slowly spell out all the inscrutable woes of cancer.

Cancer, in Sir Alfred's view, is not a germ disease, but is due to chemical changes. It is not limited to man, but occurs, he says in all vertebrate animals.

Ted: You know money is your best friend.

Ned: Yes; and the trouble is that the best of friends must part.—Judge.

TRETHEWEY SILVER COBALT MINE, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of the profits equal to 10 per cent. (ten per cent.) on the capital stock of Trethewey Silver Cobalt Mine, Limited, will be made to shareholders of record on 10th January, 1911, payable on 25th January, 1911.

The transfer books will be closed from 10th January, to 25th January, 1911, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
MARTIN GRAHAME,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, 10th December, 1910.

PREPARED FOODS.

About the merits of specially prepared breakfast foods there may well be differences of opinion. It is claimed on behalf of some of them at least that to a certain extent the work of digestion has already been accomplished and on that account that they are peculiarly valuable to those whose bodily organism is deficient in this respect. On the face of it there appears to be a show of reason in the claim, its validity is a matter for expert decision. But for the public the sole fact that preparations like Grape Nuts, Postum and Post Toasties have for years been acceptable in many thousands of households establishes a strong presumption in their favor. After all, practical experiment and individual approval is the best guarantee of any food

MADE LAID & LINED FREE

JANUARY CARPET SALE

CREDIT TO ALL

TREMENDOUS VALUES BROWNS FINE FLOORCOVERING

THE BEST SELECTED AND LOWEST PRICED STOCK IN CITY

We were never so well prepared for this great selling event. Our stock comprises FRESH, CAREFULLY SELECTED and UP-TO-DATE PATTERNS and DESIGNS in all descriptions of FLOOR COVERING.

PRICES are lower than ever before—our profits being fractional. CREDIT is, if anything, more CONSIDERATE and HELPFUL. Don't fail to visit us on MONDAY. You'll surely save by buying.

NOTE PRONOUNCED SAVINGS

18.00 TAPESTRY ART SQUARES 13.25
English goods, of the very finest two-piece quality, in floral designs, with interwoven borders and combined colorings of fawns, greens and browns. Size 4 x 4 yards. Regular price $18.00. Special sale 13.25

24.00 BRUSSELS ART SQUARES 17.75
Handsome in design, and manufactured from the very finest yarns, in shades of greens, fawns, reds and blues, in conventional, Oriental and floral effects. Size 3x3 yards. Regular price $21.50 to $24.00. Special sale 17.75

21.50 INGRAIN ART SQUARES 14.75
All-wool pro-Brussels weave, very close and heavy. Most suitable for dining room or bedroom, in handsome designs and shades of green, red and fawn. Size 3x4 yards. Regular price $21.50. Special sale 14.75

5.25 SMYRNA HEARTH RUGS 3.95
Size 36 x 72 inches, an elegant heavy reversible rug, closely woven, also handsome in design and pattern, in shades of red, green and fawn, in floral and Oriental effects. Regular price $5.25. Special sale 3.95

4.25 MOHAIR HEARTH RUGS 3.65
A most attractive and handsome rug, size 24 x 48 inches, with deep plush frill, suitable for use in any parlor or sitting room. Regular price $4.25. Special sale 3.65

14.00 TAPESTRY ART SQUARES 8.90
Ideal patterns, attractive designs, and the very finest shadings of fawn and cream, pink and blue, in chintz effect, with handsome interwoven borders, size 3x3 yards square. Regular price $14.00. Special sale 8.90

FREE
WITH EVERY $50 PURCHASE IN CARPET DEPARTMENT ON MONDAY ONLY.

Vacuum Cleaner
It is generally acknowledged that cleaning by vacuum is the only hygienic method. All dust and disease germs go directly into the dust chamber instead of into the air, as previously. The P. & W. Vacuum Cleaner is built to last—is simple in construction and action—does not hurt the carpet and does not need any care—is the handiest, simplest and cheapest vacuum cleaner made. Regular price $6.00.
FREE with $50 Purchase

SECURE THESE ON MONDAY

27.50 BRUSSELS ART SQUARES 21.75
The very finest goods manufactured as a floor covering, cannot be surpassed in quality, attractive patterns and designs, shadings are of greens, fawns, reds, blues and two-tone effects, size 3x4 yards. Reg. price $27.50. Special sale ... 21.75

1.10 TAPESTRY CARPETS 78c
In closely woven, handsome patterns, 27 inches wide, fine variety of colorings to select from. Regular price, per yard $1.10. Special sale ..... .78
Sewed, Laid and Lined Free.

18.00 TAPESTRY ART SQUARES 13.75
Manufactured in England, high-class goods, closely woven, in handsome floral design, and in a combination of fawns, reds and green shadings, size 4x4 yards. Regular price $18.00. Special sale 13.75

55c LINOLEUMS 39c
Heavy Scotch goods, two yards wide, in block, floral and plank effect, and in light, dark and medium shades. Regular price, per square yard 55c. Special sale ..... .39

90c WOOL CARPETS 69c
Suitable for dining rooms, bedrooms or upper halls, 36 inches wide, reversible goods, in conventional and floral effects, also in colorings of combined fawns, reds and greens. Regular price 90c. Special sale ..... .69
Sewed, Laid and Lined Free.

2.50 HEARTH RUGS 1.65
27 x 60 inches, a good heavy rug, closely woven, manufactured from mill ends, chenille effect in design. Reg. price $2.50. Special sale 1.65

THE J. F. BROWN CO., LIMITED

185 and 187 YONGE STREET

Bubbling With Ideas Are Councillors of 1911

Controller Ward Has 13 Measures to Push — Controller Hocken's Only Aim is to Secure Tubes—50 Notices of Motion.

About 50 notices of motion have been handed to the city clerk by the controllers and aldermen, for presentation at the inaugural meeting of the city council, at 11 a.m. Monday. Each member has several pet suggestions that he would like to get the credit of instituting; but up to the present time Controller Ward has topped the heap with 13. He is likely to insert another before convention to break the "hoodoo," because his sea wall project is among his prime wishes, and he wouldn't like to see that monument to his fame crumble because he overlooked the unlucky "13."

Great Minds Think Alike.

A great many of the motions are duplicates. Several of the members, for instance, want more public lavatories installed, and a library or two are suggested. If all the motions secure endorsation Toronto can surely boast of being the finest illuminated city on the continent. The various aldermen, in the hope of not having their own particular wards left in the dark, have put in a bid for cluster lights that are calculated to brighten Queen-street from Bathurst to Pape-avenue, and Yonge-street, clear to the top.

Tubes Dead? Not Yet.

Controller Hocken has been modest enough in the number of things he would have accomplished; but his single aim is not a trifling one. He is out out again after tubes.

Controller Ward wants the city engineer's report upon the advisability of extending the sea wall to the Humber; water lots expropriated from Bathurst-street to the Humber; the widening of King-street by the abolition of the boulevards from Simcoe to Dufferin-street; application to legislature for right to regulate the size of building lots within 5 miles of the city boundary for sanitary reasons; Brock-avenue subway completed; legislation that will reduce the qualification of voters from $400 to $200; elevator law amended so that the city can inspect factory elevators; cluster lights on Queen-street east and west and north Yonge-street; sand pumps to work on the lake shore; public lavatories at Queen and Roncesvalles, College and Spadina and Queen and Kingston-road; land acquired on northwest corner of Queen and Kingston-road sufficient for the rounding of the corner; extension of boulevard from exhibition grounds to new fort; public library in extreme eastern part of city.

Committee on Subways.

Controller Hocken will move for the appointment of a committee to further consider the question of the construction of a subway and the improvement of street railway facilities. He will name the committee. Ald. McCausland will strive for the immediate installation of a hose wagon and men in Earlscourt; artistic gates at the High Park boulevard, Howard Park and Bloor-street entrances to High Park; Roncesvalles cars run direct to the centre of the city; the attention of the railway commission directed to the fact that express companies are not delivering to certain districts as ordered; public lavatories at Brock and Dundas and Bloor between Dovercourt and Lansdowne; branch library in northwest section; high level crossing built by C.P.R. and G.T.R. at Bloor-street crossing; emergency hospital in western part of the city, to accommodate factory district; public weigh scale for Earlscourt and Dovercourt.

Holidays for Teamsters.

Ald. McBride: Two weeks' holidays with pay for teamsters in street cleaning and scavenging departments; cluster lights on Queen from Yonge to Jarvis; additional stabling accommodation for city's newly acquired houses in northern city stables; shelters and dressing rooms in Ketchum and Ramsden Parks.

Ald. O'Neill: Widening Roxborough-roadway at the junction of Rosedale Ravine-drive; an up-to-date bathhouse in ward two; cluster lights on Queen-street from Jarvis to the Don.

Ald. Rowland: Lavatory in Riverdale Park put in shape and a caretaker provided; more electric lights for Riverdale and Don Flats in winter; one or more new inspectors to ensure a thoro examination of meat.

More Cluster Lights.

Ald. Hilton: A sidewalk on Main-street, East Toronto, across the railway bridge; amended legislation to provide that the chairman of the works committee shall substitute for a controller who is to be absent from the city for more than 14 days; that a statement of expenditures for 1910 and 1911 come from the civic improvement committee; underground lavatory at Queen and Kingston-road; cluster lights on Queen from the Don to Pape-avenue.

Ald. Weston: Re-sodding centre of Spadina-avenue from King to Queen-streets; underground lavatory at Spadina and College-streets; extension of Brunswick-avenue northerly and enlargement of Kendal-square; cluster lights on Queen west to Bathurst-street.

Ald. Phelan—Improvement of park on Logan-avenue, lavatory Queen and Kingston-road, more fire alarm signal boxes, protection of lake shore at Balmy Beach, public library in East Toronto, widening of Kingston-road, construction of waterworks services on local improvement plan, and the rounding of the corner of Queen and Kingston-road.

Laundry Licenses.

Ald. McCarthy would not issue any more laundry licenses until police or special inspector is permitted to enter premises at all times; would establish a library in Earlscourt and another in vicinity of Bloor-street, Dovercourt-road, Davenport-road and Lansdowne-avenue; drip guards in Lansdowne-avenue subway, lavatory at Bloor and Dundas, public weigh scales in Earlscourt Park, prohibit all children under 14 years of age being admitted to moving picture shows after 6 o'clock at night unless accompanied by parents; another waterworks reservoir, purchase rights and plant of Toronto Suburban Co. in Ward 7 and on Davenport-road, so that this system may be co-operative with the new line to be built on St. Clair-avenue; pavement crown to be reduced to prevent accidents, report from M. H. O. on prevention of cross-infection at the Isolation Hospital and special premises for cases of measles.

ALONZO RYAN SUICIDES

Montreal Cartoonist Hangs Himself in Absence of His Wife.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Friends of Alonzo Ryan, very well known in Montreal, will be shocked to hear of his death by suicide at his residence, 2575 Mance-street. Mrs. Ryan, who was absent at an entertainment last night, returned home shortly after midnight to find the body of her husband suspended from the ceiling in a little office near the front door.

The late Alonzo Ryan was for many years a regular contributor to the daily and weekly press of Montreal, and on many occasions his cartoons have been reproduced in papers in other cities. As a political cartoonist he ranked high, and his drawings attracted the fervid excitement of election times. For many years he did cartoon work for Le Canada, other French papers, and for The Montreal Witness. A few years ago he also branched into the syndicating of his drawings in a modest way, and established a good connection with newspapers thruout Canada.

Ingenious, But Failed.

Hiding a bag of oats under a load of manure, George Preece, 41 Ferrier-st., a driver for the Marchment Removing Company, was driving out of the R. Newell livery at 298 George-st., yesterday afternoon. He was stopped and arrested by Detective Sockett.

DRINKING CUPS WILL GO

M. H. O. Starts Crusade Against Menace to Health.

Dr. Hastings, M.H.O., has begun a campaign against disease-spreading germs. His first endeavor will be to wipe out public drinking cups and replace them with sanitary fountain jets. He proposes also to put bracket fountains in the city hall.

"On the edges of public drinking cups have been found the germs of tuberculosis, diphtheria, and other dread diseases," said the M.H.O.

"A public tooth brush would be just as logical as a public drinking cup." went on Dr. Hastings. "No sane person would think of using the same tooth brush that hundreds of other people use, and yet unquestionably they go on drinking out of the same germ-laden cups."

OBITUARY.

Mrs. J. Howard Hunter.

Mrs. Annie Gordon Hunter, widow of the late J. Howard Hunter, died from heart failure early Saturday morning at her home, 82 St. Mary-street. She was 72 years of age.

Mrs. Hunter was born in Inverness, Scotland, and came to Toronto with her husband about 25 years ago. She was an active member of St. Paul's Church. Her husband, who predeceased her only a few months, was provincial insurance inspector.

Seven children survive: John E. Hunter, Captain A. T. Hunter, and William H. Hunter of Toronto; Gordon Hunter, at present in British Columbia; Misses Annie and Grace Hunter, at home, and Mrs. A. E. MacFarlane of Toronto.

Arrangements for the obsequies have not yet been completed.

Mrs. Mary Hill.

Mrs. Mary-Elizabeth Hill died at her residence, 34 Park-road, aged 45 years, of pneumonia. She was born at Darlington, and lived with her husband for some years at Oshawa. She has resided in Toronto about five years. She is survived by three brothers and a sister.

Mrs. Ann Newberry.

Mrs. Mary Ann Newberry, whose death occurred from pneumonia at the residence of her son-in-law, A. H. O. Freemantle, 17 First-avenue, was 76 years of age.

She was born at Lake's End, Norfolk, Eng., in 1835. She was married in London, Eng., and lived there until 1884, when she came with her husband, who predeceased her, to Canada. She leaves two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. James Robb.

The death occurred in New York of Mrs. James Robb, eldest daughter of the late William Campbell of Toronto. Before marrying Mrs. Robb resided in Toronto. She had been a widow for several years, and only one sister survives.

BISHOP FALLOWS HERE

Is Apostle of Treatment by Christian Therapy.

"Christian Therapy" is a new line of treatment which Bishop Fallows, presiding bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada, confidently believes will cure many of the ills to which humanity is subjected. The new treatment is characterized as "a union of religion and science," and Bishop Fallows claims that thousands of business men, lawyers, preachers and women in all stations of life who are suffering from neurasthonia, melancholia, insomnia, depression, etc., have been permanently benefited by Christian therapy.

The new movement is entirely different from Christian Science, with which Bishop Fallows is not in sympathy. "Christian Science," says he, "ignores physiology and the physicians and surgeons; we try to bring together the influences of religion—faith, hope, love—with the latest scientific developments of the twentieth century."

A NEW THEORY.

In a novel theory of Mars Professor Svante Arrhenius rejects Professor Lowell's view that the changing dark spots and bands are due to vegetation, and accepts the old suggestion that the so-called canals are long, deep fissures. Similar formations exist on the earth, one extending a distance of 2200 miles along the coasts of Peru and Chile. Water is supposed to collect in the fissures or canals, and to accumulate especially at the points where several meet, these "lakes" of Schiaparelli or "vases" of Lowell being explained as

Knocked Over By Toboggan.

A spectator of the fun on the High Park slides had his feet knocked from beneath him by a speeding toboggan Saturday evening. His head struck the ice with terrific force and when the ambulance arrived to carry him to his home, 498 Ontario-street, concussion of the brain seemed apparent.

The sum total of goodness is to be found in 1911 Dunlop Automobile Tires.

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WED. NIGHT, JAN. 18, IN ITALIAN—8.15	Puccini's . . . . LA TOSCA
THURS. NIGHT, JAN. 19, IN FRENCH—8.15	Massenet's . . . . MANON
FRI. NIGHT, JAN. 20, IN ITALIAN—8.15	Puccini's MADAM BUTTERFLY
SAT. MATINEE, JAN. 21, IN FRENCH—2.15	Delibes' . . . . . LAKME
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Editorial Section of The Toronto Sunday World

31ST YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 10. TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 8 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Referendum, Initiative and Challenge

What a free self-governing people require from their representatives in parliament or in the legislature is that no laws shall be passed which they do not desire and that reforms shall be conceded whenever these are demanded. The parliamentary system common to all British peoples has proved itself to be by far the most democratic and at the same time the most flexible of constitutions. Yet it cannot be pronounced as free from objection, and the mother country is now faced with the problem of readjusting the relationships between the first and second chambers. But this again illustrates the great advantage of the parliamentary system, since even a constitutional amendment of this kind can be carried out without difficulty, while in the United States it would be almost impossible for such a law to run the gauntlet of the courts without being pronounced "unconstitutional"—and constitutional amendment is so hedged round with safeguards that it is practically impossible. Rightly or wrongly, however, parliament as it at present exists has not been able to withstand criticism, and both British parties are pledged to schemes to amend it. Of these schemes, says Mr. Alfred Fellows, in The London Morning Post, the referendum is perhaps the most novel, and it may be useful to discuss its application to the parliamentary system, together with the allied devices of the initiative and challenge. Mr. Balfour's phrase "Poll of the People" will really cover all three, but when accuracy is required it may be useful to keep them distinct. The referendum is the submission to the people generally of some particular law which their rulers wish to pass, or of some particular principle on which it is desired to act—in practice it is almost invariably a measure and not a principle which is thus tested. The initiative is a power conferred on a given number of voters to require their legislature either to debate or to frame and pass a particular law which they desire, and the challenge is a similar right of voters acting in concert to suspend a measure which would otherwise become law, usually until it can be submitted to referendum. These exact terms are not of great importance, but it may be observed that, in easy metaphor, they cover reference to the people as to the conception, gestation and birth of a law. Thus in a country where all three methods of reference existed the people could force the legislature to discuss a particular measure which had not officially been brought forward, and they could also veto one which had been. Of course no country now gives an unfettered right to a "Poll of the People" on every small measure; even in Switzerland there is a distinction in this respect between laws which alter the constitution and others, and the Australian law does not confer the initiative or challenge on the people at all, but only a limited right to a referendum proper.

The law which does this is a fact on the British Statute Book—63 and 64 Vict., c. 12, "The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act"—and the last section, the hundred and twenty-eighth, deals with the referendum. This operates on any proposed alteration of the constitution (1) if such alteration has been passed by both the commonwealth houses of parliament, or (2) if it has been passed by one house twice and rejected twice by the other after a stated interval. In either case the amendment becomes law if the referendum is favorable to it, but the majority must be both in states and electors. That is to say, taking England and her counties as an example, if this principle were adopted, huge majorities in Yorkshire, Lancashire and London might ensure a majority as a whole, but the law to be submitted would nevertheless fail to pass if twenty-one of the other counties showed a majority against it. Conversely twenty-one small counties could not coerce the majority of the electors as a whole. There is also a provision in the Australian act preserving the representation of each state unless it consents to alteration. The Australian referendum, therefore, within its limits acts (1) as a check on both houses when in agreement; (2) to override that house which is too conservative. The actual working out of the details is provided for by a commonwealth act of 1906, amended by one of 1909. Amongst other provisions a referendum on one or more constitutional amendments may be taken during an ordinary election, provision being made that the ballot papers shall be colored differently from those of the candidates. It must be noted that within constitutional limits the two houses, with the King's formal assent, can pass any law they please without a referendum, and that even constitutional amendments must originate in one house or the other. The sovereignty of the two houses acting together is thus absolute within its scope, and, fortified by a referendum, as absolute as the parliament of the United Kingdom. Whereas it seems probable that in Switzerland fifty thousand electors could at any time force a referendum on unwilling legislators on which they would either have to act or resign.

A "Referendum ad hoc," tho it has not as yet formally been adopted for settling any question concerning the United Kingdom, is a device used in its local government (as to the adoption of certain public health acts ,etc.), and has on occasion been used in the British dominions. Thus in 1902 a prohibition bill was passed in Ontario, the first hundred clauses of which created machinery for submitting the operative part to the electors, who rejected it. And on one occasion a poll was taken as to the size of the Legislature of New South Wales, in which the voter could mark his preference for alternative courses out of the choice of three, the intellectual effort required being that necessary for giving a "transference vote" when one of three candidates has to be elected by a single ballot. Altho there is no provision for the referendum in the American system as a whole, any state can adopt this method for its own laws; and in America, as in Australia and Switzerland, the written constitution divides the laws into two classes, those which can be enacted within the scope of a particular legislature and those which cannot. Roughly speaking, this division corresponds to laws which effect great changes and those less important; and it will thus be seen that the sovereignty of our parliament, putting all laws on a level, increases the difficulty of applying the referendum to the United Kingdom. If the solution is to be by consent, a referendum only when the houses of parliament disagree will not be sufficient, since such disagreements are alleged, and not without some truth, not to take place when a Conservative government is in power. On the other hand, a compulsory referendum, whenever a specified minority of the house of commons desired it, would tend to block all legislation of either party. If the Swiss system is considered, the initiative hardly seems necessary in Britain; any one of the six hundred and more members of parliament not in the government can introduce any bill he pleases except for taxation and reforms of procedure, so if private members' bills receive more attention that seems all which is necessary. The challenge might be useful in the case of a government which had outstayed its welcome and was clinging to office; and there might perhaps be room for all forms of the "Poll of the People" on fiscal questions—tho, curiously enough, a revealed custom tariff would be much the least suitable, since during the delay which ensued before the people gave their answer importers would entirely destroy its utility.

A TARIFF STUNT OF LITTLE WILLIE.

WILLIE FIELDING—It's gettin' harder every step.

Hold Fast to the Ring

This is the era of the iconoclast. He has destroyed the beautiful fairyland whose wonders were real to the children of a few generations ago. He has made the bride's cake impotent to bring to the maid dreams of her husband-to-be. He is even trying to banish Santa Claus to the limbo of things unreal. Worse still, he is robbing the wedding ring of its mystic virtues, says The Cleveland Leader.

A famous writer directs attention to the fact that married women are losing the sentiment which for years has made the wedding ring something peculiarly precious. The old belief was that for a woman to take her wedding ring from the finger after it had been placed there by her husband on their marriage day was to invite calamity for both of them. That feeling has been preserved to a certain extent. Some wives still are so solicitous that their wedding rings shall not be absent from their fingers as they were that their wedding days should not be on Friday or the thirteenth of the month.

But fashion, the enjoyment of ample means, and the strong materialistic spirit of the age which weighs everything in scales, are working a change. Many women are in the habit of removing the ring and not wearing it for months at a time. They substitute others, studded with gems, beside which the plain gold band would look commonplace. Then, again, they become tired of seeing the same ring all the time on the same finger. Soon it loses its sacred significance for them, and they come to regard it as merely a bit of metal of more or less sentimental interest.

Such wives do not realize what they are losing. The first time the husband notices that the ring is absent his heart feels a sharp pang. To him it is an ill-omen; it brings the fear that the woman he would cherish and protect is drawing away from him. The chances are that he tries to hide his hurt. But some of the old happiness of complete faith is gone. That she is capable of indifference toward the visible emblem of their marriage relation makes her a different woman to him. Estrangement between man and wife has started from slighter causes than this.

The woman loses even more. When she sets her wedding ring aside she puts away with it some of the feeling which gilds and ennobles the marriage relation, keeping it above the gross things of earth in a beautiful realm of its own. Abolish the ring and with it will go part of the sacredness of marriage that has come down with it thru the ages. The next step would be to make the marriage relation a cold-blooded business contract.

Gems of Canadian Verse

I looked upon Lake Erie
Before I looked on thee,
And I'll not leave it for thy gold
That lies beyond the sea;—
Its waves come leaping to my hand,
As if they fear'd I'd go—
I look upon Lake Erie,
And my heart gives answer, "No!"

Upon the shores of Erie
My cradle song was sung;
And round its coves and o'er its deeps
My childish shoutings rung;—
Nor think my heart can e'er forget
The old love and the true—
Upon the shores of Erie
That round its magic threw.

Thou bidst me seek some other land,
Away beyond the Line,
Where gold is like the river sand
And spice grows like the pine—
I've heard it all—yet Canada
Has earned so well my love
That when I seek some other land
'Twill be the land above!

—William Wye Smith.

A Medical Triumph

In the history of research are many romances. Of the discovery that malaria was caused by mosquitoes it is related how Dr. Low and Dr. Sombon lived in the malarious Roman Campagna without quimne, says The London Standard. They retired at sunset to a mosquito-proof hut, with double doors and windows of wire net, and they did not leave until sunrise. The fact that they remained immune while the attendants sleeping outside contracted malaria confirmed the belief that the mosquitoes were responsible. But how did they carry the disease? At first it was thought to be by the water.

To settle the question, live mosquitoes, which has bitten infected peasants, were obtained and two members of the school submitted to be bitten by them. They both went down with malaria. Again, how did the mosquitoes transmit the germ? By cutting sections of the proboscis the malarious parasite was found. It breaks thru the skin of the proboscis and is transmitted at the time of the sting. From the first conjecture to the final proof was a series of careful experiments, ending with the slicing of the mosquitoe's proboscis. Now, this is finer than fine hair. It is necessary to stop to think. For it is easier to imagine the triumph of the proof than the delicate operation that produced it.

A man who cheerfully gives $10,000,000 for peace is certainly entitled to it.

Housekeeping and Romance

Politicians, educationists and philanthropists are daily becoming more and more conscious that the lack of knowledge of homecraft is a national danger. Women especially are alive to the fact that upon them lies the responsibility of applying intelligent knowledge to the problems of home management, whether for their own homes, for profit, for instructing others or for reasonable usefulness in philanthropic work. This is pre-eminently, in its wide sense, the field for woman in civilized state.

So far as marriage and motherhood are concerned, there is still a widespread idea that a working knowledge of cleaning, cooking and cutting out, or a scientific knowledge of hygiene or sanitation, entails destruction of romance in home life. Nothing can be further from the truth. It is possible for romance to co-exist with such knowledge; it is utterly impossible for it to exist long without it. Romance speedily takes to itself wings and flies away where the house is ill-kept, the children unkempt and the bills unpaid. At the foundation of human life lies a prosaic struggle for food and drink, and the more the housewife can help to make that struggle effective, the more opportunity is there for the life that comes not by bread alone, both for herself and for her husband.

The twentieth century girl is, without any sacrifice of ideals or romance, developing into a sane, practical young person, satisfied to be a woman first and a young lady afterward. The dawn of common sense and common science means the doom of "the genteel young lady," that term so indissolubly associated with small waists, white faces, affected speech and inanity and anaemia generally. And what the daughters of the well-to-do classes are thinking to-day their servants will think to-morrow, and the class from which they spring will also in turn alter its ideas and ideals.

England and Wales have each elected a woman mayor recently, and the towns fortunate enough to have them —Oldham and Aldeburg—are in a position to give a great impetus to a movement which seems at present to be decidedly in the right direction.

Andrew Carnegie is reported as planning a great university at The Hague. Nothing would tend to bring about universal disarmament much sooner than educating the nations in the doctrine of real fellowship.

Russia appears to be discovering gradually that exclusiveness is not synonymous with seclusion.

Mastication and Working Power

An interesting experiment has been carried out by Professor Fischer of the Yale political economy department to see whether the careful mastication and enjoyment of food would have any appreciable effect upon a person's mental and physical capabilities.

A number of students were experimented with for some four and one-half months. They took only their accustomed exercise, and were given to eat what they ordered, meat being served three times a day if it was asked for.

The report of the experiment says that at the end of two months they had increased 50 per cent. in endurance, and were able to do twice as much physical work when the experiment was over as they could before it began.

The professor says that the students by careful mastication of their food came to call less and less for meat and took more cereals, fruits and nuts, and when the experiment ceased they were eating only one-sixth as much meat as formerly. He says that it is in the power of the healthy individual to double his endurance in five months by thoro mastication, prolonging the enjoyment of the food, acquiring a more sensitive choice of amounts and kinds to meet the varying daily needs of the body.

Three Thousand Years Ago

A remarkable Egyptian papyrus, or ancient scroll, of absorbing interest, not only to philologists and scholars, but to the whole world, has recently been added to the Egyptian collection of the British Museum.

The papyrus which, with one exception, is the longest in the world, is described as a magnificent copy of the Theban Book of the Dead, to which is added a rich collection of invocations, addresses and hymns to Amen-Ra, the great god of Thebes. It was written for Princess Nesi-ta-neb-asher, the daughter of the great Queen Nesikhensu, who was at the height of her power at some time between 1040 and 1000 B.C.

The portion of the papyrus which has already been deciphered promises, it is said, to indicate among other things:

"(1) That the Father and Son of the Christian Trinity have their analogy in the Amen-Ra and Osiris of the dwellers in ancient Egypt—the cradle of religions.

"(2) That many of the so-called new religious cults and theories which are being hotly debated at the present day were, in only slightly different form, promulgated, weighed and either accepted or rejected by the Egyptians more than three thousand years ago—when the ancient Britons were still painting their naked bodies with blue woad.

"(3) The development of the idea that there was a Deity, but that He held Himself completely aloof from the doings of men, and that it was therefore necessary to creat a number of gods who might be invoked and propitiated by mankind.

"(4) The religious reaction and the disposition to abandon the worship of many gods and merge the many into one or two at most."

Outdoor Studies

The study of our common wild birds in the public schools is based upon soundest reason. Granting that every child ought to acquire an interest in nature and outdoor life, acquaintance with the birds is the best starting point for such an interest.

Every child naturally delights in wild animals and in stories about them. Under present conditions birds are about the only wild creatures readily found. Their songs, flight, liveliness, colors and habits are all specially attractive. The bird is thus the best means of beginning a lifelong interest in things outdoors. Simple studies of birds should, therefore, be introduced in the youngest grades, and not postponed to high school, when tastes and habits are largely formed.

The old objection of a crowded curriculum does not hold. If nature is now crowded out, so much the worse for the curriculum. The older systems devoted nearly all attention to studies of mankind and his ideas or languages, and sent out children ignorant of the world in which they lived—a mistake now being corrected. The outdoor studies, instead of being a burden, prove a rest and diversion, and can be worked in as reading or English exercises without loss of time.

A few odd minutes now and then devoted to birds, flowers and other outdoor subjects would be most wisely spent.

The leaning Tower of Pisa is leaning a little more than ever at present. This fact should be worth something to the tourist trade of Pisa.

Future of the Philippines.

Will the United States hold their possessions in the far east, or will they eventually turn them over to Japan for a consideration? is a live question in the world of politics. A leading Japanese statesman has asserted that Japan would not accept the islands as a gift, since they cost the United States $80,000,000 a year to maintain. Japan, he says, is poor and could not afford such a sum. Moreover, one-third of Japan's export trade is with the United States, and it would not profit her to offend her best customer.

Opinion in the United States is divided as to the advisability of holding this far-away possession. The game is not worth the candle, but, having embarked on a policy of imperialism, they don't want to turn back. It might be a relief to the United States if Japan or some other nation would offer a big price for the islands, which may be regarded as a white elephant not easily disposed of.

Japan, of course, is the most likely buyer, and may be only sending out a feeler to get an easy price. The Philippines would probably cost the Japanese treasury less money every year than they cost the United States, and they may help the Britain of the east in her large schemes of colonization.

Joke Candidates

It will always perplex many people to know why it is that we are to have perennially a number of candidates for municipal office who never succeed in attaining their desire, and who must know that the goal to which they reach is far from their grasp. That is the way every New Year's Day. There is a class of people whose names are seldom absent from the ballot paper, and when the vote is counted they invariably are found far at the bottom of the roll.

It is the undoubted right of every man to seek office from his fellows, but what is there that gets into the brain of a man and tells him that he must go into a hopeless fight. Sometimes, we know, as in the case of R. B. Noble, the man is representing a "principle" and conducting an "educational campaign." That is not insanity. He believes in something that is not immediately popular, but may be some day if he keeps at it long enough, and so he does not allow a few setbacks to deter him from getting his ideas before the public.

But there are others who stand for nothing, and yet they are possessed of an insane idea to run for something, no matter what it is, and add to the troubles of the poll officers, the electorate and the candidates themselves. It costs money to conduct an election; yet how many times have we seen the farce of an election gone thru because someone, spoiling for a fight, has intruded himself at the last moment. There is no way to get at this sort, and so, perhaps, we must tolerate them.

According to the Chicago superintendent of schools, it was a poor move to set boy pupils to needlework. Still it is not difficult to imagine a situation where boys, when they had grown up, would be grateful for needlework instruction.

The debt of 158 cities in the United States is $1,213,000,000, but back of the indebtedness is property owned by these cities amounting to $2,788,199,000.

LITTLE STORIES IN THE LIGHTER VEIN

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.·. Our Weekly Short Story .·.

A LESSON IN HONESTY.

By Jean Drault

Pierre Billon had not been near his usual cafe for three months and had deserted his card and pool parties. When the office hours were over, he left his comrades and walked home. The head of his department who liked him as a partner in a game of cards, asked him why he had suddenly changed all his habits.

"Oh, I have not changed for good," Billon replied. "I have just been saving my money during the last three months and with the money I have saved in cartare and other things I have bought a nice piece of jeweiry for my wife. I'm going to give it to her to-night. It is to be a surprise, and from to-morrow I will take up my old habits."

"You surely must be in love with your wife to do a thing like that. One should not think you had been married for more than fourteen years."

"Oh, it is not that. I have simply done this to get her to leave me in peace."

"I did not think Mme. Billon was so ferocious that she must be bribed with jewelry."

"She is not a bit ferocious and really does not care for jewelry, but we have some friends, a Monsieur and Madame Barboteau. He is cashier in a big department store. Suddenly, some time ago, he seemed to have become rich. He bought a big touring car, and his wife got stunning gowns, diamonds and costly furs without end. My wife became jealous of her and took revenge on me."

"'Look at Barboteau,' she said, 'He is a smart fellow. I do not know where he gets his money from, but he certainly gets it. It is not that I would put a fortune in jewels if I had money, but it makes me mad to think that if I had a husband like Barboteau, we would just put money aside for our old age. God knows how we are to live when you can work no longer,' and she kept on harping on this all the time."

"Poor fellow, so that is why we have not seen you at the cafe for three months."

"But it is all over now," said Billon proudly. "This piece of jewelry buys my freedom. It is a gag I have bought for my wife," for if she still keeps on nagging me, I am going to show her that I am the master."

"Brave Billon! I will tell the boys they may expect you to-morrow."

When he reached home Billon found Barboteau about to ring the doorbell, and he noticed that Barboteau was very pale.

"Are you sick," Billon asked, inserting his key in the lock.

"Sick! Why, no! But something very funny has happened to me."

"Tell me all about it," said Billon, letting his friend into the house.

"It is like this. It happenes to all cashiers when they need ten francs or twenty francs they borrow it from the cash they have in charge."

"Certainly, and I don't think there is anything in that as long as you put it back again."

"Just what I told myself, but unfortunately I did not put it back."

"Then you will put it back, that is all."

"I would, if I could, but I can't. That sort of thing grows on you. I began by borrowing little amounts and one day I was surprised to find that I was short in my accounts an amount of one hundred and fifty thousand francs."

"One hundred and fifty thousand francs," cried Billon, who would not believe his own ears.

"That is the amount and it would not matter much if the boss had not found it out."

"He did not like it, I suppose."

"No, most of them are rather prejudiced in that respect and I have just heard that he has informed the police."

"Without telling you first?"

"O, he did tell me and I explained the matter to him and said that my wife had diamonds and an auto and that I would make good, but when I came home this afternoon I found that she had eloped with a young man, and now I come to see you to ask you—"

"Not to lend you one hundred and fifty thousand francs, I hope."

"No, just to ask you for advice."

"But my dear friend, I have never been in a fix like yours, and if I had—"

"You would have committed suicide?"

"No, don't do that."

"Don't be afraid. I don't feel a bit like it."

"Then go and give yourself up to the police."

"You think that is the best I can do."

"Yes, and do not tell the judge that you know me."

"You think that would be a point against me?"

"Perhaps."

"Well, I thank you for the advice. Good by, Billon."

"Good Lord," the latter thought when his friend had left him, "there are two ways to get diamonds, but I like mine better. It is a little slower, but far more safe."

Just then Mme. Billon came rushing in, all excited.

"Have you seen the paper? Barboteau is wanted by the police! His wife has run away and taken all her diamonds with her."

"I know all about it," said Billon, "and I hope you will admit now that after all I am rather smarter than Barboteau, whom you used to praise so much. I have brought you a little present to-night, by the way."

He handed her the velvet case. Mme. stared at him and from him to the bracelet, the sight of which seemed to fill her with horror.

"You too," she exclaimed.

"I too? What do you mean?"

"You want to imitate Barboteau! You will end in the penitentiary, as he—"

"But—"

"You seem to have forgotten that I am no Mme. Barboteau, I intend to keep you straight. You will take this bracelet right back to the jewelers and put the money where you took it."

"But I assure you—"

"You will do as I say. If the penitentiary does not scare you, think of me who will be disgraced forever as the wife of a felon."

"She pushed him bodily outside the door and put the case into his hand.

The next day in the cafe, Billon said to his friend: "Good Lord, if I had only known. And what a pity they did not arrest that fool Barboteau three months ago."

SEA PARROT AND LAND PIRATE

BY H. M. MOSDELL.

The brown-coated jack-rabbit was having a glorious time in the warm sunshine. For two dreary days he had been confined to his burrow by a storm of wind and rain which had swept in across the ocean from the eastward and had almost flooded him out of his underground habitation. So, when the weather cleared, he was glad to leave his cramped quarters and fare forth amongst the stunted undergrowth seeking food from tree-trunk and berry-bush. On and on he loped, crossing shallow, fern-clothed glades and mounting the short slopes where vegetation was sparsely set, but always managing to keep over him a covert of leaves, whereon the rain-drops sparkled like great jewels in the bright light. Presently his journeying took him to the edge of the thicket, beyond which a narrow belt of dry, brown bogland stretched away to the summit of a high cliff that rose sheer from the seething thunders of the restless waters below. Here he paused cautiously before leaving his shelter for the open, rising on his hind legs and peering inquisitively seaward with bright, unwinking eyes. "Croak! Croak!" and he turned his head quickly to see half a dozen puffins, the noisy advance guard of a big flock, alight clumsily on a small shoulder of rock at the edge of the cliff. Peering thru his leafy screen, he watched these enemies of his kind fearfully for a short while. The puffins stood erect on their rocky perch. Some, looking seaward, were clamorously welcoming their late-arriving fellows, and their sable backs showed up as black blotches on the grey rocks. Others, inquisitively scanned the thicket, their snow-white breasts, with broad black neck-bands, absurdly large red beaks and long, orange-colored legs contrasting pleasingly with the sombre showing of the other members of the party.

But it did not take the jack-rabbit long to decide that it was decidedly unhealthy for him to tarry in the neighborhood of that hilarious band of puffins. Just a little way along the edge of the thicket, and within a stone throw of the cliff, was his underground home, dug with patient labor for the wife who was now awaiting his return. He knew that these free-booting sea-parrots had landed with the intention of setting up housekeeping on their own account and that if they discovered his dwelling-place they would not hesitate to evict him. So, away he loped, keeping well under cover, his nostrils a-quiver with excitement and his heart almost suffocating him with its fast and furious beating. His mate was all excitement when she learned of the danger threatening their home and together the pair watched and waited nervously for further developments. They soon came; for the puffins, intent on the business which had caused them to leave for a space their beloved sea, soon began to search for a likely place to nest, and presently discovered the jack-rabbit's burrow. Then began a fight for possession, the rabbits putting up a game struggle for their home. But the invaders surrounded the lone pair, pecking them unmercifully with their strong beaks and using their long, sharp claws as weapons of offence, so that presently they were driven, maimed and homeless, to seek the shelter of the woods. And a pair of puffins coolly took possession of their burrow, altering it to suit their tastes and purposes.

The rest of the company began most industriously to construct their own dwelling places, a task at which they showed themselves extremely speedy and adept. With bill and claws they dug, until the ground was riddled with holes, extending downward for five or six feet, each having an enlargement at the far end, which served as a kind of living room, the rest being merely the corridor of entrance and exit. Then tunnels were run from nest to nest so that presently a kind of underground bird-city was constructed with passage ways intercommunicating in all directions. Most of the heavy excavating work was done by the male puffins, the females for the most part standing by and giving occasional croaks as of criticism or advice. But Mrs. Puffin shouldered her heavy responsibilities later, laying a single white egg and sitting assiduously on it until a little fluffy black puffin appeared.

The puffin colony was a lively spot, under and over ground. The youngsters were continually wandering away from home and along the tunnels to the neighbor's nests. But these calls were by no means sociable, whether social or not, for visitors and visited lost not a single opportunity of scrapping and roundly abused each other withal in low, squalling tones. And the pandemonium was increased when the mother birds started straightening out the differences. Seldom, in fact, was there peace or quietness in the habitations of the puffins. Whatever the inclinations of the old, male puffins, they got little opportunity to quarrel. The task of providing for their mates at home and especially for the quarrelsome youngsters, was no sinecure and kept them on the hustle all day long. Launching themselves from the high cliffs, they skimmed the surface of the water, on the watch for fish, and with their long legs constantly moving, they seemed almost to run over the waves. And then, when a school of small fish appeared, straight and unerringly went the puffin into their midst, always reappearing above the water with several fish from the side of his great, red beak. Then straight for home he flew with his prizes, and the croak of the old fisher called the youngster to the entrance of the nest, his beak all agape for the pieces of fish which the parent bird carefully tore off and dropped down to him.

Home of the Sea-parrot.

Nemesis at one time very nearly overtook the usurping pair who had nested in the rabbit's burrow. Mr. Puffin had just returned from a fishing expedition and was feeding his youngster, while the mother puffin was away calling on some others of the family. A shadow suddenly crossing the rays of the sun called his attention to a large hawk, just balancing itself for one fell swoop on the nest. Instinctively the young puffin disappeared underground, but the old bird held his postion, sturdily erect, with beak upturned, and as the hawk, hovering low, incautiously swept within reach, he made a quick, sudden thrust, grabbing his enemy by the throat and digging his sharp claws into the freebooter's breast until he screamed with pain. The hawk was strong, courageous and resourceful, but he could not shake off the unyielding grip of the tenacious puffin. In his agonized struggles to escape, he soared upwards and outwards beyond the cliff, but here his strength began to fail and he swerved slowly downward to the water. And the puffin, his enemy, now entirely in his power, dived and held the hawk under water until he was drowned. The struggle had exhausted the quick, game little fighter and for a while he was powerless to rise from his watery cradle. Down came scores of his anxious fellows, noisily sympathetic and crowding round him with repeated expressions of affection and concern, until presently he regained sufficient strength to rise with the triumphant hand to the cliff top and thence to the little home he had so pluckily and successfully preserved from the attack of the fierce pirate of the air.

But the season was fast advancing and the puffins began to grow restless as the voice of their great foster-mother, the sea, summoned them again to her broad bosom. Most of the young puffins had developed amazingly under the unremitting attentions and constant feeding of the parent birds and were also ready and eager to forsake the land for the wild, stormy, prolific ocean. There was nothing more to linger for and the whole colony would away over the great waste of waters. So, presently the underground habitations were deserted to the rabbits and the flock of puffins winged their way seaward, the old birds croaking noisy encouragement to the youngsters who were unpractised and as yet somewhat uncertain on the wing. It was a time for the display of life and joy and vigor. But this flitting was not without its pathos and tragedy. In the underground nests were a number of weakling puffins so underdeveloped by being hatched late, as to be unable to follow the flock and these the parent birds perforce abandoned, for the puffin delays not its scheduled migration for any consideration whatever. And so these helpless ones were left to die of starvation or to fall an easy, undefended prey to the bloodthirsty hawks who made a rule of exploring with care the long, intricate stretches of underground passages and nests.

CRUSTS & CRUMBS

BY

Albert Ernest Stafford.

"Give me neither riches nor poverty" was an inspired aspiration that should be more considered than it appears to be. Making haste to be rich is the modern form which avarice takes. The misers of old were wont to spend a lifetime in hoarding coppers for the sake of a golden accumulation, but coppers are nothing accounted of now-a-days. The copper method is altogether too slow for an age of rubber and watered stock. Solomon has the reputation of having said all the wise things about rich men and poor folk, and if he was as well off as he was reputed to be he could easily have hired a smart chap to get them up for him. But Solomon would look like an infant in Wallstreet or even down in the neighborhood of Jordan and Melinda and Kingstreets. Wise as he was it would appear from the record that Solomon actually did not know how to float a company, and he seems to have had prejudices against drawing interest. Just imagine the folly of talking about the wisdom of Solomon when he did not know any more than to lend money without charging interest on it. Any godly business man who goes to church every Sunday like Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Morgan will tell you that the very foundation of all rigrteousness, which is an old name for justice, is the ability to draw so much per cent. on your investment. You see, if you lent a man money without interest he would soon be as rich as you, and that would upset the whole order of nature. Evidently only very wicked people would want to upset the order of nature, and anyone who coveted the opportunity to be as rich as Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Morgan must either be a dangerous radical, or else he is suffering from some moral obliquity. In either case he is not fit to be trusted with the control or expenditure of large sums of money. I have been hearing a bishop speak on these questions, and his episcopal ideas intrude upon my worldly reflections, and perhaps mixed me up a little.

Noah appears to be the only scriptural person who ever did anything in the way of a flotation, but while he apparently issued a prospectus, he does not seem to have proceeded to allotment. The scheme naturally looked dubious, and there could have been no guarantee of dividends, even if the no. interest rule was not then in force. Noah evidently managed the company in an arbitrary way, and had to rely on his own labor to carry out the project. But the great point is that the whole success of the scheme depended upon the water in the flotation, and when the water was eliminated the enterprise was wound up. We can scarcely draw reliable precedents from such a remote transaction, and Solomon is clearly more of an authority on high finance. Following established precedents he built a church. There is absolutely no record of his having erected a library, or of even having offered to subscribe half the cost. Libraries were quite unnecessary, Solomon was the wisest man, and all yu had to do was to go to him and he could tell you anything you wanted to know. What use was a library to a man like that? You may say that he might have built organs. Well; there is no evidence that he didn't. He seems to have written poetry, tho the highest critics won't admit that the Song which goes by his name is his. But that is no reason why he should not have built organs. Mr. Carnegie never wrote poetry, yet he builds organs every week. Soloman may very well have built organs—one or two, anyway. The only thing that throws any light on this is the statement that they could not hear the sound of a hammer or an axe while they were building the church. There's no way of accounting for this except that they were playing the organ all the time, with the pedal stops all going to drown the noise.

This is an unpardonable digression from the main point which is a serious consideration of the evils of riches. Personally I do not consider there is anything the matter with riches. The trouble is with the people who do not know how to dispose of them properly. Even the bishop sees that, and frowns on Mr. Carnegie who does not go to church, while he smiles on Mr. Morgan who does. It is quite easy to discriminate with a simple test of that character. Good rich men all go to church. Bad rich men don't. It does not always hold true, because Solomon was a good man and went to church, yet got involved in some way, and left something in his reminiscences to the effect that the game is not worth the scandal. But perhaps his having been such a very wise man may have made a difference. I have noticed that the very wise men rely a good deal on experience. Anyhow if you go to church you can become very rich (under certain circumstances, of course), and preserve ar eputation for integrity quite equal to Solomon's. Solomon's real opinion was really of more value than the bishop's, for Solomon said—"Give me neither poverty nor riches." He had a champion thinking-match on just then. Perhaps it was in the same contest he got off that other one—"The destruction of the poor is their poverty." That is a real wise joke. It is so good that George Bernard Shaw adopted it as his own. Little things like that were easy to Solomon. He only had to screw up his eyebrows and his think-works would operate perisstitically, and these gems would drop out. They are really worth considering. A man wih a pile of money has more trouble than a family with triplets. Look at Mr. Carnegie, for example. He has given away $180,000,000, and he has so many noughts left yet that he is afraid to die. He can't trust anybody, either. He thinks people are trying to separate him from some of the noughts in an unworthy way. I once sent him the details of a scheme myself, which would have helped him to dispose of several noughts, but he never paid any attention to it. I suspect it was because there was no room for an organ in it, and it would not have made enough noise.

"Woe unto you that are rich," said the supreme wise man of our cycle. Another wise man of to-day tells us that Personal Responsibility is a fixed and unmistakable principle of nature and a law of individual life, and there are no substitutes or antidotes for it. Poverty appears to deprive a man of the chance to exercise his own responsibility while wealth heaps an overload of it on those who have no right so to be burdened, and who under our methods, do not know enough to place the responsibility where it belongs. The wise men, says the modern Solomon, do not devote themselves to the accumulation of material wealth nor material things beyond such as may be necessary for their health and reasonable comfort, and for carrying forward the definite lines of the great work for which they are personally responsible. That gives one a fair latitude, and at the same time throws one back on his own devices and puts it up to his better judgment. We are all be-devilled with the idea that we ought to get rich. It is the greatest mistake we can make. It is like discovering the North Pole. You are liable to lose your reputation in the process, and when you have taken all sorts of pains to get there you have nothing you did not have before, and the man at the equator, or half way there, is ever so much more comfortable. We used to be told by Mr. Smiles that to start with sixpence and die worth millions was the finest kind of success. It is only a degree better than to start with millions and end with sixpence. The man who staris with sixpence and ends up with sixpence is probably a much cleverer chap than the other two, and has done quite as much for the world. Of course gold is a magical possession, and when a man finds gold piling up around him, almost without any effort of his own, he must go back to some earlier life of his to explain such an apparently unearned increment. We do not really ever get anything we do not earn, and we are never finally defrauded of anything we have honestly earned. That is the great, glad, happy law of justice which the bishops ought to tell us more about. It would help us for one thing to decide whether to follow Mr. Carnegie on the one hand, or Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller on the other; or perhaps adopt a line of personal responsibiltv of our own. He that maketh haste to be rich, says our good Solomon again, shall not be innocent. And it is wiser to be innocent, like the little children. Gold, after all, is a sublimation of the elixir of life, and if we live right, and keep the current pure, the gold will not fall us. When it comes in floods it is to test us, whether we are fit for promotion, or whether we must return to this busy classroom as we have come now, to learn more of the wisdom which Solomon did not exhaust.

Sunday in Toronto

By Margaret Bell

In the summer it is easy enough. But this time of the year which now confronts us, is the time that makes one pause a moment or two, before attempting any rash trip to the Island, or saunter thru Rosedale. If the errant wanderer chance to stroll out past the eruption of Queen-street across the Don till he comes to the once brilliant, white-crested Scarboro, what confronts him? Just a splash of dull gates, barred and locked from all winter curiosity seekers. The screeeners have vanished, with the birds, the chutes are only an elevated slide, which puts a momentary idea into the visitor's head. It must be a toboggan. But all such thoughts flee, when the voice of the watchman is heard, in monotonous cadences, commanding the Sunday excitement seeker to get back the other way. Then he notices the sign, which hangs menacingly before him, warning him that all such as he will be prosecuted according to the law. As he hastens along the hardened sand of the beach, the idea strikes him on the top of the brain cavern, that this fellow is a trespasser, the same as himself, only with a difference. He receives some remuneration for his meanderings, and sees all that is to be seen. Into the bargain. All his winter duties consist of is a series of struttings; along the creaking board walk, emitting a well-aimed threat or two, every three hours, at the head of a casual passer-by, with as much right as himself, to wander there, but without the additional salary. And then the words "indolence" and "easy" enter his head, as he crunches along over the snow, listening to the impatient splash, splash of the lake, against the shore. He sees that it, too, misses the gaiety and lights, the canoes flitting over its soothing blue, and the dip of the bathers, every Sunday morning.

Outdoor Life.

Out along Kingston-road, and over the commons, several people try out the first decent snow of the season, and the prints of their snowshoes tell the observer that Canada is not at a loss how to spend her winters. Merry voices call from one to the other, and a group of happy, hungry fresh-air fiends present themselves at the noon table. On the ponds below the hill, on the Don and on every available spot of ice, skaters skim over the glassy surface, to the music of the organ in the neighboring church. There is a glow on their faces, a lightness in their hearts which would never have come, if they had remained in the house, to loll in their chairs. The swans flap their wings more merrily, to see the young people enjoying themselves, the flock of Chinese ducks, waddling down from the carefully guarded pen, quack out contentment, take a swift swim around the water that remains unfrozen for them, all winter, then saunter back, to finish their breakfast. Now and then, a stone comes singing over the ice from the street above, a red-toqued head is ducked down behind the boards of the fence, and the skaters look stilettos at the offending young imp. Men in high silk hats, and women in costly mink and sable, pause a moment, on their way home from church, to look at the merry party who have dared to violate their sacred rule about the Sabbath. And as they watch, the thought comes to them, that perhaps they have been misconstruing the term "Keep holy," that this perfect exercise of the body, this invigorating air which floods their whole system, may be just as beneficial as the sleep in the stuffy church. And when they spy their own boy enjoying himself with the rest, they walk on, and the mother looks after her table, in silence.

The Dress Parade.

Up in the city proper, things are much the same. Men and boys stroll around the streets, in the endeavor to procure as much air as possible, before the long week in the cubby, little office. Men always don their long coats and silk hats, on Sundays, in Toronto. It is a pretty bit of sentiment, too. It shows that they have a regard for the day, more than any other in the week, or they would not wish to deck their strutting personages in the silk and linen of the spare closet. Very important they look, flecking a bit of snow with their canes, ever and anon viewing themselves proudly, as they watch the smoke curl up from their cigars. It is the man's day for displaying his fine physique, his new frock coat, his silk hat. Watch him in the parks, Queen's Park, mostly, the others are too far away from the central crowd—and you will be sure to see the unmistakable signs of man's self-conceit. And while his wife receives callers in the drawing room, and glances approvingly at herself in the mirror opposite, noting the good color the grate fire has given her, and the admiring look on the face of her caller, who is aching to know the price of her new gown, but who does not dare to ask, the man talks stocks and the latest society gossip, with his friend from across the street, and ogles at the pretty girl who is out walking with well—with someone, for there would be no pleasure in her going alone.

Visiting the Sick.

The hospitals are the haven of many visitors, on Sundays, silent limousines steal along the gravelled walks, and take their stand before the swinging doors. Girls bearing huge bouquets of flowers hustle up the walks, and pass in thru the same big doors. Inside, everything is system and order. White-capped nurses flit to and fro, carrying trays of delicacies or bottles of ugly-looking brown stuff. Convalescent patients are wheeled out in the halls before the sunniest windows, and some, a little stronger than they, walk feebly out, to talk with them. It is like one big family, here in the abode of the sick. One dear old lady passes thru the hall, and is accosted by a number of nurses and patients, who ask, "How is your daughter to-day?" She has come to stay with her only child, till the worst is past. In the wards, the sick ones look a little brighter, and laugh and talk. It is the day to which they look forward, the day of release for their friends, who can snatch a few minutes to come and talk with them. The flowers send a quiet message to all the other sick ones, and the poor pale faces love to hide themselves in their cool fragrance. The suffering seems to grow less acute, the days which were looked forward to, in the dim, hazy distance, when they would be able to go out again, into the big, beautiful world, seem to come nearer, and the vision of a lonely Christmas in a long white ward fades into dimness, as they listen to the talk and see the smiles of their friends, and they realize that a friend can relieve that other suffering, the one which strikes the patient in the head, more than all the potions of a dozen hospitals. Cooing babies are brought into the sick rooms, who coo and laugh more than ever, at the many admiring vassals who pay homage to them. And the patients laugh too, and think the nurse who comes along with her pill or powder, prettier than before.

Evening Worship.

In the evening the firesides are deserted for the church. For, you know, Toronto is Toronto the Good, and that titl must not be lost. The churches are filled, not be lost. The churches are filled, the choir exultant, the preacher satisfied with his efforts. The stern business man walks solemnly up and down the aisles, seating his worst enemy with a smile and shaking his hand, like any good Christian should. He accepts his offering, with a bow, and thinks himself a very good man, indeed. The music is soothing, the preacher eloquent. Several youths who have come in at the rear of the gallery, steal out after the solo immediately preceding the sermon; several girls seated farther up, look enviously at them and wish they could do the same. Their favorite contralto has sung, and the evening's entertainment is ended, for them. And there are many letters at home, waiting in the ivy-tinted box, to be answered.

And so the day goes. Church is the main feature, for we have beautiful churches here in Toronto and our city is the musical centre of Canada. And therein hangs a tale. What percentage of our churchgoing public go to hear the music, and what to hear the lesson given by the preacher? I wonder.

A Noisless City.

If Police cmmissioner Cropsey of New York is dreaming, he is, at all event dreaming something worth while. What he is striving for is a noiseless city; and, yet, not quite that. It would be fairer and clearer to say that what he is aiming at is the elimination of unnecessary noises in the daily and nightly life of the metropolis, says The Witchita Eagle. It has been estimated that something like 99 per cent of all the commotion made in a great city every twenty-four hours is useless and avoidable, says The Christian Science Monitor. Noise-making is a pernicious habit, not a utilitarian practise. It is an inheritance from barbarism. Most of the racket of the city is as inexcusable and as senseless as the beating of tom-toms. A great part of it is made simply because distrubance, turbulence, tumultuousness, have become customary under the misapprehension that they stand for healthful activity and legitimate bustle. Another great part of the noise is directly attributable to the effort of noisemakers to outdo each other. The flat-wheel trolley makes so much noise that, to be heard at all, the automobile must screech; the newsboys, fighting for existence, must yell; the fire department, looking for right of way, must whistle and ring; the populace, carried away by the excitement, must shout; and the locomotives and steamboats, lest they be forgotten must swell the chorus.

It seems like a hopeless task to undertake to stop it, but nothing that is right is beyond attainment. Noise has become something worse than a tolerable nuisance in the large cities of this country. It should be educated out of existence. In the meantime the thing to do is to encourage Police Commissioner Cropsey of New York and every other person who stands out courageously for order and reasonable quiet.

Men Ahead of Their Times.

With respect to the authority of great names, it should be remembered that he alone deserves to have any weight or influence with posterity, who has shown himself superior to the particular and predominant error of his own times; who, like the peak of Teneriffe, has hailed the intellectual sun before its beams have reached the horizon of common minds; who, standing, like Socrates, on the apex of wisdom, ras removed from his eyes all film of earthly dross, and has ofreseen a purer law, a nobler system, a brighter order of things.

Great Value of Sleep.

At the climax of our powers, from one-third to one-half of our whole life is spent in sleep, and in our infancy nearly all our time is given to it. Yet, strange to say, while every human being from the beginning has known sleep from actual experience, no man can accurately define or explain it.

It cannot be wholly fatigue that induces sleep, else why should the feeble octogenarian sleep least and the infant who does nothing in particular sleep many times as much as his grandparents? Even modern science is most vague on this baffling subject and finds no better use for it than "the repair of wasted tissues."

Research wih the microscope unquestionably proves that fatigue, in some degree at any rate, exhausts and vitiate the nerve cells, while rest and sleep appear to restore them to the normal.

But, then, every one of us at least knows the wonderful recuperative value of a long sleep, and yet all this time digestion, respiration and many other vital functions are in full power, just as in the waking hours. Only the sense and the higher cerebral manifestations are less active.

It seems clear that we need more than three or four times as much nourishment while awake than asleep. And yet we wake in the morning without either hunger or faintness such as invariably accompany a long waking fast. Moreover, the first morning meal is ordinarily the lightest of the day with people free to consult their own tastes in these matters.

How shall we explain this great discrepancy in the action of the stomach by day and by night? It is no answer to say that we work by day, hence waste and hunger; for the same cravings for food during the day is experienced by a person taking little or no physical exercise as by the bricklayer, foundryman or other worker engaged in the hardest manual toil.

Obviously, then, a condition of things has been superinduced in sleep which involves not only a discontinuance of intercourse with the world, but a positive suspension of some of the sternest exactions of our nature.

There is another result of deep sleep which seldom is remarked. Lie down upon bed or couch, and however tired you may be you rarely will remain in one postion long if you be awake. At frequent intervals you feel an impulse to turn over or move your limbs to relieve what has become an uncomfortable postion. On the other hand, when you fall asleep, even tho you have the hard ground for a couch, you may lie quietly for many hours without moving, except for involuntary respiration. Nor when you awake will you experience any discomfort even in the part of the body which has borne the most pressure, such as would not be contentedly endured for five minutes when awake.

Indeed, not only will there be no sense of pain or discomfort, but rather one of positive refreshment. It is said, among the myriad theories of sleep, that this condition is merely the assertion of the lower or vegetation consciousness," and further, that if the higher intellectual consciousness could hold permanent sway sleep would cease altogether.

The length of time a man can preserve his mental facilities without sleep varies with the individual constitution; but the inevitable result is delirium before many days.

WERE RUSSIAN POLICE FOOLED BY ASSASSIN?

Mystery Surrounding Murder of M. de Plehve Heightened by Announcement that Man Who Threw Bomb Has Committed Suicide.

(By Rubino Bishkoff.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—The mystery surrounding the assassination of M. de Plehve, the Russian minister of the interior, has been heightened by the announcement that Karl George Sazonoff, the man who threw the fatal bomb in the Ismailoffsky Prospect, had committed suicide in the convict establishment at Zarantui, Siberia.

And once again the controversy has arisen as to whether the Russian police authorities ever had Sazonoff in their custody or whether the assertions of the revolutionists that the Russian police have been indulging in a long-drawn-out game of bluff, is true.

Following on a demand in the Duma for an interpellation, an offical statement has been issued concerning the reports of cruelty to prisoners.

The prisons administration state that there was a conspiracy among the prisoners to rise en masse, and that after the discovery of the plot the governor of the prison gave orders for corporal punishment to be administered to two convicts. As a protest against this three convicts severed an artery and three others, including Sazonoff, took overdoses of morphia. Sazonoff succumbed.

In consequence of further rioting, fifty-nine convicts were ordered to be chastened with rods. The minister of justice has ordered a strict inquiry into the whole affair.

Say he Lives.

The present announcement is but another mystery added to a story teeming with almost incredible adventures, and which is in itself a complete picture of Russian revolutionary life of to-day. Despite the official prison statements of Sazonoff's death, revolutionaries in London deny that Sazonoff has died, and still claim that he was never imprisoned, but escaped immediately after De Plehve's death.

M. de Plehve, a man noted for his ruthless severity, was killed in a St. Petersburg street by a bomb on July 28, 1904. It is quite clear that the assassin was Sazonoff and that he was assisted by a man named Sikovsky. It is also known that a man, who was found wounded at the time of the assassination, was arrested.

The mystery began to get deep when the police endeavored to prove that Sazonoff, who was generally reputed to be the assassin, and the prisoner were really one and the same person. The prisoner's name had been given out as Perozneff and the following diary gives some idea of Russian police ingenuity:

July 28—Assassin caught red-handed.
July 29—Identified as Perozneff.
July 30—Died of hemorrhage.
July 31—Made confession causing 1000 arrests.
Aug. 1—Died unidentified.
Aug. 4.—Efforts made to keep him alive.
Aug. 7—Identified again and two more arrests.
Aug 19—Identifed as Sazonoff.
Aug. 21.—Identified as Matveyeff and death sentence commuted.
Aug. 22—Re-identified as Sazonoff.
Aug. 22—Officially declared not dead.

Escape of Assassin.

According to the best information in revolutionary circles the truth of the matter was that, altho the police had arrested Sazonoff, the latter, by the aid of his colleagues, was enabled to escape and for some time, while the police were sending out official messages, they were without a prisoner.

It was on the night of August 20 that both the chief of police and the governor of the prison where Sazonoff was confined were called by special summons to repair to the palace. Ten minutes later two gendarmes presented to the deputy governor of the prison an order to deliver over to them the person of Sazoff. The order was of curse carefully scrutinized, but as it bore the signature of the chief of police, together with the official cipher, the prisoner, heavily manacled, was handed over to the two gendarmes, who bore loaded revolvers in their hands.

An hour later the governor of the prison returned hot and angry from his fool's errand, only to be followed by the chief of police, who asked to be confronted with Sazonoff. The order was shown to him and was instantly pronounced to be a forgery.

Subsequently the police produced a person whom they declared was Sazonoff, and in that name the man was sentenced to be sent to Siberia. Unfortunately for the police, Sazonoff was said to have been seen in Geneva, Paris and in London, and friends declare that he has been seen quite recently.

Chief Spy of Police.

Particularly interesting in this connection is the fact that in 1904 Azeff, agent-provocateur, spy and revolutionary, was not only serving the police as chief spy but also the head of the Bocoaya Organisatsia, the fighting section which terrorized the Russian court. It has been alleged that Azeff, who took it in turns to serve his Nihilist comrades by blowing up a grand duke, and the police, from whom he drew his pay, by giving up his comrades to the secret service, actually instigated the death of M. de Plehve.

Despite his many faults, M. de Plehve attempted to reorganize the police administration, or third section, as it was at one time called. Azeff was playing a dangerous, but highly lucrative game, being not only high in favor with the extreme Nihilist sections, but also acting as chief spy of the secret police, and the known desires of M. de Plehve met with the bitter opposition of the whole of the secret service, who feared their occupation being swept away.

By suggesting the assassination of de Plehve, Azeff had a double end to serve, not only removing a powerful and dangerous enemy to his calling, but gaining still greater kudos among his Nihilist companions, who saw in him a desperate and courageous leader, who did not fear to attack even the most powerful man in Russia.

Fascinating Mystery.

The story of Azeff and how the simple-looking, rather complacent engineer student gained the devoted confidence of revolutionaries in every city in Europe is fascinating in its mystery. Azeff's end was as mysterious as Sazonoff's, and it is more than likely that both men are still alive and living within easy distance of London. Azeff was also connected with the death of Father Gapon, the leader of the many thousands who were shot down on "Vladimir's Day" while they were marching to the Winter Place with a monster petition for mercy.

Gapon was another one of innumerable instances of men who at the same time were policemen and Nihilists, spies and plotters. Either because they were sincere while playing both parts or perhaps out of a certain racial weakness, they betrayed both police and Nihilists and in the end were hounded down by both. Gapon was found and hanged; Azeff has been reported dead, and now the Russian police authorities announce the death of "Sazonoff."

Oldest Woman in U.S. Nears 125 Years Mark

Mrs. Maria Martines Rodrigues, of Bakersfield, Cal., the oldest person in the United States, if not in the world. She is 123 years old.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Maria Martines Rodrigues is the oldest person in the United States if not in the world, having celebrated her one hundred and twenty-third birthday the fourth of November. According to friends she has an excellent chance of rounding out and going beyond the century and a quarter mark.

She was born at Sangua delos Lagos, Mexico, and came to California twenty-six years ago. Since that time she has lived in Bakersfield.

Her hearing and eyesight are practically gone. She lives on sweetened cake and milk and stays in a heated room, requiring the same care that is accorded an infant. She whiles away her time with a needle, a bit of thread and a cloth and is under the impression that she is doing high-class fancy work, an art at which she was formerly very efficient.

President Fallieries of France, who, it is rumored, will resign his office in the near future owing to ill-health.

Student Dies From Duel Thrust

LEIPZIG, Jan. 7.—Another student has died as the result of wounds received in a duel near Halle, Germany.

Arne Hesse, a member of the Leipzig University Students' Corps of Thuringia, received a slight insult from a fellow student, whom he challenged to a duel with heavy sabres. Since no student duelling is allowed in Leipzig, the disputants went to Halle, where "conveniences" were speedily placed at their disposal. Hesse was severely injured and died after removal to hospital.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE ANNOYED ON SEA TRIP BY YANKEE SYCOPHANTS

Finds Them "Unbearable Snobs" and Arranges Burlesque of Uncle Sam to Put Them in Their Place.

(From a Staff Correspondent).

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—In a letter to a personal friend, an officer in the regiment in which the Crown Prince himself served, the future ruler of Germany has expressed the opinion, that if the Americans, with whom he was forced to associate on shipboard during his recent voyage to Ceylond, are fair specimens of the race, then Americans must be the most unbearable snobs in the world.

The crown prince and his wife had looked forward to the trip with great anticipations, as a short period of happiness during which they would be allowed to act as ordinary human beings, free from all the etiquette of court and from the presence of disgusting sycophants, but the Americans, who are said to have paid fabulous prices for staterooms on board, succeeded in making the lives of the royal couple as miserable as ever.

With perfect tact the prince and princess showed no signs of annoyance, until just before the steamer reached its destination. The crown prince and his friends, young officers of the guard, who accompanied him, decided to show the ill-bred Americans what they thought of their behavior.

A masked ball was arranged and a gigantic German officer who dressed up as "Uncle Sam" brushed everyone aside, trod on everybody's toes, including the ladies', got in the way everywhere, and generally made himself offensive. Even the crown prince and princess had to yield him place, which they laughingly did. The impersonator of "Uncle Sam" was purposely giving a lesson to the citizens of the great republic.

The crown prince regretfully writes as a lesson the experiment was not quite a success, for of all the people on board, the obnoxious Americans were evidently the only ones who did not realize that it was ment for them.

Queen Mary Starts New Dress Crusade Low-Necks Tabooed

Edicts of Court Requiring Deep Cut on Full Dress Occasions to be Modified.

(From a Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Queen Mary, whose habits and ideas are very puritanical in every way, has decided upon a crusade against the low-necked evening dress and in this she has the full support of King George, who differs very considerably from his late father in his dislike of what he considers an indecent exposure.

During the reign of King Edward and even under Queen Victoria the court dresses of ladies were cut as low as possible, but Queen Mary, and she has made it clear to the ladies of her household that if a dress is cut away at the neck at all it should be as little as possible. At the present time the edicts of the court make it compulsory for low-necked dress to be worn on all "full dress occasions," but this will be greatly modified during the next few years.

She prefers to introduce the innovation, gradually, but she has already made it clear that elderly ladies and others, who desire to wear high-necked dresses at next season's courts may do so without infringing any detail of court etiquette.

Cabinet Changes Pending in England

Mr. Haldane to be Lord Chancellor and Retirement of Lord Morley is Looked for.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—With the return of the Liberal government speculation is busy as to possible pending government changes. The rumor is current in Mr. Haldane's constituency that he is to be made Lord Chancellor, and that the present chairman of his Liberal committee, Mr. Laurie, is mentioned as his successor in the representation of Haddingtonshire.

Lord Morley is understood to have continued in office only as a temporary arrangement at the urgent request of Mr. Asquith, and his early retirement may therefore be anticipated.

Earl Carrington, too, is understood to be anxious for relief from arduous political duties, and it is regarded as probable that he will become Lord Morley's successor as lord president of the council.

Those who profess to be in the know say that two of the younger members of the government will join the cabinet during this month.

Son of Game-Keeper Stricken by Shock Act of Vengeance

Electrical Worker Who Had Been Prosecuted Constructs Trap for Little Boys.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—An act of vengeance has, it is alleged, been wreaked against a gamekeeper at Plauen who had taken legal steps against the workmen of a neighboring electrical works for stealing wood.

The path along which his two children went every day to school passed under a highly-charged overhead cable. From this a wire was suspended, it is stated, in such a way that the children thru curiosity or accident were sure to touch it. An eight-year-old boy was instantly killed, and his brother, who was holding him by the hand, was severely burnt.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

In which the brilliant ceremonies incident to the coronation of King George and Queen Mary will be held in June. The picture shows the sham gothic annex to the abbey, which was built for the last coronation and which will be erected again. The insert in the upper right hand corner is a photograph of Lord Kitchener, the famous British general, who has been appointed to perform the duties of lord high constable of England at the coronation. This is a very great honor, and is generally conferred on military commanders who have rendered their country a signal service. At the ceremony Lord Kitchener, by virtue of his appointment, will outrank the first peer.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE FORBIDDEN IN SAMOA

German Minister, Replying To Charge in Reichstag, Makes the Announcement.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—In the Reichstag Herr von Lindequist, colonial minister, replying to the charge brought against the governor of Saoma, declared that the governor had carried out his duties for ten years in the interests of Germany and German institutions. The English language was no longer allowed in the island, and the natives now used German in preference to it.

The minister also said that in British South Africa and in British Nyassaland he had seen much to excite his admiration, "but we must be careful not to copy slavishly what we see in foreign colonies, but to select what is useful to ourselves."

In 1889 Great Britain the United States and Germany agreed to regard the Samoan Islands as neutral territory. Ten years later, by an Anglo-German agreement, all rights over Tutuila and the eastern islands were handed over to the United States, and the western islands to Germany. The German group includes the two largest islands.

Hammerstein's Opera Big Wonder House

Not Figuring on Cost of London Building, or Whether It Will Pay.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Oscar Hammerstein's new opera house will be the "wonder-house of the world," according to Mr. Hammerstein's own statements. In a recent interview he said that cost had not entered into his calculations, and the theatre would be equipped in keeping with the artistic performance which he intended to provide for the British public. Commercialism did not enter into his calculations beyond the fact that it was necessary that a great opera house should pay its way.

It was his intention to submit only grand opera and to interest the British people, who were a music-loving race, and were, musically, as well educated as any nation in the world.

Mr. Hammerstein said that it was too early yet to say anthing about the artists who would appear but they would be the best in the world, and no expense would be spared to produce grand opera on a svale that would make London proud of its opera houses.

"The secret of mysuccess in the past has been that I do not take anyone's advice," he said. "I rely on my own eyes, ears and experience. Opera directors are born, not made. I have confidence in my own judgment. I think that grand opera is the highest possible form of art. I love it. It is a solemn thing, and because I love it I am going to do it in England. I am not a philanthropist, but if I had wanted to make money I would have remained on the other side of the Atlantic, and looked after my theatrical interests. For the future my London opera house will be my sole care."

KITCHENER WON'T DO FOR CHIEF OF STAFF

Fear That He Would Dismiss Whole Outfit Keeps Him Out of a Job.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Lord Kitchener has not yet replied to the offer of the war office to find him employment.

Sir John French will almost certainly be the new chief of staff, tho it means a reduction in pay to him. Lord Kitchener in that post would be impossible because he would probably dismiss every officer on the staff. He is a man who shows no mercy, and notoriously got rid of a number of generals in India, of whom several were personal friends.

He takes the lines that on parade—which is the same as in office—he has no friends, but afterwards he is hail fellow well met. He is inclined to share the views of Mr. Blatchford that the men in the British army are all right, but some of the senior officers would be made unhappy, I fear.

Anti-Modernist Oath is Driving Catholics Outside Their Church

Even Clergymen Decline to Subscribe—King of Bavaria May Transfer Allegiance to Another Body.

(From a Staff Correspondent).

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The imposition of the anti-modernist oath on the Catholic clergy of Germany is beginning to cause considerable trouble. This oath obliges all Catholic priests to declare their allegiance to the traditional dogmas and doctrines of the church, and to promise to teach only such doctrines to their flocks as are contained in the decisions of the Oecumenical councils —and recognized creeds.

From Munich it is reported that four professors of theology at the university of that city have resigned their pastoral functions in order to escape taking this oath, that a Catholic clergyman has declined to take the oath, and that a professor has completely severed his connection with the church as a protest against the action of the Papal Nuncio. The great majority, however, of the teaching staff of the faculty of Catholic theology have consented to give the required guarantees.

Rumors are afloat in Dresden that in the Catholic court circles there much chagrin is felt at the Vatican's treatment of Prince Max, and that the king especially is greatly irritated. It is even said that King Frederich August, never at any time an enthusiastic Catholic, is considering whether he should not transfer his allegiance to the church to which a vast majority of his subjects belong.

PRESS AT CORONATION WELL PROVIDED FOR BY KING'S COMMAND

Well-Known Journalist Will Have Charge of Arrangements—Seating Accommodation in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—King George evidently does not harbor any ill feeling against the press, as does his uncle the kaiser, for altho the coronation is nearly six months off, he has already inquired as to what arrangements are being made for the convenience of the press representatives on coronation day, adding that he remembers that they were rather badly handicapped at his father's coronation thru lack of suitable accommodation.

As a result of the King's interest in the matter a well-known journalist has been placed in charge of the press arrangements and soon as he has mapped out his plans, he has been commanded to attend an audience at Buckingham Palace to lay his scheme before the King, who has further intimated that he wants the representatives of foreign newspapers to enjoy the same privileges as their English colleagues. A representative of the London Society of Foreign Journalists has, therefore, been appointed to cooperate with the English newspaper man in charge.

The whole of Westminster Abbey is to be closed to the public from about the middle of February, and will then be handed over by the cathedral authorities to the office of works, which will then arrange for the necessary seating accommodation. At the coronation of King Edward, seats for about seven thousand people were provided in the Abbey, but the number will have to be increased upon this occasion, since King George has expressly intimated that he desires room to be found for the members of the house of commons and their ladies, and sears for these will probably be provided by the erection of galleries in the Edward the Confessor chapel. Under any circumstances, the accommodation will be taxed to the utmost, and many of those who receive the much-coveted "commands" will find themselves unable to obtain anything like a complete view of the entire ceremony. The sham gothic annex to the Abbey, which was built for the last coronation, will be erected again. This acts as a convenient space in which the lengthy procession can be marshalled; while provision is also made for retiring rooms for the King and Queen and the royal princess who will attend on this occasion.

Lloyd's Taking Bets On Coronation Date

Court Official, However, Says Queen Will Be There and It Will Not Be Postponed.

(By W. B. Thompson).

LONDON, Jan. 7.—If it goes on as at present Lloyd's will not be a popular institution with the Royal family. The members are or have been betting—for that is what the system means—against the Queen being at the coronation.

This is a form of speculation which is interesting and possibly profitable to those who engage in it, but it has limits, and might be in better taste. There are reasons which might be imagined for the rumors, but I can say they are without foundation.

A court official tells me that the Queen will be most certainly at the coronation, and that it will not be postponed. Lloyd's in occupying itself with insurances of this sort, is running very close to the wind. Bets of that kind could not be made in the street by a bookmaker without risk of arrest.

All insuring is, however, in actual fact, betting. Even when a life is insured the company bet that the person insured will live so long they will make a profit, while the insured person bets that he will die long before that. Should he wish to win his bet in the most handsome fashion, he must die immediately, before the second premium is due. But betting on the presence or otherwise of the Queen at the coronation is hardly polite, and might even be regarded as indelicate on the part of the corporation so loyal as Lloyd's.

Human Comet Nearly Killed

In Sensational Dive From Roof to Stage Lands on Floor, But Escapes Serious Hurt.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Mlle. Aboukaia, an Algerian, had a narrow escape from death in the Casino de Paris, one of the leading music halls. She was billed as the "Human Comet," and her act consisted in diving from a trapeze under the roof into or on to an inclined net, from which she was shot into the arms of her manager.

When the manager applied for permission to give this turn it was at first refused by the police, and the permit was granted only after a demonstration had been made to convince the police officials that there was no danger. But in order to make it safer still the distance of the dive was curtailed, and perhaps this was the cause of the accident, for Mlle. Aboukaia had been accustomed to make a much bigger plunge.

Anyhow she appeared to make a miscalculation, and instead of striking the net fell face downward on the floor—luckily of wood. The spectators thought she was killed, and a thrill of horror ran thru the house.

As tenderly as possible the luckless performer was picked up and taken to a hospital, where the surgeons were astonished to find that beyond a split nose and a badly bruised face she had sustained no serious injury, but was suffering badly from shock. The police have now vetoed the performance.

UNEARNED INCREMENT TAX ON GROUND VALUES WORK FOR REICHSTAG

Will Provide at Least Half a Dreadnought a Year—Temper of Parties Near Dangnr Point.

(From a Staff Correspondent).

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Among the many important subjects which will be discussed by the Reichstag, when it meets again after its Christmas vacation, is the unearned increment tax on ground values. It is meeting with fierce opposition from owners and from the building trade, but the government cannot do without it. It will provide at least half a Dreadnought a year, and the Reichstag has already sanctioned the tax in principle.

More interesting than the work of the session is the temper of parties, which is very near danger-point. The conservatives are calling for exceptional laws to draw the socialists' treth and claws before the coming elections give them a chance to be dangerous, and there will be a fierce struggle when the changes, which the imperial chancellor has announced in the existing criminal procedure and the law against agitation, are made public.

Both are openly aimed at the socialists. The penalties for political incendiarism are to be sharpened and the forms of criminal procedure shortened, presumably in order to make such exposures of authority as the Moabit trial impossible.

Nothing probably shows better how great is the need of a thoro reform of German criminal court procedure than the famous or infamous trial of the Moabit rioters, which has now lasted for more than six weeks and there is still considerable testimony to be taken.

There is a possibility of the trial coming to an end in a week or ten days, but even if this happens fifteen weeks in a German prison is a torture even if you are detained as witness.

Most of the accused are being tried for nothing more serious than to have called the police bad names.

Those who are found guilty of this henious offence will have some reduction of sentence granted them as compensation for their three months' captivity. Any who may be acquitted will have spent this time in prison for no offence whatever.

It is true that the trial is being prolonged now at the instigation of the defence, which is making capital out of the exposure of the stupid violence and futility of the police methods. But the prisoners had been several weeks in durance, in nearly all cases on trivial charges, before they saw their judges.

MEDICAL INVENTION SUPPLIES HEART AID IN PNEUMONIA CASES

Stimulant to Chief Organ to Tide It Over Till Lung Symptoms Subside—Discovery of Scientist.

(From a Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A small metal box containing an electric light globe and a cup for holding alcohol is the basis of an invention which, it is expected, will prove of great service in the treatment of pneumonia. The apparatus is the invention of Professor Leonard Hill of the London Hospital.

"For some time," said Professor Hill, "it has been recognized that the best way to supply alcholic stimulant to the laboring heart in pneumonia is via the lungs in the form of vapor. My apparatus arranges for a mixed vapor of oxygen, water and alcohol to be carried directly to the lungs, whence it reaches the heart from the pulmonary veins. Thence the stimulant is carried directly to the heart muscle itself by the coronary arteries."

Describing the need for such an apparatus a physician stated: "Death in pneumonia comes not because there is not sufficient undiseased lung tissue left to breathe with but because the heart fails. Hence the judicious administration of heart stimulants so as to tide this most important organ over until the lung symptoms subside is the chief point in treatment. By using Professor Hill's apparatus the heart can be reached by the stimulant much more accurately and quickly than if the alochol was given in the ordinary way by drinking it."

Boni's Clever Idea To Secure Advances

Parades American Heiresses Before Innocent Shylocks and Makes "Touch."

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Some amusing stories are being related in regard to the subterfuges adopted by the always impecunious Count Boni De Castellane, former husband of Miss Anna Gould, to get advances from money lenders. He has, it is said, borrowed a million from these not usually innocent Shylocks by parading American heiresses past them in Paris, and thus leading them to suppose he was going to capture the heart and hand of another dollar princess. Count Boni is a most extravagant man, and even before he became the husband of Anna Gould would never think of wearing a pair of gloves twice.

Motoring

MOTORING IN WINTER

Stimulated so that his blood races, skin tingles and appetite is whetted like that of a boy who has enjoyed a daybreak plunge in the ocean, the owner of an automobile who uses it 12 months in the year, particularly in the winter months, has all the advantage in the world over those who lay up their cars at the first snow flurry.

Winter propounds no problem that cannot be answered by modern automobile construction. There is no intrinsic reason why the autoist may not ride in January as well as in June. In fact, January has a lot of favorable elements that do not exist when the beautiful greenery of the fields and woods seem to be in specially inviting mood. In the first place, a good road is no worse in winter than in summer. If it is good at all it will prove passable in the dead of winter, and very frequently the freezing of a bad road makes it much better for traffic of all kinds, particularly the travel of automobiles.

The Kind of Weather.

Given a clear, bracing day, with temperature well below the freezing point, a stout car and a route that passes thru a picturesque country, such as the Connecticut hills, the valleys of Jersey or nearly any other favorite summer touring ground, and the result of a day's excursion will not prove disappointing.

Of course, exposure to the elements must be guarded against. No man would think of appearing on Broadway in duck trousers and a Panama in winter time, and neither would he consider motoring dressed in the same clothes worn in summer. Let him don clothes of sufficient warmth and thickness, paying special attention to feet and legs, and hands and wrists. It is surprising how little extra clothing will be found necessary if the extremities are adequately protected.

During the ride there are a number of simple little expedients, advantage of which may be taken to promte comfort. In the first place, a sensible windshield is a requisite. The motorist who rides behind a good windshield need wear no goggles, because dust is not one of the difficulties that will be encountered in winter. If the day be snowy goggles would prove a distinct disadvantage to the man who drives. The windshield has the further advantage of breaking the force of biting breezes to passengers as well as driver.

Little Tire Trouble.

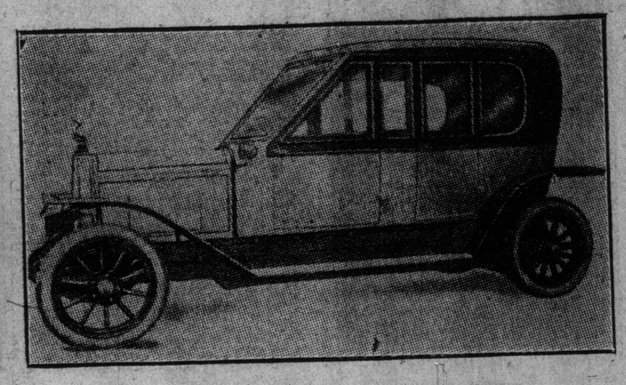
A person who lacks actual experience on the roads in mid-winter might make the mistake of thinking that an undue amount of tire trouble occurs, but such is not the case. In fact, the records tend to show that if anything the percentage of such mishaps is less, if due care is used to keep sufficient pressure within the tubes.

Those who ride in the tonneau will find that if the upper layer of boarding is removed from the flooring over the exhaust pipes the misery of cold feet will be obviated, and when the feet are comfortably warm the whole body is warm.

In dry, cold weather, where the roads are clear, a January ride in a good car is something to dream about. The music of the motor, the tonic of the pure, cold air, the exhilaratio nof motor motion are all accentuated by the season. To the office man returning to his home in the suburbs such a ride is better than anything ever devised by the learned physicians to bring a healthy appetite. To the invalid such an experience will excel in its effects the action of all drugs in the Pharmacopeia. To the average owner of an automobile it is simply one more delightful attribute of the car. All told, those who have tried it, and their number is growing by leaps and bounds, unite in paraphrasing Sancho Panza by saying, "God bless the man who invented January—and the automobile."—The Automobile.

LUXURIOUS LIMOUSINES SEEN AT PARIS SHOW

FIAT, WITH TORPEDO LIMOUSINE DESIGN



INSIDE DRIVE BODY ON A PIPE CHASSIS

PACKARD DISPLAY HAS NOVEL FEATURES

Much Interest Attaches to Exhibit of Well-Known Car at N. Y. Show.

Instead of showing the conventional and well-known styles of open cars, the Packard Motor Car Company exhibits at the Eleventh National Automobile Show in Madison Square Garden, New York, January 7 to 14, four cars, each of which has some novel features.

The most striking car of the display is the Packard "Thirty" brougham, which is a recent addition to the line of Packard enclosed cars. It has a five-passenger, inside-operated body on a phaeton chassis, this body being interchangeable with the open phaeton body. There is no division in the body, the driver and passengers being all in the same enclosure. There is a door on each side, the right door entering to the rear seat and the left door entering to the front seat. There is a folding seat ahead of the left front seat similar to that in the coupe. The car is trimmed thruout with a gray checkered cloth that is an exclusive Packard design. The trimming is novel as it is done without the conventional broadlace, being plain but elegant. The car is trimmed entirely in black and deep gray, while all the metal parts are nickel-plated.

The other enclosed car exhibited is a Packard "Thirty" coupe, which is a two or three-passenger inside-operated car, the body of which is interchangeable with the open runabout body on either a Packard "Thirty" or "Eighteen" runabout chassis. The coupe exhibited is painted in bright red and black, the body panels and running gear being red, while the bonnet, fenders, upper body and other similar parts are black. The monogram panel is bright yellow. The interior is trimmed in a light cloth that is one of the many exclusive Packard upholstering materials, designed and imported expressly for trimming Packard enclosed cars. At the rear of the driver's seat there is a convenient pocket with a removable tray. The left hand seat is further back than the driver's seat, and there is sufficient space in front of it for a dropseat, which when not in use, folds under the extension over the dashboard.

Standard Touring Car.

There is also shown a standard Packard "Thirty" with close-coupled body, especially equipped for overland touring. In addition to such regular features as top and windshield, the luggage carrying space in the back of the body is provided with four special suitcases made of leather to match the upholstery. One advantage of separate cases for touring instead of one large touring trunk, is that they permit the passengers to carry their personal luggage separately. On the back of the rear seats, there is also a large special case with three compartments. In one of these may be carried inner tubes and in the others rain coats, dusters or any other apparel or touring paraphernalia which it is desirable to have where it may be conveniently reached without disturbing any of the other luggage. The car is also equipped with extra tires on demountable rims and with tire chains, so that all it needs is gasoline, oil and water to be ready for the road.

A Packard "Eighteen" town car is shown in finish and equipment which make it a particularly fitting town car. Instead of the conventional leather upholstery, the entire tonneau is trimmed with tan whipcord, while the leather in the front seat is made to match. The carpet thruout matches the whipcord and the top is lined with the same material. The luxurious appointment of the tonneau is enhanced by an upholstered foot pad. All of the woodwork is of a special light finish to match the light upholstery. The bonnet, frame, fenders, etc., are finished in black, while the body panels and running gear are painted in Holland blue, striped with cream yellow.

There is a supplementary display of Packards, embracing the other 1911 styles, at the store of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York, Broadway and Sixty-first-street. The 1911 Packards comprise a large line of both open and enclosed cars with fore-door bodies.

Two Lines.

The Packard "Thirty" line consists of a touring car, phaeton, close-coupled car, runabout, limousine, landaulet, coupe, brougham, fore-door limousine and fore-door landaulet. The Packard "Eighteen" town car is made as a five-passenger open car, close-coupled car, runabout, and in enclosed car styles similar to the "Thirty." Both cars are the same in quality and general design. The list price of the Packard "Thirty" open cars is $4200 and of the "Eighteen" open cars, $3200. The standard equipment of all cars includes Packard tops. All cars are equipped regularly with Continental demountable rims. The tires on the "Thirty" are 36 by 4½ inches, all round, and on the "Eighteen" 34 by 4 inches.

The mechanical improvements in the 1911 cars are extensive but are all in the nature of detail refinement, developing previous models. The motor of the Packard "Thirty" has four cylinders of 5-inch bore by 5½-inch stroke. It develops 30 brake horsepower at 650 revolutions per minute. The "Eighteen" motor is of 4 1-16-inch bore by 5½-inch stroke, devoloping 18 brake horsepower at 650 revolutions per minute. The wheel base of the "Thirty" is 123½ inches, except in the case of the runabout, in which it is 108 inches. The "Eighteen" standard wheel base is 112 inches and that of the runabout 102 inches.

UNDER WATER 21 HOURS.

Speedwell Skids Into Creek, Starts on Own Power After Long Immersion.

A West Virginia Speedwell owner reports an occurrence that is really remarkable, inasmuch as the car started on its own power after remaining under water from 5 o'clock one day until 2 o'clock the following day.

S. M. Smith of Bluefield, W. Va., who won a special cup for his car's performance in the Atlanta-New York good-roads run of 1910, was driving the same car, with four passengers, from Princeton, W. Va., to Bluefield, It was raining, and the road was very slippery.

Crossing a small creek, the car skidded and slid over the edge of the bridge into the water. Everybody was ducked, of course, and more or less shaken up and bruised, but no one was injured to speak of.

The car remained in the water for 21 hours before Mr. Smith returned to haul it out. Set on the road again, the engine was primed and started on the first turn—this despite the fact that the magneto had been under water nearly 24 hours and the further fact that the carburetor was flooded with water. The Speedwell, of course, finished the trip home under its own power.

THE EVERITT CAR GROWING.

The Tudhope Motor Co., of Orillia have closed a great many agency contracts for their new "Everitt" car. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, St. Catharines, Ottawa, and other centres are now represented.

AUTOS FACILITATE COLLECTION OF MAILS

U. S. Postmaster Approves of Motor as Great Aid to P. O. Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—First Assistant Postmaster General Grandfield, under whose jurisdiction the city delivery service comes, in his annual report made public recently states that tho the expense of mail collection by automobile is more in proportion than the same service performed by the horse-drawn vehicle, it is more than offset by the savings in carriers' salary, not to mention the shorter time the motor car consumes in making the same number of collections. Says the assistant postmaster general: "It is estimated that one automobile under contract manned by one carrier operating in residential and outlying districts will perform nearly as much service as three mounted carriers."

At the present time automobiles are used for the collection of mail at Boston, Philadelphia, Penn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Columbus, Ohio, (where they were recently installed.) The service was also in vogue at Buffalo, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., up to the expiration of the yearly contract, Sept. 30, 1910, when, after being duly advertised, no satisfactory bids were received.

Short Contracts.

In connection with the automobile in the post office service one thing that seriously hampers it, according to the assistant postmaster general, is the fact that the law permits the department to enter into contracts for one year only. Under this plan the contractors are unable to make any plans for the future, being uncertain whether or not they will retain the contract for the ensuing year or not. Accordingly they are unwilling to go to the expense of purchasing a large number of machines, which are necessary to maintain a perfect service as well as equipping a first-class repair shop and engaging good mechanics. "If contracts could be made for periods of more than one year, no doubt much better results could be obtained and at less cost," says the assistant postmaster general. Continuing, he says: "With automobiles more frequent return trips can be made to the office, thus permitting earlier dispatch of the mail to its destination and a more even distribution of the work in the mailing division, and preventing congestion, which occurs when a large amount of matter is brought in about the same time from long trips." The automobile has also proved its usefulness to the post office department in the early morning delivery service by not only transporting the heavy mail to the outlying districts, there to be turned over to the foot carriers, but likewise carrying the factory mail to the manufacturing centres.

The Necessary Car.

Mr. Grandfield further observes that in addition to the cities where the auto service is now in vogue it may be extended to other cities where the conditions are favorable to its operation, and if manufacturers can build cars having motive power which will withstand the wear and tear put upon them by frequent starting and stopping, bidders will be able to offer more favorable terms and less trouble will be experienced in maintaining an uninterrupted service."

As to what constitutes favorable conditions for the motor service in different cities has not yet been finally determined upon in the postal service. Postmaster General Hitchcock some time ago when in Chicago, whither he went to look into the question of installing the tubular service for the mail collection service, intimated that he thought the automobile would prove the most economical. As his reason he gave the first cost of the two systems compared with one another, and, secondly, the cost of maintenance. He even went further and stated that the bulky mail, such as is usually sent out by the manufacturers, could be handled more economically by automobile than any other method now in vogue.

The figures for the cost of automobile service have not been made public, but the cost of the horse-drawn vehicle for the past year was $824,653.00. In all contracts for mail collection have been let in twenty-six cities, nineteen of them for horse-drawn vehicles and seven for automobiles. It is understood that in the cities where the automobiles are in use the service has proved much more economical than has the horse wagon where conditions exist that are practically the same.

GERMAN MOTOR MEN SEE YANKEE PLANTS

They Were Impressed by Some Points But Disappointed in Many Features.

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—Three men from the Benz factory in Mannheim, Germany, are out in Detroit looking over American plants and taking notes on anything they see that they consider worthy of adaptation. These three, Karl Neumaier, George Diehl and Friez Wullman, came over here in time for the dinner to David Bruce-Brown, and went west several days ago, in company with Jesse Froehlich, the man in charge of the local Benz agency, to make their tour of inspection of American car factories. Mr. Froehlich went back to New York yesterday. The others will return next Tuesday.

Mr. Froehlich didn't want to say much yesterday about the trip, because he said some of the things the German experts noted wouldn't be flattering to some of the factories. They were greatly disappointed over some of the American machines. The two places that most impressed them were the factories of the Pierce-Arrow and the Ford. They said they thought the Pierce came nearest to the German idea of the way an automobile should be built.

The machinery in the Ford factory particularly pleased them and they saw a lot of things they never had seen before. Some of them so impressed the visitors that they decided to adapt some of the machinery ideas for use in their own place in Mannheim.

One object of the foreign visitors in coming to Detroit was to see what the American factories were doing in regard to commercial vehicles. They looked at this end of the business very carefully, and the impression was got from what Mr. Froehlich said that the Benz folks would interest themselves further in this end of the automobile line.

Among other places visited were the Cadillac, Thomas, Chalmers, Packard, Hudson, Pierce-Arrow and Ford factories and some places where parts are made. Before the Germans return they will have seen about all the Detroit plants.

New Ford Garage

The Ford Motor Company have recently moved into their new building at 106-110 Richmond-street west. These premises have been built especially for the Ford Company and are as up-to-date as any garage in the Dominion of Canada. Every possible arrangement for the comfort and convenience of customers has been made, and there is no doubt that the many friends of the ever-popular Ford car will be highly pleased with the result.

LARGE HOLIDAY ORDERS FOR FORD CARS.

According to the very large number of orders for Model T cars received by the Ford Motor Company since Christmas day, it is evident that old St. Nicholas was very generous in distributing gifts from the Horn of Plenty. On Tuesday, the twenty-seventh, the day after the Christmas holidays, a total number of 706 automobile orders for Model T cars were received by the company. These orders came from all parts of the world, and called for shipment as soon as possible, a fact which shows that the automobile buying public is waking up to the necessity of the motor car for winter use; and that while summer is the ideal touring season, winter is really the time when the auto is most needed for business. While the touring car, selling at $780 fully equipped, was the most popular car, having the largest number of orders out of the 706, the other models of cars were by no means slighted and the rumble seat roadster, new runabouts and coupe came in for a large number.

Seven hundred and six car orders received in one day is some business—$550,000—and will probably stand, for some time, as one of the largest single winter day orders ever received by the Ford Motor Company.

Those new blue and white number plates ar triumphs of artistic achievement.

ENGLISH PAPER AFRAID OF YANKEE COMPETITION

Warns British Motor Trade Not to Disregard American Invasion.

Take this matter of the alleged invasion of our market by American motor cars. I am not for the moment referring to those cars of American origin which have already been upon our market for some time, but to the newcomers, whose arrival in bulk is anticipated. Our attitude is splendidly indifferent. "Nothing doing," we say. "Do you remember what happened to the American bicycle?" we say. "History just repeated itself," we say. "American cars not suited to our conditions; will never find a market here," we say. And so on. Our trade is very nice and healthy just now, do you see. We are plump and warm, and our outlook is rose-colored. "Let us eat, drink and be merry today—why not?" we say.

Why not? The story of the prodigal son makes answer. The whole of our experience makes answer. If there were no to-morrow we might live out to-day to the uttermost. But as there is a to-morrow it would not be bad policy to waste less in riotous living now. Do not let us make the gorgeous mistake of supposing that we have nothing to learn from America. Do not let us imagine for a moment that the American car cannot function as well (or better) on our roads as on the roads for which they were first of all made. And do not forever be dragging in the tale of the American bicycle. It has nothing to do with the case, except to indicate the only manner in which we may deal with the American car.—Motor World, London.

Motor Bus Control IN HEAVY TRAFFIC

In commenting on a recent accident which occured in London when the driver of a motor-bus lost control of his machine and ran on to the sidewalk killing two people, one of the English motoring papers says:

It is extremely difficult to reconcile some of the statements made in evidence at the inquest on the victim of the Regent-street bus accident with the views and experiences of private motorists. The accident was alleged to have occurred because a slight collision between a front wheel of the bus and a private motor-car wrenched his steering-wheel out of the bus-driver's hands, and momentarily rendered the bus unmanageable. Unless the steering mechanism of the bus was very materially different to any which is to be found on a standard motor-car, such a contention is unacceptable. It is possible to render a steering-tiller immune to all road shocks of this character, but in practice immunity is not aimed at because it would entail disadvantages and would not really improve the control of the car. Steering mechanism is, therefore, designedly constructed so as to be open in some degree to road-shock influence. But it is not designed to be open to such an extent as the evidence in question would lead one to assume. If it were true that the tiller of a motor-bus could be wrenched from the driver's hands hands by a collision so slight that the driver and passenger of the colliding vehicle were unaware of the fact, then the sooner all such motor-buses were withdrawn from our streets the better. It is quite understandable that in a large and heavy vehicle like a motor-bus, called upon to manoeuvre in narrow thorofares, a modification of the practical irreversibility of light motor-car steering might be advisable, but it is quite unnecessary so to modify it that it is a danger to the public, and in any event undesirable. Is it not high time that special board of trade inquiry into these matters were instituted in the interests of the public?

It looks as if we were going to get those good roads. The great thing now is to get busy and show the people results for their money.

LONDON POLICE OBJECT TO GLASS WINDSCREENS

May Prohibit Their Use on Motor Taxicabs as Dangerous to Public.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A rumor is abroad to the effect that Scotland Yard has declared against the fitting of glass wind-screens to the dashboards of motor taxicabs, and that this is the beginning of their prohibition on private cars. Before criticising the action of the London police in this particular, one would like to know whether they indict wind-screens all and sundry, or only certain of them. Having regard to the exigencies of traffic driving in the streets of this city, many practical motorists will agree that there are sorts and conditions of screens which should not be permitted on taxicabs, but that all screens should be denied to the drivers would be a cruel mistake. There are screens and to spare to-day which at one and the same time afford perfectly clear vision and all adequate protection against the weather. Such screens are made with two panels and three locking joints, so that any desired inclination can be given to either panel, and a visor effect obtained by swinging the lower edge of the upper panel and the upper edge of the lower panel forward so that the driver has a long unglozed opening thru which he can see without the rain drifting into his eyes. This possibility is by the way, just as dangerous as a rain-dimmed screen, so that Scotland Yard should take care they are not exchanging one danger for another.

The Radiator

Early practice, guided by synthetic formulae and a surfeit of inexperience, led to the use of radiators on many automobiles, which in after service proved to be a decided misfit. The conditions that must govern the wise engineer when he fixes upon the size of a radiator for a given motor may be set down briefly as follows:

(a) The thermal efficiency of the motor must be known.

(b) The amount of fuel that can be burned to carbonic acid and water is a factor.

(c) The stray heat units must be traced to their destination.

Since the value of the fuel is measured in heat units and all of the energy so measured, if it is not turned into mechanical work, must be disposed of in such a way as not to cause trouble, it remains to find out how much of this energy falls to the lot of the radiator to handle and the difference in sensible temperature under which the heat must be disposed of. For every 100,000 heat units furnished by the fuel and burned to finality it is a good motor that will turn 16,000 of them into mechanical work. It is not a bad motor that sends 50,000 of these heat units into the cooling water, in which event the radiator must unload 50,000 heat units to the willing air as it glides over the surfaces in the interstices of the radiator. The early mistakes in cooler practice followed the assumption that the thermal efficiency of all motors is substantially the same. After events proved that there was a wide divergence; moreover, there is considerable opportunity for serious trouble, even if the thermal efficiency is, say, 16 per cent., which means that 84,000 mischief-making heat units must be watched and guarded against.

These very possibilities show ample reason for wanting to know more about it. If a radiator is designed for a motor that only delivers 30,000 out of each 100,000 heat units to the cooling system and this radiator is transferred to a motor that permits 60,000 out of each 100,000 heat units to go to the water, the figures show that the radiator will be just half big enough.

The reason why some motors deliver more of the stray heat to the water jacket than is transferred in other examples is due to the difference in flame-swept surface influenced by other thermic relations. Restricting the internal surface of the combustion chamber of the motor reduces the path of transfer of heat units to the water jacket and vice versa.—Automobile.

No, Gwendoline, an automobile does not wear its muffler round its neck.

Electric lighting all round will be a feature of the best 1911 cars.

Accessibility

The average motor-car is so generally reliable nowadays that purchasers, charmed by the performances of a trial car, are apt to lose sight of accessibility amongst other things. When road-stops were the features of every trip, accessibility, tho frequently lacking to a lamentable degree, was much discussed; to-day it only occurs to a car-owner at rare intervals. Nevertheless, the day-in-day-out reliability, which is so great a feature of modern motoring, only emphasizes the annoyance of a road-stop when it does arrive. Consequently, all-round accessibility should weigh very considerably in the selection of a car. The assurance, which is sure to be forthcoming upon demur, that the inaccessible part never does go wrong should be looked at askance, for it is the very worst reason that can be proferred. To-day the inaccessibility of magnetos and carbureters is unpardonable, and yet it was lately noted in the case of a leading German car that the business face of the magneto was set so close up to the dashboard that neither the contact-breaker nor the distributor could be got at without taking the instrument off its table and right out of the chassis. Both for the accessibility and quietude the magneto should now be set across the front of the engine and skew-gear driven.

Again, with carbureters, which, by reason of efficient filters, do not give so much trouble as of yore, these should always be kept above the level of the frame, with their several unions easily get-at-able. There are too many cars in existence to-day in which it is necessary to take down the undershield before the petrol-union can be unscrewed, and the carbureter detached from its fastenings. Again, the gasoline-filter, which requires occasional cleaning, is too often tucked away under the footboards or in some other inaccessible place, whereas it, with the gasoline-cock, should be kept outside the frame. The ignition-switches may be thought to be quite satisfactory when placed upon the dashboard, but convenience would be served if these were set upon the steering-wheel, as in the case of the Rolls-Royce and the higher-powered Napiers.

A MAXWELL TEST.

Old Dobbin again has been outclassed by an automobile in an economy test in Danville, Ill., corroborating the result of a similar test in Greater New York last October. The horse and automobile were pitted against each other on a fair basis to determine their relative maintenance cost under actual conditions of service. The result of the test showed that the Maxwell automobile incurred a passenger mile cost of one and eighty-eight one-hundredths cents, while the cost of horse and buggy was two and four-tenths cents per passenger mile. These figures do not vary from the New York figures more than one-tenth of a cent per passenger mile in either case. They show that while the service was far different from that of the New York test the Maxwell automobile was consistent in its reliability as well as in its upkeep cost.

Heavy Immigration Expected.

The large number of enquiries that have been received by the Grand Trunk Pacific during the late fall, and which are on the increase, indicate that there will be an extremely heavy immigration, especially of Americans, who will settle along the G.T.P. in the coming spring.

Sunday World Auto Directory

DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd.
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Motors

PRICES OF AUTOMOBILES HAVE NOT DECREASED

Public Expectations of a Rapid Fall in Prices Have Not Been Realized—Some Have Gone up.

Many people, remembering the history of the bicycle, look forward to the day when automobiles can be bought for a fraction of their present prices and in the meantime are losing much pleasure and profit which could be derived from their use. The question, "Will prices be appreciably lower?" is therefore of much interest, and at no time is there better opportunity to answer this than at the great double shows which opened in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 7.

At the first real automobile show held in the Garden ten years ago there were many vehicles at prices around $600, and it is certain that the average price was much below $1000. In those days nobody believed that anybody would pay modern prices, no matter how capable and well finished the vehicle might be. But people bought and asked for better, and prices began to rise. In 1903 the average price was $1133. In 1904 it had risen to $1351, and by the next year to $1609, and still further rise took place before the panic of 1907 checked the purchasing power of the people temporarily. Since the panic there has been some fall in the average price, partly due to better production facilities and principally due to the advent of smaller and lower quality cars. That this latter is the main factor is shown by a comparison of the present Madison Square Garden show statistics with those of last year. This show includes nearly all of the older and better known makers whose products are bywords in automobile circles the world over and represents the actual trend of prices much more accurately than prices fixed by new concerns whose products are too often marketed before their costs are known. Last year at this show the products of some of the makers of small machines of large output were not exhibited, and this fact would tend to lessen the average price this year. Yet in spite of these facts a comparison of the prices of the two years shows a reduction of less than two per cent. Clearly the downward rush of prices some folks have been looking for is not sweeping along so fast as to take anybody off his feet.

Another Side.

But there is another side to this matter. Each and every maker without exception is raising the standard of his goods. In some instances the better quality is coupled with an increased price, but in general the better goods are given to the public at the same price, and the public is looking for the quality. Few expenditures of money yield the pleasure or the profit that the automobile does, and on this account the buyer looks for the best rather than the cheapest.

Further, it is well known that the cost of living, and therefore of labor and materials, has gone up. It is manifestly impossible to lessen costs under such conditions if quality is to be maintained. But better designing, the products of the ever-busy inventor, improvement in the factory methods, and many other things have made it possible to turn out better goods.

Some prices of well-known cars will make these facts apparent. Thus Corbin cars of 1909 were priced at $2500 and $2650; of 1910, $2300 and $2750, and for 1911, at $2000, $2750, $3050 and $4000. These figures show one style cheopened, another holding or slightly raising its prices, and the addition of two large and more magnificent cars at decidedly higher prices. The average rises from slightly over $2500 to nearly $3000.

An Increase.

The American four-thousand dollar car of the past two years is now represented by a car listing with top at $4250, and has a mate at $5250. The Autocar of about $1800 during the past two years is now priced at $2350. The inter-State makers have maintained their price of $1750, but have added another car at $2750. Under the Matheson name we find a three-thousand-dollar price the past two years raised to $3500 for 1911 and the forty-five-hundred-dollar price of 1909 raised to $5000 in 1910 and to $5750 for 1911. The Mercer representative car of 1910 sold for $1950, but for 1911 two cars are listed at $2150 and $3250. Mitchell cars for the preceding two years at $1350 and $2000 are this year listed at $1200 and $2450, the slight drop in the price of the cheaper car being more than made up by the raise in the price of the better car. Where the Ohio car of last year brought $1850, the two leaders this coming year are priced at $2150 and $2450. The Pope-Hartford price of $3000 has been maintained, and another car added at $5000. The two leading Premier cars at $2600 and $3500 for the past two years are now priced at $2800 and $5000. The Stevens-Duryea line given at $2750 to $4000 two years ago now runs from $2750 to $5000. The Thomas $3000 and $6000 cars, leaders for two years, are now represented by cars at $3750 and $7600. Many similar increases in price could be cited, but this is sufficient to show that quality commands the price better to-day than ever before. This is as it should be. As the public learn more of these cars they can judge value more truly and buy for merit rather than for red paint and a rear entrance, as was true only a few years ago.

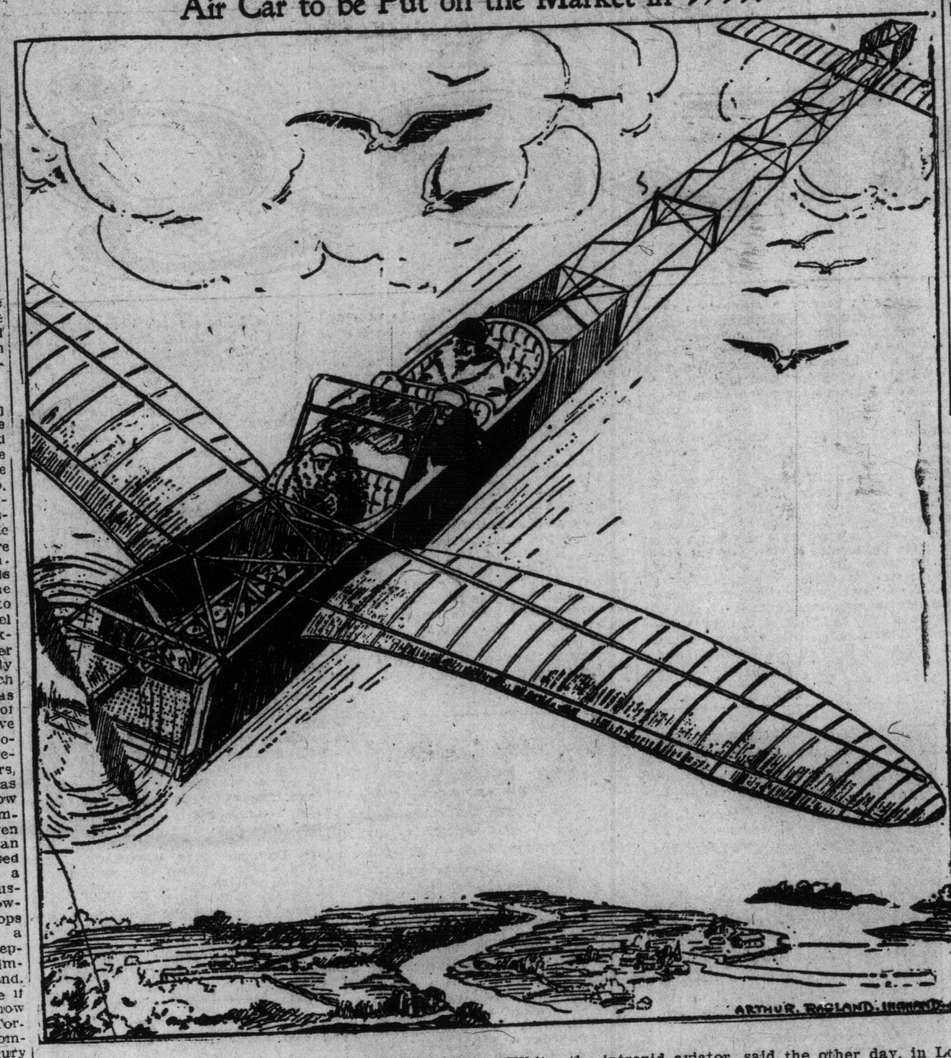
There are many reasons for this increase in prices. Only a few years ago a magneto was a curiosity for which the maker almost had to apologize for putting on, to-day hardly a car goes out unless equipped with magneto or single-spark device. And these magnetos are not stuck on in any haphazard manner, but are fitted as part of the engine with their driving gears encased and run in oil. Oiling systems are no longer scattered all over the dash with a multitude of pipes to the various bearings, but are incorporated in the engine case where they can work under the most favorable conditions.

Better Material.

Steel frames of superior material and latest designs, usually swept in at the front to allow of short turning and raised at the rear to get over the axles, now take the place of the straight frames of but a few years ago. Wheel bases once short as horse carriages and later carrying the rear passengers well back of the rear axle have been lengthened until to-day there is a very decided difference in the comfort of the passengers. Large wheels have likewise added their quota. The small tire of former years has had to give way. The large diameter wheel with a good strong large tire has taken its place. This costs the maker more and the user less and is simply one illustration of the way in which the relation of values to costs has greatly changed to the advantage of the buyer. While motor powers have not appreciably increased, smaller motors are doing better work. Carburetors, transmissions, bearings, mufflers, and, in fact, every part of the car has been bettered. Upholsterings are now made to use with deep springs and ample room in the generous bodies. Even the car springs are much longer than formerly. The auto has largely ceased to be a machine, and has become a carriage in its comfort and luxuriousness. Like the modern carriage nowadays, practically all autos have tops and run in all weathers; whereas a few years ago the top was the exception. Solid inclosed bodies of the limousine type are seen on every hand. While four-cylinder cars show little if any diminution, six-cylinder cars show an increase of nearly 50 per cent. Torpedo and foredoor bodies are now common, and represent increased luxury at an increase in price usually.

Equipments are now more often included in the price, and while often the price is raised to cover these, the result is a saving to the purchaser, for the maker can buy these fittings at much less price than the car user would have to pay for them at retail. Thus, it is seen that in every way the buyer gets better value for his money, (literally lower prices), altho the average price has fallen very little, and in many cases increases are to be seen.—Charles E. Duryea.

Air Car to be Put on the Market in 1911.



Writing about aviation in 1911, Claude Grahame-White, the intrepid aviator, said the other day, in London: "Next summer people generally will be able to enjoy the sensation of air travel. Ready for trial in the spring will be the first type of a machine which one might call an air car. It will be a strongly built monoplane. A 100-horsepower engine will propel it. It will have a body like a motor car, with four comfortably padded seats, well protected from the wind. Any wealthy motorist may buy such a car and hire an aerial chauffeur to fly it for him if he wants to be a passenger only."—N. Y. Tribune.

An Ancient Odometer

"Every now and then we read of some wonderful new invention and the entire reading world marvels, and then a little later some one else discovers the fact that the new invention is nothing but an application or a revival of something that the ancients knew of and invented and used," said M. J. Hammers, general manager of the Abbott Motor Co. of Detroit, Michigan, manufacturers of the Abbott-Detroit. "Why, in Vitruvius' 'Treatise on Architecture' he describes a method of measuring the distance traveled by a vehicle. Gearing was so arranged that when a Roman mile was traversed a pebble or ball was dropped into a brazen pot, this giving an audible notice of the end of the mile; this with the hour glass gave the speed indicator, and when the day's journey was finished the distance was found by counting the pebbles in the brazen pot. Vitruvius dedicated his book to the Emperor Augustus, who died A. D. 13, but the actual date of publication is unknown, but it is believed to have been a few years before the beginning of the Christian era. As he speaks of this invention as being used at that time, it is very likely more than 2000 years old. It was also used for measuring distances at sea, a paddle wheel being fixed on one side of the ship to turn the gearing. If this wasn't the first odometer and speedometer combined, I would like to know why."

A MODERN HELMET.

Many a man has won a "plug hat" in a wager of one sort or another, but it has not been recorded heretofore that municipalities have indulged in a flirtation with Dame Fortune; yet the census returns from the south were the subject of an interesting bet between the Cities of Richmond, Va., and Atlanta, Ga.

The Virginians bet the Georgians that Atlanta would fall behind in the census figures. When Richmond lost its bet, that community "made good" by sending on a 4000-pound "stovepipe" hat made out of castiron. To transport this two-ton headpiece, a Sampson truck was pressed into service and this truck carried the hat thru Atlanta in the presence of thousands of people. Among the public officials who rode on the truck were United States Census Supervisor L. F. McClelland of the fifth district of Georgia; Col. F. J. Paxon, chief of the governor's staff and president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, as well as Major John S. Cohen, the man who made the bet on behalf of the City of Atlanta, and won the hat.

AUTO ENGINEERS TO HOLD MEETING

Technical Problems to be Discussed at Annual Convention to be Held Next Week.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—It is believed that a new high-water mark in the intelligent manufacture of the modern automobile will be reached in the annual meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers, to be held at the Automobile Club of America on January 11 and 12. More than 300 members, many coming from great distances, will attend the gathering. The society will enter the new year with a membership roll of over 600 names, comprising the ablest engineers and scientific experts connected with the automobile industry. The society, under the presidency of Howard E. Coffin, has nearly trebled its membership in less than a year's time, and will probably reach the 1000 mark within a very few months.

The society has set for itself as a chief work the standardization of the technical and constructive work of the domestic motor car field, a movement found to be vitally necessary in a trade of such tremendously rapid growth, holding, as it does, the fifth, perhaps the fourth, place in the scale of industries. The same necessity was found in the railroad field, and in every other commercial endeavor of similar size and nature, involving a more or less infallible understanding of the use of materials. Since the automobile industry is still relatively in a pioneer stage, this necessity is still more imperative, and upon the intelligent handling of the problem rests largely the most successful future of the trade.

Aim of Society.

The Society of Automobile Engineers, entirely non-partisan in spirit with regard to varying commercial interests, is taking up this standardization work, involving almost incalculable technical detail, step by step. Committees composed of many of the ablest men in their respective fields, taken from the membership of the society, have been organized and hard at work for months past. The ultimate consumer little realizes the vast amount of tireless research and labor undergone to insure his safety and comfort in the modern motor car. The society, aside from its personnel, is fully equipped to carry out its program, and lately took over the data and records of the mechanical branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, whose working head was Coker F. Clarkson, now general manager of the society. Of this branch, perhaps unique in its way, it was recently said:

For several years the mechanical branch of the A. L. A. M. has labored to eliminate some of the guesswork from automobile building, and the result of that work is acknowledged today wherever motor cars are made.

The manufacturer who commences work to-day has the advantage of the titanic efforts and the gold and blood that were spend in perfecting the art to its present stage by the mechanical branch.

The S. A. E. purposes not only to complete the work already started, but to grapple constantly with the new technical problems constantly arising in connection with the automobile, and then to make reports for the general benefit of the industry.

The papers to be read at the annual meeting of the society are already off the press and will be put into the hands of the members before that time, thus allowing opportunity for study of the questions to be discussed and data to be presented at the meeting itself.

THE ABBOTT-DETROIT.

After being out exactly six weeks from the time it left Detroit, the Abbott--Detroit Bull-Dog arrived in New York City with 6000 miles added to its score and a total mileage of 21,000 miles to date and 27 states visited. The "Bull-Dog" and its plucky crew were particularly unfortunate in having to travel in November and December and doubly unfortunate that Dame Nature took it into her head to visit upon the Southern States the worst weather and coldest season they has experienced for years. Instead of finding a sunny south the "Bull-Dog" crew met with even colder weather than they did in the north and the extreme humidity of the atmosphere added to the general chilliness.

Georgia has fine dirt roads in the dry season, but after a few days rain they are well nigh impassable and this condition added to its many hills and lack of sign boards make automobile touring a horror instead of a pleasure. The Abbott crew have been all over the west and say that Georgia red clay and Tennessee mud have the famous gumbo mud of Kansas and the "Dhobo clay" of Colorado beat a mile both ways.

The only pleasurable days in the south was Christmas Day in Jacksonville, Fla., when the tourists rested and where it was fairly warm but all thru the southern part of the trip it was bad roads, cold weather and damp and chilly days with little or no comfort dispite warm clothing.

No trip in the history of the industry has aroused such universal interest as has the "Trail of the Bull-Dog" and no car or crew since the New York to Paris race have encountered such hardships, road conditions and bad weather and so pluckily overcame them.

Losing almost five days from their schedule the Abbott crew drove all night across the State of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, over the mountains and thru the swamps, fording the rivers under their own power until they had made up the time lost by being snowed in on the Cumberland Mountains in West Virginia the first week in December.

The up-to-date limousine is about the most luxurious product of modern civilization.

Oil Cooling

Oil has been satisfactorily used for cooling in motor cars, the grade employed being the common class of machinery oil purchased at 12 cents per gallon. There is no record of the heavy crude oil being used for this work.

The writer has seen experiments conducted with oil cooling in which the standard type of radiator was used and a higher motor efficiency was obtained with the oil than with water. It is certain, however, that certain radiator conditions will have to be met with in oil cooling, because experiments have shown that radiators giving most satisfactory results for oil cooling have given poorest results for water cooling.

In one test it was found with a temperature drop of 12 degrees with oil the radiator gave a cooling effect of 700 cubic units, but when water was used only 70 per cent as much heating was radiated, in spite of the fact that the air circulation was increased. In several tests the use of oil has resulted in 50 per cent more efficiency than water. This is due to the fact that the engine was operated at a much higher temperature in the jacket without boiling. Water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and above this temperature it is hard to operate the engine. (Motor Age).

Very few cars have been laid up in Toronto this winter.

The Case car is a fine all-round machine, and repays inspection.

Staggard Tread Tires are becoming very popular with the motorists who know a good thing.

SOME FINE NEW COLORS FOR 1911 AUTOMOBILES

Several Novel Shades Devised to Catch the Eye of Critical Buyer—How Paint is Applied of Great Importance.

Publications devoted to the interests of automobile manufacturing and marketing have during the past few weeks been busy imparting information to their readers concerning changes in body construction, suspension, type, motors, propulsion and so on of the 1911 car. And while all these changes have been arranged for, the painters and finishers, whose work is, more than anything else, the visible thing which helps sell the car, have not been idle. As a matter of fact, when Milady and her escort visit the Madison Square Garden Automobile Show this month she will find original and unlooked-for color creations, striping effects to move her into an ecstasy of delight, and a finish sure to evoke her unstinted admiration.

For, verily, all these art matters have been provided for by the master of the paint shop and the varnish room.

In the matter of colors it is true that the great range of pigments—sufficient, indeed, to confuse the mind of the layman—all, or chiefly, radiate from a comparatively few members, such as, for example, green, blue, red, yellow, brown and grey. The shades and tints, and the modifications, made up from using the above as basic colors, are, fairly, as the sands of the sea. Every season brings its new crop of colors and the season of 1911, as the coming automobile exhibtions will show, is to be no exception to the rule.

New Colors.

For example, among many new colors to bid for popular approval will be found Detroit and Hudson grey, auto maroon, Niagara and Roman green, Detroit blue, Indian and fire blue. But it will not matter so greatly precisely what the colors are called so long as they have the tone, the brilliancy of effect, the capacity to elicit admiration. This last, in fact, is the real test of color value as it is tried out on the showroom floor and in the salesroom.

It may possess other rare good qualities, but, failing in this, prove a loser.

The prospective buyer at the coming shows and elsewhere may expect, and look for, and even demand, some effects in colors which he has not hitherto enjoyed, namely, the proper display of colors with reference to one another. This matter has not heretofore been worked out on the automobile surface to the extent the painters have been capable of, and as a result we had examples on the heavier type of car, notably the limousine, of colors jumbled together in such a way and in such direct violation of good taste and the law of artistic color effects that the entire color scheme has gone by the boards as crude and amateurish, as it deserved to. As, perhaps, nowhere else, the law of harmony, of seemly contrasts, must be lived up to the very letter on the rich and ample automobile surface. Otherwise the effect will be about as ludicrous as anything the imagination can conjure up.

The Favorite.

The automobile surface showing the minimum number of colors, and those colors chosen for their capacity, above everything else, to display and accentuate the charms of each, will prove—indeed is proving—other things being equal, the one most eagerly sought for by buyers.

The great touring car showing, as a case in point, two colors simply and elegantly displayed, each pigment adding to the attractiveness of the other, is commanding, and are destined to command, an amount of attention from the people whose attention is valuable, which more colors, or the same number of colors unfortunately displayed, can in nowise be expected to command.

The striping of the automobile is a part of the painter's work which may make or mar the appearance of the car. Too much striping is even worse than none at all. As in the employment of the minimum number of colors for the surface, so in the employment of the single, or, at most, the double lines of stripping, lies the development of the most fetching effects. Strictly speaking, striping is intended to "set-out," to heighten the effect of the body color.—M. C. Hillick in The Automobile.

Some Straight Talk

ON AUTOMOBILES AND GOOD ROADS

The automobile has proved such an enormous benefit to humanity and it has done so much in the way of improving life in the rural districts that its users often refuse to consider several problems which must be solved in connection with the horseless carriage. There is no doubt that these problems must be faced. It is useless to pretend that they do not exist, that the motor car is in every way faultless. It is evident however that a better spirit regarding this matter is growing up among motorists.

Jefferson de Mont Thompson, the well-known American motorist, who has just returned from motoring abroad, takes up some of these problems in a recent article in a New York paper and puts them fairly and squarely before the public.

He says the new trouble in Europe is due to the fact that the automobile associations have persistently failed to tell the government the truth about many things. The result has been that the authorities have investigated for themselves, and in strengthening the laws have acted in the belief that car owners would not co-operate with them.

Taxes In Europe.

"There is a tax on everything this year,'" he said, "a tax on your lamps, on your spare parts, on your spare tires, on your horse power, and on your seating capacity.

"In some cases the taxes are punitive, but mostly they have been levied to raise funds to rebuild the hopelessly ruined European roads that for centuries have been the pride of several governments.

"What the automobilists did to deceive the governments for a time was to claim loudly that automobiles did not harm the roads—that the wide tires really benefited them, and that the narrow tired wagons really did the harm that each year became more visible.

"Well, when the government began really to look into it they found the finest boulevards so bad that one's teeth would almost be shaken out in any riding of over twenty miles an hour. It is so in the Bois de Boulogne. It is so everywhere, and I find it on my return exactly so in our own Central Park.

"Commissioner Stover of New York, I understand, is now asking for several hundred thousand dollars to repair the park roads. He hasn't learned the whole truth yet; the roads can never be repaired. They have got to be rebuilt from the bottom up, and after they are thus built it will have to be done all over again in a year or two.

Autos Bad For Roads.

"The automobilist must admit the fact and work in harmony with it, that automobiles do ruin roads and that the cost of keeping them in condition is a proper charge against the business of running cars either for pleasure of for sport."

Mr. Thompson made his statements to the officers of the National Highway Protective Society for the purpose, he said, of letting them know the exact condition abroad and the reasons which brought these conditions about.

Mr. Thompson said that the original draft of the automobile law now in force in New York State contained many provisions that automobilists succeeded in eliminating in the mistaken idea that they were thus helping their cause. He said the provision requiring owners to be licensed was one of these.

In Paris, he said, as an illustration of the strict enforcement of the law, he recently tried to get thru town with a new car just from the factory. It smoked, and policemen stopped him every two blocks. When finally he reached his hotel he had been arrested eleven times. According to the French system, notices of his fines were sent to his hotel, and by promptly remitting he saved himself from jail.

Col. Cornell, secretary of the Highways Protective Society, plans to distribute copies of Mr. Thompson's report to all automobile societies in the United States.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

The Philadelphia representative of the Grabowsky Power Wagon Company—Edgar W. Hawley—reports a remarkable demonstration he made last week with the Grabowsky for Showell & Frayer of that city.

His 1 1-2 ton wagon was loaded with six thousand, three hundred and fifty pounds of merchandise, which was delivered throughout the Germantown and Chestnut Hill district, covering the work of two double teams at one-third the time usually required with horse-drawn vehicles.

This is one hundred per cent over load, and the truck came thru without any evidence of unusual wear, nor developing any weakness whatsoever.

AN ENGLISH ROAD-TRAIN

A DAIMLER-RENARD GOODS TRAIN RUNNING BETWEEN COVENTRY AND BIRMINGHAM. IT IS LOADED WITH 15 TONS OF MACHINERY, WHICH IT TRANSPORTS AT A SAVING OF 50 PER CENT. ON THE RAILWAY CHARGES.

ROBIE'S KNICKERBOCKERS
Presenting the Latest Novelty
"THE LOVE KISS"
One Great Big Scream of Delight.

Join the once a week club, for particulars apply at ticket office. You can have the same seat reserved for you every week, all that you are obliged to do, is to call for same before 7 p.m. on date of use.

GAYETY
DAILY MATS. LADIES-10¢
BURLESQUE & VAUDEVILLE
EVENING PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. MATINEE PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50c

WHAT IS A LOVE KISS? READ THE FOLLOWING FOR POINTERS.
In the first place, it is a sizzler. It is not of long duration, or too short but just right. It's the kind of kiss that raises you right off your feet, and while you are up in the air leaves you there to float blissfully among the clouds. The love kiss is as sweet as the juice of a ripe strawberry, and as succulent as a well-flavored melon.
SEE The Electric Bath at Reno or Racing for a Divorce. MORE Jollity, Scenery, Dancing Melody Girls.
This is the big city organization, and is headed by Beattie Evans, Zella De Mar, Lucy Harron, Violet Rio, Snitz Moore, John E. Cain, Eugene Kelly and Harry Holden.
NEXT WEEK—TROCADERO BURLESQUERS

THE Stage

GREENROOM GOSSIP.

PRINCESS— "SEVEN DAYS"
ALEXANDRA— "SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE"
GRAND— "BEVERLY"
SHEA'S— VAUDEVILLE.
MAJESTIC— "VAUDEVILLE"
STAR "KENTUCKY BELLES"
GAYETY— "ROBIE'S KNICKERBOCKERS" ....

Margaret Anglin Not Coming.

Tho Margaret Anglin is not to be seen in Canada as early as was at first announced, she, fully recovered from her illness, will appear at the Teck Theatre in Buffalo on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week in "Green Stockings," the new comedy by A. E. W. Mason and George Fleming, under the direction of Messrs. Liebler & Co., and in a role very dissimilar to those with which she has been associated in the past few years.

Admirers of the best on the stage, cannot fail to congratulate themselves upon the accomplishment of Miss Anglin's venture into the domain of comedy. This lady has been so thoroly identified with, and successful in tearful, tragic and emotional roles, that her undertaking of lighter work has caused something of a sensation and there is doubtless much curiosity as to the result of her new departure. That she will handle the character, she is to assume, with deftness, delicacy and an artistic touch, goes without saying, but the interest set afoot arises mainly from natural desire to see how easily she will divest herself from the trappings of stage-woe that have been hers for so long.

The basic idea of the comedy is founded on the well-known and ancient custom in Ireland that compels unmarried daughters to wear green stockings at their sister's weddings. To Miss Anglin the authors have confided the task of emancipating herself from the penalty three experiences of donning the stockings.

The scenes of "Green Stockings" are laid in England.

Special railroad arrangements will be made by the management of the Teck Theatre to enable parties to go from Toronto, London, Hamilton and adjoining localities to see Miss Anglin in Buffalo.

Grace George's New Play.

Grace George is not an accident of the stage. She has won her position as a leading American comedienne by persistent effort, close study and observation, and by making the best use of her natural talents. Her new play, "Sauce for the Goose" is said to afford her brilliant opportunities for the display of her remarkable cleverness as a comedienne.

"Seven Days" At Princess

Sensational Hit Among the Farces Attraction at Popular Playhouse This Week.

"Seven Days" will be given at the Princess Theatre for the week commencing Monday, Jan. 9, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. This play was the sensational hit among the farces which made New York laugh last year, and has only recently ended a run of over 400 nights at the Astor Theatre, in that city. It ran all thru last winter, and all thru the summer to capacity houses.

The story of the play is as follows: Jimmie Wilson, an amateur artist, familiarly known as "Bubbles," has been divorced from his wife, Bella, because of his fatness. Jimmie depends for his livelihood upon an allowance from a maiden aunt—Selina Carruthers—who is unalterably opposed to divorce. At the opening of the play, Jim, who is entertaining a dinner party, gets word that Aunt Selina has returned from Europe. Fearing to tell her of the divorce, he appeals to Kit McNair, one of the guests, with whom he fancies himself in love, and induces her to impersonate the divorced wife. Kit carries off her part cleverly, but just as Aunt Selina is about to leave, it is discovered that Jim's Japanese butler has been taken to the hospital, and that the house is quarantined. To add to the complications, Bella, the divorced wife; Tom Harbison, who is an old flame of Kit's; a burglar and a policeman are also shut in. From this situation arises a series of amusing complications. The servants having deserted, the society people have to undertake the housework. The burglar, who manages to conceal himself, causes the others to believe the place is haunted, and convinces one of the women that she has psychic power. The telephone wires break, and the quarantine threatens to become a starvation party. The divorced wife, thinking Jim is really married to Kit, proposes to Kit's lover, Tom. Jim discovers that he is still in love with his wife, and Kit's old feeling for Tom is rekindled. The plot thickens for seven days. Then comes an unexpected denouement which reunites Jim and Bella and restores Kit to Tom, with no harm done save that everybody except the burglar has been needlessly vaccinated, the board of health having discovered that the Jap only had chickenpox. There are three attractive scenes, a drawing-room, a kitchen and the roof, which is furnished as a garden, with electric lights and a view of the city house tops. The cast is composed of actors and actresses who appeared in the New York production of the play during its long run in that city, and includes Willard Louis, James Manley, W. S. Lyons, Fred Cousins, Thos. MacMahon, Harry MacFayden and the Misses Harriet Worthington, Claire Grenville, Ida Waterman and others.

GRACE GEORGE, IN "SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK.

Grace George in "Sauce for the Goose"

Clever Comedy on Lines of The Divorcons at Royal Alexandra This Week.

There are so many different kinds of comedies that a glossary would be necessary to list them all. Farce and burlesque, while apparently belonging to the same family, are distinctly unalike; while they, in turn, have nothing in common with the high-class comedy in which laughter is provoked by the keenness and cleverness of the lines, rather than by any absurdity in the situations. Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "School for Scandal" is an illustration of the delightful humor that can be evoked by comedians of a higher order. The old comedians, indeed had a charm that few modern writers of comedy have been able to attain. The statement that Geraldine Bonner, in her new comedy of New York life, "Sauce for the Goose," which Grace George will present at Royal Alexandra for the week, beginning January 9 with Wednesday and Saturday matinees, has instilled into her work the wit, the keen satire and the human charm that make the old comedies so effective, will, therefore be received with grateful appreciation by a public that has grown tired of horseplay and piffle on the stage.

The author of "Sauce for the Goose" is of course, fortunate in having interested Miss George in her play; because there is no American comedienne who is so capable of presenting the varying lights and shades of Kitty Constable, the leading character, so effectively. James S. Metcalfe of Life, says: "Grace George's work is simply delightful. She has a sense of fun; she is just enough coquettish; she is properly demure at the right moments; she suits herself admirably to many changing moods."

These are the qualities that illuminate the character of Kitty Constable, a wife neglected by her husband, who triumphs over him and ultimately wins his love and respect by proving herself to be the bright, clever and witty woman, instead of the commonplace wife he conceives her to be. There is the inevitable "Other woman" and the "Male friend" to give zest to the story and to give it a human interest.

In the admirable company that surrounds Miss George, are Herbert Percy, Carolyn Kenyon, Keith Wakeman, Frederick Perry and other well-known players.

McCutcheon's "Beverly" Attraction at Grand

Return of Play Which Made a Decided Hit in Theatredom Last Season.

This week the Grand Opera House will offer an excellent attraction in George Barr McCutcheon's "Beverly," The play was seen in Toronto last season and made a most favorable impression. McCutcheon's novels are known to almost every one, and their successful dramatization serves to present his beautiful heroines and dashing heroes in vivid living action, surrounded by all the accessories of picturesque scenes and handsome dressing. Add to these equivalents good looking women and men and energetic action with plenty of comedy, and the average theatregoer has about all he wants to afford a perfectly satisfactory evening's entertainment. The plot of the play is well known. It tells of a principality not known in geography, and of the men and women who were its history makers, with an occasional American or two thrown in for good measure. Beverly Calhoun is an American girl who goes on a visit to the Princess Yetive of Graustark, mixes herself inexcusably in affairs of state, and ought to be punished by banishment, but is rewarded by winning the man she loves, the poor lowly mountaineer, Baldos, who, it later transpires is the exiled Prince Dantan of Dawsbergen in disguise. One of the most pleasing features of Beverly is the magnificent scenic effects. The first act shows a wild glen in the Balkans where the exiled prince and his followers are encamped. The second is the throne room of Princess Yetive, this has an historical interest, as it is modeled from a similar room in the palace of Sans Souci, once the residence of Frederic the Great. The third act is a moonlight view of Edelweiss Castle, with a river sparkling in the moonlight at the foot of the battlements, and the lights of a distant city are seen dimly flickering in the distance. There is a strong comedy element in the play, furnished largely by Aunt Fanny, a lady of color from Virginia, whose caustic comments on things Graustarkian are highly amusing. The acting company is far superior to the average seen with popular price attractions and is headed by Eleanor Woodruff, an unusually handsome and talented young leading woman who has been connected with some of the best attractions. Lawrence Evart, who plays Prince Dantan, was leading man for Walker Whiteside for six seasons, and only recently concluded a starring engagement in "We Are King." Others prominent in the large cast are Edith Berwyn, late with Belasco's "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," and leading woman with "The Road to Yesterday." Hazel Harroun who was ingenue with Annie Russell and Mrs. Fiske, Doris Jordan last season with "The Blue Mouse," Lillian Allen Devere, who played Martha to Louis Morrison's Mephisto for several seasons, Davison Clark, who was leading heavy with William Faversham in "The Squaw Man," and a prominent stock star on the Pacific Coast, Charles G. Perley, for several years with the Belasco companies, and other well-known artsist including Charles Sweet, Richard Lyons, Kenneth Lee, Harold Saltair, Thomas Wyatt and Dorothy Laneve.

The Herring-Curtiss Aeroplane at Shea's

One of the Greatest Bills of the Season at the Big Vaudeville House.

At Shea's Theatre this week Manager Shea will have one of the greatest bills ever presented at the great vaudeville house.

The program for the week is made up of all star acts and will be headed by the greatest novelty on the vaudeville stage, the presentation and demonstration of the famous Herring-Curtiss aeroplane. This is the very machine in which Glenn Curtiss made his sensational flights in France, and there are hundreds of Mr. Curtiss' Toronto friends who will welcome this opportunity of seeing this famous air craft. Before the exhibition of the aeroplane motion pictures will be shown of the machine in flight at the Belmont Park meet, including Blériot's monoplane flyer, Latham's celebrated craft and C. Grahame-White's machines and Ralph Johnstone. The demonstration will be conducted by Aviator John W. Fleming. As an added attraction on the bill Manager Shea has secured Laddie Cliff, England's boy comedian. Laddie Cliff is an immense favorite with Sheagoers, and the young comedian is a character artist of no mean ability and England's greatest dancer. This will be Lottie Williams' first appearance at Shea's and she is assured a warm welcome from her many friends and admirers here for the little heroine of "Only a Shop Girl," "My Tom Boy Girl" and "The Little Madcap." Miss Williams has for her medium in vaudeville a one-act play by Edmund Day, called "On Stoney Ground." Miss Williams appears as Kitty, a waitress, in "The Fried Egg" and has a part worthy of her versatility. She is assisted by Melvine Arment, Will Ely, Alvin Andrews and James Cruze.

The Cadettes de Gascoigne, that quartet of operatic stars will be welcomed for their splendid music and the Camille Trio, the greatest comedy bar act in vaudeville and the greatest laughing act on earth, will be rewarded as usual with screams of merry approval. Frank Milton and the De Long sisters will furnish plenty of fun in "Twenty Minutes Layover at Alfalfy Junction," and the tuneful songs and dainty dances introduced will be a pleasing feature of the bill.

SCENE IN "SEVEN DAYS," AT THE PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

Kentucky Belles Attraction at Star

High-Class Vaudeville Artists, Comedians and Singers Coming this Week.

Maintaining that high standard of eqcellence which made it the foremost burlesque troupe on the circuit, the noted Kentucky Belles Company comes to the Star Theatre this week prepared to carry approval and enhance its present enviable reputation. The management believing in that most oft abused policy of having nothing but the best, has gathered a company of high-class vaudeville artists, comedians, singers, dancers, etc. There is not an inferior artist among the lot which is not often the case in similar organizations. The performance starts off with a rollicking piece of comedy, entitled "Friends." The plot is original, the fun rampant and the surprises many. After this comes an olio that cannot be beat for specialities and acts out of the commonplace. "The Hotel Independence," which concludes the entertainment, is said to be an attraction in itself. When it is considered that out of the fifteen songs introduced there is not a bad one in the bunch, and that there are twenty of the rantiest ans most alluring young women in the chorus, an irea of the pretentiousness of the offering may be had. Joe Opp is the chief gloom destroyer. Assisting him are: May Walsh, soubret; John Early and Pearl Laight; La Belle Helene in sensational dances; Hilda Partridge, who poses in bronze; Charles Ralyea, character comedian, and Al Patterson. The Martell Family five daring and game cyclists are also conspicuous. In spite of the cast or the production there will be no advance in prices and the usual matinees will be given.

The Deep Purple.

"The Deep Purple," which has been thrilling Chicago for many months, will have its New York opportunity, January 9, when its managers, Liebler & Company, will take it into the Lyric Theatre. This is the melodrama by Paul Armstrong and Wilson Mizner, which has been hailed as a legitimate follower of "Alias Jimmy Valentine," which is also the work of Mr. Armstrong. It tells the story of westerners who go to New York and become mixed up in an underworld complication of a sort familiar to sophisticated Manhattanites. The company is warrant for adjective, among the members being Richard Benett, Jameson Lee Finney, Emmett Corrigan, W. J. Ferguson, Ada Dwyer, Isabelle Waldron and Catherine Calvert.

Polite.

Little Ethel had returned from her first Christmas party, where the hostess, being a lady who believed in improving the mind at the same time as entertaining it, had engaged a gentleman to lecture on the ways of ants.

"I hope you behaved like a little lady, Ethel, while Mr. Knowall was speaking," said her mother.

"Yes, mamma, I did. I put my hand over my mouth every time I yawned."

SCENE FROM ROMANTIC DRAMA "BEVERLY," OFFERING AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE THIS WEEK.

MAJESTIC THEATRE
REFINED VAUDEVILLE
4 SHOWS DAILY 4 | WEEK COMMENCING JAN. 9 | 4 SHOWS DAILY 4
MATS.: 1 and 3 EVGS.: 7 and 9

PRICES Matinees 2500 SEATS AT 5 and 10c
Evenings 5 10 20 and 25c

THE GREAT "HILDA" The Handcuff Queen.
HAWLEY AND TALFORD Those "Swell" Entertainers.
PURCELL AND THORNTON The Original Mexicoons.
THERESA MILLER Charming Comedienne.
THE NASHERS Singers and Dancers.
BILL JONES Novelty Musician.
JUGGLING HAMBURG The Juggling Sensation.

PRICES Matinees 2500 SEATS AT 5 and 10c
Evenings 5 10 20 and 25c

THE MAJESTICOGRAPH

ROYAL ALEXANDRA

SEATS BELL PIANO CO. 146 YONGE

THIS WEEK MAT. WED. 25c to $1.00

WILLIAM A. BRADY PRESENTS
THE TORONTO FAVORITE

GRACE GEORGE

IN HER MOST SUCCESSFUL COMEDY

"SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE"

BY GERALDINE BONNER

This is the organization that will open Wm. A. Brady's new theatre, "The Playhouse," now nearing completion in New York City.

MATINEE - SATU DAY - MATI EE

NEXT WEEK THIRD TRIUMPHANT SEASON 1909 - 1910 - 1911
LEW FIELDS ANNOUNCES

MARIE DRESSLER
—IN—
"TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE"

A MIXTURE OF MIRTH AND MELODY

BOOK AND LYRICS BY EDGAR SMITH
MUSIC BY A. BALDWIN SLOANE
SEATS READY THURSDAY

"In Old Kentucky" Is Still Popular

With the constant changing in the public taste, and the theatrical managers' efforts constantly to provide the sort of entertainment demanded by playgoers, the average drama is considered to have enjoyed extreme popularity when it reaches the fifth or sixth year of its career on the American stage. There are few exceptions to this rule. One of them, probably the most noteworthy in the list, is "In Old Kentucky," announced for another appearance at the Grand Opera House next week.

This Blue Grass classic has been before the public for many years and it is as strong in favor thruout the entire country as ever. Its fame is perennial and its appeal is lasting. The story of the brave little mountain girl and her unselfish devotion to the call of duty has touched a responsive chord in the hearts of American playgoers thruout the entire land. It seems destined to continue as the most popular of all melodramas now and forever. This season's company, with clever Mildred Johnson as the mountain heroine, Bert G. Clark as the unctuous colonel, and an all-round capable cast, will present "In Old Kentucky" in capital style again, unquestionably, for a superior standard of excellence in company and production has always been maintained in connection with this play. No performance of "In Old Kentucky" would satisfy without the score or more of nickaninnies that always form a novel part of the presentation. The race scene is realistic and stirs the blood and there is enough episodes, exciting and amusing, in the play to hold the attention of an audience in an unusual degree.

PEARLE LAIGHT, WITH "KENTUCKY BELLES," AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

Robies' Knickerbockers Big Laughing Hit

Return of Well Known Aggregation of Fun and Beauty to Gayety Theatre.

Whooping it up is nothing compared to what Robie's Knickerbocker Burlesquers will slip across the footlights to the big laughing audiences who attend the Gayety Theatre this week to witness the perennial return of this well known aggregation of fun and beauty. As for the fun, it is said there will be no end of it. It will come fast; it will come furious. There is said to be forty distinct species of the fun with which Robie provides his attraction. Report has it that there is a good laugh for every second; and that the lover of burlesque has a hard time to keep up with the rapid succession of roars that is coming to him. There will be so many opportunities for bursting one's sides at the unroarious complications in the opening and closing burlesques, that the enthusiastic patron need not gather up the laughs in natural sequence, but just keep bounding along, now and then skipping a few, which his neighbor may take up—just touching the high places, and letting it go at that.

In short, it is said that the show will make you laugh from beginning to end; and if it does this much it is the goods. But the guarantee of laughter is not the only inducement which the veteran manager, Louis Robie, holds out to draw in the coin; not by a long shot, for there are said to be a score of beauteous maidens who skip about, sing, and make themselves endeared in a thousand delightful ways. Of particular note among the leaders are Beattis Evans, Zella DeMar, Lucille Harron and Violet Rio.

When it is further announced that the opening burlesque is called "Reno, or Racing for a Divorce," and that the other answers to the naughty name of "The Love Kiss," there seems to be some strange magic to the very titles that would savor of something doing when the curtain goes up.

An elaborate vaudeville olio is not neglected; for besides those clever comics, Snitz Moore and John E. Cain, there is said to be a strong variety bill.

Silent Characters In the Drama

Silent characters have always been interesting in plays where the other actors speak. Their silence is sometimes more eloquent than the spoken words of the others.

Theatregoers of the last generation still remember the shouts of laughter which greeted the "Lone Fisherman" in "Evangeline" whenever he unfolded cuffs from her wrists in full view of the audience without the slightest exertion. She also accomplishes the feat with such rapidity that the audience is thrown into a state of amazement and bewilderment at the ease with which she manipulates. Hilda does not carry a single pair of handcuffs with her but relies solely upon being furnished with the same by patrons of the theatre and police officials. She does this to dispel the idea of some people whose first thought is that her own handcuffs might contain secret and trick locks which would materially assist her in removing them without the aid of keys, wires or other contrivances. This week the public will be afforded the opportunity of conquering her, if it is possible.

Next in order of merit on the bill is Hawley and Talford those "swell" entertainers, offering a sketch entitled "Fifteen minutes before the footlights" in which the dialog is breezy and entertaining. Purcell and Thornton, who style themselves "The Original Mexicoons," have a skit which is alive with ludicrous action. Theresa Miller, a charming comedienne, will sing her latest song sensations which are said to be characteristically brilliant. Bill Jones, the wizard of the one stringed instrument, makes his initial appearance here, and Juggling Hamburg will offer a juggling sensation which will certainly keep the audience stirred up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The Two Nashers, entertainers, will appear in an original singing, dancing and talking act.

The motion picture subjects for this week are the latest from the studio of the Pathes, Paris. Four performances are given daily at popular prices.

PRINCESS WEEK OF JAN 9 MATINEES WED. AND SAT.

AFTER A RECORD BREAKING RUN OF OVER 400 NIGHTS AT ASTOR THEATRE N. Y.

THE WAGENHALS & KEMPER CO.
PRESENTS

SEVEN DAYS

By Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood.

THE GREATEST COMEDY HIT IN 20 YEARS

WITH A GREAT COMPANY, EVERY MEMBER OF WHICH HAS APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK PRODUCTION AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.

NOTE—The audience is requested to be seated at the rise of the first curtain as action begins immediately.

CARRIAGES AT 10.45 P.M.

A BUNCH OF BEAUTIES AT "ROBIE'S KNICKERBOCKERS," AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

Marie Dressler in "Tillie's Nightmare"

Unusual interest is already manifested in the coming engagement in this city at the Royal Alexandra week of January 16 of Miss Marie Dressler, who, under the direction of Mr. Fields, will present the most notable musical comedy success or recent years entitled, "Tillie's Nightmare." This play stands unique among entertainments of its class in as much as it enjoyed an uninterrupted run of three hundred and eighty-nine performances at the New Fields Herald Square Theatre, New York. Miss Dressler is an established favorite with the playgoers and while her work in the past has invariably been excellent she never has essayed so congenial a role as that of Tillie Blobbs, a country boarding house drudge who dreams her beautiful dreams of luxury. While the character is laughable and Miss Dressler has every opportunity for the exercise of her familiar comedy qualifications, there is, every now and then, a trace of homely pathos which seems to appeal to all her audiences. In this respect "Tillie's Nightmare" differs from almost every other musical comedy that one can recall, for while laughter is paramount, yet there is a coherency to the story that raises it before the common order of things in this class of stage entertainment. Miss Dressler will be surrounded by absolutely the entire original company that supported her in "Tillie's Nightmare" for the past year. There are seventy-nine players on the stage and Mr. Fields for this tour has given her a more elaborate production than the one which proved so successful on Broadway.

The Great Hilda, Handcuff Queen

Premier Feature of All-Star Bill to be Seen at the Majestic This Week.

The management of the Majestic Theatre offers for the current week, beginning to-morrow afternoon, a high-class aggregation of popular performers in a series of new vaudeville acts. It is an all-star bill and has as its premier feature the Great Hilda, the handcuff queen, whose act never fails to arouse the enthusiastic interest of vaudeville patrons. During the past quarter of a century the vaudeville stage has had no exemplar of this sort of entertainment more worthy to wear the mantle of "The Handcuff Queen," than Hilda, whose performance is distinctly classy in every particular, being at present the most talked of act on the vaudeville stage. Hilda who is a protege of the "Houdinni Handcuff School," is the only woman on the stage who has made a distinct achievement in this line of work, which heretofore has been the forte of male performers almost exclusively. Hilda has mastered the art of releasing herself from handcuffs of all descriptions, shackels and various other contrivances used by the police in different parts of the world with such a degree of accuracy that she actually removes several pairs of handcuffs from her wrists in full view of the audience without the slightest exertion. She also accomplishes the feat with such rapidity that the audience is thrown into a state of amazement and bewilderment at the ease with which she manipulates. Hilda does not carry a single pair of handcuffs with her but relies solely upon being furnished with the same by patrons of the theatre and police officials. She does this to dispel the idea of some people whose first thought is that her own handcuffs might contain secret and trick locks which would materially assist her in removing them without the aid of keys, wires or other contrivances. This week the public will be afforded the opportunity of conquering her, if it is possible.

His battered old campstool and betook himself to fishing.

The "Silent Burglar" is one of the amusing points in the comedy "Seven Days," which will be seen for the first time here this Monday, at the Princess Theatre, beginning a week's engagement. He is first on the stage at the rise of the curtain, and looks on and shares in all the action of the piece unseen and unheard by the actors therein, until an instant before the final curtain falls.

Such characters as these, mute either from choice or from actual bodily infirmity, have been the stock in trade of dramatists from the earliest beginning of the drama, and many stories are related of them.

Every school boy who remembers his Greek grammar will recall the anecdote of the actor who applied to the Athenian comic poet Aristophanes, then engaged in composing his undying satire of Socrates and his philosophy, "The Clouds." The story says that the mountebank asked the poet for his patronage, and an opportunity to appear in his drama.

"Upon what qualification?" asked the poet.

"I can stand upon one leg longer than any man in Athena."

"Yes, by Zeus! But a goose can stand so, even longer," was the reply. From this one may fairly suppose that even tho such silent comic attitudes were in vogue in the Athenian stage 2500 years ago, they were not approved of by Aristophanes.

In the Elizabethan drama, there were occasional dumb characters, but mostly in tragic situations. In Shakspere's "Titus Andronicus," now seldom played, "Lavinia," whose tongue has been cut out, traces the recital of her wrongs upon the sand with her staff, and so brings retribution upon her abuser.

In the French drama of the late 18th and early 19th century are frequent silent characters. "Yelva," the star and title role of "Yelva," the Russian orphan, like the burglar in "Seven Days," was acted entirely in pantomime until the final climax, when a sudden shock restored her speech. The burglar's speech, in "Seven Days" is also restored by a sudden shock, in the form of a shot from the rear. "Yelva" was a prime favorite in its day in Paris.

Another play of this kind was "L'Abbe de l'Epee" which influenced the feelings of the great Napoleon to such an extent that it caused him to do a thing he is credited with having done very seldom, namely, to change his mind. This play by Kotzebue was adapted into French and produced in Paris during the Napoleonic regime. It had for its leading character the Abbe de l'Epee who is known to fame as the man who introduced into France the sign language for the deaf and dumb. He had but recently died, and his memory was dearly loved by the French. His nephew, bearing the same name, and engaged in the same work, had recently been entangled in some political intrigue and condemned to perpetual exile by the first consul. During his exile the play was produced, and his dead uncle was the hero. On the opening night the theatre was packed from pit to dome, with Napoleon himself in the royal box.

De l'Epee in the play has a protege, a deaf and dumb waif, whom he has rescued from the streets of Paris and educated. The dumb youth grows up into a fine young man, and at last thru the efforts and teachings of the Abbe, in a most thrilling scene, establishes his right to recognition as a peer of France.

At this point, the chronicle tells us, the audience broke into the wildest applause, calling the actors before the curtain. When the actor who played the part of the Abbe appeared, the audience rose en masse in their seats, and turning to the box where Napoleon sat, amid such cheers as only the emotional French can give, called out to him:

"Give us back de l'Epee. Pardon the nephew for the uncle's sake!"

Napoleon was greatly moved by the play, and remembering the great service which both uncle and nephew had done the state, he nodded his royal head, and then and there signified that he would pardon the offender, which he did without delay.

COMEDY IN A COOK BOOK.

Preparing an Omelet By the Rules of Farce.

They get up a breakfast in "Seven Days," the comedy which comes next week to the Princess Theatre, but they don't eat it. "Seven Days" is comedy, not tragedy. The duty of preparing the breakfast falls upon Kit McNair, Tom Harbison and Jim Wilson. In the allotment of household tasks among the members of a quarantined party these have been appointed respectively cook, assistant cook and scullery maid. Kit, who has never cooked anything but fudge, is appalled. Tom is little less bewildered. Jim reassures them.

"Fruit's easy," he says to them, "and so is breakfast food. Give 'em 'flakenute.' You don't even have to digest that, to say nothing of cooking it. And toast's a cinch. Just stick a piece of bread on a fork and scorch it."

But there is to be an omelet.

"Get a cook book," suggests Jim. He procures one and hands it to Kit who reads:

"For a light omelet: take two eggs, separate them."

Jim: "Separate 'em! What does she think they are, Siamese twins?"

Kit: "I wonder what they mean—separate them?"

Jim: "Probably thinks they'll quarrel."

Kit: (Continuing to read)—"Beat the yolks lightly, then add two tablespoonfuls of milk, water or——"

Jim: "Water for this bunch."

Kit: "Beat——"

Jim: "Again? Whoever wrote that must have a mean disposition. First separate 'em, then beat 'em, then beat 'em again. What next, hang 'em?"

Kit: "Beat until well mixed, then fold in the whites of the eggs."

Jim: "Fold? What does she think the whites of eggs are, blankets?"

Kit: "Then pour into thet omele pan and cook for a minute, lifting the pan so as to relieve the bottom from too much heat."

Jim: "Getting awfully sympathetic all of a sudden."

Kit: "And turning it around on its sides——"

Jim—"That isn't a receipe; it's a sleight of hand performance.

Kit: "Then place in a hot oven until the omelet is firm which can be ascertained by running a knife into it."

Jim: "Separate 'em, beat 'em, stick a knife in 'em! Talk about the black hand——"

Kit—"Then fold and turn out."

Jim: "Fold and bury! That treatment would kill a man to say nothing of a defenseless little egg."

Kit enlists Tom as a helper, and again reading from the recipe tells him to "separate them."

"They're as far apart as I can get 'em," says Tom, holding each at arm's length.

When it comes to the directions for adding water, Tom asks: "Can they swim?"

Kit: "Now fold them."

Tom: "Fold 'em? : Folding eggs is a new one on me."

Kit: "Now beat them."

Tom: "What's this going to be, egging?

The omelet sticks to the pan, resisting both spoon and knife in the attempt to get it out. They had not greased the pan!

The finished product is described by Jim, who burns his fingers lifting the pan:

"Looks like a fried flax-seed poultice."

The Character As Betrayed by the Hand

The hand is a great betrayer of character, especially as it is practically impossible to alter its shape or appearance.

Care and attention will whiten and beautify the hand and make the nails rosy, and there are little instruments for pinching the tips of the fingers until they are prettily pointed, but as a whole the shape of the hand remains unaltered and unalterable.

Peculiarities in a hand are strongly hereditary. Malformations, such a thing as a tiny thumb, or an unusual number of fingers, crop up in a family again and again, and I know of one family in which an extraordinary beautiful and long-fingered hand appears at least once in each generation.

Sometimes the hands of the children are quite unlike those of the parents. In these cases it is usually found that their characteristics and subsequent careers are different, too. When the child has hands just like those of one parent he will be like that one in disposition, too.

About this hereditary of hands one very strange thing has been noticed. If a woman has married more than once, or even more than twice, and has had a child by her first husband, then in very many cases the children she has by the others resemble that first man in some way, and usually this likeness shows itself in the hands.

Palmists say that we carry the map of our life in our hands. That may or may not be, but it is true that we all have certain definite markings in the palm, and no two persons' "lines" are alike. Whether these lines really foretell the future or betray the past is quite another matter.

But there is little doubt that the formation of the hand denotes character and it is not surprising that people successfully following one profession should all have much the same type of hands, since to succeed they all need the same qualities.

Eminent doctors, for instance have hands very much alike.

"He has a typical surgeon's hand," a remark often heard, means that the fortunate man possesses strong, firm hands, with a light, cool touch, and capable-looking fingers. Both strength and delicacy are necessary that he may deftly perform operations.

Then, some trades alter the formation of the hands or produce marks or corns on the fingers and palms.

An amateur Sherlock Holmes can get a good deal of innocent amusement out of guessing at the daily work performed by his companions in the train or bus.

For instance, a coachman's reins make callosities between his fingers, the miners' pick in the palm, while a machine operator has quite a long, tapering, aristocratic forefinger on her left hand, due to guiding the material thru the machine.

Everyone knows the washerwoman's hands and the clerk is betrayed by the corn on the side of the middle finger of his right hand.

When it comes to telling character things are not quite so easy. Several points have to be taken into consideration—the "consistency," the general shape, the length of the fingers and the palm, the ends of the fingers, the nails and most important, the thumb.

A hand that feels firm and cool usually shows health and strength both in mind and body.

Artistic people have soft, smooth hands, while a flabby and clammy hand mostly goes with an equally unpleasant disposition, tho this may sometimes be merely due to ill health.

A hard, thin hand, that seems all bones and muscle, is possessed by determined clear-minded and practical people, who have very little love or sympathy in their compositions.

As He Said.

"No, Harold," said Miss Golde, "I can never be yours.'

"Never?" he cried in despair.

"Never," she answered coldly.

His mood changed.

"Oh, very well," he sneered. "There are others."

"Yes, Harold, I know there are," she said sweetly. "I accepted one this afternoon."

Without another word he turned upon his heel and left her.

MARIE DRESSLER, IN "TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA NEXT WEEK.

The Prodigal Son

Sermon by Bishop R. C. Evans

The subject under consideration tonight is "The Prodigal Son." The story of the prodigal son is found in the 15th chapter of the gospel as recorded by St. Luke, from the 11th to the 32nd verses, inclusive. The story runs about like this: There was a man who had two sons. The younger son requested that the father give him the portion that belonged to him and this was done. He left home, went into a far country, wasted his substance with riotous living and became stranded. He hired himself to one of the settlers there who sent him into the field to feed swine. He was so hungry that he was sorely tempted to partake of the husks that the swine did eat, and no man gave unto him. He came to himself, looking back into the dear, dead past, memory's hand presented to his view, the old life at home with father and the family. He made a contrast between his present condition and his former condition and concluded to go home, make confession and serve his father.

Traveling backward in all the poverty-stricken conditions, while he was yet a great way off, his father met him and ran and kissed him. There was a great jubilee, the fatted calf was killed, the festive hall was decorated, and music was ringing thru the halls. They had found the lost chord by his joining in the splendid family harmony, but the elder brother who had approached, heard this music and the good time, and he began to sulk and pout. He became envious, he remonstrated. The servant told him what was the occasion for the pleasure, and the glee, and the gladness, and the good time, and the party but he would have none of it. Finally, the father came out and pleaded with him and he and the father had quite a time; but the father justifying his position went on to show the elder brother that he had nothing to lose because of his faithfulness. He would be amply and fully rewarded, but that it was the father's good pleasure to take back to his loving arms the wandering boy.

Interpretation.

Now this story has a pleasant and a happy side to it, and it has a sad one, and to this story am I committed tonight, and I want to say—shall I say as usual—that I look even upon this narrative from a far different standpoint to the general preacher. I do not like to differ with my fellow men but I must if I consider them wrong. Now the general interpretation of this prodigal son story may be given like this. You go to a revival meeting. Fire and brimstone, hell and all that, is just being given out in music and in song and story until you are just about frightened to death to go out, and somebody under the scare comes up "looking for Jesus" to a penitent form, or something of that kind and immediately he makes an effort to find Christ. The cry goes up, "Another prodigal has returned." Why, that man is not a prodigal! That man is going to a place he had never been before, and does not fit this story in any particular. While they make it appear that the prodigal son is represented by the man that is just converted to-night, the story shows clearly that this boy is only going back from whence he had strayed. It is not a new-found place but he is returning home. He had been there before. Now let us go into this carefully to-night and see whether I am right about it.

A certain man had two sons. Who is this man referred to? God, our Father which art in heaven. Now, God is not the father of us all. That may seem strange to you, but I trust you have come here to learn and not only to be amused. When Jesus taught his own disciples to pray he said to them, "When you pray, say, Our Father, which art in heaven." You will read that in Matthew 6, 9. But there was another individual in existence that was the father of some folks. He is introduced to us in John 8, 44. Jesus is the one that presents his case there. Talking to the wicked world who had not yet made their peace with God, He said, "Ye are of your father the devil and the lusts of your father will you do." Now, I am not going to go around looking up your past history and progenitors and all that. I am not going to make any special references and individualize you to-night. I just leave it with you. There is a certain class that has the right to call God their Father for certain reasons that may be ascertained to-night. There is another class who are the children of the devil and he is their father. Now that is the Bible doctrine from Genesis to Revelation. How can we tell who is our father? Jesus tells us. "He that is of God doeth the works of God." Again, "Ye are of your father the devil and the lusts of your father will you do." Now you know who your papa is by the life you are living. There is no getting away from it. If you are ashamed of your father to-night just take your medicine or leave it. That is all there is to that. Does not the Bible clearly teach that in our natural condition as sinners we are aliens, foreigners, strangers from the commonwealth, without hope and without God in the world. That is taught by Paul in the second chapter of his letter to the Ephesians. Then we discover that the unconverted individual, the sinner, the man that is not born again is in the kingdom of this world. They are aliens, foreigners, strangers from the commonwealth of Israel and without hope and without God.

Power to Become Sons.

Now, how do we become sons of God. How? The record tells us clearly and so I betake myself to the task of presenting to you the view as to how we become sons of God for I am going to show that this prodigal was a son of God as he is introduced to us in this parable. We are told in the first chapter of the gospel as recorded by John 12th verse, "But as many as received him to them gave he power to become the sons of God." By the words "received him" I take it to mean. As many as have accepted Christ as their Redeemer, accepted the gospel, as the power by which God has translated them from the kingdom of darkness, the kingdom of Satan, into the kingdom of His dear Son. Paul tells us in the third epistle to the Galatians, "As many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ and become Abraham's seed and heirs according to the promise." Here then we discover that in order to be a son of God we must be born again, born from the old existence, the kingdom of Satan, into the new world, the kingdom of Christ; from the family of Satan into the family of God because we are told that the whole family of God is eventually to be gathered to Him, God being the father of the family and we who are born again His sons and daughters, while those who are not born again are foreigners and aliens and strangers from the commonwealth of Israel and without hope and without God in the world.

Now, how are we to be born again? I have remarked "by receiving Christ, by receiving His word." Well, what does that mean? Why, by receiving the evidence by which we learn the pure word of God and the power of it under which we may be born again. Now you will remember in the third chapter of the gospel as recorded by John, Jesus introduced the doctrine of the new birth. He said that we could not be saved by our own righteousness. While we may be rewarded for every kind word spoken and every kind deed performed, yet by our own righteousness we could not become the heir to the kingdom of God, but in order to enter into the kingdom of God we must be born again. And when He taught this doctrine to Nicodemus the great ruler, He answered, perhaps, the most important question that was ever propounded by the lips of man even to God. This was the question: "How can a man be born again?" It is equivalent to saying, how can a man become a son of God? How can he be born a son of God and a joint heir with Jesus Christ? Now that is a question that we all should study and it is important and that we get the correct answer. There are a thousand answers given to it to-day; nine hundred and ninty-nine of them are wrong. There is only one answer.

Well, how are we going to judge which is the right answer, the one that is in complete accord with the Bible, with the words as they fell from the blistered lips of the Son of Mary. I care not how honest, how sincere you may be. If your reply to that question is in opposition and in disagreement with that spoken of by the Jesus Himself you are wrong.

Baptism.

I go to one large Christian denomination in this city and say: "How can a man be born again?" and the reply comes. "Oh, you must be born of water. That is, you must be baptized by immersion, for the remission of your sins or you cannot be saved." And I say to him. "Well my friend, you say I must be born of water. Why do you exclude the birth of the Spirit" and he will answer "Oh brother, the birth of the Spirit! Why those people that talk about spiritual manifestations are under some hallucination, it is all a delusion and a snare. There is no such thing as spiritual baptism now. There never was but a couple of cases of that in all the world. We do not have that now."

I go to another very large, respectable, wealthy and numerous denomination and I say to them: "How can a man be born again?" "Ah, dear brother," the reply comes, "there is only one answer to that, you must be born of the Spirit or you cannot enter into the kingdom of God." "Yes, but why do you omit the words of Jesus, "Except a man is born of water." "Oh, brother, oh, brother, you must have water on

BISHOP EVANS.

the brain. Water! What has water got to do with it. You are trying to make out the baptism is for the remision of sins. Why, there're millions gone to heaven without a drop of water."

Now what are you going to do about that? One accepts the water baptism as the birth of the water but discards Spirit baptism, the other brings Spirit baptism into prominence and relegates to the dark ages the doctrine of water baptism as being a part of a new birth. If water baptism is not just as much as Spirit baptism in this text there is not a man in the world can prove it by the Bible. There is no man living who has the right to draw the line of demarcation saying water baptism is essential to salvation but Spirit baptism is not, or vice versa, that Spirit baptism is essential to salvation but that water baptism is not.

Paul, speaking of this great baptism by which we became sons of God, says, in the sixth of Romans, "Therefore we are buried with Christ by baptism into death and like as he rose from the dead so we rise to a newness of life." There is the doctrine of the new birth. In a word it is called the new birth or born again or regenerated. Christ acknowledges it and we all should that anybody who has come into this world was born into this world. That is how we came. We became the natural sons and daughters of men by natural birth. But that does not bring us into the kingdom of God as sinners. Jesus teaches that we must be born again. A word to the wise is sufficient, and I do not need to talk too plain about this. But you follow the first birth and compare it with the second birth and you will discover how we became sons of our parents in this world and how we became sons of God in the kingdom of God under the second birth. We conceive the good seed the word of God, for the Bible declares that the word of God is the good seed. After this conception we receive evidence of life because it moves us to repentance. Upon that faith and repentance or the conception of the good seed and repentance we are then buried with Christ in baptism, dead and buried, dead to the world of sin. Here we receive pardon of sin. Now we are dead and buried. Then we emerge from the womb of water into the world anew, born of water.

God as the Father.

Now I will leave that part with you, after showing that that is how we became sons of God, and these two men referred to in this story were sons.

I want you here to see the strongest evidence of God's love for the boy that has gone astray. There are people in the church who, as soon as a young man or a young girl or a member of the church does something wrong, think they ought to get the officers at him and cut him off from the church. "Let us excommunicate him. He is a disgrace to our society." Nonsense. He has a wrong idea that the church is just the place for the good people. The church is the place to bring the bad people and by precept and example throw about them the wonderful influence of goodness till it becomes contagious and they grow good and strong. That is the business of the church. God had not forgotten the boy tho the boy had tried to forget his father. He had tried to forget home, he had tried to shut his eyes to the past, but there was a golden nugget within, the nugget of divinity was still there, for once a son always a son. We are told sometimes that when the son does wrong God is practically waiting to hurl him into the fires of a never-ending hell, to say to him "Damn you, take it, you deserve it," and some of them say he was made on purpose for the fire. By all the fatherhood of God I denounce the doctrine of eternal pain, perpetual hate and literal fire. It has no place in that Bible. Only has it birth in the frenzied brains born behind the iron bars of priestcraft, superstition and idolatry.

The Welcome Home.

While he was a great way off his father saw him. Yes, father is always waiting to bid welcome home to the boy that in the storm of human experience has grown seasick. He is ready to throw out the lifeline to help and to save and all the children in the house should be just like that. Well, we follow the story. What does the boy do when the father embraces him affectionately? Does he try to justify himself and say to him, "I am just as good as Tom is." No, he says, "Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee and am no more worthy to be called thy son." Did the father go into a kind of theological discussion with him and talk to him about there being one particular kind of sin he could do that his father would never let him up for. No, he did not. That was left for church committees to answer, that was left for theologians to talk. What did the father say? "Bring forth the best robe and put it on him." The best robe. The best robe. Why, he had not deserved it. "He is my boy, he is born again from the old existence into the new life and while he fell under the temptation that led him from home I love him still. Nothing shabby or second-class in my family. Bring forth the best robe and put it on him." But the boy interjects, "Oh, father, I have sinned and am no more worthy to be called thy son." Did the father on second thoughts say something about "Well, I guess you do deserve to be damned and I guess I will give it to you good and plenty because you knew better and you would not take my advice. Serves you right. I guess I had better damn you straight. I know you are my son but I had better throw you out." Did he say that? What was the second reply that he made to the son's plea? "Bring forth the ring and put it on his finger and shoes on his feet." To the servants he said. "Bring forth the fatted calf, let there be music and dancing, my son has come home." Oh, that sounds good, that sounds lovely.

God Is Love.

Now back to the thought. When John the Revelator had thought about all that the old testament writers had written about God, and had tried to bring home to his mind, before the vision of his understanding all that Jesus had said about the love of God, when he tried to think of all he had heard and seen and looked for and he took his own pen in his hand and wrote the great last message as we have it in the Bible, he just ran up against the stupendous character of God Almighty, and there dropped from his brain into his pen those wondrous words as he tried to describe God as he saw Him. "God is love," not hate, not spite. Some have tried to make me believe the one in the church who wanders away gets the worst of it and not so much love, grace and pity is shown him as one that never belonged to the family. Stop and think. Would you show more pity, grace and tenderness to one not of your family, than you would to your own child. That is not true at all, not true at all. Now what was done. The father blessing the boy with the best robe and the ring and the shoes and placing neath him the arms of parental affection, brought him home. Home! Yes, back from whence he had strayed, not to some new place just converted, but brought him back home; the boy that had left the church has now returned to it. That is what I believe the thief on the cross did.

His Loving Power.

Brethren, the love of God is your greatest asset and thru it will the prophetical declaration be fulfilled. "Every tongue shall confess both in Heaven, earth and under the earth that Jesus is Christ to the glory of the father."

Let me show you in conclusion the ultimate of God's loving power as it is revealed in the sacred record called His own law. "And every creature which is in Heaven and on the earth and under the earth and such as are in the sea and all that in them heard I saying, 'Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the lamb for ever and ever.'"

Ah, my dear brother this is the New Year night. I ask you to remember when you left the country home, when you walked down the grassy walk and closed the old garden gate, when mother placed her good-bye kiss upon your brow and placed God's book in your hand and bade you be good. You have broken many of those resolutions in the great city and whirl of a metropolitan life. To-night make those new resolutions. Go home again back to the prayer, back to the preacher, back to the religion, back to the Sunday school, back to the circle of home and church.

The prodigal may come. God bids you come. The church bids you come. The Spirit and the Bride say, come. Let not my people forbid their coming. I thank you.

Bishop Evans will preach in the Princess Theatre at 7.30 to-night, his subject being, "The Two Lepers."

(23.) Was the king sorry for his sin or for being found out, and what is the difference?

January 15th, 1911.

(Copyright 1911 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Asa's good reign in Judah. 2 Chron. xv., 1-15.

Golden Text—Be ye strong therefore, and let not your hands be weak: for your work shall be rewarded. 2 Chron xv., 7.

(1) Verses 1-2—What do you understand by the spirit of God coming upon Azariah, and do men have similar experiences to-day?

(2) Whose son was Asa and what was the character of his father?

(3) What victorious experience had Asa just had?

(4) What does it avail a man if he was converted and lived a noble life for many years if he is now living in sin?

(5) What is the unyielding condition if we would perpetuate the material or spiritual success of the past or the present? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(6) In view of the natural constitution of things, why is it impossible for God to give any man material or spiritual success who is living out of harmony with God and the conditions which bring success?

(7) Verse 5—What was the effect upon Israel when they did not worship the true God?

(8) What is the effect of true religion and education upon a nation?

(9) Verse 4—Is there any evidence that Israel, when living without God, was ever prosperous, or, when living true to God, in adverse circumstances?

(10) How often may a nation or any individual turn back to God after having forsaken Him?

(11) If the sole motive in turning to God is to be saved from our trouble, how will God receive us?

(12) Verses 5-6—What are always the results of living out of harmony with God?

(13) What are the conditions to be observed, if we would have inward and outward peace?

(14) Do physical or mental troubles give us most "vexations," and what would you say is the greatest agony a man can endure?

(15) Why is it right to say when a nation or an individual suffers as a result of wrongdoing that "God did vex them with adversity"?

(16) What is the reason that those who are wrong themselves generally delight in accusing others and trying to hurt or destroy them?

(17) Is it possible for a nation to be permanently prosperous which is untrue to God, i.e., to the moral laws that are found in the warp and woof of human nature?

(18) Verse 7—Is it possible for rightdoing to go unrewarded and how, and when, do the rewards generally come?

(19) Is rightdoing actually under our own control?

(20) Verses 8-10—Which is the greater incentive to rightdoing, the nobility or the profit of it?

(21) What are the rewards of doing right?

(22) Verses 11-12—What is the sacrifice that God most delights in from us?

(23) Verses 13-15—Should the state compel people to be outwardly religious?

(24) Would you commend or condemn the sentiment in verses 13-15?

Lesson for Sunday, Jan. 22, 1911.—Omri and Ahab Lead Israel Into Greater Sin. I. Kings xvi., 15-33.

A NEW LABOR LAW.

Declaring strikes and lockouts to be illegal and providing compulsory arbitration for all disputes are the means set forth to solve the labor question in a bill prepared by State Senator George W. Shaefer of Spokane, for introduction at the coming session of the legislature of the State of Washington. The penalty for inciting a strike or a lockout is fixed at $1000.

The bill provides that any employe may be fined $50 for every day he is on strike, while any employer causing a lockout becomes liable to a fine of $10 a day for each employe thus deprived of work, this in no instance to be less than $100 a day in the aggregate. The arbitration board is to be composed of five members, two each to be selected by employer and employed, the four chosen to appoint the fifth. Any member accepting a gratuity from either side is liable to a fine of $1000.

A Big Pile of Money.

The mints of the United States during 1910 sent out more than $111,500,000 in coin, of which nearly $105,000,000 was in gold. The total coinage of silver was comparatively insignificant, it being less than $4,000,000. Three million dollars in pennies and five-cent pieces were coined. More than $6,000,000 pieces were coined for the Philippine Islands and nearly a million pieces were coined on contract for Costa Rica.

A Mason Since 1846.

Oliver Hazzard Perry Gibson, 96 years of age, who died at Davenport, Wash., a few days ago, was the oldest member of the Masonic order in the northwestern country, if not on the continent. He was initiated at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, early in 1846, just before entering the service of the United States in the war with Mexico.

International Press Bible Question Club

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS.

ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON BY REV. DR. LINSCOTT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

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

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

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Date, Jan. 8, 1911.

THE CONTEST.

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

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

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

Jan. 8, 1911.

(Copyright, 1911, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Jeroboam Makes Idols for Israel to Worship. I Kings xii:25—xiii:6

Golden Text—Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image. Ex. xx:4

(1.) Verse 25—Where were Shecham and Penuel situated?

(2.) Verses 26-27—Which tends more to promote faithfulness to God, adversity or prosperity? Give your reasons?

(3.) Is doubt of God more of the head or the heart and why?

(4.) What reason is there to believe that if Jeroboam had been true to God he would have rested in confidence that his kingdom could never be taken from him? (See Chap. xi:38.)

(5.) Was Jeroboam's doubt of his people caused by their unfaithfulness or by his own fear?

(6.) What is the general result of doubting those with whom we have to do in the matter of faithfulness to us? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(7.) What would have been the probable result if Jeroboam had allowed the people to go up to Jerusalem to worship?

(8.) Verses 28-30—Did Jeroboam act wisely or wickedly in preventing the people from going up to Jerusalem to worship? Give your reasons.

(9.) If you had been Jeroboam what would you have decided about the people going up to Jerusalem to worship?

(10.) If Jeroboam had provided for purely spiritual worship at Bethel, and Dan, what would then have been God's attitude concerning not letting the people go up to Jerusalem?

(11.) What was Jeroboam's real sin in this matter?

(12.) Verses 31-33—How much aid are pictures, paintings, or statuary of the saints, or high class music, to the spiritual worship of the unseen God?

(13.) What can you say for or against banquets, and similar functions in the church, when they are not held for money making?

(14.) What did Jeroboam mean the people to understand as to the significance of two golden calves?

(15.) Was such public worship as Jeroboam established accepted by God as worship, even if engaged in by some truly devout souls?

(16.) Verses 1-5—What constitutes a man of God?

(17.) What was the purpose of the visit of this man of God to Bethel?

(18.) What reason is there to believe that God always warns sinners before visiting their sins upon them?

(19.) How did Jeroboam receive the rebuke of the man of God?

(20.) Do calamities happen to sinners to-day outside of the natural results of their sins?

(21.) Who was the Josiah referred to in verse 2 and what did he after accomplish?

(22.) Verse 6—How often does God forgive sinners for their sins?

SHEA'S THEATRE

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- - EXTRA - -

THE MARTELL FAMILY

MARVELLOUS EUROPEAN CYCLISTS

THE BIG GIRLIE SHOW

NEXT WEEK—THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

SOCIAL NOTES

Mrs. Gibson will receive at government house from 4.30 to 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gooderham, gave a family dinner of 18 covers at the King Edward last week, the decorations were of pink roses and maiden hair ferns.

* * *

The bishop and Mrs. Reeve have left for Jamaica, where the bishop will attend the consecration of the Bishop of Antigua.

* * *

The marriage takes place in London on the 31st of January, of Miss Grace Mackenzie to Count de Lesseps. Sir William and Lady Mackenzie, Mrs. William Beardmore and Mr. Joe Mackenzie leave this week to be present at the ceremony.

* * *

Mrs. Weston Brock has issued invitations to a dance at McConkey's on Jan. 17 in honor of the debut of her daughter, Miss Frances Cotton.

* * *

London papers of December 20th contain the announcement by Lord and Lady Furness, of 23 Upper Brookstreet, London, and Grantley Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire, England, of the engagement of their niece, Annette Furness, to Mr. Claude G. Bryan, eldest son of the Rev. Canon Bryan, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. and Miss Oliver, Sherbourne-street, are giving a tea on Jan. 12.

* * *

Mrs. E. W. Hagarty, Euclid-ave., will give a tea at McConkey's on February 1.

* * *

Mrs. Hayter Reed and her son are at the Queen's from Quebec. Mrs. Morrow and Miss Dorothy Heward, both of Montreal, are also at the Queen's.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Greening of "Fonthill," Hamilton, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Hattie, to Mr. Charles E. Bull of Cleveland, O., formerly of Hamilton.

* * *

Mr. Gerald Larkin who is on a tour around the world, spent Christmas at Ceylon.

* * *

Mrs. Titus Robinson will give a dance on Jan. 12 for Miss Marie Robinson, a debutante of the season.

* * *

Capt. and Mrs. Pellatt are spending some weeks at Clifton Springs.

* * *

Mrs. T. E. Robinson is giving a tea on Jan. 11 for Miss Enid Hart of Montreal.

* * *

Dr. Norman King Wilson of College-street, has left to spend a year abroad.

* * *

Mrs. Jack MacKellar and Mrs. J. P. Mullarkey were among those giving a small bridge party during the past week.

* * *

The Cadet Corps of St. Andrew's College, will held its annual dance on Feb. 10.

* * *

Invitations are out for the annual dance of the Harbord Alumni Association, to be held on Friday, Jan. 27, at the collegiate. The patronesses are: Mrs. H. B. Spotton, Mrs. E. W. Hagarty, Mrs. J. S. Carstairs, Miss Gertrude Lawlor, Miss E. M. Balmer, Miss B. Ketchison.

* * *

Mrs. Askcroft, The Rectory, York Mills, will receive on Saturday and the first Saturday in each month.

* * *

Mrs. George Clark, 87 Crescent-road, will receive on Tuesday, for the first time this season and afterwards on the first Monday and Tuesday of the month.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. T. Scheibe and Miss Scheibe, Hawthorne-avenue, Rosedale, will receive on Wednesday, January 11, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

* * *

Miss Eveline Ashworth, A. T. Coll. M., has resigned the position of soprano soloist in Sherbourne-street Methodist Church.

* * *

Miss Gypsy B. Beesby is in Buffalo, spending the week with Mrs. Frea Mathewson, Auburn-avenue.

* * *

Mrs. G. E. Grove will receive on the third Friday each month, instead of the first Saturday as formerly.

* * *

FRIEDHEIM'S RECITAL.

Final arrangements have been made for a recital to be given by the great master pianist, Arthur Friedheim, in Massey Music Hall, Tuesday, March 7. This will be his first appearance in Toronto for nine years. During this period among other things, he has written two operas. He appeared in New York last month, and according to the press of that city, he created a tremendous furore with his beautiful playing. The critics proclaimed him the greatest of all Liszt players living. As this year is the hundredth anniversary of Liszt's birth the recital will be devoted almost entirely to the works of this remarkable genius, and among them will be his wonderful sonata in B minor. There is no doubt but what this will be one of the society and musical events of the year.

WEDDING NOTICES

ELDER—LAWRENCE.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. S. B. Lawrence, Roehampton-avenue, Eglinton, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 3 p. m., when his daughter Lilla Juanita was united in marriage to Mr. George T. Elder of Elder's Mills, Ontario. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. C. Balfour. The bride looked charming in a gown of white silk and chiffon, and was wearing the groom's gift, a necklace of pearls and amythests. She carried a shower of roses and lilies-of-the-valley.

WEST-END CRECHE.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Grey have kindly consented to give their patronage to the suppers which are being arranged for Feb. 6, 7, 8 and 9, in aid of the West-end Creche Building Fund. These suppers will be given after the Mendelssohn Choir concerts in a hall in the new Heintzhan Building, Yonge-street, which has been generously placed at the disposal of the committee. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson have promised to be present, and among those who have already reserved tables are: Lady Clark, Lady Walker, Mrs. Nordheimer, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, Mrs. Shoenberger, Mrs. J. B. O'Brian, Mrs. Leighton McCarthy, Mrs. Wallace Jones, Mrs. W. R. Brock, Mrs. H. C. Cox, Mrs. George Burton and Mrs. Plummer. Tables may be reserved for parties of four, six or eight. Afternoon tea will also be given on Thursday, Feb. 9. Tickets for the suppers are one dollar each and may be obtained from Mrs. George Burton, Mrs. R. W. Thomas, Miss Mortimer Clark, Miss Gertrude Tate. Miss Arnoldi or Miss Plummer.

SURPRISE PARTY.

A number of the young friends of Miss Gladys Dickson held a surprise party in her honor at her residence, 82 Elliott-street, Riverdale, on Wednesday evening, December 28. A very enjoyable evening was spent playing games, music, etc., Among those present were, the Misses Lillian Stone, Josie Kenney, Margaret Lowe, Nellie Lowe, Millie Moran, Jennie Ferry, Vera Canning, Marjorie Larkin, Mabel Turney Evelyn Priest, Eileen McGuire and Evaleen Dickson, and the Messrs. Clement Cahill, Arthur Hafe, George Hare, Leo Reilly, Hugh Coughlin, Charlie Presnall Claude Barker, Charlie Tierney, Frank Feeney and Henry Turney.

BEATTIE EVANS, WITH "ROBIE'S KNICKERBOCKERS," AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

WEDDED IN WATERLOO.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Saviour's Church, Waterloo, on Wednesday last, it being the marriage of Kathleen Bertha, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sterling, to Mr. J. B. McLean of Winnipeg, Rev. V M. Durnford officiating. The bride, who is very popular in Twin City society, and who was given away by her father, carried a white prayer-book and looked charming in an imported Swiss embroidered gown of finest texture, and wore the gift of the groom, a pendant of pearls and amythests, and veil with orange chaplet which was an heirloom in the Sterling family and on this occasion worn for the ninth time. She was attended by her sister, Miss Vera Sterling, who was dressed in a filmy cream material with satin trimmings and carried a large bouquet of deep crimson carnations, while Mr. J. C. Haight of Winnipeg acted as groomsman. A pretty feature of the wedding breakfast was the bride's cake being served on a plate, which formerly belonged to the first Governor-General of Canada, Lord Barry, and was also used for a similar purpose at the marriage of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. W. Sterling, of New Hamburg, who was present at this wedding. The newly wedded pair left for a trip to Toronto and New York, after which they will reside in Winnipeg. The bride's going-away dress was a smart black tailor-made, deep red smocked silk blouse, large black hat with willow plume, a set of ermine furs completed this outfit.

MRS. WORTS SMART TEAS.

Mrs. Worts Smart of Lenn Wortz, Chestnut Park, was the hostess of two bright and successful teas at the beginning of the week; at the first tea the dainty little hostess, being assisted in the drawing-room by her mother, Mrs. E. J. Lennox, while the tea-room was in charge of her sister, Miss Mabel Lennox, assisted by Miss Helen Davidson (Peterboro), Miss Bousch, Miss Edna Cosby and little Miss Irish. Mrs. Smart's gown was of deep blue chiffon, embroidered in eastern shades of crimson, blue and gold, and Mrs. Lennox was in a handsome gown of pale grey embroidered in the same shade, and with diamond ornaments. Miss Lennox, wearing a deep rose-colored gown, veiled with dark-blue ninon. The drawing-rooms were decorated with spring flowers, and the tea table was arranged with a centrepiece of cloth of gold and green ninon and a basket of crimson carnations.

MRS. COPELAND'S MUSICALE.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. R. J. Copeland of Walmer-road gave a very jolly informal musicale in honor of her sister, Miss Gehl of New York, who is her guest for some time, and will also be the raison d'etre of Mrs. Copeland's dance on Monday week. The house was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers and buffet supper was served from a table done with pale pink carnations. An enjoyable program was given by Miss Wilcox, Mr. Paul Hahn and Miss Gehl, the latter, who has a beautiful voice, giving among other numbers, "Charman Oiseau," "The Valse Song," from "Romeo et Juliet," "Die Nachtigall," Brahms; a song by Mr. Hahn, and Liza Lehmann's "Cuckoo." The hostess was wearing a beautiful and becoming gown of corn-colored satin, veiled with apricot ninon, and Miss Gehl was in white lace over apricot charameuse, while her mother wore a black ninon gown wtih touches of velvet.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Melville White, Miss May Perry, Miss Carr (England), Mr. Husband, Mr. Miln, Mr. Wadsworth, Mrs. Daniel, Miss Marguerite Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. White, Mr. Stanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Beemer, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Douglas Ebby, Mr. and Mrs. Chatterson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingles.

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Society at the Capital

The governor-general's usual New Year's levee was held in the east block of the parliament buildings on Monday morning and was very largely attended by officers, clergymen and prominent citizens of Ottawa, who at mid-day paid their respects to his excellency. His excellency was assisted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and nearly all the members of his cabinet. Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Lord Lascelles, Earl Percy and Captain Bingham, A.D.C.'s, and Captain Freemantle, controller of the viceregal household.

New Year's Eve was very gay at the Country and Golf Clubs, a large number of dinners, some small and others larger, taking place at both attractive club houses, with a dance afterwards participated in by all the guests. Some of those who entertained at the these were Mr. and Mrs. Russell Blackburn, Hon. David and Mrs. Mackeen, Mr. Harry Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fauquier, Mr. Berkeley Powell, Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Chamberlain, the latter of whom chose the Golf Club to entertain especially in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain of Cochrane, Alta., and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith of the Transcontinental Railway. Mrs. Fred Carling entertained a party of young people at the Golf Club at a dinner dance on Monday evening, and on the same evening Mrs. J. S. Ewart also gave a dinner for some of her daughter's (Miss Gladys') friends.

Mrs. Fred Powell was the hostess of a bright luncheon early in the week, at the Golf Club, given in special honor of two visitors in town, Mrs. Ouseley Rowley of Montreal and Miss Minnie Cameron of Vancouver, B.C.

Invitations have been issued for a skating and tobogganing party at Government House by Her Excellency Countess Grey on Friday evening, Jan. 13, between 9 and 11.30 o'clock. Her excellency has also sent out invitations for a children's party at Government House on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Ruggles Wright's dance for the younger set on Tuesday was very much enjoyed by the various young people home for the holidays. The hostess was assisted in her duties by the Misses Nora and Dorothy Shannon of Moncton, N.B., who are her guests, and by her daughter, Miss Evelyn Wright.

Mrs. Frederick Congdon, wife of the member from Dawson, entertained at a most delightful tea on New Year's Day, given by her debutante daughter, Miss Winifred Congdon, and her guest, Miss Sarah Lansing of Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE

See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

A party of young people, numbering about twenty, made up a merry house party who spent the week end at Mrs. Hugh McLachlin's family residence, in Arnprior, and thoroly enjoyed the good ski-ing and tobogganing offered by the various hills about that part of the country.

Mr. W. H. Rowley gave a charming dinner dance at the Country Club for a number of "not-outs," in honor of his god-daughter, Miss May Blakeney, who spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blakeney, in Besserer-street.

Lady Tilley of Fredericton, N.B., has arrived in town, and is occupying a furnished residence in Wibrod-street. Mrs. Howland of London, Eng., and Miss Gladys Tilley are visiting Lady Tilley.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Markey of Montreal spent a few days with Col. and Mrs. Toller. Mrs. Markey's parents, returning to Montreal early in the week.

Mrs. Fred Boswell, formerly a resident of the capital, and who for several years past has been living in the northwest, has returned to Ottawa to take up her residence.

Hon. Mackenzie King, who has been spending the holidays in Toronto with his parents, has returned to town.

Mr. Guy French, who spent the holidays with his mother, Mrs. Fred Powell, entertained at a bright little dinner at the Golf Club recently in honor of his guests, Mr. Martin and Mr. McLennan of Toronto, when covers were laid for eighteen guests.

Mr. Stanley Mills of Hamilton is the guest of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Herridge.

Miss Marv Hamilton, who spent Christmas week with her parents, the Archbishop of Ottawa and Mrs. Hamilton, has returned to New York.

Mr. H. McGiverin of Hamilton is the guest of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. Percy Sherwood.

Sir Alan B. Aylesworth and Lady Aylesworth have returned from Toronto and Buffalo, where they spent the festive season.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Craig of Kingston spent New Year's Day with Mrs. Craig's brother, Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara.

Mrs. Hayter Reed and her son, Mr. Jack Lowry of Montreal spent a few days last week with Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. E. Harriss at Eranescliffe, and left on Thursday for Toronto, en route for the west.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier are spending a few days in Quebec.

Hon. R. L. and Mrs. Borden left on Wednesday for Toronto, where they spent the remainder of the week.

MRS. STEWART'S DANCE.

Mrs. A. M. S. Stewart gave a jolly dance at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms last week in honor of her son, Mr. Grahame Stewart, who welcomed a large number of his young friends. The hall was bright with Christmas decorations, and poinsettias were used on the long table from which supper was served, while the orchestra played the latest and most inspiring music. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Mrs. D. Gruchy, Miss Hall, Mrs. Robert Redford and Mrs. McCarthy. Mrs. Stewart's gown was a becoming creation of rose satin, the tunic of pink ninon, hand-embroidered with pearls; she also wore emerald and pearl ornaments and a bouquet of orchids. Miss Rosalie Stewart, a not-out daughter, wore a pretty pale pink frock of dewdrop chiffon, with trimming of rosebuds. A few of the guests were: Miss Bowes, Miss Miles, Miss Ethel Dunning, Misses Urquhart, Miss Kathleen Lyon, Miss McCausland, Miss Edna Crawford, Miss Ardagh, Miss Grace Webster, Mr. Webster, Miss Wragg, Miss De Gruchy, Miss Frances Gardiner, Misses Gourlay, Miss C. McLaughlin, Miss Mabel Hannah, Misses Langley, Miss Lefroy, Miss Harkins, Mr. Harkins, Miss Hartley, Misses Daniels, Mr. De Gruchy, Mr. Delamere, Mr. Keefer, Mr. Melville Gooderham, Messrs. Watson, Mr. Trees, Mr. Paul Vance, Mr. Gordon Pearsall, Mr. Gordon McLaughlin, Mr. Somers, Mr. Tytler, Cadet Lefroy, Cadet Bond, Cadet Stewart, Cadet Leitch, Cadet Cosgrave, Mr. Ireland, Mr. G. Gibson, Mr. Allen and Mr. Douglas Greey, Mr. Norman Lyle, Mr. Fraser Allen, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Graham.

LOURDES LITERARY AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The New Year's at-home held under the auspices of the Lourdes Literary and Athletic Association on Monday evening in their new club hall, was a most decided success, the hall, which is the largest private one in the city, was barely able to accommodate the many who took advantage of a good floor and fine music to spend a few pleasant hours. Among the many present were: Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Beaver, Mrs. Mace, Mrs. Power, Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Vallancourt, Mrs. Bolam, Misses Hawkins, Georgie Mace, Angus, Campbell, Troy, Ruby Cullen, Kenny, McCormick, Sheppard, Meagher, Burns, Wilson, Reddall, Love, Lamphier, Meehan, McIllmurray, Christman, Edwards, DeLapiante, Lena Murray, Gallagher, A. Conlin, Beaver, McCarty, I. Conlin, Howarth, Isobel Mace, Myers, McEvoy and Messrs. Morrow, R. D. Mace, W. Lobraico, Reynolds, Grace, Davis, Leo Downs, Vallancourt, J. Gallagher, Tierney, Hays, McIllmurray, Christman, Regan, Edwards, L. McBrory, J. P. McCabe, T. Kelly, Callaghan, Bolam, H. Crowley, Cavanagh, Heffron, Green, O'Leary, Heffernan, F. Crowley, R. M. Power, J. Lobraico, J. Pierce, T. Conlin, A. McGrath, G. P. Thompson, T. Harry Mace, and many others.

The association is to be congratulated on having such a spacious club house, especially the assembly hall and with the same untiring spirit that has marked all their former successes the committee on this occasion were, if possible, a little more aggressive and deserve great credit for the success of their opening at-home.

A new and most appreciative innovation was introduced, that of having large wall programs bearing the crest and colors of the association at different parts of the hall and this, combined with the good floor and music as furnished by Fralick's orchestra, all helped to make those present well remember the opening of the assembly hall of Lourdes L. & A. A.

AUTO SHOW FEATURES.

Automobiles as adapted for war purposes will be displayed at the automobile show.

The automobile exhibitors at the coming automobile show at the armories from February 25 to March 4 are making a special effort to exhibit cars fitted up for military purposes. These will take a variety of forms. One of the most unique will be shown by a local firm, who are securing two cars now in use by the United States government, which will be brought to Toronto in bond for the show.

These cars popularly called balloon destroyers, are termed gun carriages, each car mounts a colt repeating gun. They have been thru several army manoeuvres and have seen much hard service. The chasses are demi-tonneau with special bodies carrying four passengers, the rear seat being modeled after a gun carriage seat and the colt guns as described are mounted in front over the shrouds.

It is expected that the automobile show will have an important bearing on future military equipment in Canada.

MASSAGE

Massage, electricity, Swedish movements and facial massage. Patients treated at their residence if desired. Miss Howells, 432 Jarvis-street. Telephone North 3745. 7tf

If you suffer from piles, fistulas or any disease of the lower bowel and want to be successfully treated with little or no pain or detention from business, apply to The Toronto Rectal Institute, 21 Wellesley-street, Toronto. Trained nurse in attendance. Write for booklet.

Superfluous Hair Cured

Lady Will Send Free to Any Sufferer the Secret Which Cured Her.

From childhood I was distressed and humiliated by an unwelcome growth of hair on my face and arms. I tried all the depilatories, powders, liquids, creams and other rub-on preparations I ever heard of, only to make it worse. For weeks I suffered the electric needle without being rid of my blemish. I spent a great deal of money on various things in vain, until a friend recommended a simple preparation which succeeded where all else failed, and has won universal praise from hosts of others as well,

This simple remedy a harmless, soluble liquid that your own doctor would endorse, enabled me permanently to find entire relief from all trace of unwelcome hair, and forever end all embarrassment. It is simple, safe, sure and can be used privately at home, without fear of pain or blemish. It makes the electric needle entirely unnecessary.

I will tell in detail full particulars to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results as I did. All I ask is a two-cent stamp for reply. Address Caroline Osgood, 891 J, Old P.O. St., Providence, R. I.

VARSITY SINGERS.

One Hundred and Twenty to Take Part in the Annual Glee Club Concert.

Residents of Toronto intending to be present at the annual concert of the University of Toronto Glee Club, which takes place in Convocation Hall, with its seventeen hundred seats, on Thursday evening, the 26th inst., would be well advised to send in their subscriptions at the earliest possible moment, as there is bound to be a rush when the plan opens at Nordheimer's, 15 King-street East, on Friday, the 20th inst. Subscribers, it should be mentioned, will have first choice. Already the lists, which are open at the leading music stores, contain the names of pretty well all leading citizens of Toronto, as well as many in other parts of Canada, there is yet room for more. Since the days of W. Elliott Haslam, now teaching in France, the Glee Cluo has made wonderful progress, and at present ranks with the highest class vocal organizations on this continent. Mr. A. L. E. Davies, who is this year's conductor, has been indefatigable in his efforts at rehearsals. He has 120 voices under his command, and a better balanced male choir probably never existed. Mr. Davies is delighted at the excellence of the material he has within his jurisdiction, and believes that the concert will prove the superior of the twenty-five or thirty previously held, good as they have all been. The Toronto String Quartette will assist in the same fashion as last year. Selections from the very best masters will be found on the programme.

KINDERGARTEN MUSIC.

Under the direction of Miss Hulda Westman, new classes in kindergarten music, for children, will open at the Toronto College of Music, 12-14 Pembroke-street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 4.30 p.m., and at the Riverdale branch, 70 Withrow-avenue, on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 4.30 p.m.

ELGAR TRIO

(Piano, Violin, 'Cello)

Teas, Receptions, Etc.

Phone Coll. 1696.

MISS STERNBERG

Dancing—Physical Culture and Fencing—Simpson Hall, 734 Yonge-street. Senior Fancy Dancing Class Mondays, 2 to 3 p.m. Prospectus on application.

Parkdale Elocution and Dramatic School

Cor. Tyndall Ave. and King West,

IRENE M. SHEAHAN,

Bachelor of Interpretation, Concert Reader and Teacher.

COURSES: Oratory, physical and voice culture, dramatic art and literature. All courses lead to graduation. Special dramatic class, also ladies' morning class in Browning now opening.

For prospectus phone Park 1879.

THE TEA POT INN

18 Adelaide St. W.

Opp. Grand Opera House.

LUNCHEON, TEA, ICES.

Open From 11 to 6.

Smoking Room. No Branches

Stitt & Company

LIMITED

Milliners, Ladies' Tailors and Costumiers

ARTISTIC

Dinner and Evening Gowns
Wedding Trousseaux
Tailored Suits

MILLINERY

New Models for mid-winter wear are now being shown.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE

Gloves in the Newest Shades
Evening Gloves in all lengths
Ladies' Silk Hosiery a specialty.

REDFERN-CORSETS—LA SPIRITE

11-13 King St. East. - - Toronto, Ont.

CHORUS

little slower

mp

It's the same the whole world ov - er, no mat - ter where you roam, You will
There's the young do - mes - tic lov - ers who are hap py as can be, There's the

find some folks have health and wealth While oth - ers have no home. Now the
gamb - ler and his la - dy love Who nev er can a - gree. Then

stor - y tells a les - son of the way we make our life, I'll
comes the hon - est toil - er, who has a lov - ing wife, It

try to show what we must know, A diff'rent phase of life
goes to show what we all know, A diff'rent phase of life

A Different Phase of Life

As Introduced by

WARD and VOKES

IN

"THE TROUBLE MAKERS"

Lyrics by
Bobby Jones

Music by
Linda M. Bloodgood

A DIFFERENT PHASE OF LIFE	50
YOU'RE THE GIRL I'M DREAMING OF	50
OH, YOU BABBLING BESSIE!	50
I'D LIKE TO KNOW THE COMBINATION OF YOUR HEART	50
OH, LOOK, WHO'S HERE!	50
NANCE TOOK A CHANCE WITH ME	50
DOES ANYBODY WANT A LITTLE GIRLIE?	50
WHERE THE BRIGHT LIGHTS SHINE	50

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A Different Phase Of Life

Lyric by
BOBBY JONES

Music by
LINDA BLOODGOOD

Andante

mf espress

mp

p

Now when you've got a feel - ing that the
Now did you ev - er sit a - lone, and

whole world's down on you, And that this life is noth-ing but a joke, It's
try to fig - ure out The diff'-rent phase of life we all pass through, The

mot - to is, "Be cheer - y, and don't feel sad and drear - y," But
mi - ser claims that mon - ey is all that makes life sun - ny, But

smile up - on his face, And nev - er has a thought of care or strife; His
we are old and gray, And that this world is full of care and strife; The

nev - er let them know that you are broke Now there's the chap who al - ways has a
each one had a sweet-heart fond and true The wise men say that love grows cold when

ILLUSTRATED SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

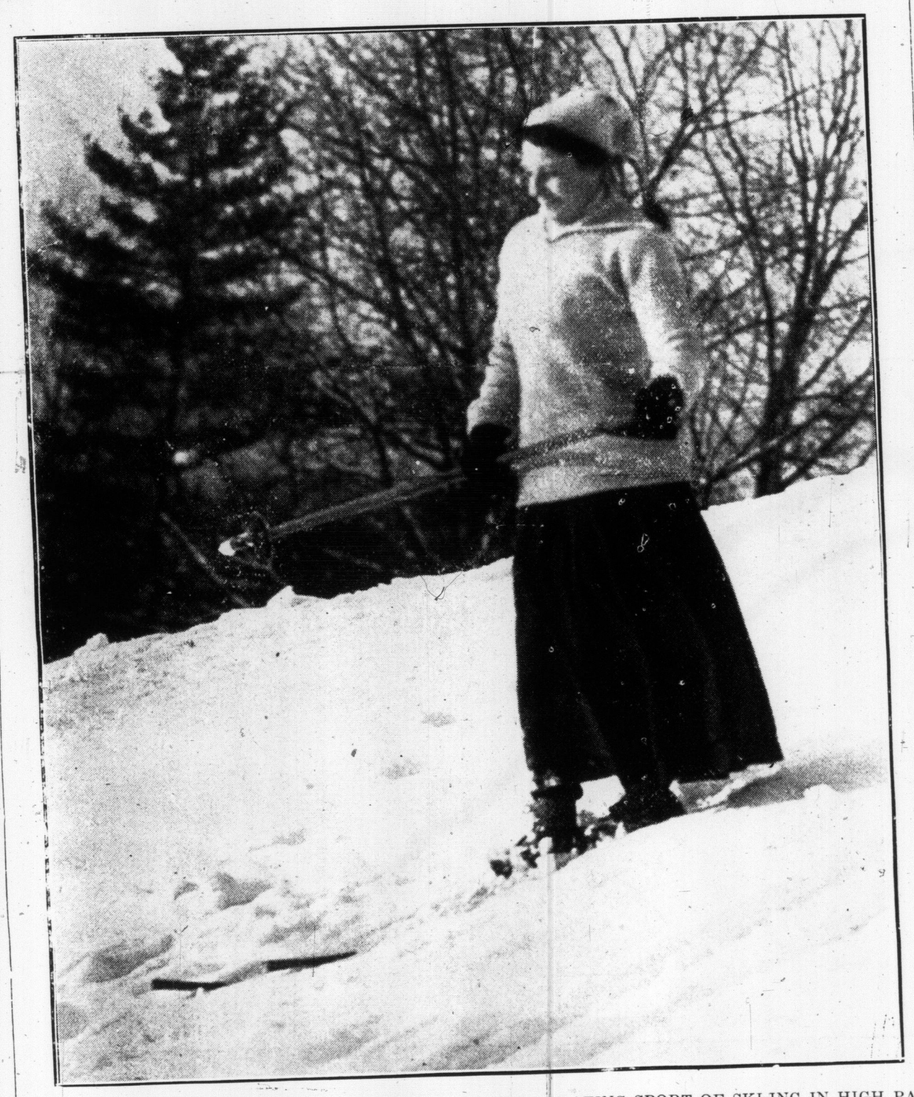
31ST YETAR.—PAGES 1 TO 8 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 8 1911 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Winter Sports and Frolics of Our Lady of the Snows

SOME OF THE CROWD WATCHING WINTER SPORTS IN HIGH PARK.

IT'S NOT ALL EASY.—GOING BACK.

JUST A MINUTE, PLEASE, WHILE THE SUNDAY WORLD GETS YOU.



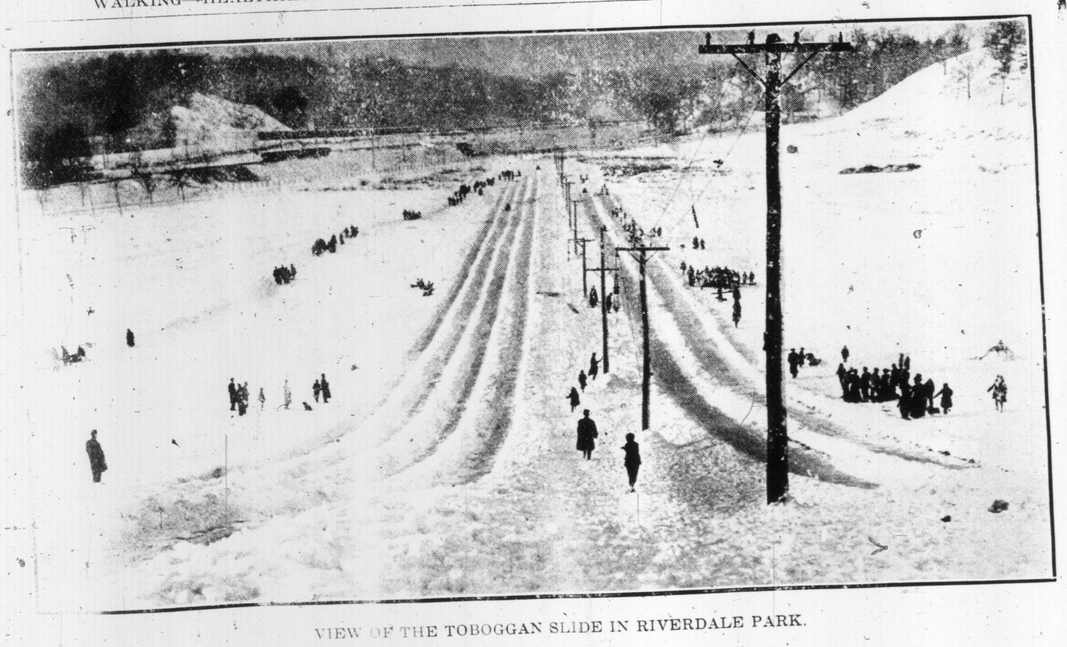
ONE OF TORONTO'S FAIR DAUGHTERS ENJOYING EXHILARATING SPORT OF SKI-ING IN HIGH PARK.

READY FOR THE GLIDE DOWN THE HIGH PARK SLIDE.

WALKING—HEALTHIEST OUTDOOR EXERCISE.

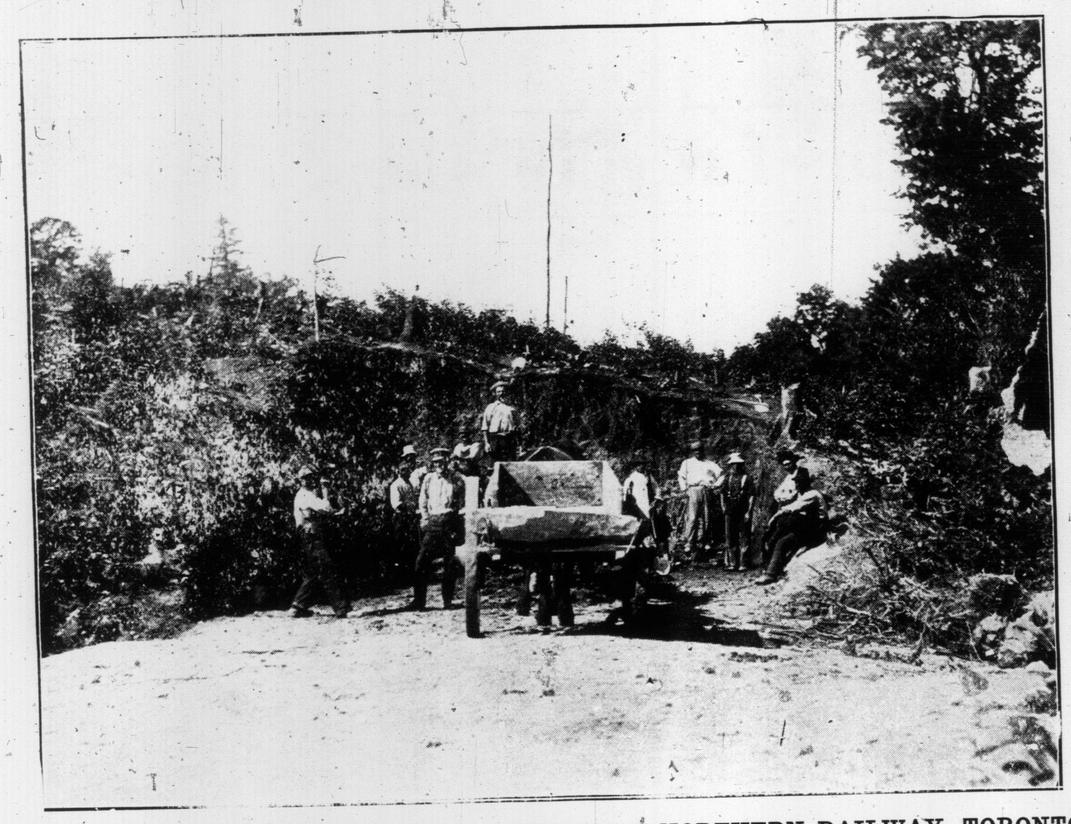
A SPILL AT THE FOOT OF THE SLIDE IN RIVERDALE PARK.

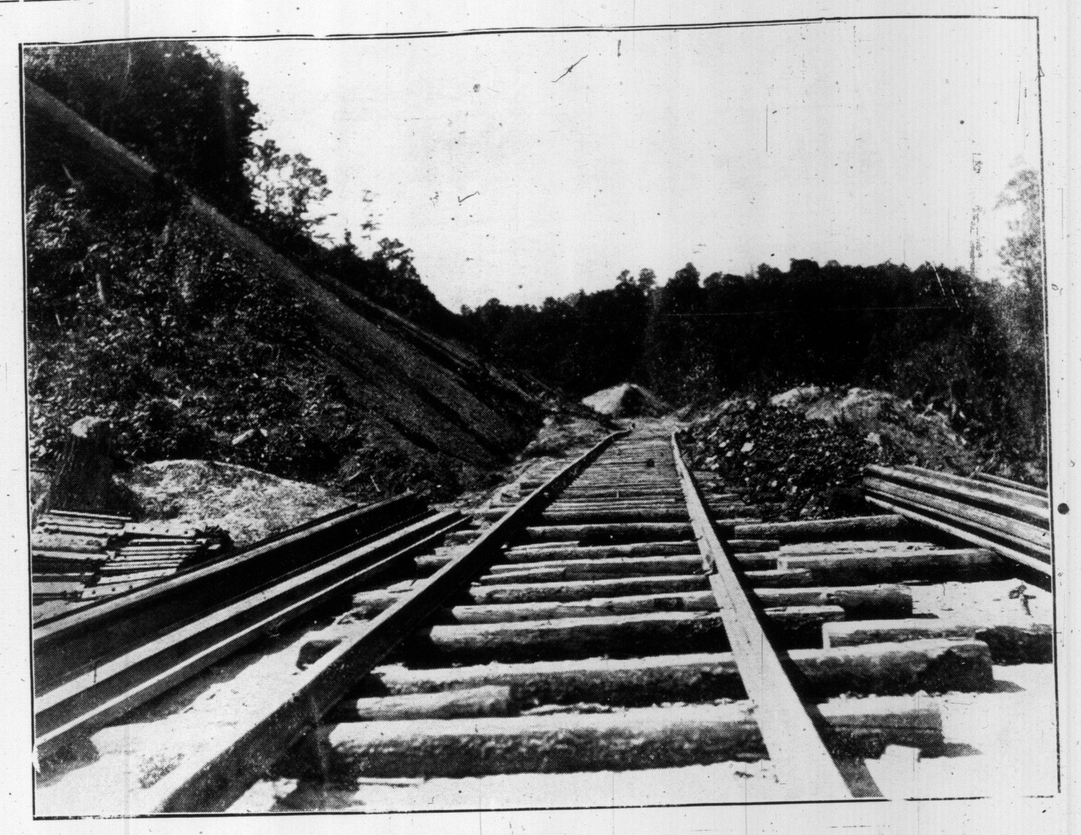
THE SPORT IS NOT FOR THE BIG ONES ALONE.



VIEW OF THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE IN RIVERDALE PARK.

SPILL AFTER AN EXCITING RUN DOWN RIVERDALE SLIDE.

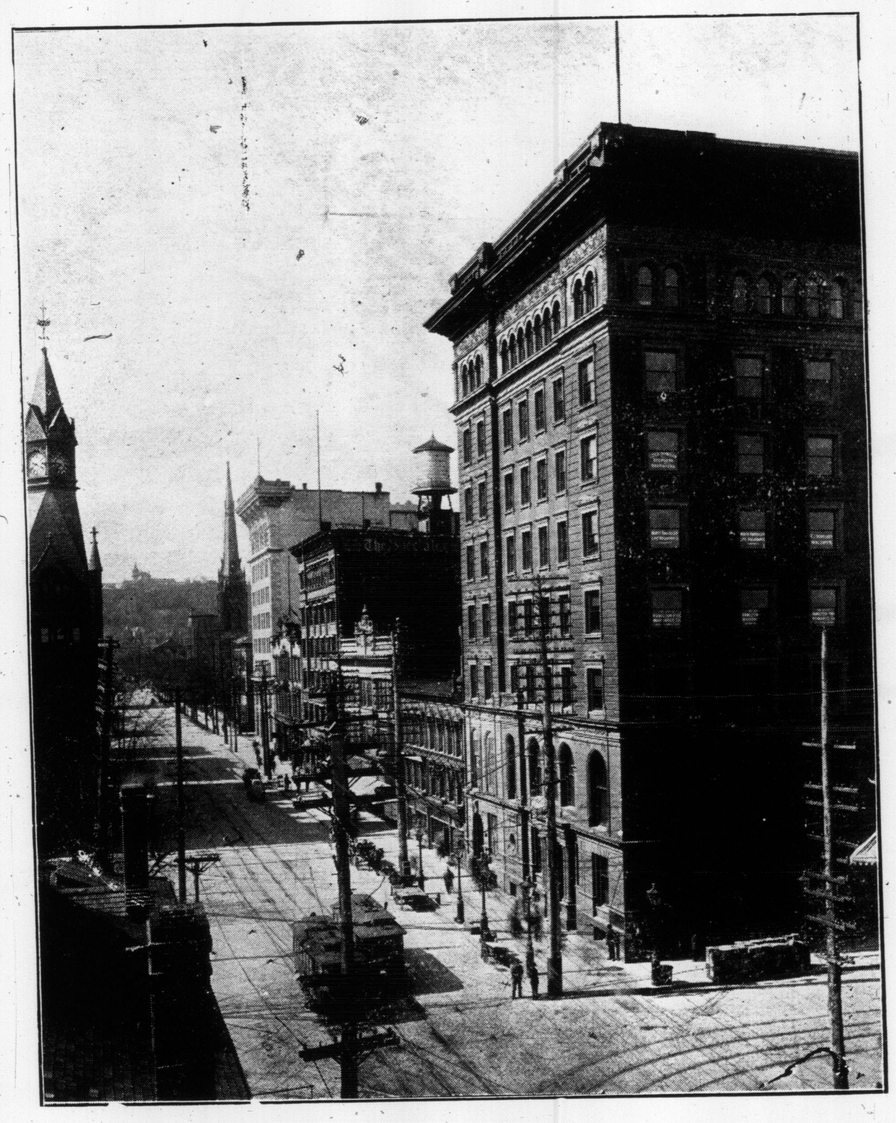




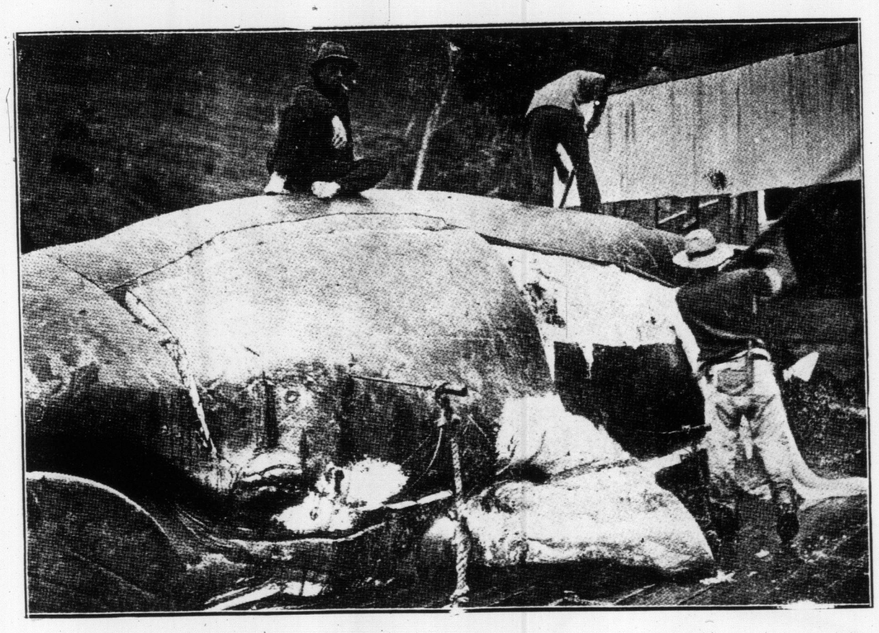
CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, TORONTO-OTTAWA LINE, IN MASSEY CREEK VALLEY.

RETURN OF A GREAT PRO-CONSUL.—LORD AND LADY MINTO AT CALAIS, ON THEIR RETURN FROM INDIA.

BRONZE FIGURE FOR THE TOMB OF THE LATE MR. SEDDON, AT OBSERVATORY HILL, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.



BEAUTIFUL HAMILTON—JAMES-STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM KING.



WHALING—STRIPPING THE BLUBBER OFF A LARGE WHALE.

A COMING GOLF CHAMPION.

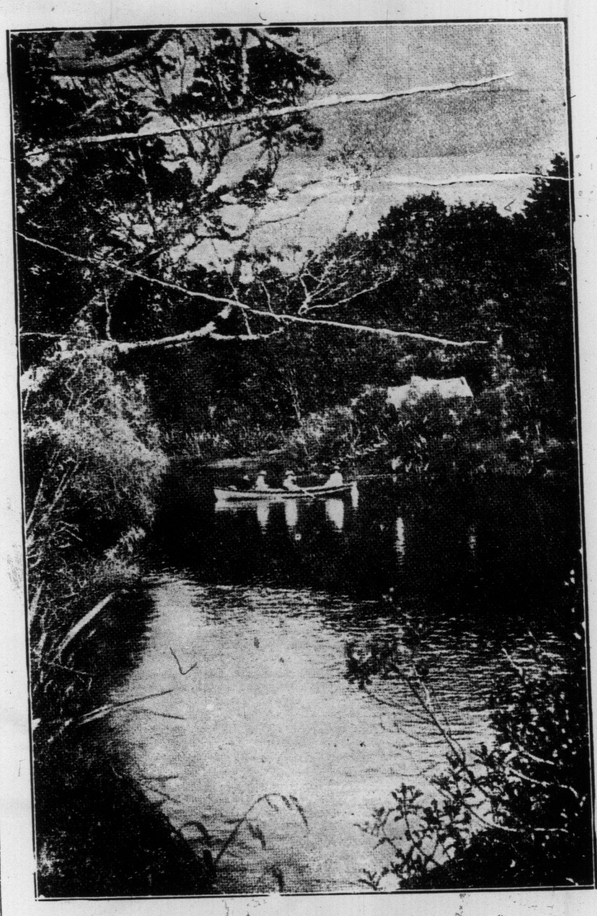
TWO-DECKER HAT—FOR SUPPERS, PARTIES, AND FOR THEATRE

The outer hat can be removed at pleasure, revealing a dainty little mob cap. For motoring the two-decker is in great favor, the tight-fitting cap keeping out the dust, and preventing the wind playing too great havoc with the hair.

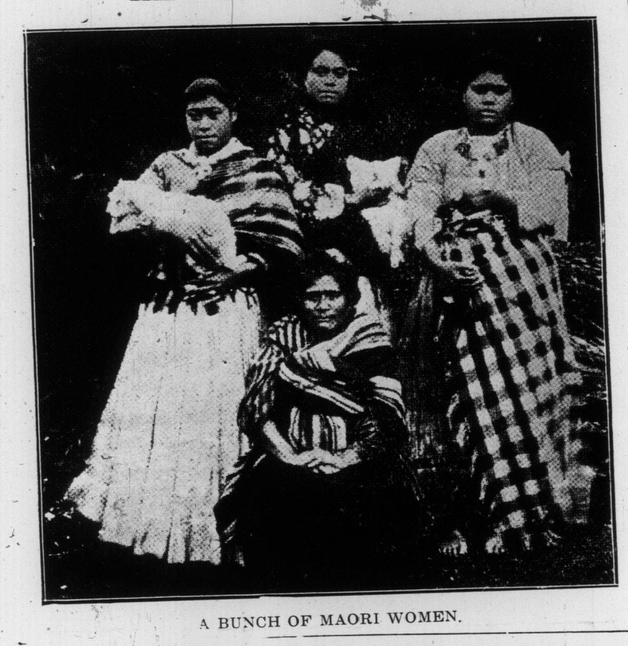
GLENWILLIAM'S HOCKEY TEAM, 1910—CHAMPIONS GEORGETOWN MANUFACTURERS' LEAGUE.

A MAORI CHIEF.

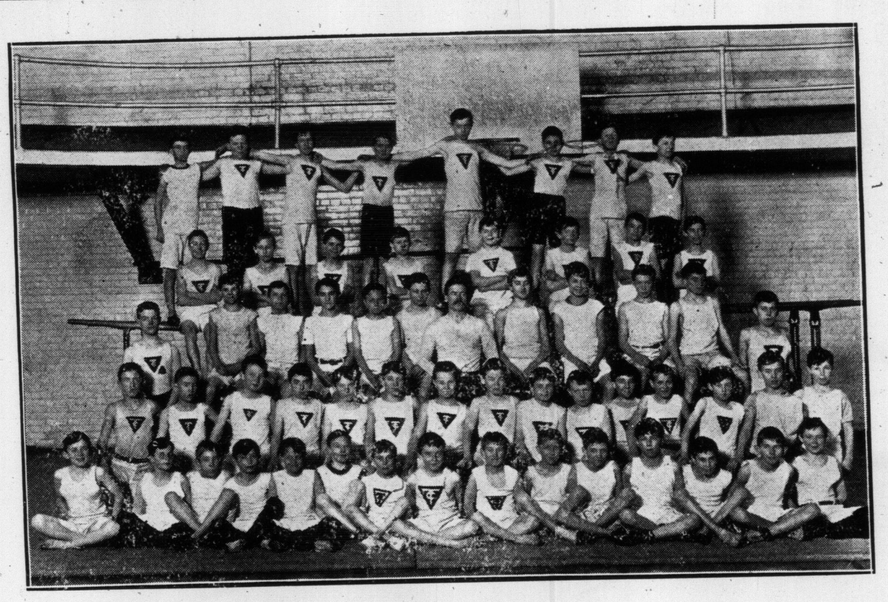
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
For Alcoholic and Drug Addictions.
1253 Dundas St Toronto.



ON THE CATLINS RIVER, NEW ZEALAND.



A BUNCH OF MAORI WOMEN.



CENTRAL Y.M.C.A. BOYS' CLUB IN THEIR GYMNASIUM.

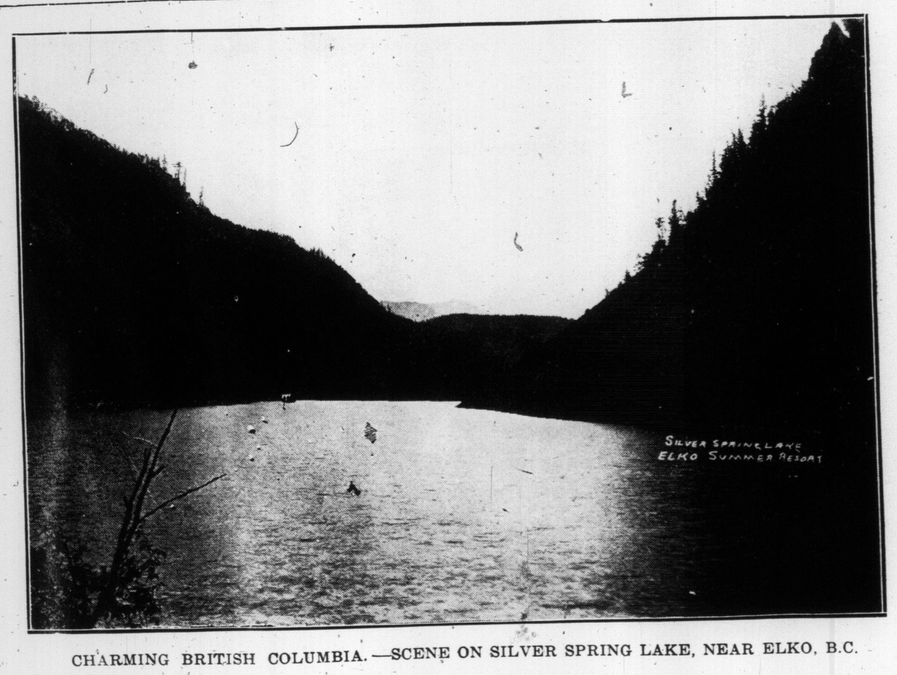
THE BUFFALO AT HOME—HIGH PARK.

LITTLE MISS EDNA MURPHY.

DAIRYING AT NORTH AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND—CATTLE GOING OUT TO THE PADDOCKS AFTER MILKING.

Whooping Cough
CROUP BRONCHITIS ASTHMA CATARRH COUGHS COLDS
Vapo-Cresolene
ESTABLISHED 1879
A simple, safe and effective treatment for bronchial troubles, avoiding drugs. Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves croup at once. It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma. The air rendered strongly antiseptic, inspired with every breath, makes breathing easy; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. It is invaluable to mothers with young children.
Send us postal for descriptive booklet. 309
ALL DRUGGISTS
Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat. They are simple, effective and antiseptic. Of your druggist or from us, 10c. in stamps.
Vapo Cresolene Co.
Comstock-Miles Bldg.
MONTREAL

STAMMERERS
The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering; they treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and restore NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write. Scores of pupils everywhere. Pamphlets, particulars and references sent on request.
The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.



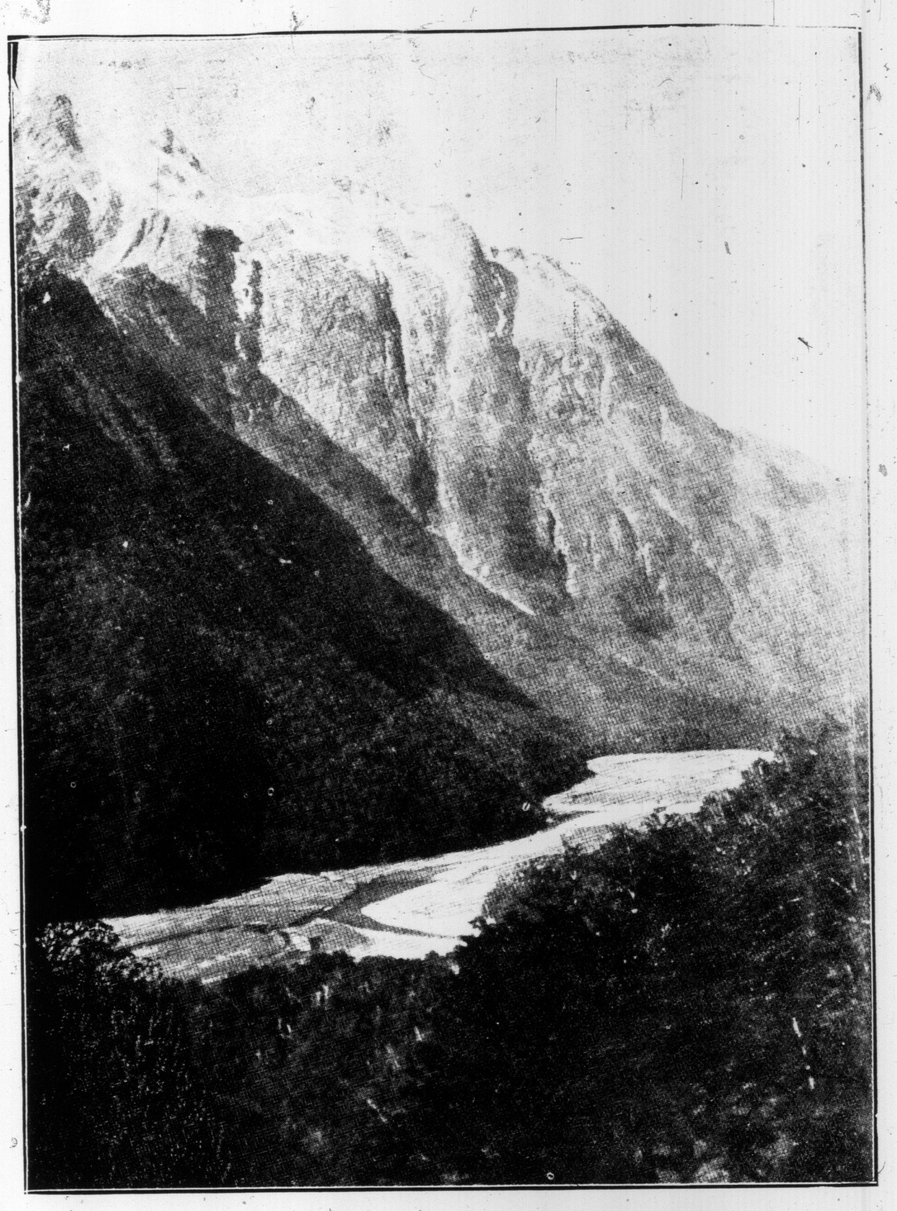
CHARMING BRITISH COLUMBIA.—SCENE ON SILVER SPRING LAKE, NEAR ELKO, B.C.

AMERICAN OSPREY IN A GALE.

HARRIET WORTHINGTON, AS ANN BROWN, IN "SEVEN DAYS," PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

GRACE GEORGE IN "SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK.

ICE RACING AT DUFFERIN PARK.—FINISH OF THE FIRST RACE O N THE LAST DAY OF THE OLD YEAR.



A GLIMPSE OF NEW ZEALAND.—THE ROUTEBURN VALLEY.

SOME OF THE CROWD WATCHING THE ICE RACES AT DUFFERIN PARK.

The largest college is in Cairo, with over 10,000 students and 310 teachers.

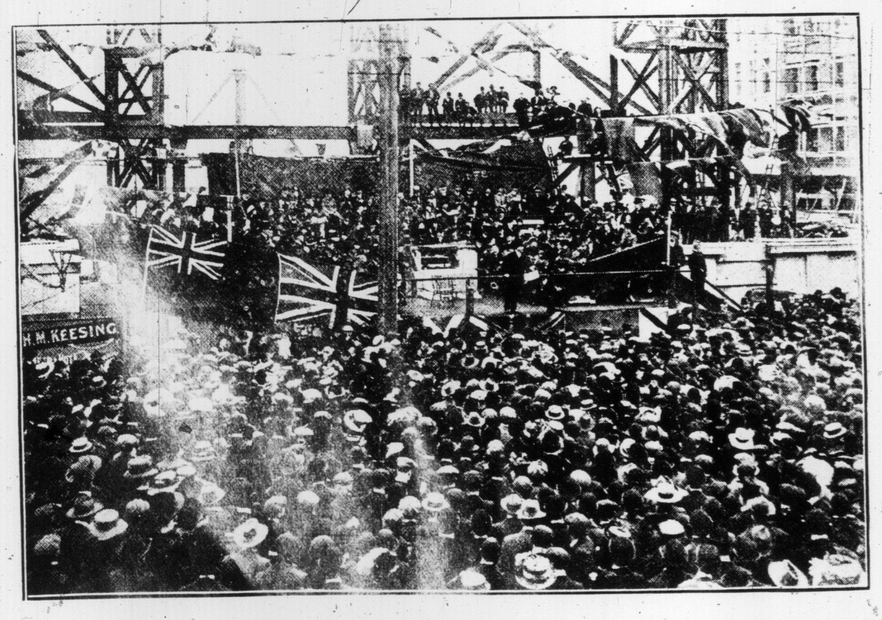
The father, in France, is the recognized head of the family. In him is vested the clan tradition of authority. The law in his right arm, as custom has also handed to him the sceptre of rulership.

Although his brother teaches Pitman in this city and offers to teach him free of all cost he enrolls with Moon College at regular rates. Why? He realizes the value of time. He has carefully looked into our 30-day Sylla-bic shorthand and cannot afford the extra four or five months. Ask for name and all particulars. Moon College, 282-284 Yonge-street.

The largest whale of its type, of which there is scientific record, was captured recently off Port Arthur, Tex. It measured 63 feet in length and was estimated to be about 300 years old.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sprenger of Ossington-ave., who celebrated their golden wedding recently at the Liederkranz Hall. The guests present, including the children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, numbered about one hundred and fifty. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sprenger were born in 1833 in Prussia; they immigrated to Canada in 1870 and have ever since resided in Toronto.



SIR J. G. WARD LAYING THE FOU NDATION STONE OF THE NEW POST OFFICE AT AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

From The Otago Witness.

HIGHLAND RAMS.

Housekeeper at Lord X.'s: "And which way did you vote, Mr. [illegible]
Butler: "The issue of this election has been fought on [illegible]
Mrs. Timms, and I objected against hus, and I did my duty [illegible]

Porcupine Gold District

THE
Traders Bank of Canada

HAS BRANCHES AT
HAILEYBURY
CHAS. H. DAY, Manager
KELSO MINES
F. D. TIPTON, Manager
PORCUPINE
G. G. BULLARD, Manager

These Branches are under the management of men experienced in Northern Ontario conditions. Their advice and services are at your disposal.

Telegraphic Transfers may be made

From New York, through the National Park Bank,
From Boston, through the First National Bank,
From Buffalo, through the Marine National Bank,
From Chicago, through the First National Bank.
From any Branch of the Traders Bank.

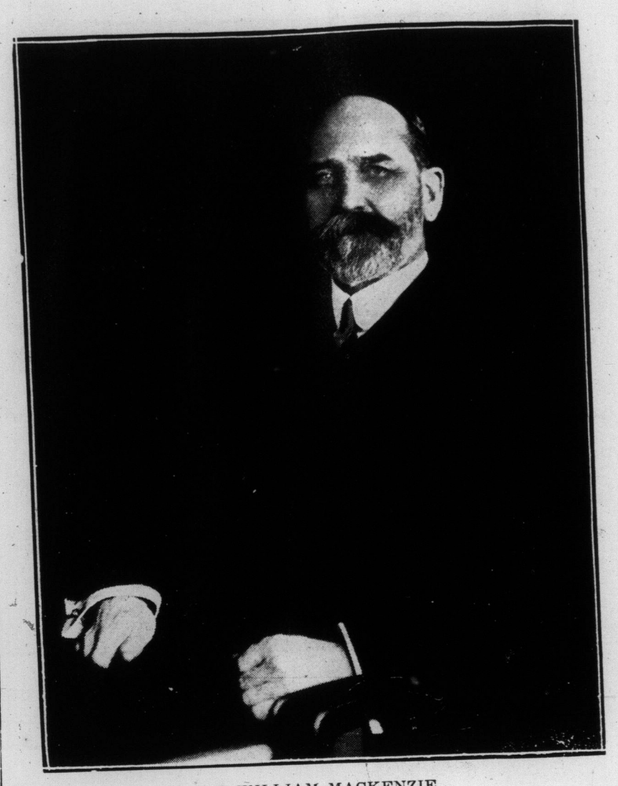
Escrows carefully guarded.

STUART STRATHY,
General Manager TORONTO

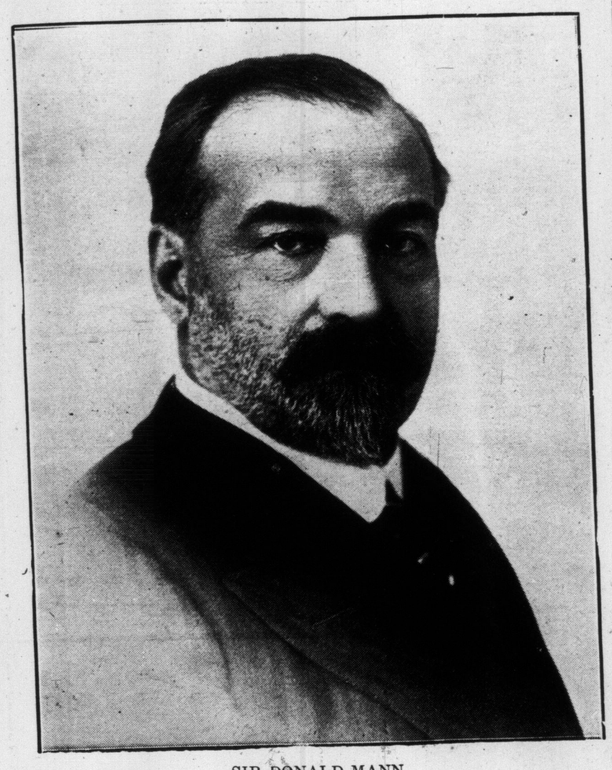
HARRY R. RANKS
Funeral Director and Embalmer
Private Ambulance Service
455-57 Queen St. West.
Phone Main 2581.

After only 21 days with us she secures and holds a splendid position as stenographer with Toronto University. Ask for name, address, dates and any other proof desired. Moon College, 282-284 Yonge-street.

TORONTO'S NEW KNIGHTS.



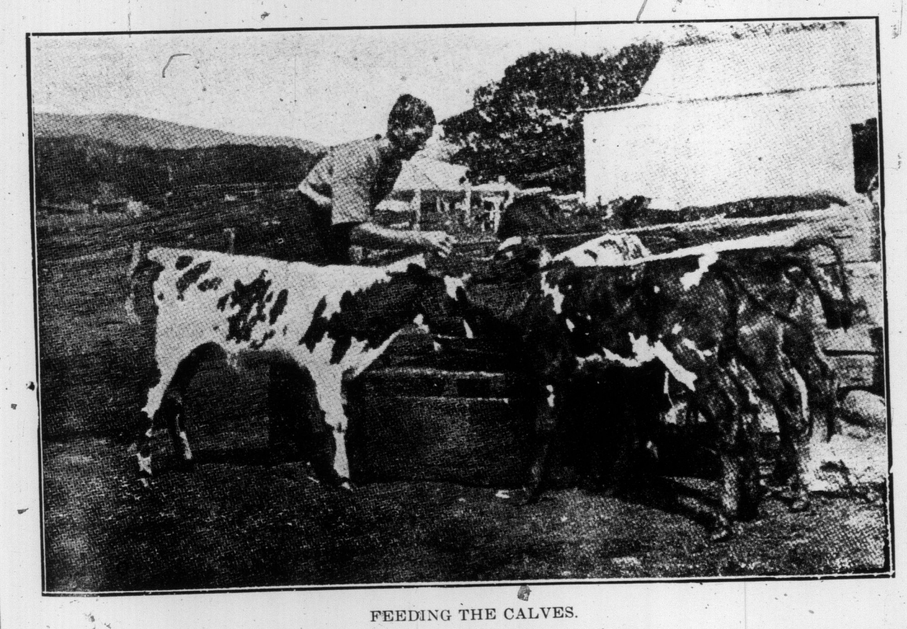
SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE,
President of the Canadian Northern Railway, who was one of the recipients of New Year's honors, receiving the distinction of knighthood for his services to Canada.



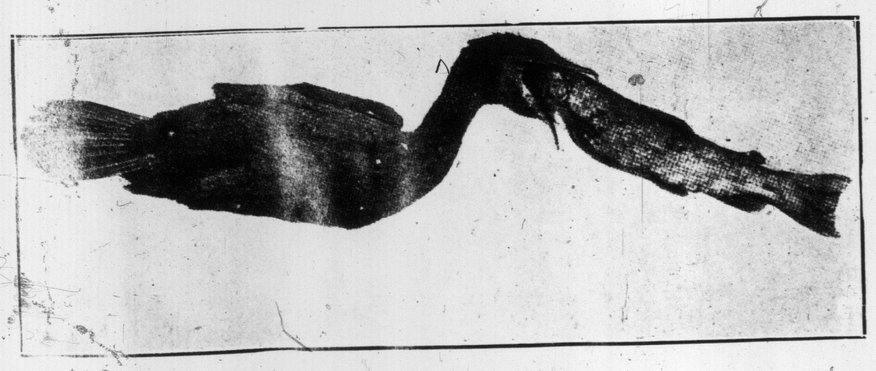
SIR DONALD MANN,
Vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, who has received the honor of knighthood from the King, for his services in the upbuilding of this part of the outer empire.

THE WEATHER MAN.—THIS IS A GOOD LIKENESS OF R. S. STUPART, DIRECTOR OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY ON BLOOR-STREET.

LA BELLE HELENE, WITH "KENTUCKY BELLES," STAR.



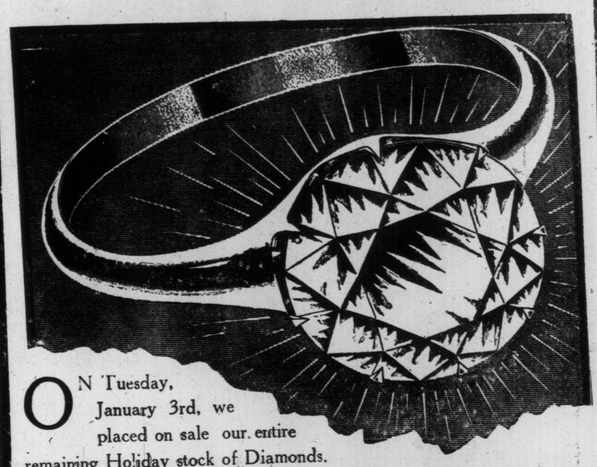
FEEDING THE CALVES.



THE VORACITY OF THE SHAG.
When this shag was shot the fish had been almost swallowed, but was pulled out of the bird's gullet. The trout was 18 inches in length, and weighed 2 1-4 pounds.

THE NEW ZEALAND RHINE: "HIRUNARAMA," NEAR JERUSALEM, WANGANUI RIVER.

TISDALL'S GREAT DIAMOND SALE IS UNDER FULL SWING



ON Tuesday, January 3rd, we placed on sale our entire remaining Holiday stock of Diamonds.

OUR METHOD OF DISPOSING OF THIS STOCK RAPIDLY IS TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF EACH RING OR PIN $1 EVERY DAY UNTIL SOLD. Monday will be the 6th weekday of this unusual sale. Consequently a Diamond Ring that sells at our regular Factory Price for $15.00 may be bought on Monday for $9.00

These Diamonds are marked at our regular Factory Price, which saves you all middleman's profits, and every dollar reduction you get off these prices is just that much extra money saved.

Watch our window from day to day and you will be able to pick up some rare bargains.

We reserve the right to sell but one ring to each person.

REMEMBER WE KEEP OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Tisdall's Factory-to-Pocket Jewelry Store
150 YONGE STREET (JUST SOUTH OF RICHMOND)

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA
(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

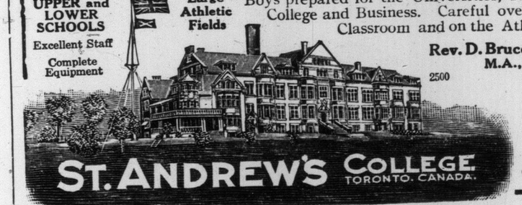
has rare food value. Splendid for children.

Wholesome, nourishing and O! so good for breakfast, dinner and supper.

Economical, too. 152

The COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO.

UPPER and LOWER SCHOOLS
Excellent Staff
Complete Equipment
Large Athletic Fields



Boys prepared for the Universities, Royal Military College and Business. Careful oversight in the Classroom and on the Athletic Field.

Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, M.A., LL.D., Headmaster

Reopens Jan. 11th, 1911.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE TORONTO, CANADA.

Calendar sent on Application

NIGHT SCENE IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

The Graphic (London) here shows some of the crowd that assembled to hear the result of the recent elections. As the latest returns flashed out from Pall Mall Gazette, Daily Chronicle and the Canadian Pacific Railway screens, the crowd let itself go in a deafening din of cheering and booing, fortified with the noise of bells and bugles.

BULLOCK TEAMS IN NEW ZEALAND, HAULING LOGS TO THE RIVER.

CHRISTMAS EVE WEDDING PARTY AT 210 WILTON-AVENUE, THE RESIDENCE OF WM. SHAW.

TRANSPORTATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE WONDERFUL WEST—GRAN VILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

SCOTCH PINE NEAR INDIAN HEAD.

Architectural Suggestions Artistic and Practical

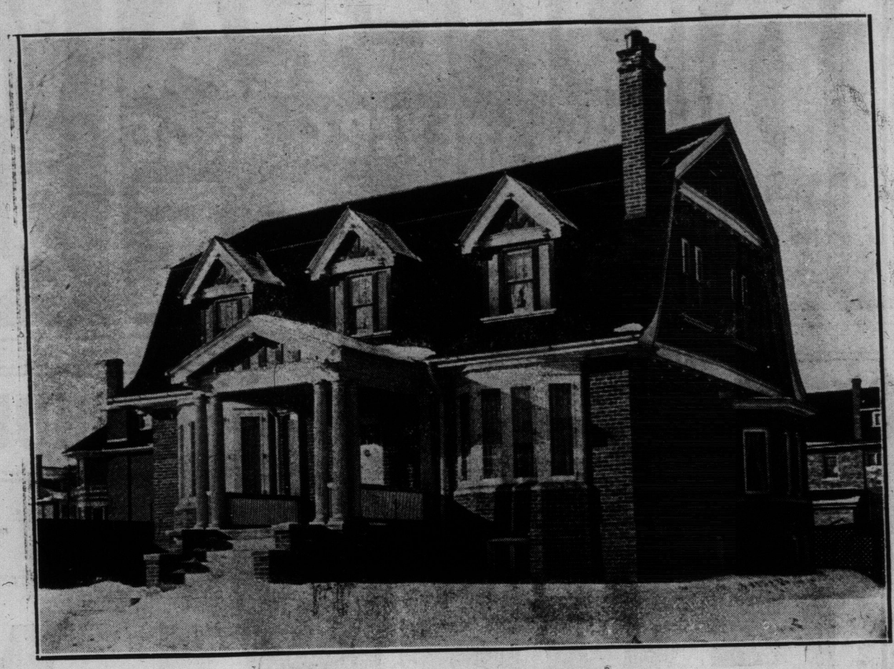
HOW OTHERS HAVE BUILT

Edited by FRANKLIN E. BELFRY

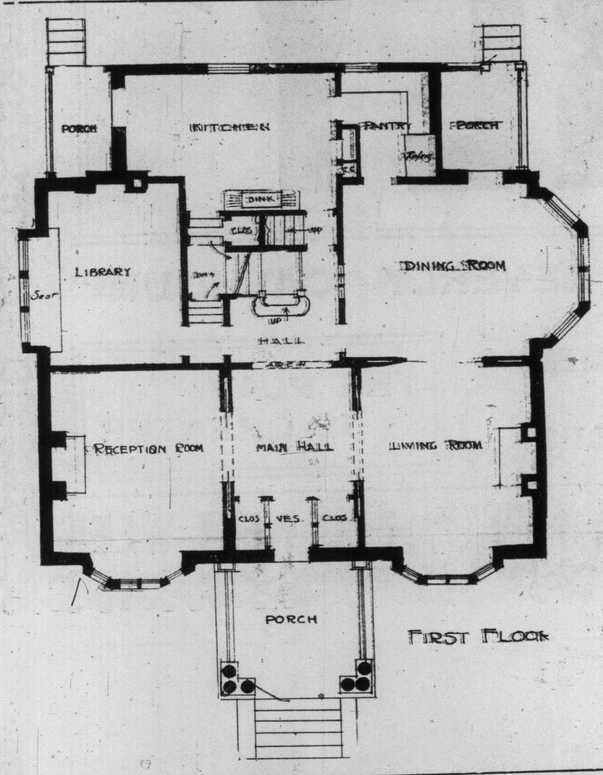
The home of Mr. Horace T. Hunter on Balmoral-avenue is one of the most pleasing little houses that we have had the pleasure of visiting. Bright and cheerful in its appearance and a picture of comfort and cosiness with a much larger layout than the front would indicate. We might say that it was designed with strong colonial lines, but its roof would almost suggest the bungalow. The color scheme which is the attractive feature is made up with red brick, green shingles and white woodwork, encircled with gables of buff tinted stucco framed with a brown timbered work.

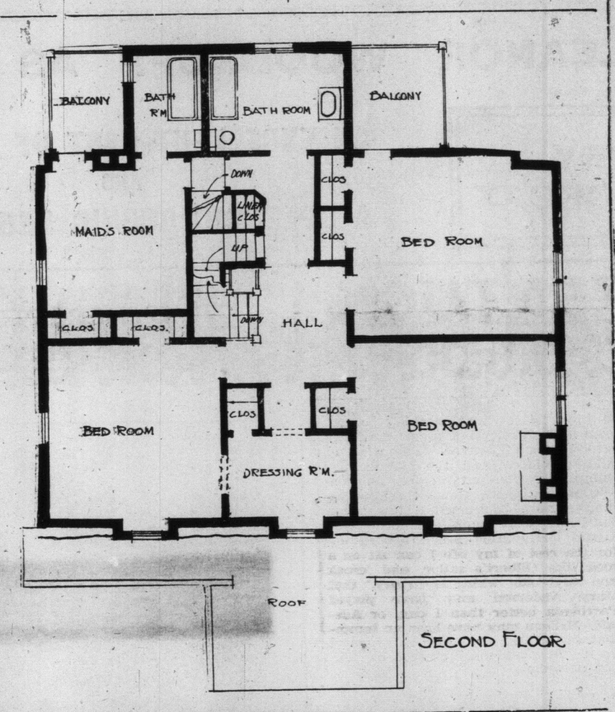
Theinterior is handsomely decorated with several unusual combinations in color. One of the most striking is the wide hallway treated in green with white enamelled woodwork including the ceiling beams. There is a decided indication of cheerfulness in the reception and living rooms with the bay windows projecting to the south and admitting every ray of sunshine. The former has walls and ceiling of stucco tinted in a very pale green and trimmed with white woodwork and mantel. The latter is finished in antique oak with walls of stucco of a lighter brown, a stencilled pattern to form a frieze and a pale yellow ceiling between the beams keeping the entire room in perfect harmony.

The dining room has a pleasant tinting on stucco running from ultramarine to pale green with conventionalized forms and to cream above, trimmed with birch of a mahogany finish. One noticeable feature is the good size of the kitchen and its conveniences. The library is made comfortable with a fireplace and seat in bay window and the billiard room in basement is of good dimensions. Every bit of available space on the upper floor is put to good use, making the four bedrooms large and airy. The attic is used principally for storage. Altogether the scheme is a splendid example of a modern home and a credit to Mr. W. G. Burns the architect.



RESIDENCE OF MR. HORACE T. HUNTER.

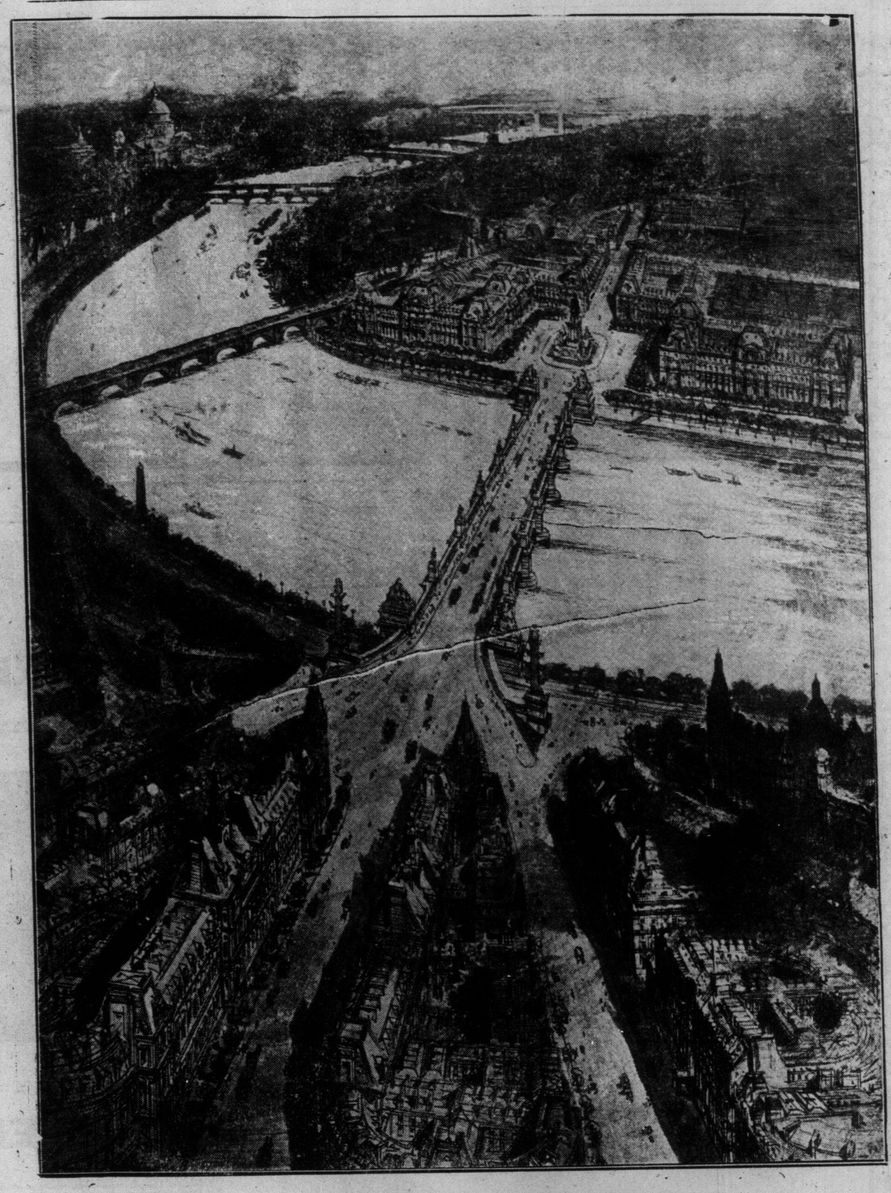




Two newspaper men were coming uptown in a crowded subway train on the night before pay day. Suddenly one of them began to laugh violently.

"What's the matter?" asked his companion.

The laughing man whispered in his ear, "The fellow next to me is trying to pick my pocket."—New York Telegraph.



THE BANKS OF THE THAMES.

One of the proposals for honori ng King Edward's memory is to remove Charing Cross Station to the south side of the Thames and replace the hideous bridge with a sightly structure and footpath. On the opposite side of the river there would be an emb ankment with gardens and a statue of King Edward and stately buildings for the worthy continuance of the C ounty Council Hall. The map is from The Graphic.

THE McLEAN PUBLISHING CO. BOWLING TEAM, CHAMPIONS OF PRI NTERS' LEAGUE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO GLEE CLUB.

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PRICES NEVER CHANGE

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THE BOOK PLAY THAT EVERYONE SHOULD SEE

DRAMATIZED FROM GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON'S WIDELY-READ STORY

"BEVERLY"

WITH ELEANOR WOODRUFF AS "BEVERLY CALHOUN"

THE STORY WAS GREAT

AN EXCELLENT CAST OF PLAYERS AND A SPLENDID SCENIC PRODUCTION

THE PLAY IS GREATER

NEXT WEEK THE MOST POPULAR PLAY EVER WRITTEN "IN OLD KENTUCKY" WITH THE EXCITING HORSE RACE AND OTHER ENTERTAINING FEATURES NEXT WEEK

WINTER SCENE IN NEW ZEALAND

FIRST ACTRESS TO RIDE IN AN AEROPLANE.

It is not an uncommon occurrence for a member of the theatrical profession to go up in the air—figuratively—but Miss Eleanor Woodruff is the first daughter of Thespis who has performed the feat literally. On June 30, at Mineola, Long Island, she made a flight of several miles in the famous "Red Devil," piloted by Captain Thos. S. Baldwin, the veteran aeronaut, whose marvellous feats startled the good people of St. Louis last October. Miss Woodruff is the Beverly Calhoun in George Barr McCutcheon's "Beverly," this week's attraction at the Grand. A reporter recently paid his respects to the first actress to emulate the late Darius Green, and found a young lady with a wealth of dark hair, a willowy figure, and a countenance that might belong to Maxine Elliott's little sister.

"Why did I go a-flying?" said Miss Woodruff. "Oh—a woman's reason—just because. No. It wasn't that either. You see I spent the past summer at Far Rockaway, close to Mineola, where the aviation field is located, so I went over every day to watch the fliers, and there became inoculated with the 'flying bug.' It's a new disease in this country, but it is spreading with wonderful rapidity. Compared to aeroplaning, motor boating is stale and flat, and automobiling is bean-bag, so I made up my mind to have at least one ride in the air even if people did come around next morning and say, 'Don't she look natural?' The three experts at Mineola were Harmon, Hamilton and Baldwin. Harmon and Hamilton were rather crusty, but Captain Baldwin is an old dear, so I pestered the life out of him until finally he consented to give me a short ride. He hemmed and hawed, and said that there was liable to be actress spattered all over Hempstead plain, but I told him that it didn't make any difference anyhow, because my folks predicted a bad end for me when I went on the stage, and if I fell a mile or two from an aeroplane it would show they were first-class prophets. Well, I got my ride one morning, and the sensation is something like being tied to the stick of a sky-rocket. You perch on a frail little seat, hang on for dear life to a bamboo pole, and the motor commences to explode as tho a dozen Fourth of July's were being celebrated at once. Then the machine gallops over the ground like an insane grasshopper, the propeller whirls around about a million times with nothing between you and eternity but a few frail sticks and pieces of canvas. The wind cuts like a knife, and the landscape is simply a disreputable checkerboard. People said we flew three miles—I don't know—it seemed a few seconds until we were back on mother earth again. But this much I do know—for the rest of my life I can sit on a rock like Gilbert's sailor, and 'croak my only joke, which is to say,' that Mary Anderson may have played Parthenia better than I can, or Adelaide Neilson may have been an incomparable Juliet, but Eleanor Woodruff is the first and only actress to ride in an aeroplane."

SCENE FROM THE PRETTY BOOK PLAY "BEVERLY," AT THE GRAND ALL THIS WEEK.

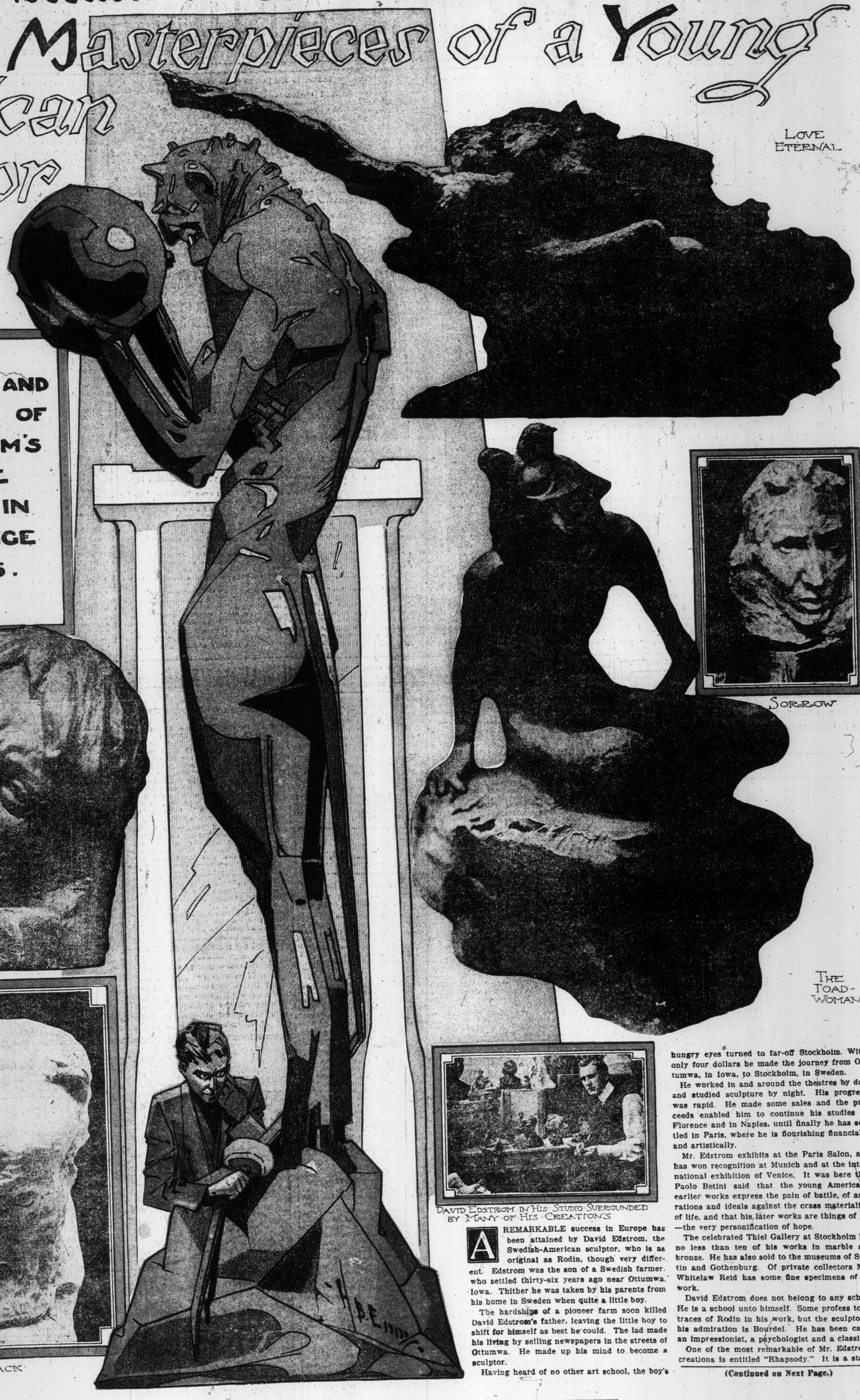
THE DAY'S WORK DONE.—PLOUGHMAN WATERING HIS HORSES.

FERTILE NEW ZEALAND.—A CROP OF VELVET WHEAT IN THE STOOK.

Magazine Section of The Toronto Sunday World

Weird Masterpieces of a Young American Sculptor

Hardships and Struggles of Mr. Edstrom's Early Life Reflected in His Strange Creations.



LOVE ETERNAL

CALIBAN

SORROW

THE TOAD-WOMAN

THE HUNCHBACK

DAVID EDSTROM IN HIS STUDIO SURROUNDED BY MANY OF HIS CREATIONS

A REMARKABLE success in Europe has been attained by David Edstrom, the Swedish-American sculptor, who is as original as Rodin, though very different. Edstrom was the son of a Swedish farmer, who settled thirty-six years ago near Ottumwa, Iowa. Thither he was taken by his parents from his home in Sweden when quite a little boy.

The hardships of a pioneer farm soon killed David Edstrom's father, leaving the little boy to shift for himself as best he could. The lad made his living by selling newspapers in the streets of Ottumwa. He made up his mind to become a sculptor.

Having heard of no other art school, the boy's hungry eyes turned to far-off Stockholm. With only four dollars he made the journey from Ottumwa, in Iowa, to Stockholm, in Sweden.

He worked in and around the theatres by day and studied sculpture by night. His progress was rapid. He made some sales and the proceeds enabled him to continue his studies in Florence and in Naples, until finally he has settled in Paris, where he is flourishing financially and artistically.

Mr. Edstrom exhibits at the Paris Salon, and has won recognition at Munich and at the international exhibition of Venice. It was here that Paolo Betini said that the young American's earlier works express the pain of battle, of aspirations and ideals against the crass materialism of life, and that his later works are things of joy—the very personification of hope.

The celebrated Thiel Gallery at Stockholm has no less than ten of his works in marble and bronze. He has also sold to the museums of Stettin and Gothenburg. Of private collectors Mrs Whitelaw Reid has some fine specimens of his work.

David Edstrom does not belong to any school. He is a school unto himself. Some profess to see traces of Rodin in his work, but the sculptor of his admiration is Bourdel. He has been called an impressionist, a psychologist and a classicist.

One of the most remarkable of Mr. Edstrom's creations is entitled "Rhapsody." It is a stand-

(Continued on Next Page.)

PLUNDER ISLAND

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE,

Author of "The Chase of the Gladstone Bag." "Don Quixote." "Milady of the Mercenaries." "The Private War." "Terence O'Rourke." "The Green Lamp," etc.

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Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Peter Cadogan with his servant, Terry Creagh, aboard the schooner Colleen, are making for New Orleans to pick up Lomax prior to a cruise in the Caribbean Sea. Cadogan sees, half a mile astern, a dory, to which they row, and find Jane Todd, unconscious from exposure. Upon her resuscitation Cadogan explains that he heard cries for help. She replies that she did not call. They sail for Cedar Island, the lighthouse on which is tended by Jane's father. They run thru a gale, during which Jane rescues both men and sails the schooner safely into the harbor, where they are met by Willing, the assistant tender.

At the other end of the island mysterious lights in a deserted and, according to Willing, haunted house arouse Cadogan's curiosity, and he makes a midnight excursion there. From a sign he learns that Francois Lestrange, a New Orleans lawyer, is the real estate agent. He is knocked down by an uncanny creature, and does not come to his full sense until he finds himself, the next morning, on board the Colleen, in a bayou of the Delta, the Colleen's cable having been mysteriously cut in the night. Reaching New Orleans Cadogan, yielding to a temporary impulse and with his head full of buried treasure, buys Cedar Island at auction for $35,000. A suspicious character named Cochrane bids against him, but, thru the assistance of Lestrange, Cadogan wins out.

Continued From Last Sunday

"Three thousand!" Cochrane's voice.

"And one hundred!" nodded Cadogan, calmly.

"Five thousand," Cochrane came back, briskly.

"Fifty-one hundred!" Cadogan stuck to his guns.

There fell a little hush, while a second time Cochrane turned in his chair to survey the rash young man who dared contend against him. Then, while the auctioneer hung in stupefaction, blowing for breath like a fish out of water——

"I bid ten thousand dollars," announced Cochrane, deliberately.

Cadogan flushed and felt his cheeks burn. A little lump rose in his throat, and when he choked it down his mouth felt dry and hot.

"Ten thousand dollars. Going, going"——

"Fifteen thousand!" cried Cadogan, desperately.

Again the hush.

In the back of the room a man giggled nervously, and another swore from the same cause. Cochrane continued to eye Cadogan with a deathly glare. The auctioneer moistened his lips before speaking directly to the one bidder whom he knew personally. Hethrington had apparently lost all interest in the game beyond that of an onlooker.

"Mr. Cochrane, this gentleman bids fifteen thousand dollars."

"And I top it by five thousand."

Cochrane settled back with an air that assumed a final settlement of the transaction.

"Twenty thousand dollars for the Cedar"——

"Twenty-five!" the words came automatically from Cadogan's mouth.

"Thirty thousand!" Cochrane's dispassionate accents cut thru his abstraction.

It was true, then! True that something more than a house and a few bare acres of ground were at stake! And yet—dared he go higher? Lomax would stand by him, of course. The reasons for and against arrayed themselves in opposing ranks in Cadogan's mind. He hesitated and hung irresolute. Should he or should he not?

Cochrane signed impatiently to the auctioneer. And as he did so Cadogan's distracted glance, roving the room without being aware of the fact, was arrested by a familiar face—a golden-yellow mask of kindly mien, in which two coal-black eyes gleamed and smiled with approval and amusement.

It was Lestrange. How long he had been there, Cadogan had no means of knowing, but until that second he had not ever surmised the attorney's presence. Their eyes met in the breathless pause that preceded the auctioneer's next words, and the little Creole attorney nodded ever so slightly, as tho Cadogan had sought his counsel and he bade him go ahead without doubt.

This was the same Lestrange who had, an hour before, recommended the purchase "at almost any price—within reason."

"Going to Mr. Cochrane at thirty thousand"——

"Thirty-five thousand dollars!" cried Cadogan.

Even Cochrane seemed a little overwhelmed, but he recovered before the auctioneer could take up Cadogan's final bid.

"Mr. Earl," he said, addressing the man on the rostrum, "as you probably understand, I am not bidding for myself. My principal mentioned thirty thousand as an outside price. But I've no doubt if you'll grant me 10 minutes' grace"——

Instantly Cadogan was on his feet protesting.

"That is not permissible, and I won't stand for it," he announced, with determination. "If Mr. Cochrane desires to bid higher on his own behalf, he has that privilege. Otherwise I demand that the sale be closed."

"And right you are, whoever you are," Hethrington approved from across the room.

"That's it!". Cochrane, surprised out of his pose, smacked his fist into the palm of his other hand. "Who is he? How d'you know, Earl, that he can make good? You know me, you know I've got the money"——

"Where did you get it, Cochrane?" mocked a voice from the throng of spectators.

The man whirled round in a passion.

"Who said that? I'll"——He pulled himself together with a visible effort. "Thirty-five thousand dollars!" shouted Cadogan to the astounded auctioneer. "Go on with the sale!"

"I'm afraid you don't understand—perhaps," the man replied, pitching his voice to carry to Cadogan's ears above the din. "The rules require that 20 per cent. of the purchase price be deposited in cash to bind the deal. Are you prepared"——

"I'll pay the whole amount by check on the City Bank of New Orleans," Cadogan retorted.

"Too late. After banking hours," Cochrane sneered. "Earl, this man's bluffing. Knock down that parcel to me at thirty thousand."

"But you, Mr. Cochrane, are you prepared?" countered Cadogan, stoutly, and as a last venture.

If that did not serve, he was done but his blood was hot and his judgment clouded for the nonce.

"Have you the 20 per cent. of thirty thousand to deposit?"

Cochrane flung him an infuriated glance.

"My checks are known to be good, sir! Earl, go on with the sale. Thirty thousand"——

"I protest!"

"Going to Mr. Cochrane at"——

The hammer was poised perilously.

"One moment!"

A new voice announced the interjection of a new personality into the crisis of the affair. The auctioneer paused with hammer on the point of descent; paused and lowered it, with a bow of deference.

"The law provides," continued the clear, metallic voice, with its fascinating Creole accent, and Cadogan jumped as he recognized Lestrange as the speaker, "that 20 per centum of the purchase price be deposited in cash. That is right, Mr. Earl?"

"That is right, Mr. Lestrange."

Cochrane leaped to the middle of the room, roaring with rage. "Shut up and sit down, you old fossil," he stormed at Lestrange, singling him out with a shaking forefinger.

But the attorney paid no heed to him, and Cadogan noted that if Earl, the auctioneer, had seemed afraid of Cochrane, he showed still more awe of Lestrange.

"This gentleman, Mr. Cadogan," pursued the attorney, "is known to me. I will vouch for him."

"It won't do!" shrieked Cochrane. "That won't go!"

"And, furthermore"—the delicate yellow porcelain hand pleaded for a hearing—"I happen to have with me a certified check for ten thousand dollars." As he spoke Lestrange drew a wallet from his inner breast pocket and from the wallet a slip of paper. "I will deposit this to Mr. Cadogan's credit with you, Mr. Earl, and take his check in exchange. A certified check is as good as cash, I believe."

"Certainly, Mr. Lestrange. That arrangement will be perfectly satisfactory."

Lestrange turned with a twinkle and a bow for Cadogan.

"Then the matter is settled, I believe," he said, with twitching lips.

"Thank you," stammered Cadogan.

Cochrane, silenced, stood for an instant in a tremor of black passion; then, with a gesture of surrender, he swung about for the door. As he passed Cadogan he halted stiffly and looked the young man over from head to heel.

"Eh, Mr. Cadogan, I believe?" he snarled, vainly attempting to cow the young man with his lightless and hateful eyes. "I shall know you again."

Cadogan smiled and deliberately revolved upon his heel, to permit the man's scrutiny to be complete. When he faced about again Cochrane was gone and Earl's voice was announcing the conclusion of the deal.

"Are there any more bids? Going at thirty-five thousand dollars! Going! Gone!

The hammer fell.

"The Cedar Island estate is sold to Mr. Cadogan for thirty-five thousand dollars!"

CHAPTER VIII.

"Cadogan's Folly."

The island had been the last piece of property on the auctioneer's docket; its sale terminated the business of the afternoon. Yet the audience lingered in a body, discussing the episode, of which it had just been a witness, and a hum of rumor, bandied from mouth to mouth, filled the room with a sound like the buzzing of a swarm of angry bees.

Lestrange was at the table on the rostrum, indorsing his certified check to Earl's order. Cadogan stood aside, trying not to look conscious, trying hard not to betray the vexation in his heart. For he was little pleased with the outcome.

Once started in the path of folly, his excitement in the bidding, his joy in battle, and the pleasure he felt in triumphing under the opposition had carried him along. For the time, nothing had seemed more plausible than that there was really treasure buried on Cedar Island, and that he was outwitting, in Cochrane, a gang that sought to gain possession of it by shifts and strategems.

But with the echo of the hollow blow dealt by Earl's gavel on the table came reaction. The fever cooled in his veins and his judgment cleared; of a sudden he understood that he had just pledged himself irrevocably to the purchase of a few worthless acres of sand and forest, ornamented with an abandoned and probably dilapidated and uninhabitable mansion, at the price of seven-eights of his fortune.

It was true that Lomax would stand by him; true that his business was in a flourishing state and that his income did not necessarily diminish in proportion with the inroad made upon his capital; true, also, that he was young and strong and of good-will toward his work—able to make more money. But from these considerations he derived little comfort. When all was said and done, the fact remained that he had played the fool. And the knowledge of that is the bitterest cup that youth can drink.

He stood to one side, as has been said, battling with these regrets, and presently a man crossed the room to his side. He looked up with a frown to see that it was Hetherington, evidently intending to address him.

"Mr. Cadogan," said the business man, "may I have a word with you?"

"Yes"—wondering what was coming next—"as many as you please."

"I fanted to ask a question which may seem like an impertinence. If it does, don't answer it."

Hethrington paused. Cadogan nodded dully.

"Go on," he said, a little ungraciously.

"Why were you so hot to get that island? Of course, you must know that its actual value isn't one-tenth"——

"If it comes to that, Mr. Hethrington, why were you so interested in the beginning?"

"Oh, I?" The man laughed. "To be frank with you, I only wanted to nag Cochrane. The fellow's a scamp, and we've an unsettled score between us. I seldom miss an opportunity to make things unpleasant for him."

"Was that your sole reason?"

Upon my word—absolutely."

The accent of honesty in his tone rang true. Cadogan no longer doubted, and he drew a face long with disappointment and did not trouble to dissemble further.

"And what do you suppose was Cochrane's motive?" he continued. "He was hot about it."

"That's what puzzles me," replied Hethrington. "The man's not worth five thousand in his own right, tho, of course, he may have resources that we know nothing about. But why he should be so keen on buying a forgotten island off the coast is a stickler."

"It is," agreed Cadogan, dryly.

The fact that Cochrane, representing a syndicate that was willing to spend $30,000 to acquire title to Cedar Island, had made so stiff a fight for it rekindled his hopes.

"I think," said he, in the face of Hethrington's persistence, "that if you fathom the purpose of Mr. Cochrane you will know mine, Mr. Hethrington."

The man stared, smiled and offered a friendly hand.

"Quite right you are," he agreed. "It's none of my business, as I said at the start off. If there's a profit in it, I'm glad you're to have it instead of Cochrane. Goodbye, and good luck to your enterprise."

"Thank you." Cadogan grasped his hand without emotion and turned to answer Earl's call.

"Now, Mr. Cadogan, sir, if you'll just sign here, and here, and here," he said, cheerfully, indicating the spaces with a fountain pen, "we'll consider the deal closed."

Cadogan nodded glumly, and sat down and affixed his signature. Then, drawing blank checks from his pocket, he proceeded to fill one out to the order of Dominique Francois Lestrange for $10,000 and another for $25,000 to the order of Lord & Farel, agents.

"These will be cashed without question," he commented, carelessly, "if they are presented the first thing tomorrow morning. Any further details may be transacted with Mr. Lestrange, if he will honor me by acting in my behalf during my absence."

Lestrange bobbed and beamed; he would be charmed. And so the matter was settled. Cadogan and Lestrange left the rooms in company, and on the way had the pleasure of hearing the younger man pictured in unflattering terms by a dispassionate curbstone loafer.

"Some dod blame' fool from the north got whipsawed in Lord & Earl's to the tune of $35,000 for some Gawd-forsaken Islan' or other down the coast."

"Whipsawed!" quoted Cadogan, thoughtfully, when they had proceeded a few paces beyond the sound of the speaker's voice. "Whipsawed!"

"M'sieu' does not think so, truly?"

Lestrange, trotting by his side, lifted his keen black eyes to Cadogan's swiftly.

"I'm jiggered if I know what I think," replied Cadogan, with an uneasy laugh. "Look here, Mr. Lestrange, what do you mean by advising me to buy at almost any price'?"

"Within reason, dear m'sieu', distinctly I said—within reason."

"Well?" Cadogan demanded, sharply.

"Ah!" Lestrange pursed his thin old lips with appreciation. "I think m'sieu' was very generous."

"What! You mean I paid too much?"

"What else? Did you not know that? The island is not worth $35,000."

Cadogan stopped short.

"And you led me on to it! You—you aided and abetted—you lent me $10,000."

Words failed him. He gasped, breathless, overwhelmed.

Lestrange tugged gently at his sleeve.

"M'sieu', people are looking."

Yielding to persuasion, Cadogan again fell into step by the attorney's side. But his bewilderment and his resentment grew by leaps and bounds.

"What makes you think there was any question of generosity in my action?"

Lestrange peeped up at him like some weirdly intelligent bird, and (maintaining the illusion) chirped his reply:

"M'sieu' told me that he had been to Cedar Island."

"Well, what of that?"

"He had been there, he had seen what he had seen, and"—an expressive pause—"he wished to buy. Very good!"

Cadogan merely stared, struggling for phrases wherewith to express his emotion. For the time being tongue and brain alike refused their offices. Lestrange, on the other hand, seemed peculiarly pleased. He rolled his thoughts under his tongue as if they were some exotic delicacy.

"M'sieu' doubtless can afford to humor his whims!"

"Whims!" gasped Cadogan. "Thirty-five thousand for a whim!"

"What would you? We all have our whims. M'sieu is more able to humor his than I, but even I, m'sieu', I ask you to believe, went to this sale today prepared to pay as much as $10,000 for mine."

"You—you mean you were going to bid in the island for that amount?"

"I had no opportunity. M'sieu' took the affair out my hands."

"I wish to heaven I hadn't! But you say the island's not worth $3500, yet you yourself were prepared to invest $10,000!"

"Whims, m'sieu'—an old man's whim, just as yours was a young man's."

And Lestrange chuckled.

"D— whims, sir!"

"M'sieu', why did you buy in the island?"

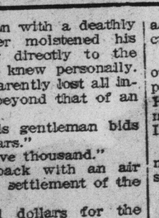
Lestrange seemed suddenly to grasp the possibility that Cadogan was not entering into the spirit of his own secret jest.

Continued Next Sunday.

Under the Pines

What Women are Doing for the Advancement of Civilization — Suffrage News.

BY FLORA Mac D. DENISON.



Canada is entitled to six delegates and six alternates at the International Suffrage Alliance to be held in Stockholm next summer. Our national president and Montreal's president and vice-president have decided to go. We do hope that the full complement may go from Canada for if we can make a good showing and authorize our delegates to invite the International to meet in Toronto in 1913 it will be a big thing for Canada.

The International Council meeting here has been the means of numbers coming to Canada and the most desirable people we can greet are the hardy Norsemen. There are no more desirable people in the world to know than the women of Sweden and the fact that they are preparing most elaborate entertainment for the international delegates should be an incentive for any one contemplating a tour and with a standing as a suffrage sympathizer to join the delegation, for as an ordinary tourist they could never have the advantage of national and civic hospitality that will be accorded to the delegates.

The latest word from International Headquarters gives this advice to national bodies which they in turn will recommend to local bodies: "Not to advocate any electoral system with or without new or old qualifications for electors, but simply to remain nonpartizan and non-sectarian and put suffrage before party and stick to our propaganda for 'Votes for Women,' taking care that women's claims be not neglected by politicians."

Ellen Terry undoubtedly was a great actress. Ellen Terry is undoubtedly a great actress. But Ellen Terry's most enthusiastic devotees cannot call her a lecturer and as it was in that role she came to Toronto it is within the province of those who heard her to criticise her as such.

To lamely follow a manuscript is such a poor apology in these days when scores of women can take the platform and do magnificent work, and, is hardly what an audience expects from a high priced lecturer.

Advance notices said that "Time had stood still for Ellen Terry," but time has left all the marks that it usually leaves and this fact drew a sympathetic listening from an otherwise disappointed audience.

We hardly expect an old woman to take the part of Juliet and yet Ellen Terry did take this part and once she became the interpreter with Shakspere's lines to utter she was the personification of the part she played. The young poetic lover came before us in all her soul-stirring agony. We do not blame people for their limitations and are quite willing that Ellen Terry get all praise for doing such remarkable work, we can however blame her advertisements for misrepresentation. Ellen Terry is not a lecturer.

At last a martyr has been sacrificed to the suffrage cause. That it had to be Mrs. Pankhurst's sister seems almost too hard. The Pankhurst family has been on the altar for many months. How much longer will England allow this great woman to give her splendid ability to strenuous fighting. What a factor she would be doing constructive social work in any community. What a capable and just chief justice she would make or of what benefit would she be as a judge in a juvenile court.

Well, to her will be given the credit of bringing this great movement to a climax in England and giving an impetus to it all the world over.

Here is a bit of personal history that has just been told me: The president of a large manufacturing establishment received twenty-five thousand dollars a year and in return gave some time and thought to make large profits on the money invested in the business.

He secured a right-hand man to whom he paid five thousand dollars, who in turn secured the services of ten men who received fifteen hundred dollars each. These men were in reality the ones who managed the business and probably earned the money they received.

Each of these men looked after from 100 to 50 employes. The employes consisted of old women, young women, young men, boys and girls. A few bright, clever young men and women receive as high as ten dollars a week. Many others bright and active but less fortunate, got from three to five. The old women and children were thought well paid if they got from one to two dollars.

Mr. President was sitting in his office chair thinking very hard. The business was paying but it must pay better. He must have larger premises, more manufacturing space. A rival concern had put up extra buildings, he must do the same.

So he thought, thought with a purpose to accomplish a result. The extra money must come out of the business, somewhere, somehow. The five thousand dollar man was sent for and consulted and given the amount necessary to be raised over and above the present profits.

Our five thousand dollar man consulted separately and alone our fifteen hundred dollar friends. These began with note boks and pencils to figure out the larger profits. Cheaper canvas on certain lines, a few less button holes on others helped some, but the main profits must come out of the employes.

The ten-dollar hands could not be touched, for they could get work elsewhere, so the cutting began with an getting less than six dollars.

Many a girl getting four dollars and struggling to assist her mother found still more of a struggle when she got only three and a half. Many an old woman sewing far into the night on cheap work sighed still more heavily when she found her paltry dollar and seventy-five cents cut down to a dollar and a half.

Many of the girls and boys wore the torn boots and ragged clothes a few weeks longer because of the fifteen or twenty-five cents less in their envelopes.

But the president of the concern was a business man, shrewd and sharp and clever and he got his buildings enlarged and was able to out-rival his rival. His thinking had materialized. But others were thinking, not so consciously perhaps, not with an object in view, nevertheless powerfully thinking their dissatisfied thoughts.

On Sunday Mr. President walked up the aisle of the church; the church that he had helped to build; the church whose prominent pew was his own, and, as he seated himself on the luxurious cushions and leaned forward on his gold-headed cane, mechanically whispering "Our Father"—— Thy will be done on earth," a wave passed over him and he raised his head uneasily—no—he was not happy; even the putting a hundred-dollar bill on the collection plate did not seem to ease the unsatisfied look.

And why? He had accomplished his ends; his suggestions had been carried out to the letter; the profits had been increased. What then was disturbing our twenty-five-thousand-dollar president? Perhaps it was the old woman's lengthened sigh and the young girl's stifling sob. Who can say it was not?

Beatrice Forbes-Robertson is reported as saying at a suffrage meeting, held last week: "If women are weak it is the result of artificial rather than natural conditions. The peasant woman inured to hard labor is physically superior to her more highly civilized sister, and performs her natural functions with greater ease. It is not rational work but aimless excitement that is the true enemy of health, and when the president of an anti-suffrage association urged on the legislative committee at Albany the possible evil effect of the ballot on women, she might better have proposed an anti-bridge or an anti-tea association. I have supported myself for ten years, and I never yet found a day's work as fatigueing as a reception."

Have you read Robert W. Service's novel, "The Trail of Ninety-Eight"? Of course this book will be a good seller. Any one having read Service's wonderful poems will want to read the book, but once they read it they will want to forget that he wrote it. When a man has classics to his credit, it is a pity for him to drop to poor melodrama and dime-novel climaxes. Still I suppose it is impossible for any one to keep the high pitch of the following very long:

"It's the great big broad land, way up yonder,
It's the forests where silence has lease;
It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder,
It's the stillness that fills me with peace."

Service is a poet first, last and all the time, and he should remain on the Mount of Helicon if he never wrote another stroke, but to go down to the valley of poor prose is too rude a shock for his admirers to stand. But perhaps it only goes to prove that inspiration is intermittent and cannot be depended on to turn out so much copy as per order.

Five out of six of the governors at the recent convention of governors held at Louisville declare they are ready to advocate woman's suffrage. President Bragga of New Portugal is in favor of it and the Mayor of Rome has expressed the hope that women in Italy will be given municipal suffrage.

The Bishop of Lincoln is at the head of the Church League for Woman's Suffrage in England. Yes, there is talk of a men's league for woman's suffrage here in Toronto, but what would be still more effective would be for the men and women to work together. We have hundreds of men pledged to suffrage, if they would only help us with their presence or money, we could do so much more to hurry things along.

The Toronto Suffrage Association, with the co-operation of other clubs, have decided to bring Sylvia Pankhurst to Toronto.

This engagement should have the hearty support of every suffragist, since the woman's movement owes so much to the whole Pankhurst family.

Advantages of Simple Life

Much has been said about the simple life to recommend it.

A simple life is beautiful. The constant vexations, vanities, jealousies, in every society, in the upper, middle or lower classes, all act upon the character, and as we grow older more and more injuriously. The face reflects it all until even the very features change. The woman who allows herself to speak badly of others, who thru envy or any other reason tries to injure another, loses each time she does so some softness and youthful contour.

Change is one of the laws of nature—nothing can stand still; but cannot we change for better, not worse? There are in our midst intelligent men and women; from and thru them let us find the way to be healthy and good, and we will also be beautiful. Plain, wholesome food, exercises that will not produce great hard muscles, but will keep our bodies lithe and active, soft and rounded; a sensible treatment for our faces and bodies. No make-up has ever been known to hide lines drawn by ill-health, and certainly no make-up can hide the hard lines on the brow and corners of the mouth. If the lines are there let us get rid of them by cultivating a cheerful, kindly nature and with ordinary care we can keep them at bay forever.

Every morning from 10 to to 15 minutes should be spent at physical exercises. Every afternoon walking, riding, golf or tennis in moderation. For those who have to work, 15 minutes every day in exercises, and, if possible, a walk every evening. Dancing also in moderation is good. Regular meals—slow mastication—neither meat or all vegetables, a little of both.

The oil-producing or sebaceous glands are in all parts of the skin, with the exception of the soles and palms, and are especially abundant in the face. They secrete a greasy substance for the purpose of lubricating the skin and keeping it soft and pliable. The oil glands prevent injurious friction, and the oily secretions protect the body and skin. When this oil is exhausted the lines will truly begin.

Soap frequently is not good for the face, for alkali tends to irritate and silica, so often used, is also very bad. For the body, soap is necessary and only the best should be used.

The study of the eyes is most interesting and we all value the youthful appearance and beauty of this feature. To keep this beauty and youth, care must be taken. No reading in bed; no straining at any time. If necessary, see an oculist and get glasses. The eye is in a cavity formed by bones, tissues and fat, it has membranes and muscles. The fat is said to be all important as it protects it. The eyelid is elastic and has delicate tissues and muscles; there is no fat in the lids, but the muscles have to be kept alive and the nerves stimulated, hence the necessity for gentle manipulation of the lids.

WAYS OF REMOVING STAINS

A preparation which has repeatedly been found successful in cleaning coat collars that have become soiled, and taking out other grease stains, is the following mixture of benzine, chloroform, alcohol and cologne. A half-pint of deodonized benzine, a half a dram of chloroform, the same amount of alcohol and a little good cologne mixed and applied with a piece of silk will remove these stains.

When washing black silk or other black goods, a tablespoonful of this preparation added to each gallon of water used will prove effectual in freshening it up.

Turpentine can be used to take grease stains out of black silk, if blotting paper is placed under it to keep the liquid from spreading, and thus leaving a ring.

Grease stains on any material can generally be removed by repeated applications of French chalk, in conjunction with a hot iron and a blotting pad. The powdered chalk should be placed on the spot and the garment then carefully laid aside for a dozen hours or more, when a piece of blotting paper should be laid over it and a hot iron applied. The blotting paper absorbs the grease which the chalk has drawn out to the surface of the material. If the stain is slight one application will prove sufficient, but should it not be, the treatment may be repeated several times.

Fast-colored woolens stained with fats can be washed with ivory soap in lukewarm water. Acid stains can be taken out by the application of spirits of hartshorn, or, as it is more commonly known, hartshorn ammonia. Alkalies will yield to the application of diluted citric acid. The solution, made weak at first, should be increased in strength until the effect desired is obtained.

Weird Masterpieces of a Young American Sculptor

Continued from Preceding Page.

ing figure enfolded in a transparent veil, with the head thrown backward toward the sun. It is nature's silent song of praise to life's radiant source. Below there are heavy lines. Then there is a pure creation of line to give a sense of ascension. It is related to the motive like a gothic arch meeting at a point. The more material part gets softer and softer until it almost disappears in softness and tenderness. "Rhapsody" will be extinguished in this year's salon.

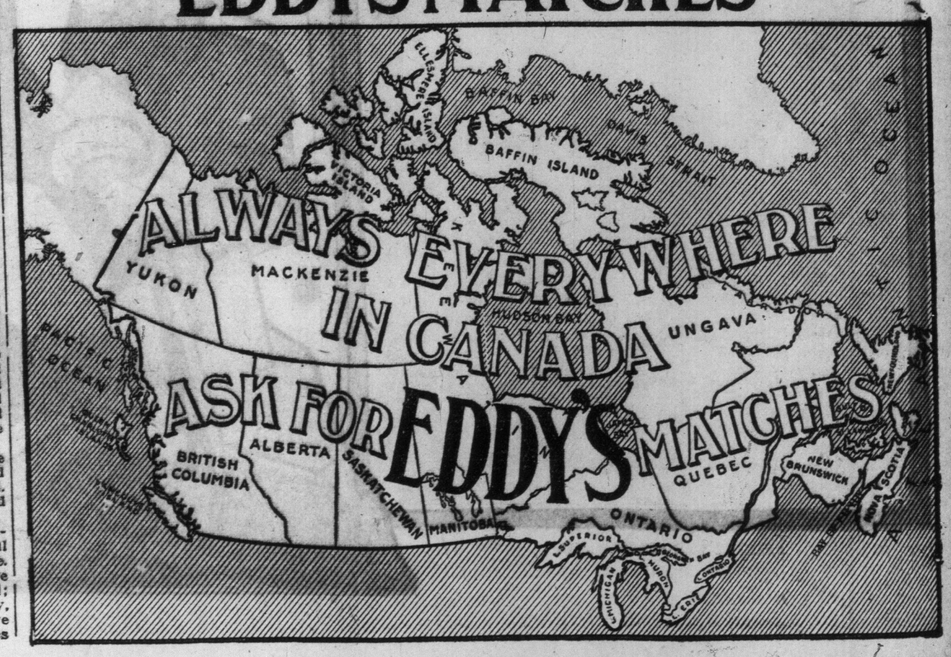
In the statue of "Sorrow" a woman in despair is looking at the difficulties about her, and sees no way out. She is like a beast at bay. To appreciate the work one must take into consideration not merely physical suffering, but the laws of the mind. All the forces of life bear down heavily upon the poor woman. The expression is one of pure blackness.

Of the "Hunchback" spectators have only one thought—merely that he is a hunchback. No one bows down to look into his face, yet he himself looks up and observes all. The alone feeling has given him a contempt for the world. His b rooding forehead bespeaks calm resignation. "The Hunchback" is in the Thiel Gallery, Stockholm.

Conventional conceptions have little place in Edstrom's art. In his "Prometheus" the name only is borrowed. The Titan rises out of the sea and becomes one with the lonely cliff. A merimaid lies dreaming at his feet. The whole is an artist's flight of imagination.

His "Caliban" is equally original. This demon became pitiable. Terrible suffering opens a possibility of understanding and speaks of a longing toward the light.

The battle of idealism against an earth-bound naturalism finds expression in the symbolical composition of "Two Clouds" and "The Cliff." The clouds are full of dreamy motion. They show the outlines of two lovers in airy flight toward distant yet harmonious spheres. "The Cliff" is the undaunted will manifesting itself as personal power. It is the self-confident Ego's victorious progress toward his goal.



Fur Hats and "Fancy Dress."

Bewitching New Millinery and Costumes for "Undine" and "The Butterfly" Charming Enough to Be Worn in Fairy Land

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, illustrating it with sketches and photographs of her own original models.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

IT is high time, I think, that we had a little talk together about the most modish millinery, seeing that we have not discussed this subject for some time, and that headgear is not only of exceeding importance of the scheme of attire, but is also a much more frequent purchase than, perhaps, any other item of the toilette.

One charming new hat of which I am sending you a photograph, brings into such prominence a band of ermine that it is desirable and, indeed, essential for the wearer of this very pretty thing to further provide herself with an ermine scarf or muff, possessions, by the way, which I consider under any circumstances to be a really good investment, as they can be put to equally admirable use with both daytime and evening toilettes.

The further fact that there is no chance of soiling or marking the neck is also responsible for much of the favor which is being shown to this lovely fur at a time when dresses are in almost every case deprived of neck bands.

And now to trim this particular and pictured hat which, in so far as its description is concerned, is at present left in a somewhat severe simplicity of black velvet. That doubly looped bow which is set against the upward curve of the brim at the left side is formed of tailless ermine, though the denuded additions do figure eventually as a bordering fringe for the sides. And then, fastened behind this snowy bow, there is an ostrich feather in subtly blended shadings of brown and beige, and gray and black, its darkest tones being brought into close and therefore most effective contrast with the ermine, while then it gradually lightens in shade as it sweeps around the back and curves up close against the right side of the hat so that the absence there of any other trimming is more than made up for.

An Effective Blending of Fur, Feathers and Velvet.

Still simpler—because destined for travelling or morning wear—but also very smart, is a tricorn hat whose brim of brown beaver felt is sharply upturned against a soft crown of white kid, a cockade of white satin and kid, circled with brown, being affixed rather toward one side in front. One or the other of these hats should have many uses for most women during the next few months.

Many more elaborate schemes there are in, for example, white cloth, black satin and skunk fur, with an upstanding and uncurled white ostrich feather at one side, or again in black velvet, sable fur and silver lace, with a white aigrette for a finishing touch But perhaps most bewitching of all—for quite youthful wearers, at any rate—are quaint and closely fitting capotes of black velvet with an under piece of filmy lace, and for sole outward adornment an encircling trail or big side bouquet of flowers formed of softly shaded and closely folded satin.

Next, I must really tell you of some rather sensational new evening dresses which will give you an idea of what Paris is doing and wearing just now. For one, then, imagine, please, a trelliswork of little cut jet beads and bugles, which at first has the soft, bare skin of neck and arms for background, though soon, and almost imperceptibly, there is introduced an underlining of flesh pink tulle and crepe de chine.

This is continued to the high waist line, with a result which is as you may imagine, somewhat daring, seeing that the corsage is of the most supple and closely clinging kind, though I must admit that here the jet device is closer and more elaborate, some shirring squares of massed beads and bugles being introduced. Finally, a bordering fringe of jet is added, this falling onto the sheath-like robe of white satin, which then is left absolutely untrimmed till, just below the knees, it gives place to a broad bordering of black velvet. And this is the material chosen as background for a trimming which is distinctly daring, as well as decorative, for a rope of roses, whose silken petals show a dozen different shades of pink, is caught high up on one side of this velvet band and then allowed to hang so far down at the other that the beautiful blossoms actually trail on the floor before being caught up again towards the back.

Distinctively effective in quite a different way is a gown of emerald green charmeuse, whose veiling draperies of chiffon match exactly in tone the skunk fur which is doubly banded about the tunic hem, its upward lines eventually disappearing under the straightly hanging scarf-like folds at the back. A very broad band of heavy dull gold broidery clasps the figure just beneath the bust, and other bands shimmer out beneath the chiffon, whose transparent folds are drawn over the shoulders. A barbaric looking ornament of dead gold is worn low down on the forehead, and from it there uprear two tall and tapering aigrettes in the gorgeous emerald shading

The lace forms a short sleeve for the left arm, while the right is simply crossed on the shoulder by a band of ermine, which then, widening as it goes, is wrapped round the figure in almost scarf-like fashion; though it is, of course, finally and firmly attached to the tunic overskirt of black mousseline, there to make a most telling division between its filmy blackness and the ivory whiteness of the Bruges lace underskirt. An aigrette in blended black and white is worn with the gown, its somewhat less assertive position being at the left side of the coiffure, though either this or the aforementioned emerald green adornment would be almost equally disastrous to the peace of mind and the bodily comfort of the wearer's near neighbors at theatre or opera.

And now, because I am sure you have some fancy dress balls in pleasant prospect, I am sending you sketches and suggestions for two costumes with which, I think, you can be sure of scoring a success. Neither should be difficult to carry out, though, in the case of the "Butterfly" dress, a good deal will, of course, depend upon the cut of the underdress of flesh pink crepe de chine or charmeuse, which must cling to the figure like a second skin, and where it comes into outward evidence—in the centre of the corsage and skirt—be further softened by a veiling of equally delicately toned chiffon.

Some gorgeous color effects can be secured in this dress, in which I should like to see emerald green combined with blue and purple and cerise, these shades being repeated in the silk broidered outlines of those butterflies whose wings are outspread on the corsage and curved, too, about the knees.

"Undine," on the other hand, is just garbed in softly hanging draperies of dull green chiffon, veiling a brighter green, this, in its turn, being underlined with still other shadings of blue and green and amber. All the soft folds are held together at one side by a band of water lilies, and just a shimmering line of silver follows their curves here and there, while hanging from one bare shoulder, and just held in position by a bupch of water lilies and some river reeds, is a scarf of blue-green chiffon.

One of the Bewitching Bonnets Made by "Lucile" This Season.

A Beautiful "Butterfly" Fancy Dress Designed by "Lucile."

For footwear there are sandals of flesh pink kid, and, of course, the thinnest of silken stockings to match. I have just made this dress for one of the loveliest of this year's debutantes, for wear at one of the fancy dress balls which are such a delightful feature of the Winter season in Switzerland, and I am so well pleased with its effect that I hope another "Undine" may soon make her appearance in America.

"Lucile's" Delightful Idea of "Undine's" Ethereal Attire.

"Antoinism," Belgium's New Sect of Healers

A NEW religion has been officially "discovered" in Belgium by the presentation of a petition to Parliament to obtain legal status for it.

It is called Antoinism, and was founded a few years ago by a coal miner named Louis Antoine, who is now celebrated far and wide as "Antoine the Healer." His followers claim that they number 160,000 of whom 300, including his wife, are "adepts."

Mrs Guillaume, a middle-aged American woman who came specially from New York to be treated by Antoine, says she has been practically cured of the chalky rheumatism which formerly compelled her to walk on crutches She is herself an adept now, with power to heal by faith, she says.

Antoinists literally worship their leader. They believe that he knows all the world's happenings, though he never reads a newspaper. His home is at Jemeppe-lez-Liege.

Antoine is now sixty-five, and confines his healing to ceremonies in the church he has built. They are the simplest services ever invented. They take place at 10 a. m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—there are none on Sunday.

At 9 a. m. the congregation assembles, and an adept, M. Deregnancourt, who is the publisher of the sect's literature, takes his place at a desk under the raised platform. There is silence till 9:30 Then he announces that "operations" will take place at certain hours on certain days.

He continues sitting perfectly still, not a muscle moving and his watery blue eyes fixed straight before him in an unblinking stare, until the stroke of 10, when every one rises and the Parent One enters through a side door and slowly walks up the steps to the rostrum, wearing a black cassock.

Antoine faces the people for a full minute without moving, and then lifts his right hand toward the people and holds it extended for another minute, and that is all He walks slowly out again. Those two minutes are the service. The adept remarks, "Every one whose faith is strong enough must be cured." The church empties silently.

The programme is always the same. If cures do not take place, of course, the patients have not had enough faith. Antoine's iron-grey hair falls to his shoulders, and he wears a long beard.

Antoine cannot sleep much at night. He rests for two hours, and then walks in his garden which has electric lamps fitted up all round the walls.

For six months Antoine has not spoken to any one at all. People come at all hours with all sorts of ailments and appeals.

The Good Mother, as Antoine's wife is called, or the housekeeper, or some other adept, stands in front of the applicant and, turning her eyes upward, slowly waves her hand in the air, which means that she is invoking Antoine the Healer. The patient then goes off smiling, cured by deputy. There is nothing to pay

Antoine lives on vegetables only, and prepares them himself. He is a veritable hermit When it is necessary to speak to him a telephone is used. Subscriptions are made for the maintenance of the church, but it was built partly with $4,000 he had himself saved.

The badge of the sect is "the tree of the knowledge of the sight of evil," represented by a white tree on a black ground.

The Fun the American College Girl Has

THE bright American girl had spent some months in Munich, some in Paris, and she had left her ship in Marseilles so that she might run through a great part of Italy, paying a flying visit here and there.

She took singing lessons in Milan, she painted in Florence, in Munich and in Paris, and now, in London, she spends her days in the National Gallery She touches a blue flower she invariably wears with caressing fingers, and when you ask her what it means she replies with a meditative smile:

"It's my college flower. Every American faculty has its own special flower, and the girls often wear them when they are travelling far away from home. We have lots of clubs in connection with our college life, and we have a very good time We are very well housed, for we usually live in villas situated round parks, and with big gardens.

"We like to be elegant, and we have pictures and flowers in our common rooms. The college drawing rooms are often very pretty, because so much trouble is taken in furnishing them and in keeping them nice My rooms were all done in gray and white I like those colors, and I had violet cushions with the arms of the college done on them in gold.

'My father well off? Oh, yes, quite well; but that does not matter so very much American college girls dress much better than any of the students I have seen since I came to London I fancy we have a higher standard of living altogether Perhaps it is accounted for by the fact that so many girls add to their incomes by teaching or coaching or by writing.

"We are merry people, and have lots of concerts, dances, and other entertainments during the term. What we love is the parties we make up for visits to the cities and the trips on the rivers, into the mountains, and so on It is quite common for whole parties of girls to start off with one or two older ladies for a trip even to Europe.

"We plan all our expeditions beforehand, and we know exactly what we want to see and where we want to go When my aunt and uncle came to London for the first time in their lives uncle was amazed at the way his wife ordered him here and there. She told him what tickets to get and what seats to choose in restaurants, and when to wear evening clothes and when to put on a dinner jacket.

"'Molly, my dear,' asked Uncle Jim, rather puzzled at her knowledge, 'where did you learn all that?'

"'From reading the public newspapers for years since I was at college,' she answered, 'more particularly the ladies' papers.'

"I liked the evening expeditions as well as anything," she added; "if we were not dancing or singing we were out in the open playing games. I can row a boat with anybody, and though I have not had a hockey club in my hand since I got to Europe, I certainly could hold up my side with anybody One does not forget these things.

"Yes, we are very independent, but then we are all placed on our mettle because our student unions have rather strict rules I was on the committee of mine, and so I suppose I have the rules firmly planted in my memory Yes, I love to meet girls from my old college, and we have lots of dinners, luncheons, and other festivities when groups of us come across each other in different parts of the world, as we often do."

In the Fields of Literature, Science and Education

Edited by Donald G. French

Alone in a Library

Is there anything so delicious as the first exploration of a great library—alone—unwatched? You shut the heavy door behind you slowly, reverently, lest a noise should jar on the sleepers of the shelves. For as the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus were dead and yet alive, so are the souls of the authors in the care of their ancient leathern binding. You walk gently round the walls, pausing here to read a title, there to draw out a tome and support it for a passing glance—half in your arms, half against the shelf. The passing glance lengthens till the weight becomes too great, and with a sigh you replace it, and move again, peering up at those titles which are foreshortened from the elevation of the shelf, and so roam from folio to octavo, from octavo to quarto, till at last, finding a little work whose value, were it in the mart, would be more than its weight in gold, you bear it to the low leather-covered arm-chair and enjoy it at your ease. But to sip the full pleasure of a library you must be alone, and you must take the books yourself from the shelves. A man to read must read alone. He may make extracts, he may work at books in company; but to read, to absorb, he must be solitary.—Richard Jefferies.

With the Gossips

In "The World of Homer" recently published, Andrew Lang champions the cause of Home and endeavors to prove that Homer was a real personage.

Douglas Jerrold is the subject of a book by his grandson, Mr. Walter Jerrold, which the Macmillans are publishing. It reproduces some of Jerrold's hitherto unknown work; and much space is devoted to an account of the founding and conduct of Punch and of those who were associated with Jerrold in its management.

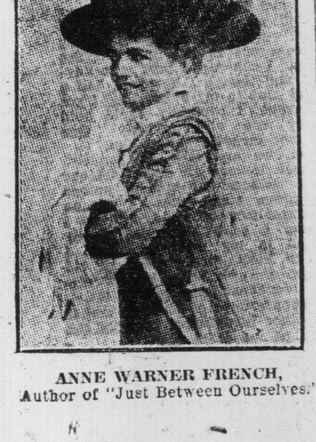
Mr. Emerson Hough, author of "The Purchase Price," etc., is a noted hunter, as well as a writer of books, and was reported recently as planning a trip after big game in Africa. It appears, however, that Asia is his "spot," owing to the alleged presence in the northern corner of China of a rare kind of long-haired tiger. One recalls Col. Sellers and his cry, "Asia's my spot!"

Dr. Emil Reich, who died recently in London, made up his mind in his thirtieth year that the study of books and documents gave no satisfactory comprehension of history, and so went out into the world to learn from life. He spent five years in the United States, four in France and thirteen in England, and became known as an historical writer.

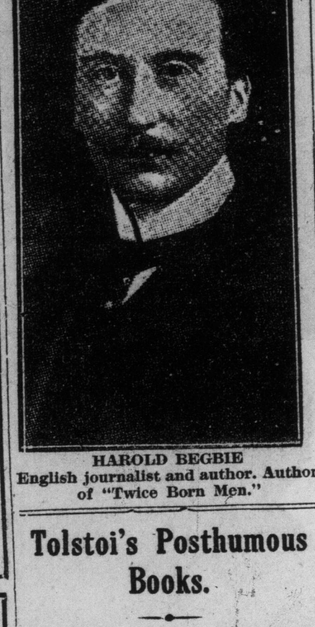
Mr. William J. Locke has returned to England in time for the Christmas holidays after a prolonged visit to this country. Altho a keen and interested student of the various aspects of American life, which he has seen in the west and on the Pacific coast, in the southwest and the south, it is said that he has no intention of concerning himself with this field in his forthcoming novel, which will probably be completed and issued late in the spring or early in the summer.

Judge John S. Tarkington, author of "The Hermit of Capi," told this: "The new census makes us a great city, but when I came to Indianapolis it was a straggling town of 10,000. I lived at the governor's house, and he used to make it his business to see that the state house was locked up every night." If too busy to lock it up himself he used to send young Tarkington across the street to do so. These days are recorded in "The Conquest of Canaan" and in "Beasley's Christmas Party," by the judge's son, Booth Tarkington.

The tercentenary of the King James version of the English Bible is to be celebrated by the American Bible Society on Sunday, April 23, 1911. In "The Old Testament Narrative" just published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., for college and general reading, the King James version is used, the editor considering it "still unapproached as at once a rendering of an ancient text and an English prose classic." The volume substantially contains the whole of the "Old Testament Narrative" arranged in its correct sequence as a history of Israel from the earliest times to the re-dedication of the temple by the Maccabees in the year 165 B. C., Wherever modern textual scholarship has made it possible to clear up obscurities or correct errors, necessary changes have of course been made. The volume is printed like a modern book, without the confusing division into chapters and verses that mars the authorized version.



ANNE WARNER FRENCH,
Author of "Just Between Ourselves."



HAROLD BEGBIE
English journalist and author. Author of "Twice Born Men."

Tolstoi's Posthumous Books.

Squabble as to Ownership Rights.

Everyone is asking himself what is going to become of the copyright of Tolstoi's books. In 1891 Tolstoi stipulated that all his books written since 1880 should be dedicated to the public. The dear worldly countess, however, will not relinquish her rights as heir without a struggle. It is a problem therefore who is to gain possession of Tolstoi's literary estate.

"The effect of Tolstoi's repudiation of his book rights," said Mr. Maude, "has not been good. Various rival editions were gotten out in a hurry. Competent publishers were timid because there was always the danger of being undercut.

"Publisher after publisher has made the same blunder. They have not realized that the saleability of Tolstoi's works depends on a combination of three things: the translation must be readable, reliable, complete. What is wanted is an edition prepared with the care that the works of a classic deserve. Obviously it would add greatly to Tolstoi's influence among us.

"Tolstoi took such pains to have his readers understand him, that it is really a shame to treat his works as defectively as most of his translators have done. The first English and American editions suffered from the fact that the translators were not familiar with Russian life, and their work was often done under pressure from publishers anxious to get a non-copyright book out before anyone else could do so. Nearly half of Tolstoi's works have never been put into English which at all adequately represents the spirit of the originals.

"Of Tolstoi's posthumous works there are two novels and a play. Father Sergius. 'Hadji Mourats' is a of position who retires to a monastery. A woman of fashion, irritated by his celibacy, and egged on by a bet, tempts Father Sergius. 'Dadji Mourat' is a novel of Caucasian life, reminiscent of Tolstoi's military career. The title of his posthumous play is "The Corpse."'

Over the rights of these books there will be plenty of scope for squabbling, for the countess has a rival claimant in Prince Vladimir Tchertkoff. By an extreme profession of Tolstoi's views Tchertkoff succeeded in gaining the management of Tolstoi's public affairs. Tchertkoff, who is by the way closely related to the imperial family, is an edition de luxe of Tolstoi. On his $50,000 landed estate at Christchurch, England, the prince leads a simple life of unrivaled opulence. When his mother invades his little retreat, he builds a dignified chapel in honor of the occasion. When he visits his mother he goes by special train.

"Tchertkoff is inexperienced in business and no judge of English," Mr. Maude remarked, "therefore his editions are not satisfactory. Furthermore, if he acquires the first editions of Tolstoi's books it will make it unprofitable for any one else to issue them."

It will be some months before the supervision of Tolstoi's literary estate is assigned.

—Walter Rollins.

Fresh Roasted Chestnuts

When Bait Was Scarce.

Minister—And how did Noah spend his time in the ark?

Small Boy—Fishin'.

Minister—A vera reasonable suggestion, my laddie.

Small Boy (guardedly)—But he would na catch muckle.

Minister (surprised)—What makes you think that?

Small Boy (knowingly)—Because, ye see, he had only twa wir-r-ms!

His Intentions Were Honorable.

A bashful young lover walked into the house of his sweetheart bearing a large box with the name of a prominet florist written on the cover.

"How sweet and fresh they are!" cried the young lady, opening the box. "I believe there is a little dew on them yet."

"Why—er—yes," admitted the young man in great confusion, "but it's just a little, and I'll pay it to-morrow."

Marvels of Photography.

"Photography is a strange profession," mused the young man.

"Because it develops negatives?" asked the young woman with a knowing look.

"Not that exactly. But, as an example, the other day I had my picture taken in my riding togs—not on a horse, you know, but just standing in my riding outfit with my crop held in my hand. And to-day the photographer writes me that the pictures are ready for me and that they are all mounted."

The Ladies' Aid Meeting

As Reported by Pearlie Watson, in Mrs. McClung's New Story, "The Second Chance."

The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Ducker. There were seven present when it started; but more came. Mrs. Burrell doesn't know why they can't come in time. She told them so. Mrs. Bates said, Lands sakes, she had a hard enough time getting there at all. She left a big bag of stockings all in holes. Mrs. Forrest says its been so hot the holes are the most comfortable part of the stockings, and if she was in Mrs. Bates' place she'd let the girls go barefoot. Mrs. Bates is going to let Mildred go, but she can't let Blanche—she's so lanky—she'd look all legs, like a sand-hill crane. Mrs. Burrell says, Let's open the meeting by singing, "How Firm a Foundation" but Mrs. Ducker says, Oh, don't take that, its in sharps; take "Nearer, Still Nearer"—it's in flats, and Maudele can handle the flats better. Then they sang, and Mrs Burrell and Mrs. Ducker prayed. Mrs. Ducker prayed longest, but Mrs. Burrell prayed loudest and for most things. Mrs. Bates read the last report, and they said it was better than usual, she'd only left out one or two things. Then they collected the money. Nearly every one paid, only Mrs. Burrell couldn't find hers, she was sure she had it in her glove when she came in, and she couldn't see now it ever fell out. Mrs. Ducker will get it when she sweeps if its in the house at all. Mrs. Williams had her ten cents in a tea-cup all ready, but when she went to get it it was gone, and she's afraid she gave that cup to one of the boarders by mistake. Mrs. Williams says that's the worst of keeping boarders, your home is never your own. Mrs. Forrest says if she only knew which one got it, she should charge it up to him. Mrs. Williams wouldn't ever think of doing that. Total receipts of evening, $2.20.

The New Carpet.

Then Mrs. Burrell asked what about

Author of "The Second Chance" and "Sowing Seeds in Danny."

the new stairs carpet. She's ashamed every time she takes any one upstairs, its going something awful. Mrs. White hasn't had time to think anything about it, she's been doing up rhubarb; its so nice and tender in the spring. None of Mrs. Bates' folks will eat rhubarb, and so she never does any up, tho she really is very fond of it herself, done with pineapple, the shredded pineapple—half and half. Mrs. Ducker is doing rhubarb, too, its nice in the spring when everything else goes flat on you. Mrs. Burrell says: What about the stair carpet, now if you're done with the rhubarb?

Mrs. Forrest said linoleum is better than carpet. Mrs. Ducker said it's too cold on the feet. Mrs. Grieves said, land sakes, let them wear their boots—they don't need to go canterin' up and down the stairs in their bare feet, do they? Mrs. Burrell said linoleum would do all right if they couldn't afford carpet; but there wasn't any decent linoleum in town, and even if there was you have to pay two prices for it, but she saw in The Free Press that there was going to be a linoleum sale in Winnipeg on Saturday. Mrs. Ducker does not like sales. Mr. Ducker got a horse at a sale one time, and the very first time they hitched it up it took blind staggeers. Mrs. Forrest thinks there would be no danger of the linoleum havin' it, tho. Mrs. Burrell said she wished they'd talk sense. Mrs. Snider said she would move that Mrs. Burrell 'gets whatever she wants for the stairs and the Ladies' Aid will pay for it. Carried. Mrs. Burrell said, what about the knives and forks committee. Mrs. Bates hasn't been able to go out since she fell down stairs. There's a black patch on her knee yet. Mrs. Bates blackens easy. Mrs. Snider has had her hands full, goodness knows, since Aunt Jessie has been laid up with erysipelas. Aunt Jessie is pretty hard to wait on and doesn't like the smell of the ointment the doctor gave her, it's altogether different from what she got when she was down in the States. Mrs. Burrell said she would get the knives and forks herself if anybody would make a motion. Two made it, and three seconded it. Carried.

The Bazaar.

Mrs. Burrell said, How are the things getting on for the bazaar? Mrs. Ducker had a box of things sent from Mrs. Norman in Winnipeg. Mrs. Snider thinks Mrs. Norman must have been at a sale. You can get things so cheap there sometimes. When Mrs. Snider was in at Bonspiel time, she was lovely lace stockings for eleven cents a pair, and beautiful flowered muslin, just the very same as they ask sixty-five cents here, going for twenty-nine cents. (Couldn't get all they said here, everybody talked at once about sales.)

Mrs. Burrell said: Where'll we hold it, anyway, if we do get enough stuff? Mrs. Ducker thought the basement of the church. Mrs. Bates can't get used to holding sales in churches. Her mother never could either. Mrs. Burrell said when the church was having the sale, what was the odds where it was held? No use turning up your nose at a sale and still take the money. Mrs. Smith moved that sale be held in church, tho if the stuff didn't come in faster, a piano box would do. Mrs. Allen said, hurry up, do, pleasee. She left the baby with Jim, and he's no good at all if she begins to fuss. Mrs. Snider seconded the motion.

Next Meeting.

Mrs. Burrell said: Where will we meet next time? Mrs. Graham said, come to my house. Mrs. Forrest said it was too far. Mrs. Graham said the walk would do her good, she had just been reading in The Fireside Visitor that that's what's wrong with lots of people, they don't walk enough. Mrs. Forrest is glad to know this, for she has often wondered what was wrong with lots of people, but Mrs. Forrest doesn't think much of The Fireside Visitor—it's away off sometimes.

Mrs. Brown would like to come every time if she had company home. Mrs. Burrell said bring Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown wouldn't come. You couldn't get him within three acres of a Ladies' Aid meeting. Never could. Decided to meet at Mrs Burrell's.

R. J. P. Watson, Sec.
Just for this time.

Gems from Shakspere

Polonius Giving Farewell Advice to His Son Laertes.

(Play: Hamlet)

Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in,
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For the loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

William De Morgan

Sketch of the Life of Famous English Novelist Who Began Writing Late in Life.

To how many literary men, we wonder, is it given to "arrive," with a first attempt in fiction, at the age of sixty-seven, as Mr. de Morgan has done? Born in 1840, he published his first novel in 1906. As he himself says, it is unlikely that there has ever been such a case before. The author of "Joseph Vance" and "Alice for Short" has been hailed by reviewers as a "coming novelist" with a great future. He has already established a reputation any novelist with a long list of successes behind him might well be proud of. Given five more years of work Mr. Morgan must of necessity increase that reputation, and widen the already large circle of his admirers. After the publication of "Joseph Vance" various exaggerated reports about its author appeared in the American papers. It was stated to be the first work of a man well over seventy. Such statements have caused much annoyance to Mr. de Morgan. There is a great difference between sixty-seven and, say, seventy-two, and in the next few years he intends to accomplish much.

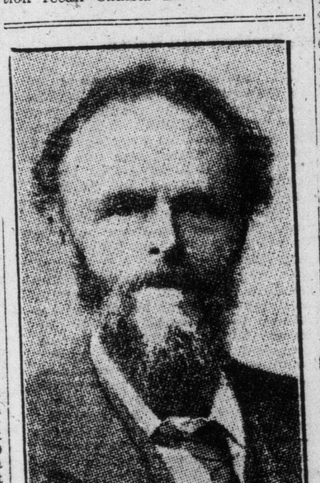
Mr. de Morgan comes of a family in which brains have ever been a prominent characteristic. His father was Professor Augustus de Morgan, who preceded Karl Pearson in the Chair of Applied Mathematics at University College, London, and it was at University College School that Mr. de Morgan received his education. The recent death of his sister, Mary de Morgan, whose delicate and charming fairy stories have delighted two generations of children, will have been noticed with regret by many lovers of literature. Of his father, Mr. de Morgan relates, apropos of the general inadequacy of literary remuneration, that the professor used to write most of the scientific review for The Athenaeum for payment at the rate of ten shillings a column. Mr. de Morgan recently came across an old ivory rule belonging to his father, carefully graduated and priced, which would seem to have bene used for checking the amount of The Athenaeum remittances.

To those who have read "Alice for Short" it will be interesting to learn that the character of Charles Heath, tho in no sense a portrait, is full of reminiscences of the author's own life. Charles was first a painter, then an artist in stained glass, then a writer. Except that he had also been an artist in ceramics, this is precisely what Mr. de Morgan has done. And No. 40 X— Street, Soho, is the portrait of a real house. If you want to see it, it is No. 40, Fitzroy Square. The studios, the stairs, the "extensive 'cellarage," and the vault are there, just as they are described in "Alice." Perhaps Mr. de Morgan has unconsciously made Charles more of a portrait of himself than he is willing to admitt. One notices the same whimsical humor, the same gentle manners, and the same beard and glasses, even down to the double lenses with the line across the middle. He is very definite as to "Joseph Vance's" being the first work from his pen that has ever seen print. When he was about sixteen or so, he and his brothers and sisters set themselves each to write a short story in twenty minutes. He well recollects being unable to accomplish anything at all. And if you press him on the point he will remember, a very few years later, a boy of twenty who threw a bundle of manuscripts into the fire, watched them burn, and decided that henceforth all his services should be given to art. In 1859 Mr. de Morgan was a student at the Academy Schools. So was Charles Heath, if you remember.

Mr. de Morgan was fortunate in counting among his acquaintances many of those whose names were, at that time, foremost in the artistic world. He rubbed shoulders with most of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, the Pre-Raphaelites proper, that is to say, as distinct from Burne-Jones and his school, who worked from a different basis towards a different object, tho loosely included in the movement by present-day art critics. Mr. de Morgan married an artist, and his wife's work, originally displaying the influence of Burne-Jones, has been developed along its own lines. Keen artists as Mr. and Mrs. de Morgan both are, it annoys them that her work should be characterized as Pre-Raphaelite, when in point of fact it is nothing of the sort. Several years of comparatively unsuccessful work as a painter led Mr. de Morgan to try his hand on stained glass. Again we see how the experiences of his artist's life gave him subject matter for his books, the books that he never imagined he would write, but which he was really born to write. Mr. de Morgan next turned his attention to ceramics, and in this field of art he at last began to make something of a name. All those who have kept in touch with modern ceramic art are familiar with the de Morgan lustre tiles, and with the beautiful ware sent out from the factory that was established by Mr. de Morgan. His house at Chelsea contains some exquisite examples of the firm's productions. All the designs were his own, and the process employed, a strict secret which has only become known to the trade thru the dishonesty of former work-people, and has never been entirely made public, was very similar to the "Gubbio process" in use towards the end of the fifteenth century. William Morris, one of the dearest friends of the de Morgan family, took a particular interest in the welfare of the factory. Mr. de Morgan was at one time in partnership with Halsey Ricardo, the designer of the tile-roofed house recently built for Mr. Debenham in Addison-road. The interior tile decorations are all from the de Morgan factory, which, sad to relate, exists no longer, tho had it prolonged its existence, its founder would probably never have turned his thoughts towards authorship.

Altho for forty years after those earliest boyish attempts Mr. de Morgan never put pen to paper, in his early manhood he took a keen interest in contemporary literature, tho later it ceased to have any interest for him. Indeed, he naively confesses to a complete ignorance of the work of living writers. The names of Chesterton and Shaw convey nothing to him. Of Hilaire Belloc he does know something, and he admires his work. He well remembers the days when controversy first began to rage fiercely over the respective merits of Dickens and Thackeray. At that time Mr. de Morgan was a keen Dickensite, tho now, he says, he has come to realize that any comparison is as impossible as it is absurd, as absurd as it would be to try and compare Browning and Tennyson.

In Mr. de Morgan's work we may trace reminiscences of both the early Victorian giants, tho the influence of Dickens is certainly predominant. The workmanship of "Joseph Vance" and "Alice for Short" seems almost like a throw-back to the methods of a period half a century behind us. Nowadays the novel reader is startled when he comes across a story that covers six hundred pages of small type. Especially do Mr. de Morgan's almost unique powers of observation and description recall Charles Dickens, while in the knowledge of men that he displays he bids fair to rival Thackeray. It would indeed be hard to find two books in which all the characters were so human, so intensely living.—From The London Bookman.



WILLIAM DE MORGAN.

BEST SELLERS OF A YEAR.

The Bookman for January contains a summary of its lists of "best sellers" for a period of twelve months. The record covers December, 1909, Nov., 1910; and in introducing it, the editor says a few words in justification of its practice of printing such a list from month to month. It is a very interesting list, he opines—and with good reason—or it wouldn't be so widely quoted as it is. The books oftenest mentioned in the final monthly summaries in 1910 were, it seems, "The Rosary" (eight times), by Mrs. Barclay, whose later book, "The Mistress of Shenstone," is already beginning to be one of the "best sellers"; "A Modern Chronicle," by Winston Churchill, and "The Wild Olive," by Basil King (each five times); "When a Man Marries," by Mrs. Rinehart (four times); "John Marvel," "Truxton King," "The Silver Horde," "Lord Loveland," "The Kingdom of Slender Swords," "Simon the Jester," "Nathan Burke" and "The Window at the White Cat" (three times each). Nine books were mentioned twice and twelve a single time.

"The Riders of the Plains"

A History of the Mounted Police and Their Gallant Deeds in the Canadian Northwest

The name of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police of Canada has become almost a synonym for efficiency and faithfulness. And it is generally known, tho in rather a vague way, that the history of the force, because of its hardships and its very great service to humanity, deserves to be rated high among the world's chronicles of heroism. But there has not been much definite knowledge, in this country at least, of what this body of police really is, how it works, what it has done, and what it stands for to-day. And therefore A. L. Haydon's "The Riders of the Plains," (Copp, Clark Co., Toronto) ought to find a warm welcome alike from those who have special interest in the subject and those who find themselves pleased and heartened by all such accounts of modest, beneficent and faithful human endeavor.

History of Organization.

Mr. Haydon has written a complete history of the mounted police, from the time of its organization in 1873 to the present; there is also a chapter describing the previous conditions which made its establishment necessary. It is unique among civil and military bodies, (altho it was modeled after the Royal Irish Constabulary), since it partakes of some of the features of both. It is purely civil and is subject in no way to the regulations and articles of war. But it is drilled according to cavalry regulations, and its interior economy is conducted very much after the system of a cavalry regiment. At present, thirty-seven years after its formation, it consists of 600 non-commissioned officers and constables and fifty-one officers. They are distributed over an area of more than two and a half million square miles, including Alberta, Saskatchewan, the Yukon and Northwest Territories and extending to Herschel's Island, on the shores of the Arctic Ocean. There are twelve main districts, subdivided into posts and detachments. Each district is commanded by an officer and has a so-called "fort," with quarters, guard-room, and other buildings. The minor posts are smaller, while detachments containing only two or three men are quartered with private citizens. The officer of the main district keeps up constant communication with all of his subordinate posts, and is responsible to the chief station at Regina.

Duties of the Police.

The duties of these police are so varied that as one reads the list of them the wonder grows that it is possible to find men capable of discharging them with such efficiency and such constant courage and readiness. It all goes to prove that the best and finest qualities in human nature are not a matter of price, for the pay of the mounted police is not high. For constables, non-commissioned officers, and staff sergeants it ranges from $1 to $1.75 per day. From veterinary surgeons thru the various grades of officers to commissioner it runs from $1400 to $3000 per year. Regular police duties form only a small part of the social and governmental service they are expected to render. They give constant assistance to the customs department, they supply patrols to the interior department to collect timber dues and guard against timber thieves; they assist the department of agriculture in its quarantine branch and also by making detailed reports upon crops and cattle and on the suitability of land for development in outlying regions, by distributing seed among new settlers and by enforcing the game laws. They must also keep up a rigorous inspection of strangers who cross the border, and patrol regularly all settled districts. Like guardian angels they ride from homestead to homestead all over the prairie country, to see that all is well with scattered settlers and to give advice and help, if needed, to the homesteader in the building of his shack, the herding of his stock, the planting of his land, or whatever problem may trouble him.

Heroic Deeds of Duty.

Several chapters are devoted to special incidents and thrilling stories. It is much to his credit that, in a narrative in which heroic and romantic elements are constantly so prominent, Mr. Haydon has held to the simplest and most straightforward manner. Nowhere does he indulge in sentiment; and he allows the deeds of his modest heroes to speak for themselves in accounts as unadorned as an official report. Indeed, many of his stories are merely extracts from such reports. They are wholesome reading for pessimists and other maligners of the human race. There was, for instance, a certain Constable Pedley, who, from a station in the far northwest, set out in the dead of winter to find a missionary who had gone mad in a half-breed's hut and took him more than 500 miles in a sled to Fort Saskatchewan for medical treatment. The madman had to be wrapped in furs, fastened in a sleeping bag, and strapped to the sled. The snow was deep, there were many storms, and the thermometer was from 20 to 50 degrees below zero. Most of the way the constable ran with the dogs; and he helped them pull the sleigh over the bad places. The madman refused to eat and Pedley had to force food down his throat. Several times when loosed for exercise he tried to run away or became violent and attacked the dogs. During one storm, which lasted for forty-eight hours, such a gale raged that Pedley had to lash himself and his companion in their fur bags to a tree. In the wooded country timber wolves hung around their nightly camps and could be held away only by keeping big fires constantly burning. They were four weeks on the trail, and as soon as he had delivered his insane charge Constable Pedley started on the return trip alone. But the strain and exposure of the downward journey had been too much for him and on the way back his own mind gave way. After treatment, however, he recovered and rejoined the service, in which he is still engaged. And Constable Pedley was working for not much more than his daily bread and clothes, and did not expect to win fame or honor. He was simply doing his allotted task to the best of his ability.—N. Y. Times.

How Could it Be?

Tom—"Is your engagement a secret?"
Ted—"No; the girl knows it."

Our Birthday Book

Charles G. D. Roberts, Born January 10, 1860.

New Brunswick, was the birthplace and the home of Charles G. D. Roberts until 1896, when he left Canada to join the literary colony in New York. Prior to that time he had been regarded as one of Canada's chief poets, his nature poetry being the vein in which he made his strongest appeal. Of recent years he has been writing animal tales and stories of the wild, coming back to his native land in imagination and there securing his literary material.

Science Jottings.

Springfield Filtration Plant

The filtration plant of Springfield, Massachusetts, is claimed to be the most perfect filtration plant in the United States. This plant represents a total expenditure of $2,000,000, and was just put into use by the City of Springfield during recent months.

Since the starting of the work on this great filtration plant two years ago, 1000 men have been continually at work in bringing the plant into its present stage of completion. The filtration beds are fed from a reservoir holding over two billion gallons and their capacity is slightly over 11,000,000 gallons of water a day.

The filter beds present a filtration area of five acres and are of the cement steel covered type.

The water is aerated after leaving the filters and after traveling over thirty miles is delivered in thirty-six inch mains at Springfield under a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch.

Instrument Tests Hearing.

By the invention of the principal of a school in Trenton, New Jersey, the backwardness of school children thru defects of hearing will be effectually remedied. A little machine perfected after several years of experimenting makes it possible for any one to test the hearing of a child so as to tell accurately the exact power that the boy or girl possesses to catch sounds and understand the words of the teacher.

The little machine consists of a metal box about four inches square. The interior mechanism is made up of a little bell struck by a hammer. The bell when struck gives forth a silvery sound of a strength varied at the will of the operator. The height from which the hammer falls is regulated by turning a thumb screw and so the sound is increased or diminished as the test is made upon a given subject.

The sound passes to the ears thru stethoscope tubes. At first the hearing is tested with the loud note and as the regulating wheel is turned by the operator the sound becomes fainter and fainter until it is perceptible only to those with the acutest powers of hearing. An index points to various numbers as the wheel is turned and as the child indicates that the sound is still heard so the index registers until the exact point where the sound becomes inaudible is reached.

Either ear can be tested separately or both at once. The test can be made by the person listening if he wishes. So rapid is this instrument in its work that the children in school can be tested at the rate of one a minute.

Gas Sold in Bottles.

The notable revival of gas lighting, caused by the invention of the incandescent gas mantle, has now a strong ally in the introduction of liquified gas—called "Blau-gas," after the German inventor of the system—sold by the pound in steel "bottles" which the customer may have delivered at his home. In some newly laid-out suburban residence districts, where the gas mains have not yet been put in, this "liquified sunshine" solves the problem of domestic lighting and heating. The steel bottle in which the gas is delivered—a receptacle about eight inches in diameter and four feet high, containing twenty pounds of the gas is stowed in a steel closet just outside the house, and connected thru an expansion chamber to ordinary house piping. The closet has room for two of the bottles of gas, one being a reserve, to tide over when the first bottle is emptied.

The liquified gas is a non-poisonous mixture of hydrocarbons of high calorific value—said to be three times that of ordinary city gas—giving a very white light from mantle burners and increased power when burned in the gas engine. No meter is required. The gas is simply bought as needed, at ten cents a pound, and one pound will keep a 60-candlepower light burning for seventeen hours, or a gas-stove burner going at full flame for two and a half hours. The system is simpler than any private gas-generating plant, the only attention required being the connection of a fresh bottle once in so often—a minute's work with a wrench. It renders the householder independent of the gas and electric light companies, and at the same time it helps the latter by giving them a means, temporary or permanent, of supplying their outlying customers—whom they could not otherwise serve—with light, heat and power.

High-Priced Eggs.

Hewitt—"How did he make his fortune?"
Jewitt—"He kept a hen."

THE LATE MARTHA FINLEY,
Originator of the "Elsie" Books.

MUSIC

Playing of Canadian Girl Amazes New York Musicians

Kathleen Parlow Electrifies all Gotham by Magnificent Display of Violin Virtuosity — Critical Comment by "Musical Courier."

Many of the musical personages in the large audience at Mendelssohn Hall on the evening of Dec. 28 came near (figuratively speaking of course) losing their heads. The excitement was caused by the violin performances of Kathleen Parlow, the nineteen-year-old Canadian, who had astonished the musical world of Europe before she arrived in this country last month. Some of the reviews in the daily papers on the recital indicate that the writers are not wholly informed about the career of this marvelous young woman. Miss Parlow is really celebrated from one end of Europe to the other, and many in this country have read much concerning her.

Miss Parlow made her New York debut with the Russian Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall, Thursday evening, December 1. Her appearance December 28 was the first in recital, and in the closer intimacy of an auditorium like Mendelssohn Hall, it was possible to come more fully under the magical spell of Miss Parlow's art. Assisted at the piano by Carl Bruchhausen, Miss Parlow gave the following program:

Concerto in D ..... Paganini
Sonata (Devil's Trill) ..... Tartini
Chaconne (unaccompanied) ..... Bach
Nocturne ..... Chopin
Menuette ..... Debussy
Habanera ..... Sarasate

First a word about the personality of the violinist. Miss Parlow is tall and slender with willowy arms and hands modeled with tapering fingers. Her clear, rosy complexion is framed in dark hair, worn simply, without adornments of any kind. The dark eyes with their mystical lights, and the almost masculine head give the cue to the remarkable gifts of the young woman, whose manner withal is girlish and unaffected.

It would seem superfluous to comment at this day upon the difficulties of the first, second and third compositions upon Miss Parlow's list. Every musician knows they are tremendously difficult. When a man plays them, or attempts to play them, he does it usually to display his technical proficiency. Miss Parlow not only showed herself extraordinarily equipped on the technical side, but she vitalized the showy passages in the Paganini concerto by her large, warm and musical tone, which at times had the bigness and full richness of the 'cello. Here was one instance when it would be unjust to refer to the performance of the concerto as "mere fireworks." Miss Parlow breathed something of her young and unspoiled womanhood into this moribund composition and made the public forget that it was but a mass of mechanical problems designed for deft hands to solve. Her ease in playing both the first and second works created the feeling somehow that she was influenced by some occult powers. The "Devil's Trill" had moments while she played it that carried the imagination perilously near to the supernatural. The intonation of the young violinist is purity itself. Her double-stopping is a feat that almost raises the hair, for it is accomplished absolutely without effort.

Miss Parlow's playing of the Bach chaconne reached the soulful realms, and when she finished the performance the audience broke out into a storm which did not end until the violinist brought Mr. Bruchhausen back to the stage with her and he united with her in a beautiful performance of a Beethoven minuet.

The other numbers aroused the same tumults, and Miss Parlow was compelled to repeat the Debussy minuet, which in spite of its French spelling proved music of a kind that will live. More excitement followed the Sarasate "Habanera," and when that was played everybody tarried to join in one of the most wonderful demonstrations ever made for a young woman playing the violin. There were cheers and recalls and no one went home until Miss Parlow, accompanied by the skilful Mr. Bruchhausen, played two additional numbers, one a melodie by Tschaikowsky and the other a valse by Auer of St. Petersburg, who was Miss Parlow's teacher. Mr. Bruchhausen merited much praise for his subdued and finished accompaniments. His modesty, too, was a matter that made friends for him.

After the recital, Miss Parlow and her mother were surrounded by a host of admirers and friends.

The New York violin fraternity was well represented. Every player who was free from an engagement was on hand to hear this wonderful girl. Edmund Severn said to the writer that he regarded Miss Parlow "As the most wonderful woman in the world" and he followed up his enthusiastic words by adding "yes, and she beats most of the men."

Carl H. Tollefsen, Olive Mead, Louis Blumenberg Jacob Altschuler, Bernard Sinsheimer, Herwegh von Ende, E. Ondricek, Florence Austin and Arnold Volpe were among the prominent players of stringed instruments in the hall. J. Barton Willing, the brother of the former Mrs. John Jacob Astor, came on from Philadelphia with a party to attend the recital. Mr. Willing is an amateur violinist and is devoted to other branches of music as well as his own specialty. When Miss Parlow plays in Philadelphia next month, a club of which Mr. Willing is a member will give a reception for her.—Musical Courier.

Rhythm

Rhythm is one of the most important of assets of the pianist who hopes for public success. The performer who possesses it can hold a great audience in the palm of his hand with such naive compositions as the Schubert F minor "Moment Musical" or the arrangement for piano of the E flat Minuet from Mozart's Symphony.—Alfred Grunfeld.

Nordica Scores Boston Triumph

Great Singer Receives Ovation In Title Role of "La Gioconda" —Will Come to Toronto.

Mme. Nordica's first appearance in opera this season was made at the Boston Opera House, Friday evening, Nov. 25, when the great American prima donna sang the title role in "La Gioconda," the same opera with which the opera company began their epoch making performances in Boston a year ago and with the same great singer as the star of the occasion. Mme. Nordica's re-appearance in Boston was made a festival affair. The opera house was crowded and the singer was welcomed with a cordiality that was marked at the start and grew to unbounded enthusiasm as the performance progressed. At the close of the great third act, the diva was recalled again and again, each time bringing out her associate artists, until at last she yielded to the insistent desire of the audience and appeared alone, when Boston for the moment forgot its time-honored conservatism and greeted her with tumultuous applause, cheers and bravos, and literally deluged her with flowers. The Boston Traveler in commenting on the scene grows reminiscent and says: "Last night's performance of 'La Gioconda' with Mme. Nordica in the title role, made one think of the 'good old days,' altho the good old days of grand opera in Boston were not so good as the new ones. But the enthusiasm of the audience of last evening must have certainly made Mme. Nordica think of the performances in the old Mechanics' Building, when she was cheered to the roof and buried in flowers. Last night was almost an old-timer for her. Her own abundant enthusiasm radiated the opera house itself, and every time she gave the audience her "golden notes," they were enthusiastically demonstrative." All Madame Nordica's numbers at the Schubert Choir concerts will be in English.

New Mascagni Opera.

A recent cablegram from Europe announce that Mascagni has played the whole of his new opera "Ysobel" before a number of musicians and critics in Rome, and that their unanimous opinion was that it was not only bound to be a great success, but that it was emphatically the best work that he had done thus far.

It was also stated that Mascagni had engaged passage for this country and would sail on January 5, and would be here to supervise the production of his opera.

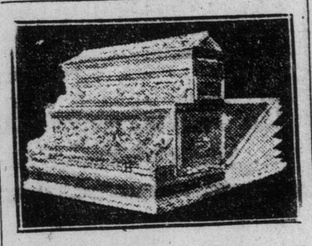
It will be remembered that some time ago a similar announcement was made, to the effect that Mascagni had engaged passage, but that for some reason or other he had concluded not to come at that time, which necessitated the postponement of the production of the opera, and forced Liebler & Co., who had undertaken to produce the new opera in this country, and who, it is understood, have already spent over $60,000 in the enterprise, to send out the company which they had engaged on the road in "Madame Butterfly" and other operas.—Musical America.

Dr. Muck For Boston

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Times have changed it seems if only temporarily, and conductors have the spotlight all to themselves for the moment, while ebulliently temperamental prima donnas have been pushed back into the shadows of the wings. When Dr. Karl Muck declined to renew his contract with the Berlin Royal Opera from 1912 on and it was announced that in that year he will come back to Boston to take charge once more of the orchestra Max Fiedler is holding in trust for him the Berlin powers that he began to scan the field for a possible successor. The choice has fallen upon a Munich conductor, Fritz Cortolezi, and he and Leo Blech will share the chief burden of responsibility for the actual musical results at the kaiser's institution.—Musical America.

A Modern View

The one thing necessary to musical salvation, that is, if one happens to be a composer, is discord, because not to be "modern" is to be damned—with no faint praise either—and modernism must reverberate with the clash of dissonance. The more discords are piled on top of one another, and the less conform to any rule that ever has been, or ever shall be, the more eagerly is the work accepted as in accordance with the spirit of the age.—London Musical News.



ANCIENT ORGAN OF CHARLES V.

A GREAT BAND CONDUCTOR

GIUSEPPI CREATORE, WHOSE RATHER FLORID METHODS ARE JUSTIFIED BY THE ARTISTIC RESULTS HE OBTAINS.

Fine Program for Toronto Symphony

Francis Macmillen, Noted Violinist to Appear as Soloist at Concert of January 12.

In its efforts to provide the music-loving public of this city with opportunities to hear the most renowned artists of the world, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra merit the heartiest support and co-operation of the citizens. On Thursday evening, Jan. 12, at Massey Hall, Francis Macmillen, the celebrated violinist, will appear as soloist at the Symphony concert, and in so doing will add another name to the somewhat imposing list of musical celebrities introduced to Toronto by this energetic organization. On this occasion the complete program will be as follows: The dramatic overture to "Coriolanus," by Beethoven; the "Pathetique" symphony, by Tschaikowsky, the most stirring and impressive of all the great Russian composer's works; the Goldmark masterpiece, the concerto in A minor for violin and orchestra and two violin solos, the "Ave Maria," by Schubert-Wilhelmj, and the "Mise Fantasie," by Paganini, with piano accompaniment. Public sale opens at Massey Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 10.

A New Idea.

J. Ojijatekha Brant-Sero, who is a learned Mohawk Indian, now living in Berlin, where he delivers lectures on "Canada, Past and Present," sends The Musical Courier an urgent plea to agitate for the adoption of the Mohawk language in classical song. J. Ojijatekha offers practical demonstration in the shape of these two poems, one a German original, the other, its translation into Mohawk:

(German.)
Hisa, hussa, jauchzt der Wind,
Dass die Baume knacken.
Hei, der wilde Jager treibt,
Seine grimmen Bracken.

(Mohawk.)
Oji, ajo, ya-o-deh
Yo ra kar karhagon.
Ra do rats yogh de ron nih
Ne gon dir yoh-o-gon.

The word "rats" in the third line has a strangely familiar twang, but the rest of the text sounds foreign enough to become as popular in this country as vocal French or Italian. Pau-pukeevis to you, J. Ojijatekha, and may your trail soon cross that of Charles Wakefield Cadman, who makes Indian music in the manner that palefaces best like and best understand.—The Musical Courier.

Busoni's First Program

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Ferruccio Busoni, the pianist, who returned to this country last Wednesday with his wife, will open his musical season in New York on the afternoon of January 9, when he will play a recital in Carnegie Hall at 3.30 p. m. Busoni's program is as follows:

I.
The four ballads by Chopin.

II.
Six etudes by Liszt—
1. Mazeppa.
2. Ricordanza.
3. Feux Follets.
4. Appassionato.
5. Andantino capriccioso and
6. La Campanella, after Paganini.

III.
Two legends by Liszt—
1. St. Francis of Assisi: The Sermon to the Birds.
2. St. Francis of Paula walking on the waves. Reminiscences de "Don Juan," Fantasie.

The importance of being a foreigner with the Paris public is emphasized by a French critic who, praising the singing of Mlle. Nicot-Vauchelet, significantly remarks that "if she came from America or Russia she would have all Paris running to the Opera Comique."

Interesting Series Of Wagner Lectures

Oscar Goldschmidt will give 12 Talks on Master's Operas from "Rienzi" to "Parsifal."

The many Toronto people who are interested in music will be glad to learn that Mr. Oscar Goldschmidt, who recently gave such a successful lecture before the Woman's Musical Club on "Tristan and Isolde" intends giving a series of 12 Richard Wagner lectures at his studio in Heintzman's So's. building, starting about the middle of January. These lectures will include a talk on Wagner's life and importance as a revolutionist in modern music, and further a complete analysis of all his operas and dramas from "Rienzi" to "Parsifal." The lectures will be musically illustrated and last about one hour, commencing at 3.30 in the afternoon.

Definition of a Musician

In a symposium in which The Musical Herald, of London, sought the opinion of its readers as to the best definition of "A Musician," the following was one of many contributions submitted: "A Musician—A creature in a world of its own, without nationality or time. Often a bundle of nerves whose very fibres are as sensitive of melody or discord as a mellow old Stradivarius. Birth alone can supply the virgin soil from which, by judicious cultivation, the perfect plant is produced. Music is its breath, its soul, its very existence. At its prime, frequently an unconventional creature, difficult for those without the pale to understand and almost always a direct contradiction to the creature called 'business.' It is peculiarly impressionable, and is ever in either a rhapsody of delight or the lowest depth of despair. It is in nearly every instance an unconscious disciple and often dupe of charity."

A Bit of Truth

Rubin Goldmark denies that New York's club of musicians, The Bohemians, is a "mutual admiration society." In a speech at the club's recent banquet, Rubin orated to this effect: "Whoever heard of a hundred musicians admiring each other mutually—and meaning it?"

The first announcement of special Wagner celebrations for 1913 comes from Mannheim, where complete new "productions" of all Wagner's works are promised, at a cost of $325,000.

A California fruit grower has succeeded in growing apples on bushes. What will the poets and song writers do when the old apple tree becomes obsolete.—Rochester Post Express.

"I want a song that I can play on an organ."
"Why not buy 'Stop! Stop! Stop.'?"
—Smoke Wreaths.

Spalding

The "Berliner Lokal Anzeiger" one of the most famous German papers has the following to say of a recent concert by Spalding:

Albert Spalding, the violinst, who is already well known here, played in Beethoven Saal, assisted by the Philharmonic, with overwhelming success, proving himself a great musician in every light, both in technique and tone—a supreme master in his art, even to the smallest detail. To hear him is to experience an inspired joy, which is much to say in these days.

"Sernirama," the first opera of a young Italian composer named Ottorino Respighi, has just made an extraordinary success in Bologna.

Young Boy's Music Is Vienna Sensation

Lad of Eleven Years Writes Musical Pantomine that Would do Credit to Best Modern Composers.

"The first feeling I had was one of awe and apprehension, succeeded by a fervent wish that so precocious a manifestation of genius may have an opportunity for normal development."

In these words Richard Strauss speaks of Erich Wolfgang Korngold, the Viennese boy who has musical Vienna by the ears to-day. Erich was just eleven years old when he wrote the pantomime, "Der Schneemann," which is being given at the Vienna Opera in conjunction with Wolf-Ferrari's one-act opera, "Suzzanna's Secret." He is only thirteen now, and he has turned out several compositions over which European critics seem to stand aghast. The latest manifestation of his writing capacity is the trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, which the Margulies trio have just played.

"Der Schneemann" was produced at the Vienna Opera on October 4, on the birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph. It was, as has been said, the work of two years ago, which the boy had written, in fact, as an exercise in composition, for the piano. It was orchestrated by Zemlinsky, the boy's teacher.

Erich's father, Julius Korngold, is the music critic of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse. As this paper has been unfriendly toward the Vienna Opera since Gustav Mahler came to New York and Weingartner took the reins, some people have been unkind enough to trace cause and effect between this fact and the production of "The Snowman" at the Vienna Opera. However, Dr. Korngold, in an open letter, has vehemently denied this and his proofs are good. None of them is better than the quality of the boy's music, which speaks for itself.

"The score is enough to make one gasp for breath when one considers the age of its maker. The principal persons in the action are delineated with motives which are strikingly apt and which are admirably fitted for the transformations in form and rhythm which the composition calls for. The dainty Columbine, the clumsy Pantalon, with his pair of servants, and the yearning Pierrot are all pictured so that you cannot mistake them. Besides, there are a number of waltz motives of which any maker of ballet music might be proud.

"The serenade of Pierrot in the first part of the pantomime is a finely felt bit of work, and the close of this part, where Pierrot stands in the zero weather with outstretched arms, gazing up at the window of his lady love, is exceedingly effective. Other points in the course of the work might be noted; for example, the fine handling of the three principal motives, when Pantalon falls asleep on the couch and the two lovers at last find an opportunity of being alone, or the fugato at the point where Pantalon imagines the extra snowmen appearing on the scene. That an eleven-year-old lad could make a love scene believable in music is almost unthinkable, yet some of the most effective work in the pantomime occurs in the portion of the ballet where such a scene occurs."

Montreal Opera Notes

Colonel Meighen was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Mount Royal Club (the most fashionable club in the city) given recently by a number of his friends in appreciation of his efforts in connection with the season of grand opera now at an end. Several fashionable entertainments have been given for other members of the company.

Humperdinck Opera Is Artistic Success

Comments on "Koenigskinder" by Reginald de Koven—Will Soon be Given in English.

There is, I believe, no one with any love or appreciation for beautiful music wrought with consummate art and sunning craftsmanship who will deny complete artistic success to the latest Humperdinck opera, "Koenigkinder," so beautifully presented at the Metropolitan on December 28. As I said at the time, however, its popular appreciation must await greater familiarity with the text and that intimate knowledge of the score which come alone from repeated hearings, so that the question whether "Kingly Children" will repeat the popular success achieved by "Haensel und Gretel" must remain awhile in the lap of the gods. There is no opera that I know where a complete knowledge of the text is more necessary to an intelligent understanding and appreciation of the music, whose pictorial expression finds its inspiration and raison d'etre in even single words, so close and even minute is the interrelation between the story and its reproduction in music. For this reason it is good news to hear that it is the intention of the Metropolitan management to present the opera in English later on, for I am confident that when an audience is able to understand what it is all about and realize the inner meaning and symbolism of the story more perfectly, many moments which now may appear dull to the average operagoer will cease to be so. As I said last week, in the case of this opera the standpoint of the auditor is of primary importance, for one must approach a work written in so distinctively Wagnerian a spirit in the same attitude and emotional mood as one would consider a work of the master himself. Those distinctively German methods of thought so prone to contemplate an idea at some length before acting upon it are largely in evidence in this work. Humperdinck as an ardent Wagnerian disciple does not permit any necessity for dramatic action to interfere with his leisurely exposition of his thought, however long, and this quality in his methods the average operagoer, accustomed to the rapid action and dramatic intensity of contemporary drama, must be prepared to make allowances for.

Left-Handed Violinists

A correspondent wishes to know something about left-handed violin players. While I have never heard of any violinist of any eminence who played with the left hand, yet, says a writer in The Etude, amateur and occasionally professional players are sometimes met with. When the bow is used with the left hand, the position of the strings must be changed to correspond. The E takes the place of the G, the A of the D, the D of the A and the G of the E. The sound post must be placed on the left side and the bass bar must be moved to the right side, the two changing places. Violin teachers, as a rule, find it rather awkward to teach left-handed players, but with a little experience they are able to manage it. In the case of a left-handed child who wishes to learn violin playing, it is my firm conviction that it is best to teach him how to bow with the right arm and with all other positions normal. It is my experience that this can be successfully accomplished.

If the present plans go thru, as no doubt they will, the Montreal Grand Opera Company will be a new and vital feature of Canadian musical life. Too much credit cannot be given to Colonel Meighen for his work in making the best opera accessible to Canadians.

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"A cup of warm milk fortifies excellently against the cold."

"Elbow muffs made of absorbent cotton refine coarse arms."

My Secrets of Beauty

No. 106—Winter Warnings.

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.

ESPECIALLY timely is Mme. Cavalieri's topic to-day. She writes a chapter of Winter warnings. She tells how cold extremities militate against beauty, and explains a method of maintaining sound health by keeping the hands and feet warm. She describes good mid-Winter exercises for "getting up a circulation." She also devises a novel method of makng the elbows beauty spots, intead of the blemishes they so often are. She writes, too, of prevention and cure of that mid-Winter annoyance, the red nose.

MME. LINA CAVALIERI. PHOTO BY LALLIE CHARLES, LONDON.

"Arm exercises are valuable for 'getting up circulation.'"

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

IN these midwinter days, which are so trying to beauty, I am moved to write to you, my dear readers, some earnest Winter warnings. "First and most important, keep warm.

Do not dress or bathe in a cold room. It is well to sleep in a room ten degrees or more cooler than that in which we have sat or studied or worked or played. But arrangements should be made for a return to the normal temperature while bathing and dressing. If you must tumble out of your warm nest, fling on a dressing gown, turn on the steam, the gas logs, or build a fire yourself, do so in as little time as possible and slip back into bed while the room is warming.

The temperature of the room in which you take your bath should be at least 68 degrees Fahrenheit. For a delicate constitution it should be warmer.

I advise especially for those of sluggish circulation five to ten minutes of vigorous exercise in the morning before the bath. Standing on a woollen rug, the thicker and warmer the better, and, wrapped in your bath robe, take a few vigorous dancing steps. Kicking as high as you can is a good exercise both for suppleness and warmth.

The arm exercises that you were taught at school are valuable for "getting up a circulation." Rest the clenched hands above the breast and raise them above the head with a quick, jerking motion, keeping the elbows straight. This, repeated ten times, fills the lungs and increases the speed of the blood through the body. The same movement outward at the side, and the same downward is also an aid to circulation.

There is good reason for the common practice of having coffee brought to one's bed before rising. The body, so long at rest, is sluggish and has chilled a bit. The warm drink sets the blood flowing at a greater speed. Those persons who drink two or three cupfuls of hot water on or before rising are still wiser. I prefer the taste of cool water myself, but many women I know, some of them great beauties and all of them possessing clear and beautiful complexions, flush the system with hot water every morning. This internal bath cleanses practically the whole body of all impurities. The taste of hot water is unpleasant to some. Squeezing half a lemon into the water makes the drink more palatable. But do not use sugar.

If the circulation is good and you are provided with plenty of warm outdoor wraps, there is no need in the moderate climate of most of your country to wear flannels next the skin; but if you lack either, warm, light flannels to protect the skin from sudden cold are necessary

By all means keep the feet warm and dry. If there be any snow or slush in the streets, wear rubbers. The low sandals are neat and do not "draw" the feet, only protecting the sole of the foot from dampness, which is most necessary. Woollen hose are necessary for persons of weak circulation, but ordinarily strong cotton or silk hose are sufficient for warmth. When you come in from the street, change your shoes and stockings. Cleanliness, as well as comfort, requires this Many a pretty girl has lost her good looks; some have lost their lives because they did not change their damp shoes when coming in from the street.

When going out on a bitterly cold day, warm the body by a hot drink. A cup of cocoa, of chocolate, or of warm milk excellently fortifies against the cold.

Do not retire with cold feet. Warm the feet well before getting into bed, else they may remain cold all night, and this is a most serious menace to the health. If necessary heat a small bag of sand, or heat a brick and wrap it in woollen cloth, or call to your aid the trusty hot water bottle, and keep the circulation normal during your sleep by one of these means of warming the feet.

Do not let the hands grow cold when you are out of doors. Protect them in your muff or with snug-fitting woollen gloves worn alone or drawn over kid ones. Do not wash your hands before going out or immediately after coming in from the cold air. Wash them in neither hot water, which makes them sensitive, nor in cold water that chaps them, but in tepid water into which a few drops of benzoin have been dropped for whitening.

Let me repeat my warnings not to go into the cold air without protecting the face by a mask of cold cream and powder. Some persons prefer liquid cosmetics to powders even in cold weather. For these I would suggest a trial of this which the wife of an eminent physician has long used after her husband's prescription:

Epsom salts ..... ½ oz.
Glycerine ..... ½ oz.
Water ..... 1½ ozs.

This same young woman, who has one of the clearest, rosiest complexions I ever saw, believes she owes it to another of her famous husband's prescriptions:

Into a bathtub full of water sh pours one pound of epsom salt This is her daily bath. The dilute salts enter the system by means o the pores and keep it perfectly cleansed. At least that is her hus band's theory, and her complexio attests its value.

In Winter the young woman want her arms, which are much displayed in this season, to be their loveliest She finds, on the contrary, that they are growing red and coarse. For the coarseness and for thinness, I heartily recommend bandaging the arms loosely in soft muslin that has been dipped in lanoline, vaseline, or cocoanut, or olive oil. Swathe the arms in these cloths and over them slip the half sleeves of the sort that waitresses and stenographers wear to protect the sleeves of their gowns. Place these bandages on the arms on retiring. A few weeks of such treatment should soften, refine and whiten them.

Need I say that the young woman who is trying to make her arms more atractive should bathe them thoroughly every night? A soft flesh brush will rip open the pores and leave them open for the entrance of the oil.

A girl may have beautiful arms that are marred by coarse elbows. The elbow joint may be too prominent, or too dark. Scrubbing with a soft flesh brush and mild soap, and rubbing plentifully into it cold cream or olive or cocoanut oil, should improve them.

The loveliest arms are those in which the elbow is merely suggested by an evanescent dimple.

An ingenious Parisienne has elbow muffs which she wears at night. Her maid has made these of absorbent cotton about three inches wide. These she dips into olive oil and binds them on her mistress's arms, afterwards wrapping oil silk about them to prevent their soiling the bed-clothing.

Once the muffs were too tightly fastened, and deep red marks about the elbows showed impaired circulation. You may be sure that after this the muffs were worn no more tightly than was necessary.

The Bill Clerk Is Cautious

He Won't Trust His Own Brother.

By KENNETT HARRIS.

"I DON'T mind doing a fellow a favor, but I like to have him appreciate it," remarked the bill clerk. "I didn't have to lend him my suit case. He didn't have any first or second mortgage on it, and it wasn't in need of exercise. It wasn't getting mouldy in my closet, and as long as it was there I knew I could get it any time I wanted it."

"Well, if he sent it back, that was something," said the cashier. "He might not have had a postage stamp to mail his expressions of eternal gratitude and obligation. You want to think of that, Johnny. Be patient. He may be still figuring on some practical way of showing you how thankful he is. Quite possibly his feeling is too deep for mere words."

"That's all right," grumbled the bill clerk. "I'm getting a reputation for being a good thing, that's what's the matter."

"Meaning a reputation for being big-hearted, liberal and accommodating?" asked the cashier.

"Something like it," assented the bill clerk. "Something between a bread poultice and a feather bed. I'm regarded as a pudding by a large and ever-increasing circle of acquaintances."

Not Easily Acquired.

"Don't worry," advised the cashier. "A reputation of that sort isn't so easily acquired. If you care anything about having the name of a tight-wad or a grouch, that's another matter. You can get that without half trying. All you've got to do is to turn a man down once or twice, and there you are."

"That's no lie," agreed the bill clerk.

"It is not," said the cashier, "and for that reason, it seems strange that you mention it. I have always made a point of confining myself to the nude truth. For thirty years I have been consistently and monotonously veracious and two or three of my very oldest and most intimate friends are beginning to notice it and believe me when I make a statement. As to the rest"—— The cashier shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, well, your face is a little against you," explained the bill clerk, kindly. "You know you've got a rather shifty eye, old man."

"If I should utter one or two harmless little falsehoods and get found out, it wouldn't be a month before I had a reputation as one of the foremost of our country's five accomplished and incorrigible liars," declared the cashier.

"I've always given you credit for tolerably artistic workmanship in that line," said the bill clerk. "I don't know any other four I'd put in the same class with you."

"What was the previous record of Ananias?" asked the cashier. "All we know is that he lied on one occasion, and yet he has been compared with principals and witnesses in two or three recent investigations. I don't like to speak of my virtues, but there is no doubt that I could be entrusted with untold gold. Do people bring me their untold gold for safe-keeping? They do not. They seem to prefer banks and bucket shops.

"If I am honest for thirty years and dishonest for thirty seconds I know which record is going to stick. Just one little picayune murder would cast a bloody reflection over a lifetime of harmlessness. I would have the reputation of being a dangerous man.

"There it is, my son. It's the hardest thing in the world to get a good reputation. It takes years of self-denial and painful effort, but you can have a bad one thrust upon you in five minutes. It speaks well for the virtues of mankind, though. Honesty and truthfulness and kindness of heart are so common and usual that only lapses from them are noted.

"Or else," resumed the cashier after a thoughtful pause, "we are all such a pack of brutes and liars and thieves that we can't give our neighbors credit for being anything else unless they can prove it and then furnish a good and efficient bond."

"That's more like it," said the bill clerk. "I'm getting so I wouldn't trust my own brother."

LOOK "RIGHT"

Pimples, blackheads, discolorations, etc., give one an unhealthy and uncared for appearance. The use at home of the

HISCOTT REMEDIES

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61 College St., Toronto, Estab. 1892

BUSINESSLIKE.

"Are you going to make any New Year resolutions?"

"No," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I'll have mother and the girls make 'em for me and I'll 'O. K.' 'em."

INSULTING.

Father—Willie, this hurts me more than it does you.

Up to date Child—Corporal punishment is surely sufficient indignity; kindly spare the insult to my intelligence.

"How did Crimson Gulch manage to get such a showing in the census?"

"Diplomacy," replied Broncho Bob. "We got the census taker into the Rosy Glow saloon and didn't let him go to work until he was seeing at least double."

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"Binks used to be daft on the subject of buried treasure. What's he up to now?"

"He's got up an expedition to Asia Minor to try to find the place where Methuselah stored his birthday presents."

* * *

"Senator, what is the secret of your success in politics? How do you manage to beat down the opposition?"

"Young man I don't try to beat 'em down. I pay 'em what they ask."

IN SPITE OF THE WEATHER

You can keep face and hands soft, smooth and white by using CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM. It prevents the raw winds and bitter cold from chapping, roughening or reddening the skin. It is a pure "balmy" skin food—not greasy or oily—free from anything that could possibly harm the skin. 25c a bottle, at your druggist's, or

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When we state that our Beauty Parlors are the finest and best equipped in Canada, we are stating a fact.

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Our New Spring Styles in HAIR GOODS now on display. Call and examine same.

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THE WORLD AT LARGE AND SPORT IN GENERAL

CONDUCTED BY H. J. P. GOOD

Affairs of the Day

Toronto was in a fairly generous mood on Monday last. Five out of the six by-laws submitted were carried and the sixth should have been, for in value to the city it meant a great deal. Immensely increased value would have been given to a vast deal of city property, entrance to the city from a large farming district would have been facilitated, a work would have been executed of which both present and future generations would have been proud, the increase of population would have been accelerated and the influence of the city tremendously extended. Toronto aspires to be the metropolis of the Dominion. The building of the Bloor-street viaduct would have helped her enormously to become so. If competition is the life of trade, the reasonable rivalry of cities is the inspiration of successful achievement. Montreal is corralling all the country round about and extending her territory for miles. Toronto needs to get a gait on her if she would maintain her position in the race or if she would win out. Baltimore is about a quarter larger and more populous than Toronto. After her big fire, which occurred shortly before ours, she voted twenty-two million dollars for comprehensive improvements—took advantage of the position in fact. What has Toronto done? Left her ruins as a monument to her dilatoriness and her haggling propensities. Also to her smallness and shortsightedness. Visitors come here and wonder, as well they may. In the absence of strong men in the council chamber we are still incapable of great things. A leading journal congratulates the city upon the return of a "strong civic administration?". What does it mean by "strength"—of men of its way of thinking, if not politically in other directions. The fact is Toronto after a fit of liberality is once more narrowing herself. If she would be great she must be broad. There are other things to be considered besides local option. Beer has not made either Britain or Germany small. Wine is the weakener and local option will lead to a greater consumption of wine and deleterious beverages. France, Spain, Portugal, Italy have all experienced the stunting effects of wine and adulteration. Anyway as I have said it is about time Toronto gave local option a rest and devoted her attention more to her material advancement. If we would be great we must cultivate breadth as well as length.

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How far Canadians are warranted in accepting, coveting and courting titles is a question for grave consideration. This is a democratic country, not at all in sympathy with aristocratic principles. We are monarchical in theory and in practice, but at the bottom of our hearts we rather favor republican than exclusively court sentiments. In other words we do not believe in the establishmen and maintenance of classes. We believe in the common rights of the people. Titles have a tendency to and do create devisions, yet would they be without honor. How far then are we justified in going, or can we safely go, in their acceptance. Another evil that cometh with titles is their tendency to wean the possessors from their devotion to the land of their birth or adoption or revenue or fortune provider. Would Lords Strathcona and Mountstephen be so much sojourners abroad if they had never enjoyed imperial honors. Lord Strathcona, it is true, is serving this country well, but will his heirs and those who come after him be equally as faithful and equally as attached? We cannot afford to lose our greatest men and our best stock and it is doubtful if the conferring of imperial titles conformes them to us. If we must have a nobility let it be our own in creation and origin. But do we need it? Is it consistent with our ideas? Shall we be benefited by transforming our plutocracy into an aristocracy? The former we shall ever have. Do we need both, or the combination? Will the one leaven the other, or by the establishment of rank will the burden of wealth bear heavier on the common people? These are questions deserving to be well considered.

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To those who know St. John, N.B., the news of the riot on New Year's night will come with startling effect. It has always been accounted one of the most orderly of cities. And during the recent Dominion exhibition it thoroly well established its right to be so considered. Many thousands of visitors thronged the city, but the arrests for disorderly conduct were numerically normal while better order never prevailed at any place where people assemble, than was the case during the entire nine days that the exhibition lasted. As an old campaigner I regarded the record phenomenal and so it was. From first to last there was no sign of disorder or trouble of any kind.

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Romano, an Italian agitator and trouble creator, has arrived in Vancouver, B.C., and when this was written was being held in a thousand dollar bail for using threats to a fellow countryman. Romano is evidently an undesirable character. Being so, why was he allowed to enter the country? And, being in, why is he not unceremoniously bundled out? An Englishman, Irishman or Scotchman would be. These would be identified but we coddle the foreigner whom we do not know, not only by allowing him free ingress to the country but also by giving him a vote and courting him when here. It cannot be denied that there are races and nationalities here that are permitted privileges that are denied to the native and to the Britisher. The alien vote and influence being needed, on account of its concreteness its demands are acceded to and prosecution hesitates.

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The Ottawa correspondent of The Globe assures us that in their visit to Washington, Messrs. Fielding and Paterson practically have plenary powers as regards trade regulations and treaty making. Surely this is dangerous authority to give to any two men, no matter how experienced and sagacious they may be. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson are perhaps best qualified for the postions they occupy of any members of the cabinet, but qualification does not always run in line with popular approval or popular government. And so after all the negotiations have resulted in Canada going to Washington! Most people thought they would. The only man ever sent to Washington from Ottawa that rightly if somewhat too vigorously represented the might, right and strength of Canada was the late George Brown, who so thoroly gave Secretary Seward to understand our independent attitude that Sir Edward Thornton, the British ambassador of the time, had to be called in to play the part of peacemaker. We are sadly in want of George Browns at this juncture, both in civic and national affairs

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The air is fighting hard. If it is to be conquered it will have its toll. Probably no scientific attempt in proportion to the number of men engaged in actual flying has ever demanded so great sacrifices. Forty have been killed in the last year and the chronicles do not say how many have been injured or how many have suffered in health. And yet all things considered, especially the dangers and the recklessness displayed, the wonder is not that so many have taken their last flight but that more have not gone the same way. On the last day of the year two daring adventurers in America lost their lives, each was a would-be record-breaker and for his fool-hardiness paid the penalty. There is one feature in these mishaps, the lives endangered or lost are usually individual, but others experience the pangs of bereavement. It has become the fashion to have boxers examined to see if they are physically fit before entering the ring, wouldn't it be possible to have expert aeronautic engineers examine the machines before these flights were taken to see that they were mechanically fit? In the excitement of the moment, and the enthusiasm of endeavor, performers are frequently the last people that should be trusted to look after themselves.

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For the first time, we are told a French Canadian, in Colonel Roy, is at the head of military affairs in Quebec. It is always pleasant to see honors meritoriously conferred on any Canadian, but why should the race of the conferee be emphasized? Surely it is enough to say that Colonel Roy has been appointed. We know that he wouldn't have been if he had not been a Canadian by birth or adoption and that is and should be enough for us. It is this everlasting emphasizing of race and religion that maintains division. To the credit of the Canadian papers they are not forever talking about Anglo-Canadians. We are altogether too prone to imagine that breadth of view and liberality of opinion are all on our side. With our sectional and numerous national sodalities this is very much to be doubted. If Quebec, Eastern and Western Ontario and some sections of Manitoba and the west were overrun with "Sons of France," it is to be wondered what emotions we would experience.

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The Times is evidently still The Times and surely echoes public sentiment when it says that the spectacle of fifteen hundred armed police and companies of soldiers laying siege to and finally causing a couple of anarchists to be burned to death is not a very edifying one, or one that rebounds tremendously to the national credit. In America such a spectacle would have been impossible. A posse of police would have cleared out the crowd of two in less than no time. If every other way failed they would have burned them out and not waited for artillery to do the deed. It is only a few days ago that a man in Southwest Ontario became rampant and terrorized a whole county. What are we modern coming to when an individual can violently defy the law and openly get away with the defiance and two foreign agitators can hold at bay fifteen hundred of the much bragged about Metropolitan police headed by the home secretary in person and supported by a detachment from a crack regiment? It is not to be wondered that the Boer war cost so much in blood and treasure. When such things occur it would hardly be surprising if the Japs got it into their heads that they could do with Britain as they did with Russia. And what will Germany think? On the whole it is possibly rather fortunate for Winston Churchill and the members of the government that the elections were over when this anarchist incident occurred. Britishers are somewhat prone to side with the under dog, especially when he is outnumbered, seven or eight hundred to one, even tho the fighting took place in a notoriously turbulent district.

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It is apparent that the different railway boards are not only autocrats but by their acts are a strength or a weakness to their respective governments. Under Mr. "Justice" Mabee, and the gentleman well deserves the title, the Dominion board is earning golden opinions. What the Ontario board is doing deponent sayeth not but thinketh a great deal. The Dominion board's express order has been hailed with delight thruout the country for beyond doubt there are wrongs to be righted in the tariff and evils to be remedied. When an express company at exhibition time charges $39? for the carriage of 17 horses belonging to the Royal Canadian Dragoons from St. John's, Que., to St. John, N. B., over a government line, there is of a certainty something wrong in the State of Denmark. All the express company had to do was to attach a car to a train and the railway to haul the car. Everything else was done by the Dragoons themselves. But this was the charge of the Canadian Express Co. in co-operation with the Intercolonial R. R. and that prompts a suggestion—couldn't and wouldn't the Intercolonial be thoroly justified under the Dominion board's ruling and the chairman's remarks in conducting its own express business and showing the so-called Canadian company the door? The Intercolonial's expressage is almost entirely local, and could well be done directly by the railway. In Great Britain the big transportation companies do their own expressing and it is difficult to see why the same state of things should not prevail here. The express companies had their origin when railways were few and the business had largely to be done by teaming.

Breeding of Polo Ponies

Visit to a Famous English Stud Where Affairs Are Carried Out on Expert and Scientific Principles—The Polo Pony Fast Becoming a Permanent and Desirable Type.

Sir John Barker, Bart., for some years has been engaged in breeding experiments at Bishop's Stortford with a view to the production of a type of pony suitable for polo. Those experiments have proved remarkably successful, and have fairly conclusively shown that it is possible, by careful selection, to breed an almost fixed type of horse—one which in this case shall possess the height, shape, make and also the character and disposition which especially fit it for the game of polo. The polo ponies bred by Sir John Barker at The Grange, Bishop's Stortford, says a writer in The East Anglian Times, have become world-famous, and are the result of twelve years of careful selection or mares and sires, as well as a large expenditure of scientific study and money. The result so far is a type which some good judges regard as the foundation in the future of the most useful of all our breeds of horses. The type may not be as yet absolutely fixed, but this consummation is apparently near at hand.

Care and Method.

Driving round the beautifully-kept estate in the company of Mr. Copping, who has been stud groom with Sir John Barker since the commencement of his experiments in breeding polo ponies, it was easy to note the care and method with which the breeding and training establishment is conducted. There are over a score of large, finely grassed and well-hedged and protected paddocks, in which brood mares, foals, colts, yearlings, two-year-olds, and, in fact, ponies of all stages of their development are kept and one was impressed not only by their splendidly strong and stocky appearance, but also by their perfect manners and docility. The brood mares, like the rest, lead an outdoor life, and lay out all the winter, which increases their hardihood, and this, like their fine manners, becomes hereditary. The leading sires include one of the finest polo pony stallions in the history of the game, and two thorobreds, and their progeny are constantly going to show that "like begets like." The most noteworthy is Sandiway, a beautiful bay of the regulation 14.2 height, foaled in 1895, his sire being Rosewater, out of Cuddington, while his grand-dam was a Welsh mountain mare, bred and once the property of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, and a noted prize winner. He has sired some of the most successful polo ponies in the Polo Pony Stud Book and his stock has secured no less than 105 awards at the leading shows since 1900.

The superb thorobred stallion, Right Forward has a very lofty lineage, and in appearance and manners does full justice to his forbears. A beautiful bay, 14.2 hands high, on short legs, well toned, a big girth and wonderful shoulders, he is just the sort from which to secure progeny with real good limbs, and he is fulfilling all expectations in this respect as the result of being mated with some of the best mares at The Grange during the last two seasons. He has already achieved a big reputation as a prizewinner, and may be confidently expected, barring accident, to enhance the reputation of the establishment to which he belongs. Another splendidly promising young thorobred stallion is Othrae, a son of Raeburn, who was third in the Derby, a grandson of the great St. Simon, foaled in 1905, who was first in the three-year-old class in 1908, and has already won several other distinctions.

The Brood Mares.

Among the brood mares are ponies which have carried some of the most famous players of polo. These are mostly characterized by their great depth of body, short legs, plenty of bone, and ability to carry weight and to gallop. There were sixteen such in one paddock, and in all something near 40 and one might say at the very best that they displayed every indication of strength, speed, and intelligence which are so requisite in ponies of their class. The yearlings, too, are all the progeny of registered sires and dams, with beautiful clean limbs and good shoulders, some of them being as well set-up as a six-year-old. When Mr. Copping started them moving they displayed a style of going which at once caught the eye, getting over the ground in clean, swift style, and turning with neatness, as if from the instinct bred in them. The two-year-olds, which were by themselves in another big paddock, and which were really a beautiful lot, included some very fashionably related youngsters, the progeny of such mares as Black Bella, Greek Girl, Meath, and Brownie, whose names will be well-known to polo players and others interested in the game. It was, as Mr. Copping said, worth something even to look at such beautiful creatures as Silk, just the right size and shape; Serf Bella, a mare of exceptionally high breeding, and Buckingham, winner of the heavyweight saddle class at Hurlingham a year or two ago. One must not forget Black Bella, by Black Thorn—Bella Donna, who temporarily came down in the world, and who was bought out of a butcher's cart, and after a distinguished career on the polo ground realized £460. And again, My Girl, probably the best polo pony that was ever bred, and who helped Mr. C. D. Miller to achieve some of his greatest triumphs. Then, too, there was Actress, a splendid heavy weight carrier and brood mare, and Bluey, who carried that genial giant, Major Neil Haig. Nor should we forget Baby Girl, more a pet than most, for she was brought up by hand, and has never played a game of polo, tho most of her stock have won laurels at the game, and also prizes at the shows.

Ponies Thoroly Schooled.

A better looking lot of mares and foals one would not wish to look at, and they seemed to revel in their lush pastures, their high spirits and mettlesomeness being only equalled by their docility. There is no coddling, but from youth up to adolescence, and beyond, the ponies run free the year round in some of the finest pastures in England. Of course, there are numbers of fine roomy boxes—in fact, the stabling is the best possible. There is also a training school for the ponies, 116 feet by 35 feet, and there the ponies are schooled by Mr. Copping, and taught to gallop, turn, and twist and stop, until they are up to all the points of a fast game of polo. Every endeavor is made thoroly to school the ponies before they leave the establishment, and the consequence is that not only have The Grange stock achieved a world-wide celebrity, but they subsequently change hands at big figures, as much as £400, £450 and £500 being realized for ponies that have been purchased at The Grange sales for a third or quarter the price. They find buyers all over Great Britain, on the continent, in the United States, Argentina, India, and the colonies.

The game is a much faster one nowadays than it used to be, hence the necessity for the introduction of thorobred blood, and this fact is well appreciated by those resorting to the Grange sales, which are always "without reserve." The animals are not only fast, but are being bred to carry weight, for it must be remembered that some of the best players of the game ride from 12st to 15st. To effect the desirable combination of speed, strength, and endurance has been no easy matter, but very much has been done, and parenthetically it may be remarked that if the breeding of hunters were conducted on similar careful lines we might in time see the realization of the perfect horses.

Miniature Thorobreds.

Sir John Barker's ponies are minature thorobreds, and have an unmistakable blood-like appearance, which at once catches the eye. Broken when four years old to stick and ball, they have the polo instinct bred in them, and show that a good foundation was laid at the beginning, and that the stud has been built up on careful lines. They are too, ideal riding ponies, their manners, tempers, and action being unimpeachable. They are, in fact, an object lesson in equine eugenics, if the phrase is admissible, and the enterprising owner of the stud, while conferring a boon upon lovers of polo, is also doing a great national work. This is bringing to a climax at a time when the question of creating a truly national breed of horses is occupying the attention of those to whom it is a question of the greatest concern.

LORD MINTO RODE RACES AS MR. ROLEY

Interesting Address Telling of His Steeplechasing Experience by the Former Governor-General of Canada to the Members of the Calcutta Turf Club — His Lordship Would Still Like to be in the Game.

Sportsmen in Canada well know that Lord Minto, ex-governor-general and ex-viceroy of India was once a crack cross-country jockey and sported silk under the name of Mr. Roley. Frequently men of big political prominence do not care to admit that they had much of the sport in them in their younger days. It is not so with Lord Minto. In a most interesting speech before the Calcutta Turf Club before he left India he told some funny things about himself. The last paragraphs of his speech he devoted to a touching allusion of George Ede who rode as "Mr. Edwards" and who won the Grand National on The Lamb in 1868. The speech was printed verbatim in The Asian and is as follows:

"I cannot tell you, gentlemen, how touched I am—I can find no other expression—by your invitation to this great gathering. I cannot but feel that it is your welcome and your farewell to a fellow sportsman—that I am not here to-night as viceroy, soldier or statesman—but, may I say so, as the Mr. Roley of old days, or Mr. Rolly, as the ring would persist in calling him. Well! Gentlemen, Mr. Roley saw in his time many races, many racecourses and many stewards, whom no doubt he held in proper awe and respect as a poor G. B. is bound to do, but he can honestly say that he never saw racing conducted on sounder lines or with anything like the comfort provided for racegoers by the members of the Calcutta Turf Club. I wish it had been in my power to do more in their support.

"There is nothing I should have liked better than to have run a good horse in the Viceroy's Cup, but I have long lost touch with the racing world at home, and you, gentlemen, will realize how difficult it is for a stranger just out from England to step into racing circles in another country and pick up all the threads of that knowledge of 'form' which leads to success, particularly when that stranger is provided with not a few other things to think about. I assure you 'Mr. Rolly' in his other capacity has during the last few years often found himself so weighted down with work that he has only been able to run upto the course in time to see the horses saddling for the last race of the day.

"I do not regret my racing days, gntlemen. Very far from it. I learned a great deal from them which has been useful to me in later life. I mixed with all classes of men. I believe I got much insight into human character. You may think it strange but I never used to bet, tho I was on intimate terms with the ring—and as far as riding went I became absolutely callous as to public opinion—if I won there was often no name good enough for me, and when I got beat on the favorite it was Mr. Rolly of course who threw the race away.

"But talking of a jockey's popularity I muse tell you a story which I am sure will appeal to the heart of G. R.'s and teach them not to be oversanguine even on the best of mounts. I was once riding in the big steeplechase at Croydon, which in those days was second only to the Grand National in importance. I had won several races on the horse I was riding and we thought if he did well at Croydon he ought to have a chance for the Liverpool—and he was very heavily backed—but he was an uncertain horse; one could never quite depend on his trying. However, the money was piled on and it was considered that if he was going well at the brook opposite the stand the second time round he could be relied upon, and if I thought it all right I was to make a signal on jumping the water and further sums were to be dashed down in the ring. Well, the horse was going splendidly, raced up to the brook, jumped it magnificently—couldn't have been running better. I made the signal and on went the money, but after the brook we had to turn away from the crowd and he put his ears back and never tried another yard—never went into his bridle again. I was not popular that time when I rode back to weigh in.

"Well, gentlemen, I learned to keep my head, to sit still, to watch what other jockeys were doing, and to be a good judge of pace. The orders I liked best were 'Get off well' and 'wait in front.'

"I suppose no one here is old enough to remember poor George Ede, who rode under the name of Mr. Edwards, one of the finest horsemen the world has ever produced. He won the Grand National on The Lamb and was afterward killed riding a horse called Chippenham in the Sefton Handicap at Liverpool, and a poem dedicated to him was published in Baily's Magazine. If you will allow me I will quote two verses, if I can remember them—to my mind they are very fine lines, typical of what a really fine rider should be:

"A horseman's gifts, the perfect hand
And graceful seat of confidence,
The head to reckon and command
When danger stills the coward's sense.

"The nerve unshaken by mischance,
The care unlessened by success,
And modest bearing to enhance
The natural charm of manliness.

"Gentlemen, you have surrounded me with the whole atmosphere again and have got me to talk racing. You have brought back to me happy old memories and stories which I could go on telling by the hour; and seriously, gentlemen, the lessons of the turf need not be thrown away in after life. The lines to George Ede and the old racing instruction 'Wait in front' mean much in this world's struggles—don't force the pace, lie up with your field, keep a winning place, watch your opportunity and when the moment comes go on and win."

THE SPEED OF DUCKS.

Canvasbacks Capable of Flying at the Rate of 120 Miles an Hour.

"If a bluebill duck is traveling at its best," said the gunner, "it can wing off its mile and a half a minute with ease. That seems like going some, but a canvasback duck would leave the bluebill way behind.

"I have held my watch on about every kind of wild fowl there is, and as nearly as I can calculate from the record a race between a canvasback, a blue or a green winged teal and a broadbill duck would come pretty near to being a dead heat, the chances being a trifle, perhaps, against the broadbill, which would make, say, its 110 miles an hour to the canvasback's 120 and the teal's 115.

"Some who have timed wild fowl hold that either of the teals can lead the canvasback in speed, but all my tests go to show that as a rule the canvasback can distance the whole wild fowl family if it lays itself out to do it. When the canvasback is taking things easy it jogs along at the rate of eighty miles an hour. If it has business somewhere and has to get there it can put its two miles behind it every minute, and do it easy—all day if necessary, I believe.

"If you have any doubt as to the swiftness of the canvasback on the wing when business calls just fire at the leader in a string some time when you have the chance. Duck shot when propelled by the proper quantity of powder travels pretty quick itself, but if your charge brings down any member of that string of ducks at all it will be the fifth or sixth bird back of the leader, and I'll bet a farm on it.

"If you would have a chance of dropping the leader you will have to aim not less than ten feet ahead of him. Then he will more than likely run plumb against your shot. When he drops it will be a quarter of a mile or so further on, for he can't stop short of that distance even after he is dead.

"On the other hand I have found that the mallard duck is lazy, as wild duck activity on the wing goes. He seldom cares to cover more than a mile a minute, but he can if he wants to, for I have timed him when he was hitting the wind at a good seventy-five mile clip. The mallard's every day style of getting over the country takes him along at about a fifty mile an hour rate. The black duck can show about the same speed as the mallard.

"The wild goose is an astonisher on the fly. It has a big, heavy body to carry, and to see one of these fowl waddling on the ground you wouldn't suppose it could get away from you very fast on the wing. But the way it manages to glide from one feeding place to another on occasion has a suddenness to it that is aggravating to the best of wing shots.

"To see a flock of honkers moving along so high that they seem to be sweeping the cobwebs off the sky you probably wouldn't care to bet that they were traveling at the rate of ninety or a hundred miles an hour, but that is just what they are doing any hour in the day, for the wild goose never fools any time away. His is always a business gait.

"But consider the flight of the squealer duck! You won't be apt to see a squealer duck unless you go down into the oak and pecan deadenings of Arkansas, for this duck doesn't seem to flock where other wild fowl is found in large numbers. In fact I don't know whether it flocks at all or not, for I never saw more than two or three of them together.

"This duck lights in trees, but it is not a wood duck. I never saw it anywhere else than those deadenings, and the natives down there call it the squealer because of the sound it makes as it flies. It is about the size of a teal, brown, with a black topknot. Its tail is built like a rudder, and by the manipulation of it the duck darts and dives and plunges about in the midst of the thick timber and trailing vines very much as a dragonfly wings its eccentric flight among the insects it preys on.

"You will seldom see one of these queer ducks in a straightaway flight of more than two or three yards. They twist and wind and soar and dive about among the close growing trees and almost impenetrable vines and hanging mosses, now in sight a moment skimming a chance open space of water, then gone either behind some obtruding tree or flashing upward over its top. I saw one once in a flight of thirty feet, a very long one, and took its time. It was more than a mile and a half a minute clip that duck was going, and I guess they never travel any slower.

"Incidentally I might mention that the chap who brings down a squealer duck with his gun can throw bouquets at himself as long as he lives."

Pastimes of the People

British statesmen, unlike Canadians of that class or aspiring to that class, are often sportsmen of high rank. Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Unionist party, who was returned without a contest for the City of London, finds time in the midst of his exacting parliamentary duties to indulge in recreation. He is an enthusiastic motorist, and a keen follower of cycling, the National Cyclists' Union having him as its president. Mr. Balfour's principal pastime is golf, and he is a player of no mean ability. His captaincy of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews, is doubtless more appreciated by him than some of the political honors that have come his way. His achievements as a golfer include the winning of the parliamentary handicap in 1894 and 1897. Right Hon. George Wyndham has been returned unopposed for Dover, a constituency where he is immensely popular. He has sat for it since 1899, and as years roll on he becomes more strongly entrenched in the goodwill of his constituents. He is a capital all-round sportsman and a friend of sport, for unnecessary interference with the recreations of the people find in him an implacable opponent. A keen rider to hounds, he is also an expert shot, and a cyclist.

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Hon. Walter Guinness, who has represented the Bury St. Edmunds division of Suffolk since 1907 as a Unionist, has not had to fight on this occasion for his seat, as the Liberals decided not to oppose him. The third son of Viscount Iveagh, he early developed a preference for sculling, and when at Eton he rowed three years in the school eight, and was captain of the boats. He is a keen yachtsman, and a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes. Henry William Forster is another Unionist who has been returned unopposed, his constituency being the Sevenoaks division of Kent, which he has represented since 1892. An enthusiastic sportsman, he is best known as a cricketer, as he was a member of the Eton XI., afterwards played for Oxford University, and also represented the Gentlemen of England against the Players.

* * * * * *

Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, was always certain to be returned for Berwick-on-Tweed, which he has represented without a break since 1885. Sir Edward, who is a moderate Liberal, is credited with having had a restraining influence on some of his colleagues with more advanced views. Sportsmen of all shades of political thought will be delighted to see him once more in the house, for he is a typical English gentleman, with marked proclivities for various kinds of sport. He has achieved considerable distinction in more than one branch of athletics, and he is one of the most expert anglers in the country, his views on the gentle art of Izaak Walton having been placed on record in the delightful volume published under the title of Fly Fishing. In tennis he has won the M.C.C. and Queen's Club prizes, and he was the amateur tennis champion in 1889, 1891, 1895, 1896, and 1898. In 1895 he won the M.C.C. gold racket, and the silver racket from 1889 to 1891, 1893 to 1895, 1897, and 1899 to 1904.

* * * * * *

W. A. Burdett-Coutts, who goes back once more to the parliament which meets in his own constituency, is a consistent Unionist with a powerful hold upon the voters in the Westminster division. He has led an active life, and he has always concerned himself with those schemes which have had for their object the promotion or preservation of open spaces. Among other matters that stand to his credit is the Hampstead Heath Act of 1885, which added Parliament Hill and 300 acres as a public recreation ground. He was the founder and owner of the famous Brookfield Stud, the periodical sales held in connection with which were an important event in the blood-stock world.

* * * * * *

The only consolation that sportsmen will have for the loss of the Newmarket seat by G. H. Verrall is that the Canadian, Sir C. Rose, who has regained it for the Liberals by a majority of 393, does not hold the fanatical views with regard to sport that are preached by so many on the side of the house on which he will take his seat. He is a supporter of the turf, and but for his sporting connections he could not possibly have won Newmarket. A prominent member of the jockey club, and a well-known breeder and owner of bloodstock, sport has not anything to fear from the votes of Sir C. Rose in the house of commons. General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, who was defeated in the Bodmin division of Cornwall last January, stood again in the Unionist interest at this election, and he was successful by the narrow majority of 41 votes. General Pole-Carew, as befits an army officer, is a keen sportsman, with a reputation as a hard rider to hounds, and an accomplished shot. He has seen service in various parts of the world, and has done a considerable amount of big-game shooting.

* * * * * *

In connection with the coronation of His Majesty King George V., there is to be a monster celebration entitled "the festival of the empire," not the least feature of which will be an athletic meet on a large scale. The program will be on a par with the Olympic games, but it will be more varied, as every branch of physical exercise will be displayed. This meet will, it is expected, serve several purposes, the most vital of which will be that it will be a sort of a preliminary tryout for the Olympic games of 1912. It will also demonstrate to the Britishers what they have in the way of first-class material. In the 1908 Olympic the English were decidedly weak in the field events but since there has been a field events association formed for the purpose of encouraging new material in that department. How far the idea has worked will shortly be known.

* * * * * *

Lord Desborough is at the head of the sports committee and a start has already been made to prepare for the festival. W. Henry was sent to Australia as a delegate to enlist the aid of the colonies, and it is understood that the performers from the Southern Cross will be on hand in full force for such contests as the 100 220, 880 yards and one mile, the hurling competitions, all the swimming races, lawn tennis, wrestling and boxing. In and around London the project will have the co-operation of all the athletic clubs, and besides special meets have been arranged by the South London Harriers, Printing and Allied Trade sports, South London Schools sports, Clark's College sports, Croydon Elementary Schools sports, Metropolitan police sports, railway clearing house sports, City of London police sports, National Co-operative Festival and sports, and London Railways' Athletic Association. It is expected to hold the mile swimming rac for the King's Cup in the intermediate lake near Windsor Castle. Canada will doubtless be well represented at the festive gathering, but wouldn't it add to the interest if the representative athletes all dressed in the same uniform and obtained permission to march in the coronation procession.

* * * * * *

Trotting is the great national pastime of Russia and as in Canada it goes on all the winter as well as in summer. A recent visitor to the Kingdom of the Czar furnishes the following interesting information:

"Moscow and St. Petersburg are the principal racing centres in Russia, there being about nine months' racing a year in each city. Moscow gives the better meeting. The track is a mile in length, with short turns and long stretches. The grand stand is the finest in the world, built of steel and granite, costing $150,000. The track is bad from an American point of view, being constructed like a macadam road, with the exception that brickbats are used instead of broken stone, all being covered with an inch of sand. This sort of track is used for the reason that races are never postponed on account of the weather. It makes no difference how hard it rains, snows or blows, every race is called on scheduled time, and must be decided without delay.

"In winter the tracks are flooded and frozen and the racing goes on the same as in the summer, there being from two to four days' racing a week, with ten to thirty races a day. This is possible because in the summer months the racing begins at noon time and continues until 8 or 9 o'clock at night.

"Most of the races are dash affairs. No horse can race until a three-year-old. For three-year-olds the distance is three-quarters of a mile, and only in the big stakes do they go more than a single heat. Aged horses race from one to two miles, nearly all being dash races.

"The purses are from $150 to $25,000. A high-class horse in Russia can win about three times the amount it is possible for a horse to win in America.

"The record for a mile is 2.11½, made over a three-quarter-mile track (St. Petersburg), by Alvin Mullador, by the American horse Alvin, out of an Orloff mare, driven by Will Caton.

"The two-mile record is 4.26½ (Moscow tracks), held by Eros, by the American stallion Baron Rogers, 2.09¼, dam a native mare. This record was made in a race with Will Caton as driver.

"Horses to be eligible to race in Russia must have at least half native Orloff blood and be bred in that country. There are a great many races for full-blooded Russian horses and three or four races in which horses from all countries can start, but the foreign-bred horse is handicapped so that it is almost impossible for him to win, and for the open races the purses are small."

* * * * * *

Following up the statistics of the flat-race season, there have just been published in France the particulars of the sums won, so far this season, by owners in jumping races. M. A. Vell-Picard has a commanding lead with no less than $120,000 to his credit, while H. James Hennessy comes second with $54,000. Then follow M. Ch. Lienart with $40,000, M. Champion, $34,500; M. H. de Mumm, $34,500; and Mr. G. Assheton Smith, $28,000. Five owners have won between $20,000 and $25,000, while fifty others have won over $15,000. Mr A. P. Cunliffe's winnings this year are close on $3000, and Lord Marcus Beresford has won $2,700. Altogether the names of 250 owners figure in the winning list. This will show what valuable prizes are offered at the French cross-country meetings.

NO MAN IS AS GREAT AS HIS WORK

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A POMPOUS, iron-jawed railroad president swung round in his swivel chair and scowled at an inquisitive reporter.

"You can take it from me, young man," he said, "that neither Wall Street nor the Standard Oil Company or any other power on earth had anything to do with the building of this railroad. I built it with my own brains. They got me the money; they got me the men. It is a good railroad; one of the best in the world, and it is going to last for many years as a monument to me. But bear in mind that I made the railroad; the railroad didn't make me."

The reporter duly set this speech down, and somewhere in some newspaper it may be found, essentially as we have set it forth here.

It isn't true, it isn't just, it isn't even common sense, but there can be no doubt that when the railroad president uttered it he believed it, every word. He fancied then, as he fancies now, that he was greater than his work, and that the railroad practically sprang from his brain, as we are told that lesser deities sprang from the brain of Jove, who was the head of the family of deities worshipped by the thoughtful but credulous people of early times.

Now this man, able as he was, merely put together that railroad. Centuries before he was ever heard of men dug iron ore from the earth, and thus provided the means by which his track and locomotives and car wheels could be built.

While the buffaloes were still kicking up dust clouds along his present right of way Stephenson was tinkering at his teakettle of a locomotive engine, thus beginning **ONE BRANCH** of the railroad business, of **ALL OF WHOSE BRANCHES** this man calls himself the master.

Then other men improved the locomotive, and devised methods of engineering, and harnessed the lightning to the electric telegraph, and taught steam how to work in a steam shovel, and educated the public into ways of buying railroad stocks and bonds, and experimented with different kinds of rolling stock, until from the abundance of the work that they had produced it was possible to choose and arrange the materials for a railroad.

And meanwhile the tough, sinewy pioneers who had crossed the plains with ox teams, fighting their way against Indians and wild animals and famine and blizzards, developed a new country and planted the wheat fields that made the railroad worth while.

So the great railroad builder, instead of being greater than his work, was merely a very small part of it.

He took up the work of hundreds, even thousands, of other men, and, following the example of many other railroad builders, combined it all into a tolerably efficient railroad.

Relatively he was about as much the originator of the great system that he brought together as the fourteenth coral insect in a reef composed of fourteen hundred billion coral insects is the originator of the reef.

The world requires men like this man—men with imagination and nerve, who can see its needs, and who have the courage to supply them, no matter whether their motives are purely philanthropic—which is not often—or wholly selfish. But the world cannot afford to let such men get conceited or to fancy that compared to their own important personalities the work that they are doing is a mere incident.

Several times in history big, able men have become possessed with the idea that they were greater than all other earthly beings. The last of these was Napoleon, and he lived to understand, if not to admit, his mistake.

America has been more fortunate in its great men. Washington knew that compared to the cause he served his own personality counted for but little. There was never a time that he would not have stepped aside to let an abler man take charge of the Colonial army, had an abler man been possible to find.

Lincoln counted his country first and himself last. He had no vanity that his contemporaries were able to discover; he had no ambition other than to see the country once more united and at peace. Great men were both of these, yet neither of them for a minute fancied that he was as great as the task that he had been set to do.

The engineer who has built a great bridge earns and gets the gratitude and admiration of his fellow men. Yet he has merely applied principles discovered and developed years before by other men, gathering together and putting into use materials whose properties have been known for centuries.

He is not a creator, but a developer, and if he is a really able man he will be the first to admit his dependence on others. He has taken up the work that had been left uncompleted and carried it a little further, just as future engineers will take up and develop the work first done successfully by the Wrights in building and sailing flying machines.

In the medical profession, which has perhaps gone further of late than any other calling, no one man dominates.

Each of the great scientists who have devoted their lives to it works at his own specialty, acquainting himself with everything of importance that has been done before, and trying to improve upon it as much as he can.

No medical scientist begins to be as great as the great work he is doing for the future of mankind. Year after year the colleges turn out swarms of graduates; year after year the ablest men apply themselves to the advancement of their profession.

The good that they have done already is incalculable; the good that they will do in the future cannot be imagined by the mind of to-day.

And if you could go into the laboratories where quiet, patient men toil hour on hour on some complex problem, if you could watch them at their work and hear them in their conversations with their fellow scientists, you would understand that they perhaps more than any other men understand how small and unimportant they are in comparison with the noble work that they are doing.

The building of a battleship requires far more than the labor of the thousands of engineers and workmen who are employed on it.

Long before the designer can lay down the lines of the vessel in the molding loft he must have stored away in his brain a marvellous amount of knowledge concerning all that has been done in shipbuilding up to the present time.

He must know exactly the strength of the materials that are to be employed for frames, plates and armor, their weight and their ability to resist the destroying elements soon to be arrayed against them.

For all this knowledge he is absolutely dependent upon men who have built ships before him, beginning with the first savages who ever constructed vessels that would float on water, and continuing through all the ages of civilization.

After the designer has done his work the builders must take it up—thousands of them, scattered throughout the country—working in every place where the materials for shipbuilding are to be gathered together.

Each of those men, whether he is a superintendent of construction or an ordinary riveter, uses knowledge that he has gained from others, knowledge that has come down through the generations, each succeeding generation adding a little to it.

The battleship is not the work of one man. It is not even wholly modern, for its general form was decided upon almost with the first coracle which was paddled through the waves, and the materials from which it is built have been known in some form or other further back than history has been written.

If you try to learn who was the discoverer or the inventor of the automobile, undoubtedly the most useful of all recent developments, you will find that your quest will be hopeless.

Many minds began to inquire into the possibilities of applying the explosive force of petroleum to motive power at about the same time.

Numbers of men worked independently on gas engines, and numbers of others took up the engines that they had developed and set about making use of them in motor carriages.

The fact that the automobile was so quickly developed—that from a clumsy experiment it became a thing of tremendous usefulness in a very few years—is due to the fact that so many men were at work upon it, each profiting by the experiments of the others, and all working to the same end.

Here was a work that was not only greater than any one man, but was greater than all the men who took it up.

And the development of the automobile, as most of the men engaged in its manufacture will tell you, is but little more than fairly begun.

The gasoline engine, which enabled engineers to get great power with very little weight, space and fuel, has made flying possible.

And the only bar to flying as a practical commercial accomplishment is the present lack of a perfect motor.

But the new art is greater than those engaged in it, however daring or brilliant they may be.

And in a few years there will be worked out in the workshop as well as in the air plans that will revolutionize a portion of the carrying trade of the world and make barriers set up by rivers, seas and mountains wholly ineffectual to prevent the passage of travelling man.

The world that most of us know is a great work shop, in which each must find the job he is best fitted to do, and do it as well as he may.

Education is but studying what other men have done in the world in order that we may waste no time in discovering what has already been discovered or in following paths that have been found to lead in no useful direction.

There is no work so unimportant that it is to be despised, so long as it is wholesome; there is no field of human endeavor that has been so fully cultivated that it will give no further return for labor.

The man who realizes that instead of being greater than his task he is infinitely small in comparison with it has a chance to do his best, and in doing his best he is reasonably sure to be successful.

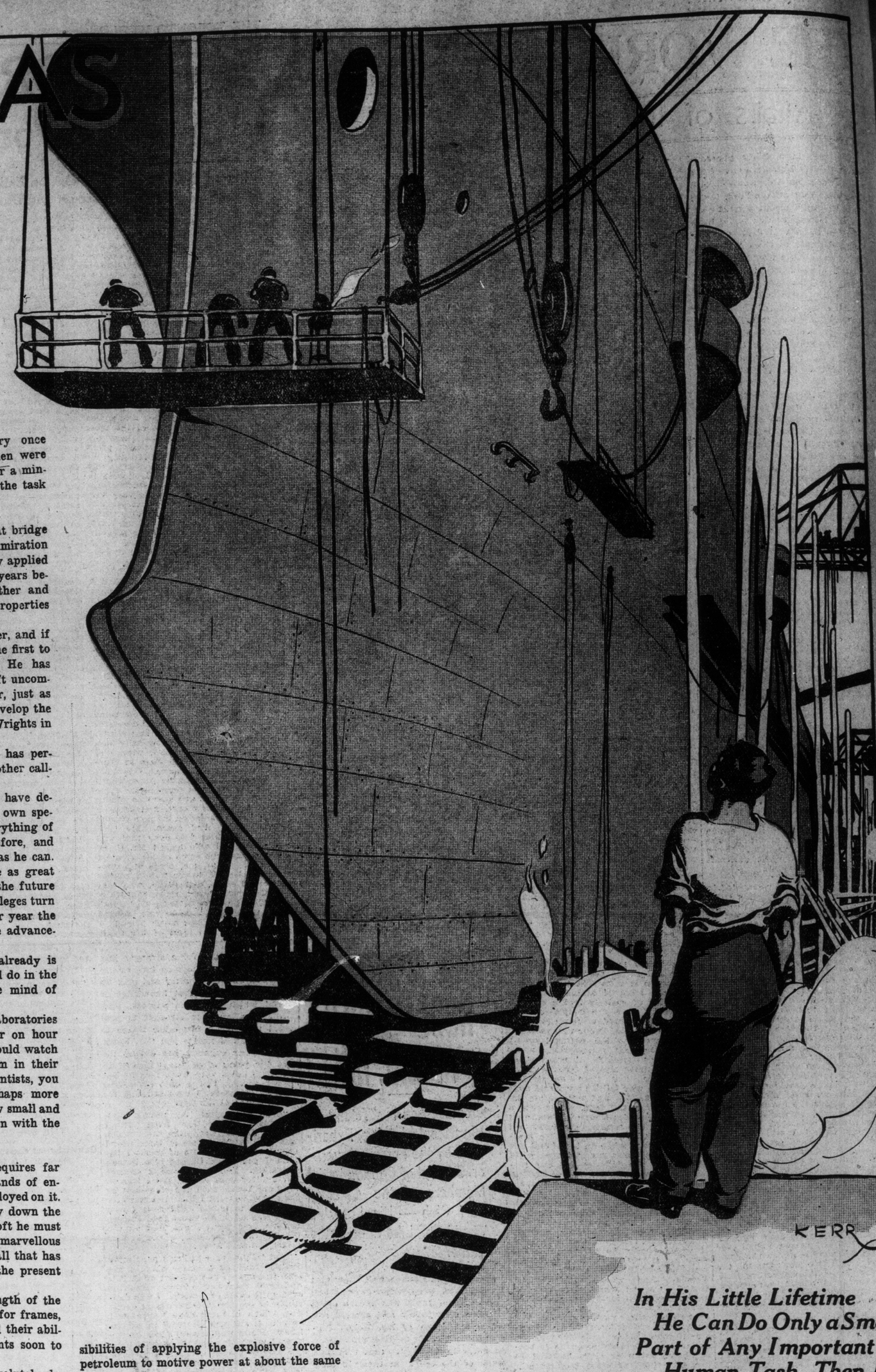
Whether he gathers together a great fortune or not does not matter a great deal. Some men were not meant for fortunes, and are spoiled by them.

But whether or not he can justify his existence by being of use to those that are here and those who are to come matters a great deal.

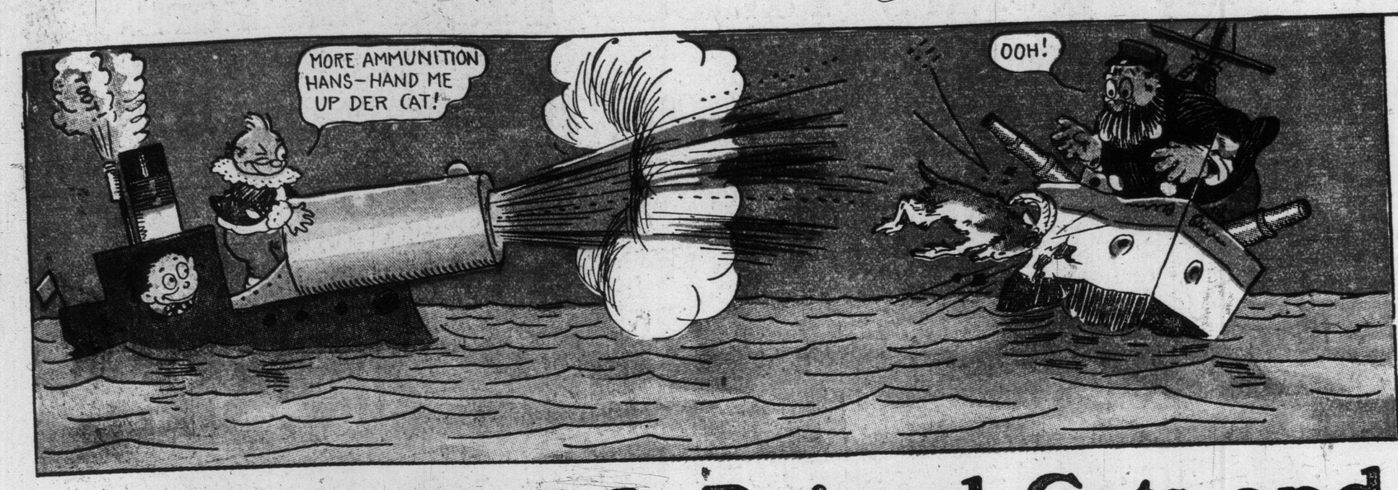
Let him take hold of any work that comes to hand, if he finds that he can do it, and after learning all that there is to know about what has been done upon it go courageously to work to do a little more if he can.

He will soon find that as he progresses the importance of his task becomes constantly greater in his eyes, and that as the years have passed by he has come to prefer it to anything else in the world.

Whether it is medicine, law, engineering or selling groceries, if he feels that it is a great and useful work he will find in it pleasure and satisfaction, and unconsciously he will become one of the world's really valuable workers.



In His Little Lifetime He Can Do Only a Small Part of Any Important Human Task, Then He Must Pass On and Leave Its Completion to Those Who Are to Come After Him.



Comic Section of the Toronto World

January 8th 1911.

And It Rained Cats and Dogs!

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A Half Hour With the World's Famous Laugh-Makers.

Never Again!

By T. E. Powers

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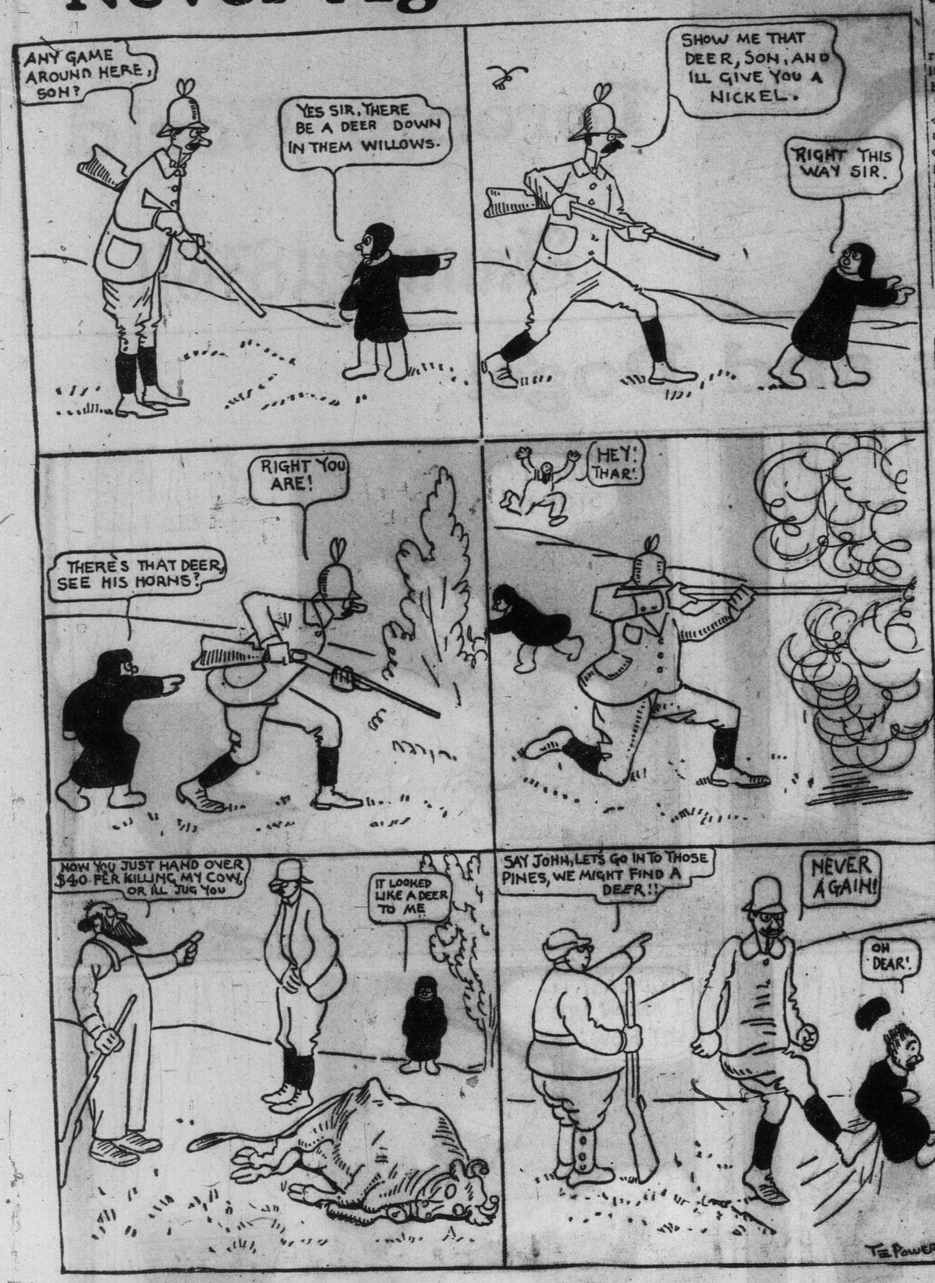

HE'S GREATLY FATIGUED

Tales Returning Travellers Tell Weary and Bore Him.

"WHEN I was in Rome," began the returned traveller, "I saw"——

"I don't care what you saw," interrupted the peevish man. "It would be impossible for you to see anything in Rome that would be of interest to me. A lot of jays went abroad last Summer and every time they meet me they begin telling me of the strange manners and customs of the Dyaks, or the ruined temples of Greece, or the noble cathedrals in Timbuctoo. I have stood it as long as I am going to and the next man who tries to tell me about his thrilling adventures in the Pyrenees or his narrow-breadth escapes on the Ganges is going to get hurt in as many places as I can hit him.

"There ought to be a law providing pains and penalties for those who go to some foreign country and then come home and bore their friends telling about the things they saw and heard.

"Long ago, when people went across the sea in sailing ships and had hand-to-hand conflicts with pirates and sea lions and whales and other monsters of the deep, it was something of a distinction to have been abroad, and a man who had made the journey couldn't be blamed if he spent the rest of his life telling about it. In fact, I can easily imagine that people urged him to repeat his tale over and over again. But times have changed to such an extent that the distinguished man of the present day is the one who has never been abroad.

In the Little Old U. S.

"I am such a celebrity. I have never pushed myself over the Alps; I never want to see the Alps. As compared with our own Rocky Mountains they are cheap, made-in-Germany affairs, and I couldn't look at them without thinking of the bargain counter in a department store. I believe in patronizing home industry. If a man is suffering to see mountains, let him go to Colorado, where he'll find the real goods, with the letters 'U. S.' blown in the glass.

"A man crosses some one-horse ocean or other and when he comes back home he tries to leave the impression that nature got up a special programme for his benefit. Everything that ever happened at sea was featured for his entertainment. He saw waterspouts and sea serpents and icebergs. I know old captains who have been following the sea for a hundred years or more, and they never saw half the marvels that one landsman will witness in a trip from Sandy Hook to Southampton.

"A couple of hours ago my next-door neighbor called and talked for a while. He had been driving over the county with a team of horses, and he kept cases on the crops as he went along. He was fairly loaded to the hat-brim with useful information concerning the condition of the wheat and corn and other crops. He brought samples of corn and wheat that he pulled up in the fields. I never listened to a more interesting or instructive discourse than his, and I hated to see him go. Now, that man's traveling was worth while, and wherever he goes he will find an attentive audience. Contrast his story with the yarn that you are suffering to spring.

For Personal Protection.

"You want to tell me how you visited the Quirinal and cavorted along the Appian way, and carved your name on one of the stones of the Colosseum. If I let you tell your besotted tale you would do it in a way that would jar every nerve in me, and lead to personal violence.

"That's the worst thing about you fellows who have been abroad. You can't tell your experiences humbly and apologetically, as becomes people who have wasted a lot of valuable time and money. You look as important as though you had discovered a continent or invented an airship, and all you have done is to see a lot of shelf-worn cathedrals and second-hand volcanoes, which have been seen by millions of rubbernecks before you.

"If a man ever returns from abroad, and then refuses to say a word about it, he'll be popular, and everybody will sign a petition asking him to run for the Presidency. Meanwhile I am going to buy two brindle dogs and a shotgun for my personal protection."

For the Love of Madge.

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Coldfeeto the Monk:

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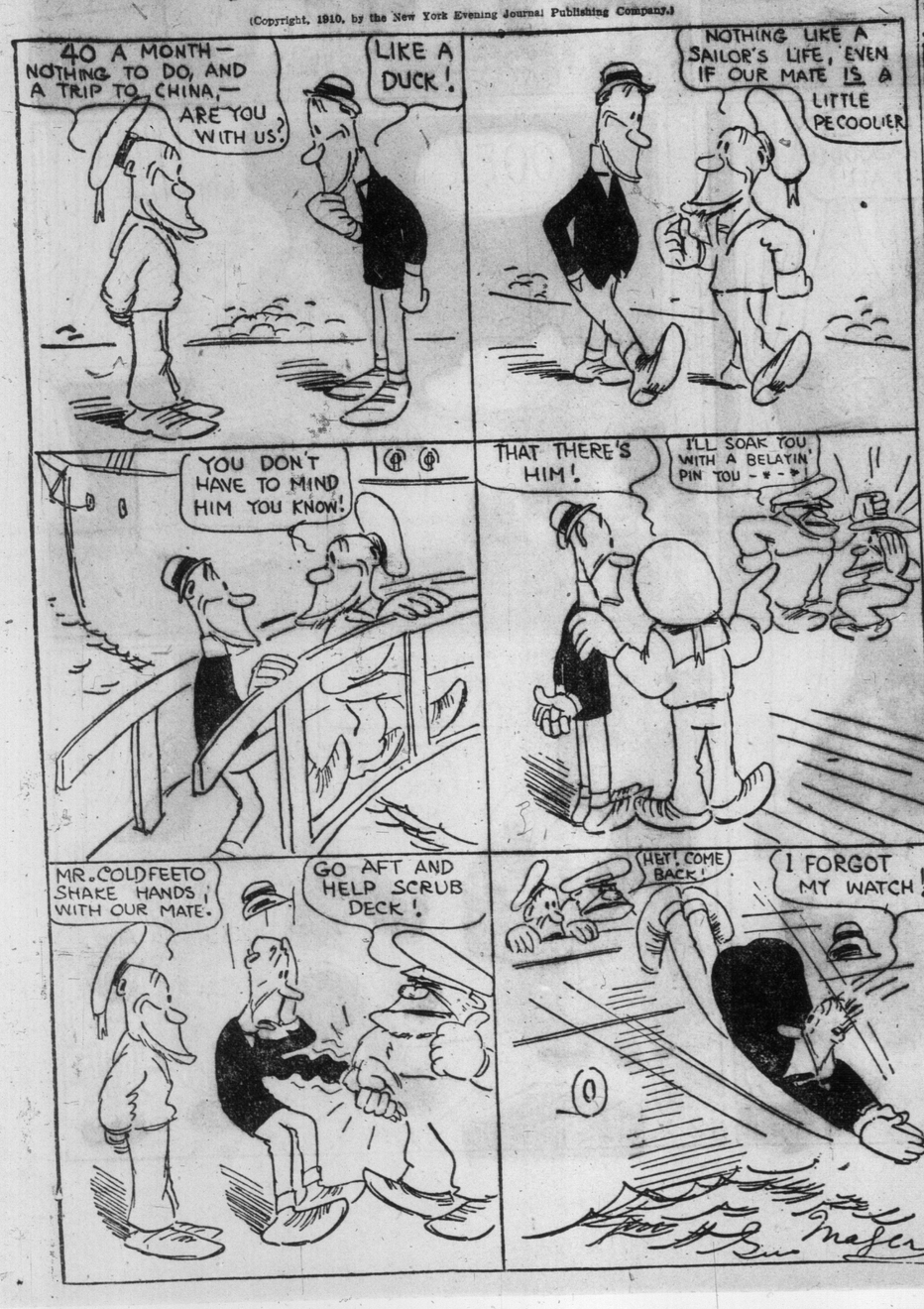

Life's Hope

I KNOW that when the dawn creeps o'er the sky
And wings her tender shafts far out to sea,
Each silver streak becomes a bridge whereby
I cross to thee.
I know that when th' impassioned Sun pours down
His jewelled rays upon the quivering lea,
No gem too royal find I for the crown
I make for thee.
I know that when the twilight calls to rest,
And the Sun, dying, sinks upon the sea,
So shall I find, at last, on thy dear breast
Eternity.

BREAKING IT GENTLY.

SIMPKINS always was soft-hearted, and when it devolved upon him to break gently the news of Jones's drowning to the bereaved Mrs. Jones it cost him much paper, ink and perspiration before he sent the following:

"Dear Mrs. Jones: Your husband cannot come home to-day, because his bathing suit was washed away.

"P. S.: Poor Jones was inside the suit."

FULL OF YEARS.

Jimmie—How old do you think our teacher is?

Agnes—She said she was twenty-two.

Jimmie—Oh, she's a lot older'n that 'cause I heard the eighth-grade teacher ask her when the Boston tea party was held, and she said yes—and that was in 1773.

A REAL SPORT.

"I understand, Mr. Reuben," said the visitor, "that your son is devoted to the turf."

"Ya-as, I reckon he is," said the old man, "Jabez kin lay down on the grass for hull hours 'thout makin' no complaint."

THE WIFE'S FAULT.

"For goodness's sake, John, how long did you boil these eggs?"

"Just as long as you told me to, my dear."

"Impossible! They're hard as bricks."

"I boiled them just twelve minutes."

"Twelve? Why, I told you that three minutes was long enough for an egg!"

EVIDENTLY NOT.

"Have you forgotten that $5 you owe me?"

"Not at all. Didn't you see me try to dodge into that doorway?"

NO REMEDY.

"See here, vender, there's a worm in this chestnut."

"Well, sir, we can't indict Mother Nature under the pure food law."

As the train neared the city the colored porter approached the jovial-faced gentleman, saying, with a smile:

"Shall Ah brush yo' off sah?"

"No," he replied: "I prefer to get off in the usual manner."

* * *

"How do you know when your husband forgets to mail the letters you give him?"

"I always put a card addressed to myself among 'em. If I don't get it the next day I know. And it only costs a cent."

The Hall Room Boys

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Jimmy--Mrs. Van Duzer Sees Baby.

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1. "TAKE BABY UP AND DOWN MAIN STREET, JIMMY. I'M GOING TO MEET MRS. VAN DUZER AND ON THE WAY HOME I WANT HER TO SEE BABY!" "YES MAMMA" "IMAY"

2. "HULLO. WHATS DOIN'?" "HULLO. OLD PAL. WE'RE BUILDIN' A HOUSE." "COME ON JIM! WE KIN CLIMB IN D' HOUSE."

3. "JIMMY'S COMING RIGHT BACK, BABY." "GUROO"

4. "WELL. FER THE LOVE O' MARIA! WHO LEFT YOU HERE?" "BAW-WAW!"

5. "BILL. RUN DOWN TO THE OFFICE AN' TELL THEM TO HURRY ALONG THOSE BRICKS!" "WANNA COME ALONG TO THE OFFICE, KIDDO?" "WUM"

6. "LA-LA" "SURE HIS EYES WUZ GREEN AN' HIS NOSE WUZ PINK. AN' HE WUZ GERMAN, I DONT THINK — ANYBODY HERE SEEN —"

7. AND IN THE MEAN TIME "MY BABY HAS JUST THE CUTEST WAY OF SHAKING HIS HEAD!" "JUST WAIT 'TILL YOU SEE MY BABY! I TOLD JIMMY TO KEEP ON THIS STREET JUST TO LET YOU SEE THE LITTLE DEAR."

8. "BABY!" "IS IT YOURS LADY?" "MUM-M-M!"

9. "DERE'S YER MOTHER JIM, SHES GOT D' KID!" "COME HOME!" "M-M" "I'M AFRAID YER IN BAD JIM. ME SON!" SWINNERTON 10.

Mr. De Puyster Came to Visit Howson Lott!

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1. WELL, LOTT, I'VE COME TO SPEND THAT LONG-PROMISED WEEK-END WITH YOU! WELCOME, MR. DE PUYSTER! LET ME PRESENT YOU TO MY WIFE'S AUNT SOPHRONIA.

2. EXCUSE ME WHILE I SEE IF YOUR ROOM IS READY. I'VE HEARD SO MUCH ABOUT YOU, MR. DE PUYSTER. I DIDNT THINK YOU LOOKED LIKE THAT AT ALL! I KNEW A MR. DE PUYSTER IN SOUTH BEND, INDIANA. I WENT TO SCHOOL WITH HIS SISTER CARRIE, AND, OH, WEREN'T WE FULL OF MISCHIEF IN THOSE DAYS? — TEE, HEE!

3. I MADE HOWSON PROMISE THAT I COULD TAKE FULL CHARGE OF YOU TOMORROW. I WANTED TO TAKE YOU TO VISIT AN OLD INVALID FRIEND OF MINE. SHE'S HAD LUMBAGO ALL WINTER. POOR THING, AND SHE'S SO SORRY SHE CAN'T COME TO OUR COSTUME BALL NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT.

4. I DO SO WISH YOU COULD STAY OVER AND COME TO THE BALL YOURSELF. I'M GOING AS LITTLE BO-PEEP. I'VE GOT JUST THE LOVELIEST COSTUME! YOU REALLY MUST LET ME SHOW IT TO YOU. YOU WON'T MIND WAITING A MINUTE, WILL YOU! YOU MEN ARE SUCH CRITICAL CREATURES! — TEE, HEE!

5. TIME TABLE STATION

6. WHY, WHERE'S MR. DE PUYSTER? STATION F. Opper

Bad Mans--He Regrets!

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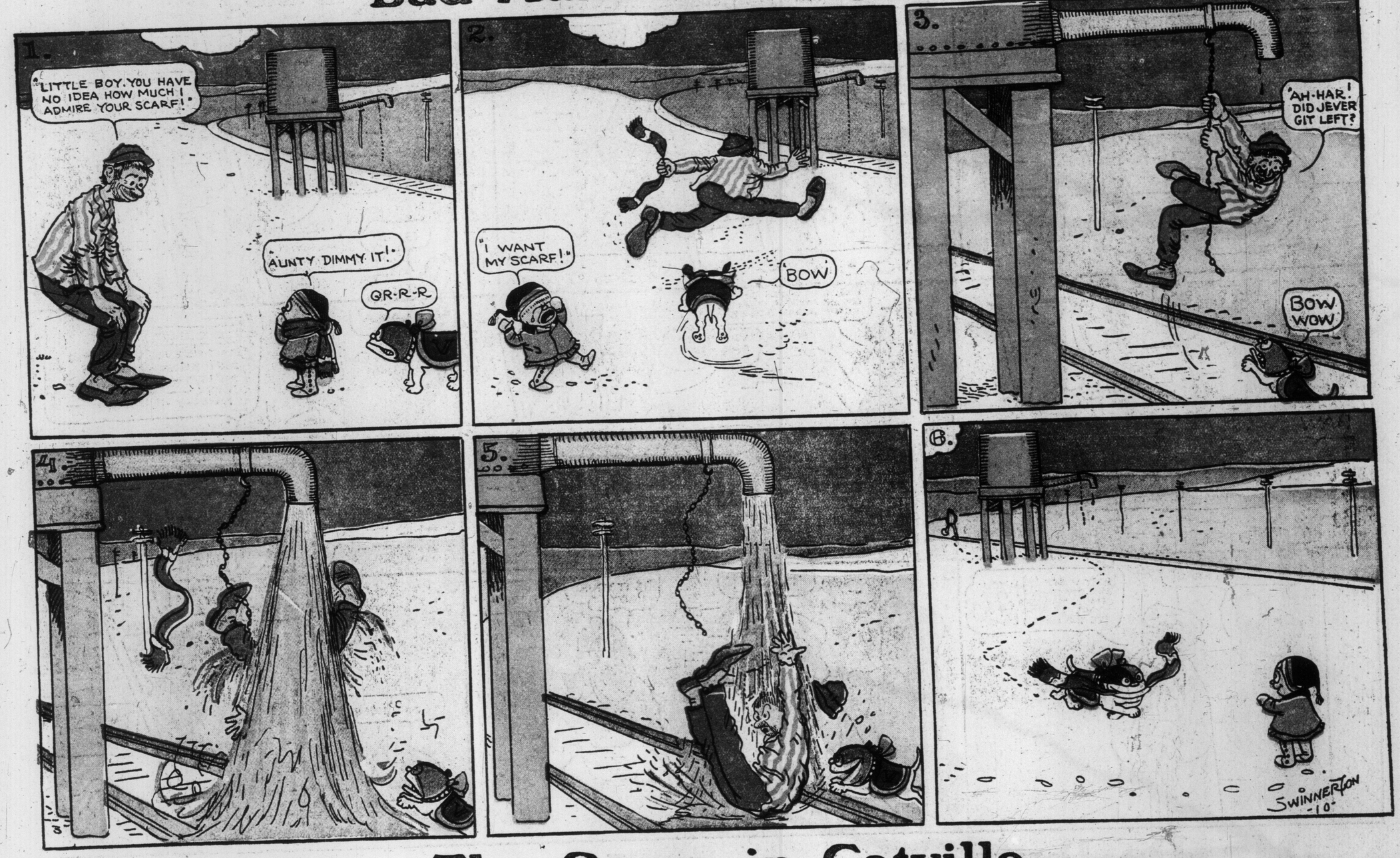

The Opera in Catville.

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