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Massey Hall Protest Meeting Thursday Ni; ht

The Voice of Toronto Will Be Heard Next Thursday on This Reciprocity Business---Sir Wilfri' Laurier May Think He Can Ignore the Opinion of the People---Let Him Understand That the People Are Very Much in Earnest. . . . .

Senate Reading Room—Ottawa

Party Men: Speak Once for Country

U. S. CONGRESS EXPIRES--TAFT WILL CALL SPECIAL SESSION TO PASS AGREEMENT

SESSION CLOSES WITHOUT VOTE ON TREATY

Reciprocity Was Killed in Closing Hours of the House at Washington Without Coming up for Consideration by Senators—Taft Calls Extra Session for April 4.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—(Special.)—The 61st congress came to an end this afternoon, and the 62nd congress will be called in special session on April 4, to act on measures which the 61st congress failed to pass. All the big appropriation bills got thru, but President Taft's tariff board measure was lost in the house and the proposition to admit New Mexico and Arizona jointly to statehood was lost in the senate.

The passing of the 61st congress was attended by scenes of riotous disorder both in the house and in the senate.

Senator Bailey of Texas, wild with anger because his colleagues would not follow him in opposition to admitting Arizona as a state because of its radical constitution, tendered his resignation, and when Vice-President Sherman refused to accept it sent it by wire to Gov. Colquit of Texas. Bailey expects to be promptly re-elected by the Texas Legislature.

Will Have Quick Passage.

At the close of congress to-day practically every member was at last ready to concede that they believe that there will be no delay in passing the agreement in the next house, but that as soon as the lower chamber can be organized the McCall bill will be reported from the ways and means committee, in its present form and run thru the house. This will then place it squarely before the senate, and it is hoped to avoid further hearings in the finance committee. This stimulates the belief that the McCall bill ratifying the treaty will be back again before the senate in its present position probably a good deal before the end of March, provided that the new session is called as early as is now expected, and is promptly organized.

Some Amendments.

Reports were current that the president had concluded to accept a few amendments to the treaty, provided the Canadians could be induced to assent to them.

This report was based upon the fact that Consul-General Foster of Ottawa has been called here for conference and that the Canadian cabinet member is likely to arrive here very shortly. The latter visit will, however, have no direct bearing upon reciprocity; but it is thought possible that the president, when the current conferences are over, may indicate a willingness to accept a few changes in the agreement, provided they are not objectionable to the Canadians. These, it is believed, will be in the direction of freer trade.

Additions to Free List.

If the president should conclude to place such items as meat products, flour and a few others on the free list of the treaty, he would undoubtedly meet the demands of th einsurgents, and would take away much of the basis of their argument against the agreement. In that event the document might be considerably strengthened before the country. No such course has been definitely determined upon, but the indications are that even if it is not, the insurgents and Democrats in the senate will have the votes to amend the agreement in the direction indicated. It would probably be good politics to anticipate them.

There is no positive prediction here in any quarter as to the length of time that will be required to pass the reciprocity treaty in the senate. There is a pretty general concession that it can be adopted in some form, whether amended or unamended, if brought to a vote. Estimates as to the time required vary from two weeks upwards.

Paper People Object.

It is already evident that the paper people intend to offer a very bitter opposition to the ratification of the document. They are preparing for strenuous resistance and the latest proposition seems to be that of retaining at least some portion of the existing tariff, Canada, of course, to do the same. Presumably this would not vitiate the agreement, particularly as the Canadians have not shown much anxiety to accept it, and the terms of the document postpone the subject to the indefinite future in any case. This, however, will not be done without a very sharp struggle.

CONSIDER TREATY SUICIDAL IN TENDENCY

Lincoln County Conservatives Believe it to Be Inimical to the Well-Being of Canadian Agricultural, Commercial, Trade and Other National Interests.

ST. CATHARINES, March 4.—(Special.)—Conservatives from all parts of the County of Lincoln gathered in this city this afternoon in large numbers for the purpose of attending the annual business convention. It was the largest and best meeting for a number of years so far as attendance and enthusiasm are concerned: The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Reeve William Wilson, Merritton; vice-president, A. Courtney Kingston, St. Catharines; secretary, Henry O'Loughlin, St. Catharines; treasurer, M. Y. Keating, St. Catharines.

Following the election, the meeting proceeded to dispose of certain resolutions by unanimous votes as follows:

By Lieut.-Col. Gregory and John Broderick expressing sorrow and regret on death of his late majesty, King Edward. By John W. Coy, St. Catharines, and John Eckersley, Niagara, approving the just and impartial administration of affairs by Sir James Whitney; by Dr. W. H. Merritt and C. A. Wilson, St. Catharines, endorsing the broad liberal national policies of R. L. Borden, particularly his efforts towards closer, stronger union with the motherland; by C. B. Hare and O. Lacnanse, St. Catharines, thanking Dr. E. Jessop, M.L.A., for his long, earnest and constant services to county and party in the local legislature; by David Allan, Grimsby, and T. F. Best, Niagara, expressing satisfaction with the services rendered the county by E. A. Lancaster, M.P., especially commending him for constant advocacy of the construction of Welland Canal.

Dr. Jessop addressed the meeting briefly, pointing out the many good works of the Whitney government. He dwelt upon reciprocity, which he declared was opposed to all the best advantages of Canada.

The whole speech of E. A. Lancaster bordered on reciprocity pact subject, which the large audience appeared to greatly relish. He reviewed the whole negotiations so far as they have been made public, pointing ou the great disadvantages Canada would be under were the measure to become law, as he feared it would under the strong party arm of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He declared he would oppose it to the last.

Even tho the measure should pass, Mr. Borden, so soon as he came into power, as he surely would at the next election, would repeal it, but he pointed out the great injurious effect that would have been accomplished in the meantime.

From statistics he pointed out that Canada now has fruit lands valued at $91,482,268, of which $69,227,331 were in Ontario. Of these tender fruits, apart from apples, are $28,268,000, over $22,000,000 in Ontario; vegetables, $39,000,000, with $16,000,000 of that amount in Ontario. That, he declared, was the extent of the industry Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he knew nothing of.

Mr. Lancaster dwelt upon the dangerous position against the flag Canada would be placed in. He would not say that it was the intention of the government to foster annexation, but the result of their actions could lead to no other end. In conclusion, he appealed to all present to use their influence against the reciprocity pact, because if the price of foodstuffs in the States were to be reduced he could not see how it could be possible to retain or get higher prices in local markets. He could not favor playing with fire in regard to British connection, but the cry should be: "Canada for Canadians Now and Forevermore!"

At the conclusion of the speeches, John S. Carpbell, K.C., moved, seconded by A. Courtney Kingston, "That this convention, in annual session assembled, unanimously and particularly desires to endorse the policy of the leader of the opposition, Hon. R. L. Borden, in his opposition to the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the States, believing, as the convention does that the proposed agreement is hostile to the best interests of all agricultural, labor, commercial and business communities in this country. To interfere with Canada's home market is contrary to the welfare of Canada at large, and opposed to the spirit of growing patriotism and our nationality, and that it will tend to retard the growth of the imperial power within the empire."

Both made short speeches, declaring that, apart from all other questions, the reciprocity pact aimed at the base of constitutional government, as it had been introduced by an order-in-council instead of by the voice of the people. The resolution was carried by a unanimous standing vote and continued cheering, after which the meeting closed with the usual cheers for the King and the party leaders.

SIR JAMES WARY OF WOMEN'S FRANCHISE

Means Social and Political Revoltuion, He Tells Deputation of 200 Ladies — Memorial Pleads for Earnest Consideration of Studholme-Proudfoot Bill.

Falling snow on the lawns of Queen's Park typified the shower of women's ballots destined to fall into the ballot boxes of Ontario in the good time coming when the fair sex enjoy the franchise equality in the province.

It was 11.30 on Saturday morning when the grand staircase of the Parliament Buildings was besieged by 200 becomingly-gowned and daffodil-wearing feminine applicants for votes for women. William Munns had the honor of introducing the speakers to the government. Sir James Whitney was genial and smiling, with a diplomatic answer hidden up his sleeve to draw out when the moment came.

Sir James Whitney was accompanied by Hon. J. J. Foy, Hon. Dr. Pyne, Hon. Frank Cochrane and Hon. I. B. Lucas.

In introducing the deputation Mr. Munns made a deft contrast between Premier Asquith's refusal to meet the English suffragettes, and the courtesy extended to them by the leader and members of the Ontario Government.

Right to Vote Not Inherent.

Dr. Margaret Gordon read an appeal for equal suffrage. The address asked that the government give full parliamentary time for a discussion and for all the necessary stages for passing into law, given the necessary majority in its favor of the Studholme-Proudfoot bill.

"No state can lay claim to embodying a democratic and representative form of government which forces one-half of the population to be taxed without being represented.

"No state can be called a democratic state where half the community is good and punished according to laws which they have neither helped to make nor agreed to submit to."

The petition recalled the reply of the premier to a similar deputation two years ago. "There is no inherent right in any man to vote."

"This is true," the petition reads. "This right to vote is an acquired right, a right acquired thru centuries of struggle for the recognition of human liberties and human self-respect, which is expressed in the fundamental principles of 'no taxation without representation,' and 'no government without consent.'

"Does what applies to the political liberty and self-respect of men not equally apply to women?"

Women also wanted the right to serve the community by having a voice in the government.

Principle Has Worked Well.

Dr. Gordon also submitted resolutions passed by the Australian senate and parliament and other assemblies declaring that where women had been given the franchise, they had exercised it with good judgment and a full realization of their responsibilities to the community.

"It is not a question," said Dr. Gordon, "whether Canadian women were entitled to vote, but whether they were, in the opinion of the men of their country entitled and fit to fulfil these responsibilities.

"They asked the government to take an advanced stand, and embrace the opportunity of supporting the measure for enfranchisement of the great mass of unrepresented women on whose behalf we have the honor to appeal to you."

Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen said that the claim of business women to have a share in the country's government was both just and reasonable. While home was the woman's province, the state sometimes invaded the home, and women could best preserve the best interests of the home, if they were afforded a share in the government.

Brief appeals for the franchise were

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

EATONS LIKELY AS SENIOR CHAMPS

The Big Store Team Early Gets the Lead in the Score of the O. H. A. Final Game, and Pile up 2 to 1 Against the Argonauts at Half-Time.

MUTUAL-ST. RINK, March 4.—When Argonauts and Eatons took the ice for the final game of the senior O.H.A. finals, every corner of the rink was crowded. Argos were conceded to have the best chance of winning, but the betting prevailed at evens.

Gordon was still unable to play for the oarsmen and Jack Murphy was again on the line up.

Eaton rooters were out in force and passed the time in waiting for the teams to appear with cheers and songs. The ice was in good shape at the commencement, but looked as tho it would soften when the teams played for a while.

The line-up was as follows:

Eatons—Goal, Bricker; point, Preston; cover, Hyland; rover, Rankin; centre, Meeking; right, Leroux; left, Flesher.

Argonauts—Goal, Yuille; point, W. Murphy; cover, Kidd; rover, Moore; centre, Fleming; right, J. Murphy; left, Brady.

Referee—Chancer Elliott.

First Goal to Eatons.

First Half.—It was 8.22 p.m. when Chancer Elliott called the players to centre ice. Meeking started this rushing, but the Argonauts are checking hard. Big Murphy was the first man to go to the penalty box for a trip. Meeking shot from right in front of the goal, but it went wide. Brady had a try, but Bricker shoved it aside. Flesher got a penalty, to be followed by Meeking for tripping. Argonauts are keeping Eatons on the defensive, and the puck is at Eatons' end all the time. Brady is always on the puck and is shooting well. Bricker is a busy man. Meeking tried another rush, but W. Murphy took it back, and Moore just missed from in front of the net. Meeking had a chance, but shot wide. Rankin took a chance on a long one, but Yuille knocked it to the side. Rankin took it down and passed to Meeking, who batted it in for the first goal of the night. Time 9 minutes. Score—Eatons 1, Argonauts 0.

Murphy took it right back to the Eaton end and passed to Brady, who evened it up in two minutes. Murphy took it down again and shot dead on, but Bricker stopped. Murphy's rushes are the feature.

A Clean Game.

The game so far has been clean, and both teams are playing good hockey. Another rush was made by Murphy, who just missed from the side. Preston and Rankin worked a pretty combination, but Yuille stopped well. The Argonauts are checking hard, and Eatons find it hard to get away. Hyland got a rest for tripping W. Murphy. Leroux went down, but Murphy took it right back. Kidd got a penalty for tripping Meeking. Yuille came out to check Meeking and was successful. Murphy got a penalty for a hard body check to Meeking.

Hyland tried a long one, which was a mile wide. Yuille is stopping everything. Rankin is not playing his game and Preston, Meeking and Leroux are the big store stars. All the Argos are working hard and Eatons find it hard to get thru. Fleming was hurt and Flesher went off to even up. Meeking had a chance, but shot wide. The puck was passed from end to end and both teams had several near goals. Hyland is a big improvement over his last appearance and is playing the great game, rushing the puck down and stopping his men every time.

Eatons Score Again.

The ice is still hard and is in good shape for fast hockey. Leroux's rushing and shooting have the crowd on their feet. Murphy shot a hot one at Bricker, but he was there with the stop. Hyland took it down and Leroux found the net from the side with a lift. Time 10 minutes.

When half time blew the score was Eatons 2, Argos 1.

WHAT OTHERS THINK

Mr. Sifton and Mr. German said in the house of commons what twenty or more Liberal members of parliament think and have said in caucus.

But will the twenty odd Liberals vote as they think?

RECIPROCITY TO BENEFIT THE RAILWAYS

Shipping and Transportation Companies Anticipate a Great Boom in Business When the Agreement Becomes Law — Canadian Will Get the Lion's Share.

NEW YORK, March 4.—(Special.)—Reciprocity with Canada cannot but result in benefit to the transportation interests, is the general opinion of railroad men. Many plans simmering for years past have been brought within measurable distance of fulfilment b ythe quick turn of events within the past six months since the administration took up the Canadian negotiations in earnest.

The Canadian transcontinental lines have the advantage of the American in their practically single ownership from ocean to ocean, so that it is possible for them to operate a long-haul more expeditiously. They have already a strong strategic position in the Atlantic and Northeastern States, with approach to the seaboard. The Canadian Pacific, thru connection given to it by the Soo Line, can exercise a dominating influence in the central border territory from Winnipeg, Manitoba and Duluth, to Montreal.

Unusual Intercourse.

In the northwestern territory, where there are no natural barriers, it is more easy to cross the border with spurs of trunk lines, and the Hill line, the Great Northern, stretching up into the northwestern provinces of Canada, and the American lines lying along the border, are all bound, more or less, to feel the stimulating effects of increased intercourse between the upgrowing Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the populous centres of the United States, the Twin Cities and Chicago.

On the American side, two systems, forming connecting links between the eastern and western territories, carry a great volume of tonnage on thru rates both ways. These are the Pere Marquette and the Chicago and Northwestern. The Pere Marquette, as appears from recent financial operations, is preparing to equip itself with new and large freight cars and improve its tracks in order to handle better the freight traffic which is coming upon it in greater volume than it has been able to cope with satisfactorily. The Chicago and Northwestern, the pioneer road by tradition, as it was the first to build in the west, runs from Chicago to Duluth, and from Oaks in North Dakota receives the Canadian wheat to deliver to the milling centres of St. Paul and Minneapolis. All these western roads stand to profit by the incursion of American farmers into the northwest provinces of Canada. A larger migration is expected this year.

Revive New York.

When the New York State barge line is completed, it is probable that the rates will be reduced and that New York's port will enjoy a revival of its old export wheat trade. The New York shippers hope to benefit by being able to dispose of Canadian wheat locally should the foreign export market be temporarily unfavorable. At present they are deterred by the risk of storage charges and are often at the mercy of rings in Chicago. With practically illimitable new sources of supply in Canada to draw upon, the bonded system being done away with, it will be much more difficult, it is thought, to manipulate the market. There is the further prospect of the cost of food being materially reduced for the consumer as these supplies are made more readily available by transportation facilities unfettered by artificial restrictions.

Big Bread Merger Said To Be In Sight

Rumored That a Trust Involving Five Million Dollars Will Be Formed.

Rumors were rife on Saturday of a five million dollar bread merger to buy up the bakeries in Toronto, Hamilton, London and Ottawa, and a meeting of Toronto bakers at the Fleischman Company's offices was supposed to be in connection with the proposed merger. The current report was that Mark Bredin was a prominent factor in the attempt to consolidate the bakeries of the chief Ontario cities.

Mr. Bredin was interviewed by The World regarding the rumors. He laughed heartily at the idea of heading a five million dollar bread trust. He said that so far as he was personally concerned he had been spoken to regarding the formation of a bread syndicate by Percy Gillespie. The meeting of Toronto bakers had nothing to do with Mr. Gillespie's protest. The Toronto men simply met to arrange for compliance with the bread law, and decided to begin on Monday morning.

WESTERN CANADA OPPOSES TRADE AGREEMENT

Native Canadians and Immigrant Americans Allied in Strenuous Opposition to Reciprocity—Farmers Profess no Faith in the Agreement—Want Tariff Left Alone.

OTTAWA, March 4.—(Special.)—Opponents of reciprocity are now convinced that if the government persists in putting the agreement to the house, there will be such an outcry from the west, in particular, that an appeal to the people on the issue will be necessary. It had been thought that this agreement would appeal to the western farmers with great force, and particularly to the American immigrants.

It is already known in Ottawa that the Manitoba farmers in the main are opposed to it, but until the last day or two very little has been gathered of a definite nature regarding Alberta and Saskatchewan. Now comes the unexpected information that the American farmers in Alberta are out against the proposition. Strong protests are being received from them on the ground that in their opinion it will do no good to the farmers on either side of the line.

C. A. McGrath of Medicine Hat, who has a very large proportion of Americans in his constituency, has an exceptionally large number of protests setting forth the American arguments. They state that these farmers came to Canada to avoid the operations of the trusts, which have been controlled by the customs authorities. If the duties are removed, they will be again subjected to the operation of these trusts and there will be a reversion of the high profits the farmers are making now into the pockets of the trust operators. They demand that the tariff be let alone and that government ownership and operation of terminal elevators be entered into.

Very little is known yet of the situation in Saskatchewan, but meanwhile the definite information of the country west of Ottawa is that British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario are all dead against the agreement.

Coming down to the politicians, there is no doubt that there will be more "bolters" from the Liberal party on this issue. Some also would have "bolted," but have other considerations to face that make it necessary for them to keep peace with the government.

The information is that this agreement will defeat Mr. Pardee in West Lambton, if his connection with the nefarious scheme to dam the St. Lawrence has not itself made his election impossible, but he is a government whip and must do as he is told. There are nearly a score of men in similar position.

The government majority will be very narrow, and this makes it necessary for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to drum up every man who can be coerced into line. It will be interesting to observe therefore what attitude the premier will adopt towards the charge to be made against Adelard Lanctot of Richelieu on Monday. If the charge is proved it means that he should resign his seat, but it is just possible that the government will advise him not to do so, as there is no doubt that the Nationalists can win the election. Mr. Lanctot got it by over a thousand majority at the last election, but it was a Conservative stronghold in the old days.

To-day Hon. Clifford Sifton writes to The Free Press, the government organ, in the following terms:

"In your issue of March 2 I observe an editorial in which the following words occur: 'In other words, since 1897, the Hon. Clifford Sifton has become a manufacturer, and his political spectacles have got clouded just as the political vision of other manufacturers has become obscured.' You have been misinformed. The statement is entirely incorrect. I am not a manufacturer; I have no money invested in manufacturing in any way that can possibly be affected by the tariff policy. My political spectacles have not become clouded; on the contrary, they never were so clear."

Unknown Woman Run Down by Train

Elderly Lady Overtaken at a Curve Near Sydenham Road and Instantly Killed.

KINGSTON, March 4.—(Special.)—Late this afternoon a train coming in over the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, struck and killed an unknown woman, a quarter of a mile south of Sydenham-road. She was about 40 years of age, well dressed and a parcel and umbrella which she had been carrying were found near by. The engineer and fireman saw her on the track, but too late to stop the engine. The accident occurred on a curve. Coroner Ross is investigating.

HOLLINGER THE BIG PORCUPINE LEADER

Mining Stock Advances Over Two Dollars in a Week, and Has Only Started — Prospects of Camp Look Bright With Inrush of Investors and Prospectors.

THE STORY OF HOLLINGER.

Capital, $3,000,000, 600,000 $5 shares underwritten at $3.50 a share, or a valuation of the mine, $2,100,000.

Put on market Dec. 15th at $4 a share or a valuation of $2,400,000.

Price on Saturday, March 4, $8.25 a share, a valuation of the mine of $4,950,000.

Increase in value in three months, $2,850,000.

Never in the history of the Dominion has so much enthusiasm been aroused in any mining camp as in Porcupine.

Until a few months ago, Porcupine was an unknown, quantity except to the New Ontario miners and prospectors, while to-day it is known thruout the civilized world, and capitalists of many countries are making keen enquiry as to the merits and possibilities of the new gold camp.

The incoming of the leading mining firms in London, England, men who have mining investments scattered thruout the world, and who have spoken a good word for Porcupine, was the first move which aroused the interest of speculators and investors and which promises to lead up to such a mining boom as has hitherto scarcely ever been witnessed.

Much Gold in Sight.

On several properties in Porcupine, gold ore in sight already reaches into many million dollars, the development of which is the result almost entirely of hand labor. Ore values have been proved to depth by sinking and diamond drilling and machinery of the highest grade is now being rushed in to grind out the metal which holds a strong grip upon the heartstrings of all humanity.

Until Porcupine was proved worthy, only those who could afford to lose if the venture proved unprofitable entered the camp, but now the general public are sharing and will be given further chances of sharing in the hidden wealth of the northern backwoods.

Less than three months ago the original holders of the rich Hollinger claims invited a few friends to participate with them in a division of the mine's riches and one hundred thousand shares of the stock were sold at $3.50 a share and the proceeds were placed into development. The mine is now down 225 feet and engineers of undeniable authority estimate that there is already in sight some $4,000,000.

It was a little time before the Hollinger attracted attention. London looked into the company and saw the shares were good. The news even spread to Australia, and purchases from the far-off antipodes were made of the shares by Toronto brokers this week.

Big Jump in a Week.

Hollinger stock has had a strenuous week. Yesterday week the shares sold at $5.80 and yesterday buyers were eager at as high as $8.25. There are those who believe that the stock has yet scarcely commenced to advance and are predicting extremely high figures before a full appreciation of the property has been reached.

A number of other companies are preparing to make public issues and the enquiries received from London this week from prominent British brokerage houses insures a cordial reception for the stock of any company which has real merit.

SUNDAY WEATHER

Fair and moderately cold.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN CARTOON - - - BY LOU SKUCE

Spring Millinery Opening. More Taxes on Liquor. Clifford Sifton Smashes Reciprocity. Lenten Fare. Bahamas Anxious to Join Canada.

Congress Saves Canada

Now It Is For Us to Make That Safety More Secure—Canada's Opportunity to Regain Fiscal Independence—Increase British Preference to 40 Per Cent—Blunder of Liberals Retrieved.

United States Congress has saved Canada from herself. It remains now to see what Canada will do to make secure that safety before an extra session of that legislative body can be called.

President Taft now is face to face with his bluff or threat (as you may call it), to summon an extra session of congress to deal with the reciprocity proposals. The danger of this, as the president sees it, is that it places the whole question of tariff revision in the hands of the Democrats, with the electoral advantage consequently involved. It is a question now, whether, from an economic standpoint, United States is really sincere about reciprocity with Canada. The World has repeatedly affirmed that continentalism is the dream of American statesmen, which they will seek to accomplish either by commercial or political strategy. It is no answer to this argument to say that the opponents of reciprocity are flaunting their loyalty. When Canada crossed the threshold of the twentieth century there loomed in the future a brilliant national existence—an ideal of free and independent nationhood. If that ideal is worth having it is worth striving for, and Canadians should even be prepared to submit to sacrifices for its maintenance. But Canada's ideal is linked with the motherland and the other nations within the empire. So reciprocity with the United States, as proposed, is inimical to Canada's future.

The tragedy of the deal with the Washington administration is the binding nature of the contract; binding because it must be accepted in its entirety. There is no provision for an amendment. If it is adopted Washington will have a proprietary interest in framing Canada's fiscal policy. The schedules are already agreed to. No analogy can be drawn between the deal with the United States and the favored nation treaty countries. In the latter case, Canada frames her tariff with regard to her own interests, extending to these nations special treatment as provided in an intermediate schedule. And this arrangement recognizes as an established principle the British preference. But under the arrangement with the United States all these favored nations, twelve or fourteen of them, will have access to the Canadian market for their national products and manufacturers that are satiable here on the basis of the schedules granted to the United States, without being obliged to give any corresponding advantage in return to Canada. Is it any wonder that Clifford Sifton said, "We are putting our heads into a noose"?

This striking feature of the gullability of the Canadian commissioners to Washington cannot be too seriously apprehended.

The splendid principle and freedom of the British preference in contrast to this was pointed out in the British House of Commons the other day. Mr. Asquith, in replying to a question by Austen Chamberlain, why Great Britain had not met the Canadian preference, said that it was not the policy of the Dominion to demand an equivalent advantage from England, but that each country was free to control its own fiscal policy. Mr. Asquith has the right idea. Compare that with the other proposal, which in practice, if not in design, links Canadian fiscal independence with the administration of the Republic. That principle was established a year ago when, threatened by the Big Stick, Mr. Fielding met President Taft at Albany and granted certain tariff concessions to prevent the imposition of the "maximum" duties by the United States. That was the first blunder. Sir Wilfrid Laurier enunciated the same principle in the West last summer, when he told the farmers that he could not answer their demands for a tariff revision until after the negotiations at Washington.

Thus it will be seen that the influence of the Big Stick has prevailed on the Laurier Government; and that is a greater insult to Canadian pride than any juggling of tariff schedules could possibly be.

Now that congress has ignored the reciprocity pact, it is worthy to note that five Liberal newspapers in Canada closely identified with cabinet ministers are advocating an increase in the British preference. More significant than this is the attitude assumed by Mr. Carvell on Thursday last, when, addressing the house in support of the resolution, he turned towards the finance minister, and, with deliberate gesture and tone, said he would be glad to see the preference increased to 40 per cent. If Mr. Carvell was not inspired to make this utterance, his manner was decidedly suspicious.

PURE MILK BILL

York Township Farmer Says It Begins at Wrong End—His Remedy.

A prominent York Township farmer called at The World office on Saturday to express his views upon the pure milk bill now before the Ontario Legislature. He said:

"They want to lay all the blame on the farmers. They are commencing at the wrong end.

"How much stock have some of the promoters of the bill got in the big dairy companies?

"When the milk is delivered to the dealers it is acknowledged that it often shows a test of 3.60 per cent., while the bill only provides for a minimum standard of 3 per cent. of fat matter.

"The bill should provide that the milk be tested at the place of production and again when it is delivered to the consumers.

"A severe penalty should be imposed on the dealer who dilutes the milk after receiving it from the producer."

VERDICT PRECIPITATED RIOT

Italians Go on Rampage in Police Court.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A riotous demonstration, turning into almost a pitched battle between groups of Italian partisans, occurred in the criminal courts building to-day, after a verdict of murder in the second degree had been rendered against Giuseppe Siracuso, charged with killing a woman. Threats against judge, jury and prosecutors were made. Friends and enemies of the convicted man charged up and down the corridors and combatants clenched and struck at each other amid a terrific uproar.

Court officers barred the court room doors against the mob, and held the fort until police arrived in force and subdued the riotous demonstration.

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

WILL HELP OTTAWA FIGHT TYPHOID FEVER

Dr. Hodgetts of Conservation Commission to Go to Aid of the Capital City.

OTTAWA, March 4.—Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the commission on conservation, has offered the City of Ottawa the services of the chief medical adviser of the commission, Dr. Hodgetts, to make an exhaustive enquiry into the source of Ottawa's typhoid outbreak.

To Mayor Hopewell Mr. Sifton stated to-day that the commission's business included assisting in just such a case as this. Dr. Hodgetts, he said, would be given any assistance he required, and he would be allowed all the time necessary to make a full enquiry.

The mayor and the medical health officer both approve of the suggestion, and so the board of health has been called for a special session this afternoon to consider acceptance of the offer.

VEGETABLE GROWERS

Result of the Rhubarb Contest—May Exhibit at Boston Show.

A well attended meeting of the Vegetable Growers' Association was held on Saturday afternoon at the Albion Hotel. James Davidson was in the chair.

The delegation to Ottawa respecting the reciprocity agreement reported their non-success.

There were five entries in rhubarb contest, with the following result: James Elford, 1; J. G. Brown, 2, and John Harris, 3, all of Humber Bay.

Correspondence was read with the American Vegetable Growers' Association, which will hold an exhibition in Boston in September. A large prize list is announced and it is probable that the Toronto District Vegetable Growers will exhibit there.

FATAL FIGHT OVER GIRL

Young Montreal Man is Indicted for Murder.

MONTREAL, March 4.—In the court of King's bench, the grand jury has returned a true bill on the indictment for murder against Rossario Casavant, charged with killing Ernest Bigras.

The young men had a quarrel over a girl residing in Seigneurs-street, with whom Bigras was keeping company. Bigras worsted Casavant in a fist fight, but a few days later Casavant struck Bigras on the head with a stick, in the end of which there was a nail. The nail entered Bigras' head, and four days later he died in the Hotel Dieu from the effects of blood ponsoning.

ANOTHER BIG FARM PURCHASE.

It was rumored in realty circles on Saturday that Robins, Limited, acting for an unknown buyer, have purchased the 140 acre farm from the Armour estate at York Mills, for $50,000. The lands between the Gooderham farm and the Sweeney Estate.

The Beverley Apartment, a tthe corner of Grange-ave. and Beverley-st., has changed hands, the price paid being $44,000. The property has a frontage of 100 feet, and is 70 fet deep. The new owner is Chas. Pasternack.

Chlorine a Good Fairy.

That the chlorination of the water is effective is demonstrated by the report of the analysis of March 1. Before treatment there were 1870, 1400 and 410 colonies of bacteria per cubic centimetre. These counts were reduced to from 1 to 12 colonies at the pumping station, and to 3 at the city hall tap.

BELIEVES IN RECIPROCITY

Sir Horace Plunket Thinks It Would Benefit Both Countries.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, the eminent Irish agriculturist, left to-day for his home after a stay of some months in this country, where he has been studying farming conditions. He sailed on the steamship Oceanic.

Sir Horace believes that reciprocity between Canada and the United States would work toward the betterment of conditions for both countries and does not believe that such a measure would be but a step toward eventual annexation.

SENATE'S COURSE PLEASES

Toronto Business Men Hope Ottawa Will Do Some Deep Thinking.

The American senate's side-tracking of the reciprocity pact is regarded as a good omen by the merchants of the city. When seen Saturday after the announcement that the bill had been ignored at Washington, R. S. Gourlay, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, expressed himself very much pleased. Second thoughts, he said, are frequently the best and it will do neither countries any harm in not rushing into a treaty, as the result of political necessity of any party.

W. K. George, one of the most pronounced Liberals in the city, and W. K. McNaught, member for North Toronto, are also pleased with the attitude of the U. S. Senate. They claim that it will give the Canadian Government an excuse for taking the matter up and looking further into it.

MAY CLOSE POPLAR PLAINS ROAD

A meeting of the College Heights Ratepayers' Association has been called for Monday evening to discuss the possibility of closing by the C.N.R. of Poplar Plains-road at its southerly end, just north of the proposed tracks of the C.N.R. The ratepayers are opposed to the proposal, as they claim that this thorofare is the only natural one for a large district.

GETS NO FINANCIAL SOLACE.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Miss Anne Berthe Grunspen is not entitled to recover damages from William English Walling, the wealthy socialist writer and worker, for alleged breach of promise of marriage, the jury in the supreme court, which has been trying her $100,000 suit against Walling, decided to-day. The jury, after an all-night session, brought in a verdict for the defendant.

Some Persons Object.

The public school nurses are encountering a new trouble in their examination of the pupils' health. Some refuse to allow their children to be examined. The children all appear willing to be looked over. Toronto nurses have no power to exclude children from school who are refused to be examined, and the board of education may ask the legislature for that power.

"Men who always wear their hats soon become bald. I've noticed that."

"You're mixing up cause and effect. What you've noticed is that bald men are always careful to wear their hats."—Toledo Blade.

"How was that musical comedy you saw."

"My wife thought the costumes were disgusting."

"I guess I'll go."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE FREE TRADE BONNET

Sung at Ottawa Parliamentary Press Gallery Dinner.

(Tune: "Put on Your Old Grey Bonnet.")

On the old White House verandah sat Fielding and Philander.
While Taft stood smiling by.
Said Philander unto Fielding, "You are on the point of yielding,
For a teardrop dims your eye."
"They're not tears of woeful sadness, they are tears of joyful gladness;
Firm free trader I've been right along,
But I've never had a chance, sir, to make the interests dance, sir,
That is why I sing this song:"

(Refrain): "Put on my free trade bonnet, with the red ribbons on it,
While I knock the tariff wall away;
For a cheaper winner may be found a winner
On the next election day."

Said Phillie unto Willie: "This question may seem silly,
But it's needed on the whole.
Could you stretch another point, sir, pray do not disappoint, sir,
On the free list put soft coal?"
Fielding smiled a smile seraphic, then he said in language graphic:
"Knoxie, dear, I fear you do not see.
I'll hit fruit men and packers, but it's hands off coal and crackers,
That's true reciprocity."

"Put on my free trade bonnet," etc.

—J. Sidney Roe.

PRINCESS LOUISE

The spendthrift daughter of the late King Leopold and former wife of Phillip of Coburg, who has already wasted the inheritance of $1,200,000 received from her father, and is endeavoring to borrow more.

SIR JAMES WARY OF WOMEN'S FRANCHISE

Continued From Page 1.

also made by Miss Harriet Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Bengough, Mrs. J. B. Leathers and Mrs. Flora MacDonald Denison.

Sir James Non-Committal.

Sir James Whitney made a friendly non-committal reply. The premier said: "We are not to be especially thanked for receiving this deputation. We are only doing our duty, and the Ontario Government always does its duty."

A Representative Deputation.

The deputation included delegations from the Canadian Suffrage Association, Toronto Suffrage Association, Teachers' Suffrage Association, Medical Alumnae of the University of Toronto, Women's Suffrage Headquarters, W.C.T.U., Women's Society and Political Union of England, and Labor Union of Women.

Allan Studholme, M.L.A., East Hamilton, mover of the Woman's Suffrage Bill, was also present.

"Nor should the government," he said, "be given any credit for the introduction of the woman's suffrage bills. Under the British constitution any member had the right to introduce any bill he wished, and the government could not stop him.

"Not," added the premier, hastily, "that this government had wished to stop him."

In regard to a request for advice, the premier said that in having a bill introduced into the house the women had chosen their own course of action and had acted wisely.

Social and Political Revolution.

"If you are not able to judge what action should be taken," commented the premier, "there would be little ground for your other claims. The matter is one of the greatest importance. It is a social and political revolution that you desire to bring about (Hear, hear, from the ladies.) In your pronouncement and at least by two of the speakers the statement is made that government by man has failed."

(Yes, yes, from the ladies.)

"No person," continued Sir James, "should attempt to shut off discussion of so great a question except by earnest consideration and a decision reached by deep and serious thought. You would not expect any government on the spur of the moment to give a decision on a matter of such great importance. Our answer will be given when your bill comes up for its second reading, which will be very shortly."

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—At Home Hospital, 84 Gloucester-street, on Saturday, March 4, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clarke of 82 Scrauren-avenue a son.

McCONVEY—At 1363 College street, to the wife of W. J. McConvey, a daughter.

DEATHS.

FOGARTY—On Saturday, March 4, 1911 Patrick Fogarty, at his residence, 930 East Gerrard-street.
Funeral notice later.

∴ LITTLE BOBBIE'S PA ∴

By William F. Kirk

I ALWAYS used to think that wimmen knew how to bring up thare children, sed Pa. Now I am beeginning to know that such is not the case.

Why, sed Ma.

Oh, sed Pa, I was reading a littel book yesterday that toald all about the rite way to bring up children, & thare wasent a singel rule in it that sounded like anything you ever did for littel Bobbie.

He looks pritty good & helthy, doesn't he? sed Ma. Oh, sed Pa, he seems to look all rite, but this book says that a lot of kids look good wen in reality thare is sumthing wrong with them inside. You shud have toald me long ago, wife, sed Pa, not to toss up a baby in the air & catch him aggenn. Lissen to this part of the book, Pa sed.

"Parents shud restrain from exciting the alreddy highly stimulated branes and nerves of a child."

Jest a minnit, sed Ma, are you sure it doesnt say "Children shud restrane from exciting the highly stimulated branes & nerves of thare father?"

I doant want any comedy now, sed Pa, beekaus I am not feeling in the mood for it. Lissen to the rest of this chapter.

"An occashunal frolic does the baby good, but the grown up folks doant seem to reelize this in moderation. The poor littel baby is tossed high in the air. His eyes start from his hed, almost, so grate is his excitement. His tiny arms is held out as he feels the strong arms wich has been holding him letting him go & wen he feels them strong arms receeve him aggenn, the baby gives a gasp wich foolish parents think is a gasp of deelite. This is not good for the child."

You shud have toald me that long ago, sed Pa. Wen I used to be throwing Bobbie around in the air he seemed to like it, but now I know what maiks him sort of stupid.

I was always toald nevver to talk back to my father & mother, so I didn't say a word, but I looked at Pa & dubbeled my fist.

Yes, sed Pa, Bobbie seems kind of sicky like. Yes, sed Ma, he must be sicky like. You know them three boys that beelong to the janitor? Well, he licked the three of them this forenoon. I was looking out of the window & saw him do it, sed Ma, but I dident like to stop the unequal contest. Poor, sicky littel Bobbie, sed Ma. Why, my deer husband, she sed, if you had evver shown half the speed that yure son showed this morning we cud be living on Riverside drive.

I doant like to contradick you, wife, sed Pa, but I doant beeleeve that Bobbie cud get a desishun oaver a crippel. He seems to be kind of dopy, & now I know why—I tossed him up in the air too much wen he was a baby. Poor littel Bobbie, Pa sed. I wish I had known moar about how to bring up children wen I was first a proud father. Look at him, sed Pa, he has about as much ginger in him as a littel necked clam, & to think I done it all by throwing him up in the air & catching him.

Then I got so mad that I forgot all that Pa has toald me about talking back, & I sed to him: Pa, I doant beeleeve that you did anything of the kind. If you used to cum hoam the saim way you cum hoam now, I doant think you cud catch me after you had tossed me up.

That is the only time I have evver talked back, but I think from the way Pa looked that I made up for lost time.

Received Few Concessions

Militia Department Showed Little Disposition to Accommodate Canadian Cavalrymen.

OTTAWA, March 4.—The Canadian Cavalry Association which met here this week and formulated a number of requests to the militia department, based on experiences during the annual training period last summer, for the betterment of conditions in the service, has received the department's official reply. Very few of the requests were acquiesced in.

The department was asked that any horse taken on the strength of a regiment and later rejected by the principal veterinary officer, should draw pay and allowance till date of arrival home. It was decided to issue return transportation in such cases, but not pay.

To the request that palace horse cars be provided for the cavalry in all cases of journey by rail, the answer was that the policy of the department since 1907 had been to provide such cars whenever practical.

The request was made that the allowances for horses should be increased from $1 to $1.25 a day. This was refused.

The request that permanent shelters for horses be erected at cavalry camps was also refused.

Many valuable horses brought to camp received minor injuries which, while not permanent, depreciate the value of the animal. It was recommended that in such cases a board should be authorized to make an allowance for the depreciation caused by such injuries. The department decided that no change from the regulations could be made.

The question of pay for the cavalrymen is still under consideration. The association urged that it was not fair for the horsemen to be placed on the same standing as the infantry as regards efficiency pay, based on rifle-shooting as compared with the foot soldiers. It asked that the trooper be given a flat rate of 75 cents a day instead of 50 cents, and the efficiency pay for shooting be arranged in addition. A request for distinctive uniforms for the various corps was also refused. A few minor requests were granted.

TO HURRY CIVIC CAR LINES.

Arrangements are being made by G. G. Powell, assistant city engineer, to start work on the eastern section of the civic car line as soon as spring arrives. This part of the system will extend from a short distance east of Greenwood-ave. on Gerrard-st., along Gerrard-st. to Main-st. in East Toronto, and along Main-st. to Danforth-ave., returning via Danforth-ave. to a point a short distance east of Greenwood-ave.

New Cunarder "Franconia."

It has been said that in the gradual development of the Cunard line may be traced the shipping industry generally, and in the substitution of new ships of superior types, the advance of science in relation to the steamship and marine engine may be closely followed. Further evidence, if necessary, of the enterprise and spirit of progression that animates the Cunard Company is provided by the magnificent new vessel Franconia, launched on the 23rd July, 1910, and which will be placed in commission from Boston to Liverpool on the 2nd May. The not so large in point of gross tonnage constructed with the object of attaining the unrivalled speed of the express Cunarders Lusitania and Mauretania, yet the Franconia will embody many features—especially in regard to her passenger accommodation—that will place her in the very front rank of modern liners. The Franconia will be primarily attached to the Boston service, and will be the largest boat to enter Boston harbor. The Franconia will be fitted with everything that is modern and up-to-date, and will be equipped with the Marconi wireless system and submarine signaling apparatus. She is, of course, fitted with bilge keels for resisting rolling when in a seaway. The Franconia will make her first trip from Boston for Liverpool on the 2nd May, and judging from the bookings for this and later sailings, will be a very popular ship. Sailings, rates, plans, etc., may be secured at the company's office, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets.

Reciprocity Campaign of the Week

MONDAY—
Centre Toronto Conservatives denounce reciprocity.

TUESDAY—
Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman Dominion Conservation Commission, splits with his party. "We are putting our heads in a noose," he said.

THURSDAY—
W. M. German, Liberal M. P. for Welland, bolts his party on reciprocity. "The agreement," he said, in the house of commons, "was sprung on the party without consultation, and on the country without enquiry."

FRIDAY—
Public meeting in Brockville passed a resolution declaring that the agreement will be "a serious menace to the best interests of Canada, and the British Empire, and should be opposed by all true Canadians, irrespective of party allegiance."

A large number of leading Toronto Liberals organize public meeting for Thursday night in Massey Hall to oppose the pact.

Thousands of Montrealers are joining an anti-reciprocity league and will hold a public meeting of protest.

Out-of-Town Residents

Homekeepers who reside at a distance from Toronto should write for our large illustrated Catalogue, No. 28. Sent free to any address outside of Toronto only.

We prepay freight on purchase of anything advertised here amounting to $25 or more to points within one hundred miles of Toronto.

Adams

Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets and Caloric Fireless Cookers

two of the best housekeeping helps on the market, are sold in Toronto only in the Adams Store.

Not expensive, and may be bought on very easy terms.

Extensive Alterations in Progress Here Bring About a Series of Special Sales

For many weeks back the hammer and saw have been extremely active throughout this store, tearing down, altering and re-constructing—all for the betterment of the store's service to its patrons, of course. Five of our six immense floors have undergone radical changes; whole departments have exchanged locations, and sections that were not yielding 100 per cent. of usefulness have given away to the demands of the more active ones.

From now on we will have need of many special clearance sales all over the store, because these moves and changes upset the departments; and it simplifies the work to have the stocks as low as possible. Look for some of the best chances for money-saving on the best sorts of home things. Frequent visits to the store will surely result in rich reward for you—and don't hesitate to ask us for Credit if you wish it.

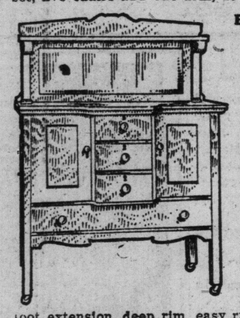
Some of Monday's Economies For the **Dining Room**

Massive Sideboard for $34 50—Was $46

This very excellent design, as illustrated, made of selected ¼-cut golden oak, large British bevel edge mirror, three display shelves, supported by heavy shaped standards, two cutlery drawers, one lined, long linen drawer, double door cupboards, heavily carved, polished finish. Regular $46. On Monday for 34.50

Quarter-Cut Oak Diners $13.95

Very substantial, made of solid quarter-cut golden oak, high slat back, large shaped wood seat, square legs, strongly supported, polished finish. Regular price $20.00. On Monday, per set, five chairs and one arm, at 13.95



Buffets $17.50

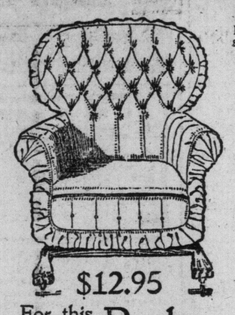
A very neat design, as illustrated, made of hardwood, early English finish, fitted with one long shelf, full sized British bevel edged mirror, three cutlery drawers, one lined, two separate cupboards, long linen drawer, fitted with wooden knobs, well constructed and finished. Regular price $24.50. Monday special.. 17.50

$12.00 Extension Table only $8.45

A good substantial design, made of hardwood, quarter-cut golden oak finish, 44 inch round top, 6 foot extension, deep rim, easy running slides, five heavy turned legs, well finished. Regular price $12.00. Special on Monday at 8.45

M ssion China Cabinet $16.95

As illustrated, a splendid design, made of hardwood, early English finish, four shelves, glass sides, double glass door, mission design, well constructed and finished. Regular price $24.00. On sale Monday for 16.95



$12.95

For this Turkish **Rocker**

Large and well made, all-over upholstered, with moroccoline, an imitation leather of everlasting wear, comfortable spring seat, buttoned back, roll arms, mounted on platform of solid oak, spring rocker action. Regular price $18.00.

Electric Fixtures

From the most beautiful stock of lighting fixtures in town are selected these three items for Monday selling:

Gas or Electric Domes $8.75

Electric or Gas Domes, 25 only, 16 inches square, brush brass finish, choice of green, amber, or red and green glass, with 5-inch fringe, hung complete; our regular price $12.50. On sale Monday for.... 8.75

This Three Light Fixture only **$7.95**

6 only, same as illustration, in brush brass finish, with heavy cast arms, large canopy, fitted complete with fancy or plain globes; reg. price $10.50. On Monday for $7.95

This Sitting Room Fixture only $9.45

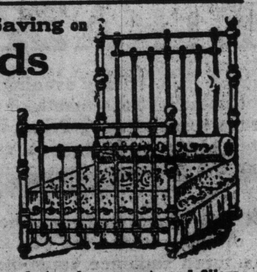
4-Light Electric Fixtures, 6 only, with 12-inch drop chain, square body fitted with 4 square arms, wired complete; regular price $12.50. Monday special at 9.45

Monday's Chances for Money Saving on

Bedroom Needs

Beautiful Brass Bed for $22.95

As illustrated, in all-satin finish, 2-inch posts, heavy fillers in head and foot, with alternate husks, large vases, full bow extension foot, best quality lacquer is used, five-year guarantee accompanies each bed, in 4.6 size only. Regularly sold for $35.00. On sale Monday for 22.95



Iron Beds $2.69

Iron Beds, all widths, neat design, heavy posts and fillers, brass knobs, best quality white enamel. Regularly sold for $3.75. On sale Monday for 2.69

A Charming Chiffonier for $17.90—Was $26.50

Like the illustration, in selected polished golden quarter-cut oak, also similar design, with shaped mirror, in mahogany, 32-inch case, containing three long and two small drawers and hat cupboard, swell front, best British bevel mirror, supported by neatly shaped and carved standards, plain brass trimmings. Regularly sold for $26.50. On sale Monday for 17.90

Elegant Design Dresser for $18.90

In selected polished mahogany, similar to the design shown here, also in selected quarter-cut golden oak, with oval mirror, 42-inch case, three drawers, two top ones swell, 18 x 38-inch shaped British bevel mirror, plain brass trimmings, best interior construction. Regularly ranging in values up to $27.50. On sale Monday for... 18.90

$34 Dressers and Stand for $24.50

Dressers and Stands, in choice quarter-cut golden oak, four-drawer dresser, with shaped top, best British bevel mirror, 22 x 28, supported by neatly carved standards, large combination stand. Regularly $34.00. On sale Monday for 24.50

SAMPLE CURTAINS

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in a large assortment of patterns, a clear-out of sample pairs from last season's stock; no two pair alike, white or ivory; 45 to 52-inch width by 3 and 3½ yards long; regular prices up to $6.00. Monday special, per pair..... 2.29

Swiss, Irish Point, Brussels Lace, and Tambourette Curtains, a large collection of last season's sample pairs; good designs and quality; white or ivory, 50 inches wide by 3 or 3½ yards long; regularly worth up to $12.00 per pair. Choice Monday, per pair ... 6.95

Monday's Sale of Floor Coverings

$1.60 Velvet Carpets for $1.28

850 yards, new spring arrivals, choice range of patterns, with borders to match, also stairs, suitable for parlors and halls. Regular price $1.60. On Monday for 1.28

Tapestry Stair Carpet

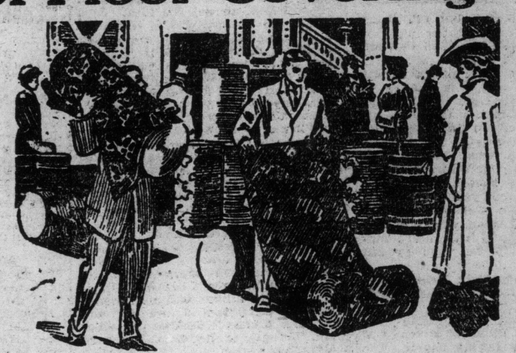
400 yards, 10 new patterns just received, in a good assortment of colorings, 22½ inches wide. Regular 65c, for 47c. 18 inches wide, regular 55c, for ... ... .30

Brussels Art Squares

40 only, interwoven borders, in a large range of patterns, in blues, greens, reds and browns, in the following sizes and at the following prices Monday: 6.9 x 9, regular price $16, for $12.50; 6.9 x 10.6, regular price $18.00, for.. 14.50

Japanese Matting 17c

500 yards, cotton warps, in fancy patterns, also plain. Regular price 28c. Per yard on Monday for ... ... .17



A Charge Account in the Adams Store is Open to Everyone Worthy of Our Confidence.

There are no unpleasant features attending the opening of an account with us. All purchases are made in the usual way, and the simple statement that you "wish to have your purchases charged" suffices.

No store anywhere will treat you nicer.

The Adams Furniture Co., Limited, CITY HALL SQUARE

Bill Miner, Train Robber Daring But Docile Thief

With Many Hold-ups to His Credit, This Man of 74 Has Never Taken Human Life So Far as Known.

The story of Bill Miner's life, if it should ever come to be authoratively written, would no doubt find an honored place among the Nick Carter class of literature, if it did not retire many of the daring characters there dealt with somewhat to the shades. And now that Bill is again in the toils and being well past the allotted span with a life sentence in Canada hanging over his head, some one may succeed in persuading him to round out his term by giving to the lovers of "Deadwood Dick" tales a real wild west story. The old outlaw could no doubt clear up a great deal of what still remains mysterious concerning stage and train robberies, which were plentiful in the western states 30 and 40 years ago. The story of his operations in British Columbia where, with the aid of confederates, he pulled off two daring express robberies, and his escape from the New Westminster penitentiary, which formed the subject of a famous debate in the Canadian Parliament, would also be read with interest.

Bill of Old School.

Bill Miner belongs to the old school of criminals who played such an important part in giving the western states a bad name, and who receive fairly faithful biographical treatment in such works as the life of Frank and Jesse James.

While possessing the daring of these notorious highwaymen he has not their brutal and blood-thirsty nature. He told Detective Bullock of the C. P. R. five years ago that he had never taken a life and it has never been shown that he had. Furthermore, he is credited with being remarkably kind and human in spirit, which Robin Hood-like finds expression in levying toll on the rich and giving to the poor.

Miner is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, tho now somewhat stooped with age and not stoutly built.

I rode in the car with Miner and the other prisoners along with the detectives in May, 1906, when they were taking him to New Westminster Penitentiary to serve a life sentence following the Kamloops hold-up of the Imperial Limited Express.

As he sat surrounded by burly detectives chatting good naturedly, he looked the picture of docility and decrepit helplessness. The wide cowboy hat which he wore, alone gave the impression of out-door activity.

Born in Ontario.

Miner, whose real name is Edwards, was born in Western Ontario about 74 years ago. He is said to have a sister living in Toronto. Most of his life was spent in the western states, and it was for holding up a mail stage coach in California that he first saw the inside of a penitentiary. For this crime he was sentenced to 20 years in San Quenten, but he escaped after serving less than a third of his term. He was later concerned in the holding up of a train and several stages, and once in an evil hour for him, he was captured. Back to San Quenten he went, and for 19 years never saw freedom. He regained his liberty in 1900. Since that time he is known to have captured the hold-up of five expresses, and there are others, which by common consent among railroad detectives are placed to his credit.

After his robbery of an express on the Oregon short line in 1902 which drew federal, state and railway detectives on his trail, Bill took a rest until September, 1904, when he and a gang held up the C. P. R. Pacific express near Mission in British Columbia. The mails were relieved of several thousand dollars on that occasion, and it was also whispered about in the coast towns that valuable Australian bonds were taken, which for a certain were not publicly listed by the railway company, among the stolen packets. The robbers got clear away. About 10 o'clock on the night of May 8, 1906, as the Imperial Limited was crawling along an incline near Kamloops three masked men sprang out of the darkness and one boarded the locomotive and covered the engineer and fireman with a revolver, while the other two jumped to the steps of the first coach. At the command of the robbers the train was stopped, the mail car was uncoupled and run a short distance down the track and opened. The coolness of mail clerk McQuarrie in covering up a sack containing $3,000 saved the bulk of the registered matter and the robbers got away with but seven letter containing small amounts. It was owing to the quick action of the Northwest Mounted Police that the outlaws were caught three days later in the mountains 80 miles from the scene of the crime.

Surprised the Robbers.

The officers rode up on horse-back and surprised the robbers whilt they were eating lunch beside a camp fire. After an exchange of shots during which "Shorty" Dunn was wounded in the leg, the outlaws surrendered. They were tried at once at Kamloops, and Dunn and Colhoun were each given 25 years while Miner was given life in New Westminster penitentiary.

On the way to the penitentiary town the robbers were the object of much curiosity. Almost a trainload of people went out to Westminster Junction to meet them. While they were sitting chained together on the station platform, waiting for the local to pick them up, Engineer Stewart, who was in charge of the train which was held up at Mission two years before, happened along in his engine. Leaning down out of the look-out seat as he passed, he called out with a grin: "Bill, I guess you have had your last ride with me."

"I may call on you for another ride sooner than you think," replied the old fellow smiling. When Miner escaped fifteen months later, this remark was recalled and cited as evidence of a scheme already conceived, looking to his liberation. The story went that the strings were pulled to get Miner out with the understanding that he would disclose the whereabouts of the stolen bonds, but an investigation discredited this view. He got away from the pen while working in the penitentiary brick yard with guards all around him. Two others also made the successful dash. They had dug a hole under the wall, by taking out a shovelful of earth at odd times. C. P. R. detectives hear of Miner about two years ago thru one of the men who escaped with him. He was then in Wyoming. About three weeks later a train was robbed in Colorado, a trick which was charged up to Bill. And now he has been captured following the robbery of an express in Illinois, and is in the care of Pinkerton men in Chicago. In all probability he will be turned over to the Dominion authorities. There has been as high as $35,000 reward on Miner's head at one time. A. P.

PLANETS OF GREATER SIZE THAN THE SUN.

Astronomers have made some progress toward showing what is the largest object in sight. The earth is small, and the sun, 850,000 miles in diameter, has over a million times its bulk—but the sun is not one of the largest stars. Its brightness Sirius is equal to forty suns, Capella to 220, Antares to 900, Arcturus to 1200, and Canopus, in the southern hemisphere, to 10,000.

Little is known of the actual diameter and mass of the stars, but Myers has found evidence that one binary has components that are each more than 10,000,000 miles in diameter, with masses ten and twenty-one times that of the sun. Even this is small compared with the apparent size of the nebulae.

Tho the computation is very uncertain, the great nebula in Orion is thought to be about 1000 light years distant, and, if so, its diameter is twenty-five or thirty light years—that is, the distance across this object is about seven times that of the nearest fixed star from the earth, or about the same as the distance from us of the star Vega.

A light year—the distance light, at 186,000 miles a second, travels in a year—is nearly 6,000,000,000,000 miles, so that the breadth of the great nebula is approximately 180,000,000,000,000 miles.

The great nebula in Andromeda is also of inconceivable size, and may be even larger than the Orion nebula. But try to imagine an object 180 trillions of miles across!

Mr. James L. Galbraith, tenor soloist of Bloor-street Baptist Church, has secured, by competition, the position of tenor soloist in Dunn-avenue Methodist Church. Considering the number of applicants for the post, Mr. Galbraith is to be congratulated on his success, and equal credit redoundo of his teacher, Mr. M. M. Stevenson, the organist and choirmaster of Bloor-street Baptist Church.

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

On Parliament Hill

OTTAWA, March 4.—(Special.)—"It was a case of the pot calling the kettle smut," said a member of the house to The World in the corridors last Tuesday when Hon. William Paterson, minister of customs, himself in his 72nd year, told the commons that a certain customs collector at Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, "had been granted three months leave of absence, until June 1, 1911, when his services as a customs officer are terminated on account of his advanced age and physical condition." Perhaps the inspector who reported on this case might take a turn at the minister. George E. Foster, pleast note.

A sphinx sat in the seat of the member for Brandon on Tuesday last. At least it was a sphinx as far as outsiders were conserned. Some professed they knew what was coming, but nobody had the inner ear. Mr. Sifton carefully kept his own counsel. There were a number who thought they could guess at what was coming; they were not Liberals, and it is a better bet that the Conservatives knew less.

Mr. Sifton's speech was tremendous in its destructive power. It was a speech in favor of protection by a man who believed in protection. In the concise arguments put forward Mr. Sifton did not leave many openings for free traders to insert the fine point of economics. Mr. Sifton adopted the vernacular when he said that is not for me and the government "got in wrong." Sir Wilfrid may not have appreciated the style of English used, but the logic of the member for Brandon was irresistible. Whatever Mr. Sifton's opponents may say to disparage his influence, one thing is clear, he made a speech that those who heard it will live to remember. To-day Clifford Sifton is the biggest man in the west. He is the one whose influence can control the unwary of the prairies.

Shade of Bourinot!

John Glanel, citizen, forgot his manners in the house of privilege last week, to wit, the house of commons, and committed that unpardonable offence of applauding a minister. Mr. Sifton was the honored one, and least of all did he need applause. Mr. Sifton was the most self-contained of anyone in the chamber. However, Mr. Glanel gave vent to his feel ... forthwith expelled by the sergeant-at-arms. He subsequently complained that no notices were posted to warn strangers against making a noise.

The house of commons is a privileged chamber. It is traditionally private. There the representatives of the people may meet and deliberate at will. A spectator is therefore a stranger and no interruptions can be allowed. One might just as well display notice to avoid applause at divine service as make a notice board of the walls of the house.

This is the second time during the session that applause has broken out in this way. Will not Bourinot rise to condemn?

TAROLEMA CURES ECZEMA PSORIASIS & BARBER'S ITCH

The Musical Triumph of the Canadian Musical Season Was Scored by

TETRAZZINI

in Massey Hall, Friday evening. Cold type cannot describe the warmth of the receptien accorded this charming Prima Donna, much less tell of the delights of a voice that has stirred the people of two continents to the highest point of enthusiasm.

It was in keeping with the entire character of the programme and due the large and cultured audience assembled, that a

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the piano of ye olde firme of Hientzman & Co.—par excellence the piano of the greatest artists—should be used on this occasion.

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KING PETER OF SERVIA

Whose recent visit to Rome has caused the circulation of various rumors regarding his daughter, Princess Helene. This royal lady is now 27 years of age and it is believed that the King and Queen of Italy, with whom she has lived almost constantly in recent years, have arranged a match between her and a Roman gentleman.

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Twelve-inch, with orchestra—$3.50 each. In Italian.

92068	Ballo in Maschera—Saper vorreste (You Would Be Hearing)	Verdi
92020	Barbiere—Una voce poco fa (A Little Voice I Hear)	Rossini
92017	Dinorah—Ombra leggiera (Shadow Song)	Meyerbeer
92022	Don Giovanni—Batti, batti (Scold Me, Masetto)	Mozart
92016	Lakme—Ou va la jeune Hindoue (Bell Song)	Delibes
92067	Lucia di Lammermoor—Regnava nel silenzio (Silence O'er All)	Donizetti
92018	Lucia—Mad Scene (with flute obligato)	Donizetti
92015	Mignon—Polonese, "Io son Titania" (I'm Fair Titania)	Thomas
92019	Nozze di Figaro—Voi che sapete (What Is This Feeling?)	Mozart
92014	Rigoletto—Caro nome (Dearest Name)	Verdi
92061	Romeo et Juliette—Valse (Juliet's Waltz Song)	Gounod
92069	Sonnambula—Ah! non credea mirarti (Could I Believe)	Bellini
92060	Traviata—Ah! fors' e lui—Part I., E strano (How Wond'rous His Words)	Verdi
92021	Traviata—Ah! fors' e lui—Part II., Sempre libera (The Round of Pleasure)	Verdi

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Our Weekly Short Story

THE HORSE

By Sliman Ben Ibrahim.

In the Arabian language the same word means horse and fortress, because, to the rider, the horse is a veritable fortress. The horseman's bullet, passing between the ears of his mount, strikes the enemy, while he himself is protected by his steed.

This fortress is built on the wings of the wind and moves with the speed of a cloud before a hurricane.

And the heart of the horse was filled by the Most High with the same feelings as those of man, whose inseparable companion it was destined to be.

To Ben Mersoug was given the surname Ben Aouda, the son of the mare, because, as soon as he had been weaned his mother placed him on the back of a mare, which carried him and rocked him like a cradle, and before he was able to walk he was already a fine horseman.

Later, when he had grown up to be a man, mounted on his faithful Azreg, he became famous for his daring all thru Hodna, where fearless riders are countless.

It was beautiful to see him standing in his stirrups and speeding by like the shadow of a ghost and inspiring the women to wild cries of mad enthusiasm.

It was magnificent to look upon him, when he knew that the slender Ferahoha, his cousin, followed him with her eyes, peeping thru the curtains of her palanquin.

Azreg sometimes bore its master thru wild hunts and toward the maddening fatas morganas of the desert.

They were near Mdoukal at the time when the pilgrims crowd the trail to visit the Koubba of Sidi el Hadj, when a letter reached him from Bou Saada, his cousin's country.

"Wet your head at Mdoukal," it said, "and return to Bou Saada, before it dry if wish to see your cousin before her body is given back to earth."

Horrified at this news Ben Merzoug hurriedly saddled his horse and said: "It is ovur night, oh, Azreg!" And the horse replied: "Oh, master, you shall be at Bou Saada at dawn."

And they rode fast and far making two long days' journeys in one night.

The first rays of the sun were just striking the house when the dying Ferahoha sat up and cried: "Azreg's whinny struck my ear."

The he did not believe her, her brother opened the door and saw Ben Merzoug and greeted him exclaiming in surprise:

"How is it possible that you could get here so quickly? Did you travel the air or on the surface of the sands?"

"Praise Azreg, who eats up the distances with his slender limbs and take care of him before you think of me."

And the grateful Ben Merzoug kissed the white spot on his horse's forehead before he turned it over to the negro, Khamnes, and went inside the house.

When his eyes met Ferahoha's, the sick girl tried to rise, but fell back exhausted.

Ben Merzoug took her head between his hands and said to her:

"Every creature must pay a tribute to sickness, but spring is coming to give us all new strength. If it please Allah we shall breathe the pure air of the vast plains, you resting in your palanquin, and I astride my faithful Azreg. Towards what strengthener does the wind of your desire blow?"

"Towards game shot in flight and by no other hand but yours."

Without taking a moment's rest Ben Merzoug saddled Azreg who was still covered with dust and foam, and jumping into the saddle he said to his cousin:

"Have no fear, to-night I shall bring you game fresh from the fragrant air of Sahara."

He rode off, but just outside the village he saw a croaking raven and felt fear lodging in his heart. The greeting of this bird of ill-omen is said to foretell the separation of friends.

Soon he reached a range of hills where game is plentiful and the excitement of hunting made him forget his sadness. His gun brought down many partridges and he filled his bag until it would hold no more.

Then he turned back. On his way he met a herdsman who had captured a young ram, the graceful white gazelle, and its sad eyes reminded him of Ferahoha's. His eyes filled with tears as he thought of her and he offered the herdsman two fat female camels in return for the timid rim. The offer was accepted and he bent down and kissed the gazelle's eyes, before he set it free, whispering: "I set you free in honor of her whom you resemble."

Near the village the road ran along a cemetery where he discovered a fresh tomb. The three stones told him it was the grave of a woman. The dark presentiments returned and made his heart tremble with fear for the heart learns the news far quicker than the eyes or ears.

He cried and Azreg understood his sorrow and scarce touching the ground so fast was his flight.

Ben Merzoug could now see the house. A crowd of beggars were gathered at the door waiting for the meal which is given to them as a gift from the soul which has passed into another world.

He understood—his strength left him and he slid down the side of his horse.

"The world has grown smaller than my bag," he sighed. "The tomb only is large enough to hold my despair."

A piercing whinny from the horse made the walls tremble. It pawed furiously the cursed soil that robbed its master of his dearest treasure, and fell down dead.

What more was there for him in this world but emptiness? Ben Merzoug buried his faithful friend, shrouded in a sheet of silk, and after bidding Azreg a last farewell he threw himself upon the tomb of Ferahoha and died.

TALES OF A TRAMP.

I am a tramp—a sober, hard-working tramp. If any of you think that a tramp does not earn his living, just get out and try for yourselves. I am not a hobo; I am a tramp, pure and simple. A hobo works for two months, blows in his pay on booze, and goes on the road, riding box-cars, frisking clothes-lines and making a general nuisance of himself until he feels like working again. He does not belong to the profession and we do not recognize him. And, what's more, he does not know he is born. He talks big and well, anyone who talks big gives himself away.

We see funny things in our travels and meet funny men; but we travel alone: "Down to Gehenna, or up to The Throne, He travels the fastest who travels alone." That's the way Kipling puts it; but I'll be hanged if I know where he got the idea. Jack London went tramping and learned a few things; yet, clever as he undoubtedly is, he misses the point. He remains the journalist who was simply obeying the orders of an editor. That's different. I am a tramp—a real one.

Who are the tramp's best friends? That is what I am trying to get at. You'll never guess in a century of leap-years. I'll tell you a story. I can tell you a thousand. I have beat my way from Columbus, Ohio, to San Francisco, and from Montreal clean thru to Revelstoke. If I don't know what I am talking about I guess there is no-one can teach me.

The tramp's best friends are the police. The much-abused police—the men who are blamed for everything. If a criminal be not arrested, why the police must be asleep. If he is, well, the police might have had a little consideration for his wife and kids and given him a chance, and so on and so forth. Whatever he does is wrong. But it takes a lot of pluck to be a policeman. A soldier, we know, is a brave man. He risks his life, often for a worthless cause; but he has the excitement of battle, the wild desire to hit back. How about the policeman? Alone, in the cold hours of the night to be suddenly called upon to arrest a man against whom he has not a single grudge. This man may have a knife or a gun and knows how to use them. Liberty is worth fighting for. As Sir W. S. Gilbert sang years ago—"The policeman's lot is not a happy one." But the spirit of duty is strong and we, tramps, have duties two.

Who is the man who takes us into the cells on a cold night when we have no other shelter? Police. Who is the man who in the morning lets us out and tells us in gruff words 'not to be seen around here again if we are not looking for trouble?" Police. Who slips the surreptitious dime into our hands as we go out and says "there, boy, get your breakfast?" The police. They know—they know. Every man who is hard up is not a rogue and who should know better than the police.

A man who is afraid of the police is not a true tramp. He is a Johnny Yegg or a slippery cuss of some kind. I'll tell you what a Johnny Yegg is in another story.

Who enabled us to buy a cigar on Sunday? Our police magistrate—his common horse-sense hit the mark. Clara has had her ice-creams and candies for years. One is a drug; 'tother is a food. Iguess nit, in either case. Call them necessities. Some of these days we shall be able to buy a Sunday paper on Sunday. Then we shall live, thank the police. I pulled into a roadside town never mind whether it was this year or last year or the year before. I was cold. I was hungry; I had lost one of my rubbers and the boot was leaky. It was seven o'clock in the evening and snowing so that one could not see across the street. Snowing—Why, yes, not a decent dry snow but that kind that banks in the neck-band of your sweater, thaws out and inexpectedly trickles down the hollow of your back. Whow! Even we tramps have our troubles. We are not the happy Hooligans that the comic supplements make us.

A search of my pockets revealed eleven cents. Out in the west a certain order of friends requires a man to use his left hand and show eleven cents if suddenly called on. I was no Elk, but I was genuinely disturbed about my chances. Eleven cents is not much good in a country town. You cannot get a meal for it and a bed is out of the question.

The town was local option and I could not find the solace of a bar-room; but I did find a box-ball alley. It was destitute of patrons, altho the stove was glowing hospitality. Here, as I was half-ways decently garbed, I mingled my sorrows with the proprietor, who was not looking at things thru rosy glasses. This could not last for ever and I wandered out again on to the street. Eight-thirty, cold, hungry, wet thru and over thirty miles from Toronto. "All roads lead to Rome," said the old proverb; "all Ontario roads lead to Toronto," says the new. Good old Toronto.

Nothing for it but the parson. The Church of England parson is the aristocrat and I am an aristocrat of the road. Failed to connect. A fatuous female informed me that he was at Peterboro. I did not want to know where he was; sufficient that he was not. The Presbyterian manse was clothed in gloom; nothing doing. The Methodist, ditto. A small boy informed me that the station was the best part of a mile from the town and the water-tank was eight miles east. No chance for a free ride on the Grand Trunk. Tough was not the word for it. A fellow traveler whom I had met on the road had said, "Don't go near the police in this town. It's sixty days."

A large house at the corner of the block with a red lamp shining. Doctors! Just a chance. "Doctors," as my old friend Joliffe used to say, respecting the niggers, at Barbados, "are very like human beings."

I summoned up courage and touched the bell. A large man in a dark red smoking jacket, with a meerschaum pipe in his mouth, answered it. I did not mince matters. I told him plainly I wanted food and a bed and offered my eleven cents.

"Well," he said slowly, "my women are over at a concert. Come in and I'll see what I can do."

What he did was a plenty. I can see the pleasant room still, with its great base-burner. Three cold pork chops, a couple of rounds of toast, a pot of tea and a jar full of tobacco pushed at me. Say, did you ever?

"I can't offer you a bed," he said, "because I haven't the room. But go over to the town hall and see the caretaker. He'll let you sleep by the furnace. Say that I sent you—Mr. R——."

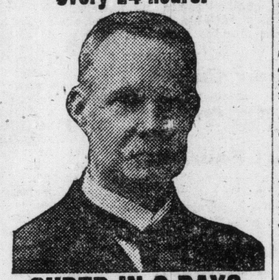
The concert was on at the town hall. Upstairs someone, a little shaky on his high notes, was singing "Heart of My Heart, the World Is Wide." I foregathered with a youngster in the hall and we smoked cigarette together.

"The caretaker?" he said. "Down those stairs."

I looked, and as I live, it said "Police department," in large letters over the staircase. I rapped, caught like a mink in a runway. Me, who knew it all. If curses could have killed that doctor he would have died right off. "Shades of the prison-house begin to close around the growing boy." Oh, yes, we tramps read Wordsworth.

I WAS A Heavy Drinker

Consumed quart of whiskey every 24 hours.



CURED IN 3 DAYS

If you know anyone who drinks alcohol in any form, regularly or periodically, let me send my FREE book, "Confessions of an Alcohol Slave."

I drank beer at first, then gradually developed into a drinker of strong liquors. When drinking heavily I wouldn't hesitate to pawn my coat or break a saloon window to get spirits. For long periods I would drink over 5 quart of whiskey, rum or gin daily. And some mixed drinks and beer additionally!

I damaged business, health and social opportunities, made family miserable, lost real friends and became an unworthy, unwelcome burden upon all except the saloonkeepers, who cheerfully took my money for the poison they gave me.

For 16 years I kept it up, and I was regarded as a hopeless case. Various "cures" did me no good. But now I have a joyful message for drinkers and

Mothers, Wives, Sisters

While drifting from bad to worse, as all slaves of King Alcohol do, I unexpectedly found a true cure. It was (and is) genuine. It saved my life. My health was quickly restored. I became and am a respectable man, enjoying every benefit of freedom from the accursed alcohol. I speedily and naturally lost all desire for drink. I took less and less. I began to prefer tea, coffee and other non-alcoholic liquids; craving for liquor ceased, I could sleep perfectly, my stomach became well and I recovered from other ailments which I now know were due to my indulgence in strong drink.

WONDERFUL

My cure lasted 3 days; if I had relied upon will power or faith I would still be a drunkard, because an alcohol slave has no will power while drinking. I rejoiced so greatly at having found a true cure that I decided to devote my life to removing the curse from others. My success has been marvelous. During eight years **I have personally attended to over 6000 men and women who were addicted to drink;** the list includes very many persons notable in all walks of life, including those of brains and those of physical energy. If I were permitted to mention names of those who have been saved through this *quick, permanent cure* the public would be astonished. They include senators, congressmen, public officials, great lawyers, bankers, clergymen, noted merchants, skilled mechanics, trusted managers and clerks, farmers and others in all vocations.

I tell about the secret in my book, which I send FREE to every person (or relative or friend) who takes alcohol in any form to excess. My one purpose in life is to **cure the drunkard.** I rejoice in every cure, each victim has my sympathy. What I promise is absolutely guaranteed. My remedy is for either **steady or periodical drinkers.** Think of it—a **complete and permanent home cure between Friday night and Monday night**—or any other 72 hours!

Men or Women, Any Age, Quickly Cured.

To relatives, friends or employers I say—if you want to cure a drinker in the quickest time and permanently, with or without his knowledge and with absolute safety, read my book—changes despair to joy

ABSOLUTELY FREE

I will send you my book, in plain wrapper, promptly, postpaid. It tells of my own career and the wonderful discovery and gives valuable advice. No other book like it. I especially appeal to those who had wasted money on treatments or remedies which have no lasting effect. Remember, **it costs nothing** and you will always be glad that you wrote. Correspondence strictly confidential. Cut this out if you cannot write to-day. Address:

EDWARD J. WOODS,
534 Sixth Ave., 548B, New York, N. Y.

MORE MINING COMPANIES

Porcupine Enterprise Authorized to Issue $2,000,000 in Stock.

A Porcupine mining company with share capital of $2,000,000, is included in the incorporations announced in The Ontario Gazette on Saturday. It is the Porcupine Reserve Mines, Limited. The head office is Toronto, and the provisional directors are J. E. Day, J. M. Ferguson, E. V. O'Sullivan, L. A. McNevin and Mary Donovan, the members and office staff of a law firm.

Mulholland Mines Co., Limited, has a share capital of $1,500,000. The head office is in Toronto, and the provisional directors are G. H. Sedgwick, A. G. Ross, L. Davis, H. L. Slaght and J. L. Duncan.

Other companies are:

Smoke Abater, Limited, Toronto; capital, $40,000; provisional directors, J. L. Galloway, J. Cowan, jr., and M. P. Vander Voort.

Kennedy Spring Wheel Manufacturing Co., Limited, Toronto; capital, $200,000; provisional directors, E. J. Griffiths, C. Grassley, W. Borrowman, J. H. Hoffman and T. H. Ballantyne.

H. M. O'Connell, Limited, Ottawa; capital, $75,000.

The Ellis Underwear Co., Limited, Hamilton; capital, $200,000.

A. Puccini & Co., Toronto; capital, $100,000; provisional directors, J. H. Snider, J. Creighton, Muriel Jones, Caesre Franco and Josephine Puccini.

Brandons Pressed Brick and Tile Co., Limited of Milton; capital, $100,000.

The Hamilton Lock and Hardware Manufacturing Co., Hamilton; capital, $100,000.

The Hoover Suction Sweeper Co., Limited, of Canada, Windsor; capital, $10,000.

The Medina Natural Gas Co., Limited, Niagara Falls; capital, $500,000.

Mackie & Taylor, Limited, Port Arthur; capital, $50,000.

Dominion Well Supply Co., Limited, Cargill; capital, $40,000.

Empire Paper Products Co., Limited, Sombra; capital, $40,000.

Ideal Packless Valve Co., Limited, Walkerville; capital, $40,000.

The Art Printers, Limited, Toronto; capital, $40,000; provisional directors, J. Barrett, S. G. Waller and A. V. Wagner.

Curlers Co., Limited, Belleville; capital, $40,000.

Brantford Lands, Limited, Brantford; capital, $50,000.

Perth Carpet Co., Limited, Perth; capital, $300,000.

Bibby's, Limited, Kingston; capital, $50,000.

Pacific Realty Co., Toronto; capital, $40,000; provisional directors, J. H. Smith, G. C. Leitch and F. Leitch.

The W. Hawthorn Co., Limited, Cornwall; capital, $50,000.

St. James' Cathedral.

The special Lenten services will be continued at the cathedral to-day. In the morning Canon Plumtre will preach the first of a course of sermons on modern types of Christian character, "Wilberforce, the Liberator of slaves." At evensong Rev. C. V. Pilcher commences a course of sermons on Bible Penitents, "Achan." Next week Canon Plumtre continues his series of noon-day addresses on "The Beatitudes."

St. Barnabas' Church.

The mission at St. Barnabas Church which commenced Thursday evening is growing in interest. The attendance is encouraging and there is every evidence of intense interest in the addresses delivered by the missioner, Rev. F. G. Newton. The subjects he is dealing with are all bearing on the plan of salvation, stated in systematic form, beginning with the subject of the Soul, Sin, Repentance, Faith, etc. These will be continued nightly thruout the mission.

Massey Hall

Tuesday, March 21, F. A. Ray and Muriel K. MacFadden, brilliant piano vocal artists, assisted by A. A. Farland, the world's finest banjo player. Popular prices, 25c to $1. All seats reserved. Subscription lists at Nordheimer's, Heintzman Piano, Bell Piano Co.

SPRING THE TIME FOR DRESS

Men, as well as women, give more attention to their wardrobe at this season. You, like most persons, have many articles of wearing apparel that with cleaning, dyeing or pressing would do still further duty. Look them up and have that skirt, suit, dress or overcoat ready for spring.

"MY VALET"

Fountain, The Cleaner, 30 Adelaide West. Main 5900.

TAROLEMA CURES ECZEMA PSORIASIS & BARBER'S ITCH

First Church of Christ, Scientist

Corner Queen's Park Ave. and Cner-Howell St. Services 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Subject March 5: "MAN." Testimony meeting Wednesday, 8 p.m.

Twenty Dollars in Gold for You.

The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Navigation Co. desire a name for their new steamer, now being built for the Toronto and Port Dalhousie Route, which will go into commission on June 15, and will give the person suggesting the most suitable name $20 in gold. The person suggesting the second most appropriate name will receive a book of family season tickets. For conditions see advertisement elsewhere in this issue of The World. Coupons must be sent to John Paul, general passenger agent, Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Navigation Co., St. Catharines, Ont. Make your selection and send it to-day.

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

Another Offer of Oriental Rugs At Reduced Prices.

It seemed unfair to the public to close our special reduction sale just as the spring season was opening, and when so many are beginning to realize the necessity of buying Oriental Rugs. Nothing can ever equal genuine Oriental productions, and all carpets, mats and other floor coverings of domestic manufacture have to fade into insignificance compared with the

Beauty, Durability and Economy of Oriental Rugs

While the whole stock of Turkish and Persian Rugs, Strips, Carpets, etc., are reduced in price, we also include the Brassware, of which we carry the largest retail stock of any firm on the continent.

We shall continue these reductions until Mr. Babayan's departure for the Eastern Rug Markets, where he anticipates securing a quantity of the choicest rugs ever imported into Canada.

COURIAN, BABAYAN & Co
40 King Street East, Toronto.

Murray-Kay, Limited

Inlaid Linoleums and Cork Carpets from England and Scotland

Come to the big, well-lighted basement of this store and you will see, what we have every reason to believe is, the largest and best collection of Inlaid Linoleums to be found in this wide Dominion.

Big as the stock is, we put the emphasis more on quality than size, for every line and pattern has been selected for goodness in make, color and design.

Inlaid Linoleums
(2 Yards Wide)

Inlaid linoleum is so called because the colors and designs are not a matter of surface consideration. They go right through to the canvas backing, and cannot be dimmed or worn off. We show this variety in a very large and carefully selected range of designs—block, tile, mosaic, conventional, floral, besides a number of marvellous imitations of hardwood and parquet flooring. Prices, per square yard:

75c, 85c, 95c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35.

Nairn's Famous Scotch Plain Linoleums
In 2 and 4 Yard Widths.

Preferred for many places to linoleums showing a pattern. We have them in brown and green. Prices, per square yard:

65c, 80c and $1.00

Nairn's Famous Scotch Cork Carpets
(2 Yards Wide)

An admirable floor covering for offices, etc., soft to the tread and noiseless. It comes in the natural brown shade and in green. Prices, per square yard:

80c, 90c, $1.10 and $1.15.

Mail Orders for Linoleums

You can purchase Linoleums from us with every assurance of satisfaction even if you reside at a distance from Toronto. Write us, with particulars of the design, color and price best suited to your purpose, and we will send large colored pattern plates, with full particulars.

MURRAY-KAY LIMITED

(JOHN KAY COMPANY, LIMITED)

36 AND 38 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

The Duchess of Rutland, whose eccentric habits have been the subject of much comment in British society circles for many years. Her most recent eccentricity occurred a few weeks ago following the wedding of her daughter, Lady Violet Manners and the Hon. Hugo Charteris. At the reception the duchess invited about one hundred of her particular friends to come around that same night for an impromptu dance. When the guests arrived they found a note pinned to the doo rof the Rutland House saying that the duchess was very sorry but there would be no dance that night as she was too tired and had gone to bed. One brilliant young wag wrote

Come to Greisman's Next Week for These Moving Sale Bargains

Nowhere will you find such bargains as we are offering just now to clear out our stock before we move to our new store at No. 4 Queen Street East (near Yonge Street).

It will even pay you to buy for next year at these prices—and, besides, we are offering many lines of our new spring goods in the clean-up.

These Goods Are All Selling at

Less than Cost Price

Ladies' Coats Ladies' Furs
Ladies' Suits Ladies' Skirts
Ladies' Waists Ladies' Dresses
All Lines of Children's Clothing

Women who know bargains when they see them will not let this opportunity slip by.

J. GREISMAN

276 YONGE ST. Open To-night

SPRING THE TIME FOR DRESS

Men, as well as women, give more attention to their wardrobe at this season. You, like most persons, have many articles of wearing apparel that with cleaning, dyeing or pressing would do still further duty. Look them up and have that skirt, suit, dress or overcoat ready for spring.

"MY VALET"

The Cleaner, 30 Adelaide est. Main 5900.

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een's Park Ave. and il St. Services 11 a.m. .m. Subject March 5: stimony meeting Wed- .m.

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rinters, Limited, Toronto; 0; provisional directors, J. Waller and A. Y. Wagner. Limited, Belleville; capi-

Lands, Limited, Brantford; 00.
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THE ROSE BALL AT KING EDWARD.

The largest ball of the Toronto season was given at the King Edward on Shrove Tuesday evening by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire over 650 people being present. The ball-room was lovely with its canopy of pink, white and red roses and an inspiring orchestra was in attendance. The supper tables down stairs in the cafe being arranged with bouquets of Easter lilies, and the orchestra playing in the gallery during the supper hour. An unusual number of beautiful gowns were worn and innumerable bouquets of roses were carried by the girls present, the uniforms of the officers adding a finishing touch of brilliancy to the scene. Mrs. Nordheimer received in the Banquet Hall and was assisted by Mrs. Albert E. Gooderham, Mrs. Mackenzie Alexander, Mrs. John Bruce, Miss Catherine Welland Merritt and some other members of the executive. Mrs. Nordheimer was in white satin draped with black lace, a touch of emerald panne on the bodice and in hair, diamond and emerald ornaments and a bouquet of richmond roses; Mrs Mackenzie Alexander was in rose striped ninon and silver with pink roses and Mrs. Gooderham was in white satin with diamonds and roses; Mrs. Bruce wore ivory satin and lace with bouquet of violet, and Miss Merritt was in a beautiful gown of white satin with tunis of silver embroidered lace; Mrs. George P. Reid wore real lace over satin with bands of painted ribbon. His Hon. the Lt. Governor was accompanied by Mrs Gibson in ivory brocade and diamonds; Miss Gibson in pale grey ninon with embroidery of white porcelain beads; Miss Meta Gibson in white crepe and pearls with pink roses and Miss Joan Malloch of Hamilton in pale grey, also Major Shanly and Mr. Sidney Fellowes, A.D.C. A few of the many guests were: The mayor of Toronto and Mrs. Geary, the latter looking lovely in a soft black gown with bodice of real white lace and bouquet of lavender orchids; Mr. Nordheimer, Gen. Cotton, Mrs. Cotton in black lace and guipure mounted on white satin; Miss Nordheimer in blue and Miss Phyllis Nordheimer in pale pink over blue with grey fox bands; Mr. George Beardmore. Mr. Albert Nordheimer, Mrs. R. A. Pyne in white satin with gold embroidery and diamonds; Mrs. E. F. B. Johnstone in becoming black gown with jet butterflies; Miss Jessie Johnstone looking pretty in pale blue ninon over pink; Col. Bruce, Miss Muriel Bruce in pale blue with pink roses and silver; Mrs. Featherstonhaugh in Paisley ninon over satin with diamond ornaments; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnet, the latter wearing a very becoming grey gown with embroidry of grey and silver; Miss Macdonald of Goderich, a guest of Mrs. Nordheimer, was in a frock of royal blue and silver; Miss Blanche Christie, Mrs. Hal Osler's sister who came with Mrs Van Koughnet was gladly welcomed by her old friends and was looking very well in a pearl grey and silver gown; Miss Elizabeth Blackstock was in mauve and her sister, Barbara, in white; Miss Jean Alexander was in black lace over rose color; Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Finncane, Mr. Paterson. Mr Scandrett, Mr. J. B. Neale, Mr. Victor Dyas, Mr. F. Codd, Mr. Sheard, Mr. Reginald Hagarty, Mr. Jan Hambourg, Miss Hambourg in geranium gauze and Miss Magnia Hambourg wearing black chiffon velvet; Mrs Frank MacKelcan white satin strined gauze and red roses; Mr. MacKelcan, Miss Agnes Dunlop in white and gold spangled net and pink roses; Mrs A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. Melville Gooderham Mrs. George H. Gooderham in very pale pink ninon and real lace with some fine diamonds; Miss Grace Gooderham in pink and Miss Eleanor Gooderham in white satin and pearls; Mrs. Gerhard Heintzman mauve satin and Brussels lace and a bouquet of sweet peas; Miss Cornelia Heintzman looking charming in pale blue with crystal embroidery; Miss Elsie Keefer in a coronation red satin gown with white and silver; Miss Beatrice Delamere in pale blue and white with lilies; Miss Ethel Dickson in a pretty black frock and Miss Gladys Dickson looking well in mauve; Mr. Ferdinand MacMullough, Mr. Rud Ford, Mr. Harry Dallas, Mr. Townsend, Miss Constance Townsend in white; Mrs George Heintzman wearing black satin and violets and Miss Ione Heintzman in pale blue and silver; Miss Elsie Jackes in a becoming rose-colored frock with bands of sable; Miss Violet Lee in a pale pink frock with pink and silver bugle fringe and pink roses; Miss Maud Arthurs Weir in pink satin with Brussels lace and violets; Miss Elf Bowes looking her prettiest in white with red bandeau in her hair and red roses; Miss Jessie Hone in emerald velvet with roses and violets; Miss Ruth Loudon, white satin and red roses; Miss Edna Reid in a pink frock and large bouquet of pink roses and lilies; Mr. and Mrs. Ewart Osborne, the latter in mauve ninon and a gold cap; Miss Claire Denison wearing white and rose; Miss Evelyn Reid, Miss Moncrieff, Mr. Claude Fox, Mrs Fox wearing black lace over gold satin with diamond ornaments; Miss Gager of Buffalo, who was the guest of Mrs Alton Garrett, Mr. Douglas Reid, Mr. Rathbun, Mr. Roy Nordheimer, Mr. Lorne Flaws, Mr. Evans, Miss Meta Cross in blue and Miss Winnifred Cross wearing white with roses, Col. McQueen, Mrs. McQueen in a becoming white satin gown with ropes of pearls; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller, the latter wearing gold colored satin with fine black embroidery; Miss Marguerite Cotton in yellow satin with bouquet of violets and roses; Miss Adele Austin wearing a lavender ninon over satin trimmed with violets; Mr. Bert Austin, Mr. Cody, Mr. Winfield Sifton, Mr. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Adele Boulton in emerald green satin and ninon; Mr. Tom Moss, Mr. Alan Murray, Dr. Shilling, Mr. and Mrs Jack Oakley, the latter in a becoming black gown with grise hair ornament; Miss Gertrude Fox looked very smart in white embroidered satin; Mr. Charlie Murray, Mr. J. Foy, Mr. and Mrs. MacLennan, Misses Taylor, Messrs Gibson, Mr. Neville Morine, Mr. Strathy, Mr. Herbert Locke, Mrs Locke in a becoming pale blue dress embroidered in the same shade; Miss Libby Anthes in pink and gold; Miss Turner in a very smart golden brown satin gown with gold net and embroidery; Miss Muriel Bruce in pale blue with pink roses; Mr. Herbert Kletz, Mr. Tom George, Miss Isobel George looking very well in pale pink with white osprey in her hair and American Beauties, brought her guest, Mrs. Struthers of London, Ont.; Miss Glasscoe, Hamilton looked pretty in a pale blue frock over satin; Miss Maud Boyd in pale pink; Miss Hilda Reid wearing white satin; Mrs. Burtis, Lockport, N. Y., wore a beautiful dress of cream and pale blue embroidery; Mrs J. A. M. Alley was in mauve and gold and the Misses Alley wore white satin frocks and pink roses; Mr. Alley, Mr. Jim Merrick, Mr. Fergusson. Miss Lois Moyes looked well in a white embroidered ninon gown over white satin with bands of delft blue Miss Flora Macdonald in white. Mr. and Mrs. W. Greening, the latter in pale blue with a bouquet of lily-of-the-velley; Miss Reah Fairbairn, Major James Cooper Mason, Mrs. Mason in a becoming pale yellow and gold dress; Mr. R. J. Copeland, Mrs. Copeland in a blue and apricot gown with gold embroidery; Miss Edna McKee in painted ninon and Miss Bertha McKee wearing mauve satin; Miss Hanna, Miss Doherty in white; Miss Marie Eyre in red chiffon and gold; Miss Winnifred Plummer wore a black gown with white lace and Miss Joyce Plummer was in palest pink; Mr. Lynn Plummer, Mr. Fritz Fox, Mrs. Fox in pale pink with silver embroidery; Miss Beatrice Webster wore pink satin and Miss Ethel Webster was in paler green ninon over satin; Mr. Herbert Porter, Mrs. Porter looking very pretty in pale blue; Miss Hazel Kemp, rose satin and chiffon; Miss Vera Barker, a pale blue frock with bouquet of pink roses; Mr. Percival Leadley, Mrs. Leadley in cream satin and gold embroidery; Dr. Perry Goldsmith, Mrs. Goldsmith wearing black net and gold embroidery over yellow satin; Miss Josephine Brouse in white and green, and Miss Marjorie Brouse in palest pink with silver; Mr. Brouse, Mr. A. H. C. Proctor, Mrs. Proctor in cream satin with black applique; Mrs. Fisken wearing a handsome black jet gown, Mrs. Thompson in rose color; Mr. Walter Berry, Mrs. Berry in a rose satin gown with tunic of pink and gold net and diamond ornaments; Miss Sarah Lansing, Buffalo, wore a smart gown of wedgewood blue crepe meteor embroidered in the same shade and bouquet of American Beauties, Miss Louise Hayter Birchall wore a handsome jet tunic over her black satin gown and geranium scarf and shoes with hair ornaments to match; Miss Rene Thompson in white with pink roses and orchids; Mr. Keith MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kingsmill, the latter in yellow satin and embroidery; Miss Blanche Miles in white lace over satin; Mrs. McAgey in black; Miss Flake in pale blue chiffon and pink roses; Mrs. Temple MacMurrich in yellow satin and lace, Mr. MacMurrich, the Misses O'Connor; Miss Gladys Bilton looked well in maize satin; Miss Julia Cayley in pale green and white; Mrs. Boeckh in black satin with jet and diamond ornaments; Miss McSloy, St. Catharines' wore white satin and silver; Miss Le Mesurier in white satin, Mr. Le Mesurier, Miss Helen Heaton in white satin with pink roses; Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Nesbitt of Hamilton in green, Dr. Cecil Burson, Mrs. Burson wearing pale blue; Miss Saunders in white satin and real lace, Miss Eva Haney wearing rose ninon over gold tissue; Miss Elaine Machray in white satin and lace, Mr. E. Van Koughnet, Mrs. Hunter in black satin, Miss Bessie Hunter in white satin with trimmings of brilliants, Mr. Milroy, Mr. Harry Sutherland, Miss Hunt in white lace over satin; Miss Spence, mauve satin and embroidery and a white and silver cap; Miss Ethel Dunning in white with silver embroidery, Miss Petica Geddes wore pale pink and white; Miss Kathleen Lyons in white satin; Miss Marguerite Elgwood wearing white satin and silver; Miss Mabel Beddoe in black with red roses and Miss Marjorie Beddoe in mauve ninon over satin, Mr. Gordon Gooderham, Mrs. Gooderham in black chiffon velvet with gold, Miss Enid Alexander in white satin and lace; Mr. and Mrs. Alan Sullivan, Mr. Hume Blake, Dr. McLaren, Miss McLaren, Miss Balfour, Miss Adagh, Miss Irene McLeod, Miss Helen Sykes in pale blue with roses, Miss Ada Minns in a pale blue frock with black satin sash and roses, Mr. Sheard, Mr. Andrew Duncanson, Mr. Louis Monahan, Mr. Jack Somerville, Miss Somerville, Mr. Harold Brooke, Mr. Percy Henderson, Mr. Gerald Green, Mr. Beatty, Mr. Jack Harman, Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Stewart, Mr. L. Outerbridge, Mr. Victor Heron, Mr. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kane, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Frank Cochrane, Mr. Johnson, Miss Ottle Walker in pale green and silver; Mr. and Mr. Allen Case. The Warren-Braithwaite wedding party arrived in time for supper and a number of others came on from the theatre.

TO MME. LUISA TETRAZZINI.

Thou silver singer, voicing music's soul,
Thy artless art the heart of man enthralls;
Not thine the dulcet tones of wild-bird calls
Sweet, wavering, as a few clear notes they troll.
Thine is a heart's outbursting, past control,
Warm with the passionate breathing of a life—
Love, hate, sorrow and pleasure, war and strife,
Soft blended into one harmonious whole.

Mistress of music, fain I'd bring to thee
A joyous paean—tribute to thy song—
Voicing the praise that doth to thee belong,
Who can at will make care and sorrow flee.

But tho I cannot praise thee as I ought,
Before thee, Queen of Song, I'd lay a thought. —A. R. Macdonald.

Grace Church, Elm-Street.

The preacher this morning at the first of a special series of sermons which will be continued thruout Lent at the above church by different clergymen, will be the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Dr. Sweeney.

RECIPROCITY.

By James P. Haverson.

I learned about that game, I did,
When I was just a little kid.
The big boy of our neighborhood
He taught me that, and taught me good.

I stole my mother's sweetest pies
An' had to tell some awful lies—
But when he went to take a swim,
He let me go along with him.

He said: "Come, let's go partners, Kid."
An' I was proud, an' so I did.
He gave me once a cigaret,
An' I was prouder still, you bet.

Just what he said, I'd have to do
An' pretty soon he owned me, too.
I learned that reciprocity
Was never meant for kids like me.

That's why I do not like this game,
Which looks to me about the same.
That's why a great big boy like he
Can't reciproc with kids like me.

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

Brayley & Co., of Cavendish House, 458 Spadina-avenue beg to announce to their lady patrons that their work rooms are now open for the season.

The advance styles and models are to hand, also a select stock of the latest models for tailored and fancy gowns. All materials and trimmings are imported direct from Europe's fashion centres in individual lengths, only therefore it is advisable to make an early selection.

Get Strong at Home

I have no desire to compete with Sanitariums, Hospitals and Institutions for the upbuilding of feeble health, but what I want to emphasize—most emphatically—is this: Half the people don't eat enough GOOD BREAD. If people would eat More Bread, and less of the mushy, soft and pasty foods, instead of having to go away for their health, they could stay at home and GET WELL AT HOME. If this strikes you—just order a trial loaf of Canada's healthfullest and pleasantest health bread—

LAWRENCE'S

Whole Wheat Health Bread

Order It by Telephone—College 321
5 Cents a Loaf
24 Ounces

Geo. Lawrence, Baker Corner Denison Ave. and Carr Street

Joy Riding and the Drink Habit

Alcohol has a great ally in its work of destruction in the automobile. The automobile in itself is harmless enough, but an automobile filled with men and women whose brains are congested by whiskey becomes a positive menace to life.

THE CAUSE OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS.

Ninety per cent. of all serious automobile accidents can be traced to liquor; ninety per cent. of the inmates of the insane asylums are there as a result of drink; ninety per cent. of the business failures of the country are due to whiskey mismanagement; ninety per cent. of crime in all its various degrees comes through alcohol, and ninety per cent. of the paupers are paupers from the same cause.

Yet, men who drink will say that liquor is FINE.

The Gatlin treatment cures the drink habit in THREE DAYS by driving the cause of continued drinking out of the system—that CAUSE is accumulated alcoholic poison. Those cured by the Gatlin treatment "stay cured," because they are cured RIGHT. By other methods of treatment eighty per cent. relapse.

With the Gatlin treatment there are no hypodermic injections—no bad after-effects—no poisonous drugs, and but THREE DAYS for a cure as against from 21 to 42 days by injection methods.

A contract is given each patient taking the Gatlin treatment that a cure is to be effected in three days—a cure entirely satisfactory in every particular—or treatment costs nothing.

The Gatlin Home Treatment for those who cannot come to the institute. It is just as effective as Institute treatment if simple directions are followed.

Call or write for books of particulars and other information. Institute located at 428 Jarvis Street, Toronto. Phone, North 4538.

A. HARGRAVE, Manager.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

SOCIAL NOTES

Mrs. J. S. Willison is giving a luncheon on Wednesday next.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. William Babcock, Buffalo, were the guests of Mrs. Will Hyslop, Jr., for the motor show. Mrs. Burtis of Lockport, N.Y., was also staying with her sister for the show, Mrs. Hyslop giving a military euchre for her guests on Wednesday evening.

• • •

Mrs. Fred Perry is giving an Irish tea at McConkey's on March 17 for Miss May and Miss Inez Perry.

• • •

The Loretto Alumnae Association begs to announce that the recital by Prof. Michael Hambourg to be given at Loretto Abbey on Saturday afternoon has been postponed till April.

• • •

Mrs. W. R. Riddell, St. George-street, was the hostess of a small dinner last week.

• • •

Mrs. Delamere gave a small dance last week at her house in Deer Park for her two daughters and her guest, Miss Crowdy of Ottawa, who remained in Toronto for the Rose Ball.

• • •

Mrs. Grassett was among the tea hostesses of the week. Mrs. Nordheimer gave a very nice tea at the Ladies' Club on Monday afternoon for the patronesses and steward of the Rose Ball.

• • •

Miss Beatrice Cooper of Crawford-street gave a tea last week in honor of her guest, Miss Caroline Campbell of Brampton, who wore a pink and white frock. The decorations were of spring flowers and the tea table was in charge of Mrs. H. S. Strathy and Miss Edith Hayes.

• • •

Mrs. Baldwin, Roxboro-street, gave a bridge of seven tables last week.

• • •

Mrs. Jack Nesbitt of Hamilton was the guest of Mrs. Louis MacMurray for the Warren-Braithwaite wedding on Tuesday.

• • •

Miss Julia Peterson is giving a recital in the King Edward ballroom on April 20.

• • •

Mrs. Sharpe was the hostess of a tea last week.

• • •

Mrs. Charles A. Blachford (nee Sparling) held her post nuptial reception last week, when she was assisted by Mrs. Sparling in grey charmeuse, Mrs. Arthur Blachford in black satin and chiffon with violets, Mrs. Treblecock, Miss Blachford, Mrs. William Sparling, Miss Gladys Bolus, Miss Irene McGuire, Miss Till, Miss Fanny Blachford and Mrs. H. E. Smith. The bride wore her wedding gown of white satin and real lace with violets and the decorations were of daffodils and violets.

• • •

Gen. Cotton, Col. Stimson and Major Caldwell were among those going down to Ottawa for the annual Paardeberg dinner at Government House.

• • •

Mrs. Herbert Locke (Miss Irene Anthes) received for the first time in her new house on Howland-avenue last week, when the decorations were of daffodils and tulips and the little bride wore her wedding gown of white satin and lace with court train and bouquet of violets.

• • •

Mrs. C. E. Stone of Nanton-avenue and Mr. and Mrs. J. Luke were among those giving card parties during the week, Mrs. G. F. Watson of Jamieson-avenue also giving a five hundred party.

• • •

Mrs. T. M. Humble, Dowling-avenue, gave a not-out dance for her daughter's young friends last week.

• • •

Mrs. Gilbert Minty was the hostess of four tables of bridge last week, when she was assisted by Mrs. Sanderson and Mrs. Reginald Capreole, and the tea table was done with real lace and daffodils. The guests included: Mrs. J. A. M. Alley, Mrs. Lash, Mr. Hubert Watt, Mrs. Hanly-Baines, Mrs. Rocke.

• • •

Miss Cross, Mrs. Egbert Smith, Mrs. Chaplin, Mrs. Reginald Kerr, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. A. H. Walker, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Burgess.

• • •

Miss Teresa Frances Wolfe, who gave an enjoyable concert in Massey Hall on Monday evening, received a lovely bouquet of pink roses and a large basket of flowers. She was wearing a becoming pink satin frock trimmed with bands of ermine and a silver bandeau in her hair. Her Excellency the Countess Grey is a great admirer of Miss Wolfe's singing and the Toronto audience comprised a party from Government House.

• • •

Mrs. James Bickwell, Cluney-avenue, receives Tuesday for the last time this season.

• • •

Misses Luella and Marion Taylor, St. George-street, returned home this week, after several weeks' visit in Pittsburg and New York.

• • •

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillian E. S., daughter of Mr. James Shand, to Mr. John H. Barron, the wedding to take place quietly on March 29.

• • •

Mrs. John F. Logan, Parkdale, was the hostess of a very pleasant tea on Friday afternoon at her home in Callendar-street. Mrs. Logan received her guests in the drawing-room and was wearing a gown of pale blue satin with old lace and diamond ornaments. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Charles Brown, in yellow satin charomerose gown. The dining-room looked very pretty, the table being centred with a large brass basket of daffodils and jonquils. It was in charge of Mrs. Clarence H. McArthur and Mrs. Samuel McNairn, with the assistance of Miss Irene Olmsted and the Misses Woodrow, McCleary and Moon.

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Mrs. John E. Logan will receive on the third Thursday in March for the last time this season.

• • •

Mrs. C. E. Stone, 43 Nanton-avenue, will receive on Monday for the last time.

• • •

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. N. Pett; 177 Shaw-street, a most enjoyable birthday party was held on Saturday in honor of their little daughter, Joyce. The children were entertained by a Punch and Judy show both afternoon and evening. The table was decorated with daffodils and ferns, and the large birthday cake was the centre of attraction with its six candles. The guests included: Miss Agnes Ramage, Misses Mabel Benson, Marjorie Voelker, Edna Butt, May Baiden, Irene Lyons, Elsie Marshall, Fernie Goodfellow, Marjorie Clinkunbroomer, Doris Pegg, Marjorie Larter, Alfreda Powell, Muriel and Grace Clarke, Ethel Hewitt.

• • •

A most enjoyable evening was spent at the residence of Dr. Burt Sherratt, when her little daughter, Miss Mabel, with a number of her school companions, entertained the boys of St. Simon's Church choir.

In a "word" puzzle the prize winners were: Miss Florence Pickles and Master Hugo Wood, also Miss Madeline Synge and Master Alfred Trotter. After the contest was closed the rest of the time was spent in music and games.

Miss Violet Lister and Miss Irene Pickles assisted.

• • •

Mrs. Herson, Mrs. Ahn and Miss Herson will receive on Monday for the last time this season.

• • •

Miss Hazel Mulholland, assisted by Miss Katharine Greany of St. John, N. B., entertained at tea Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Hammill of Montreal, who was wearing a lovely gown of ninon-de sole over blue satin. Miss Mulholland received her guests in the drawing-room and looked pretty in a gown of yellow satin with overdress of dew drop chiffon and wore a corsage bouquet of violets. The tea-room was decorated with yellow tulips and violets, the table being centred with a silver basket of the same flowers and shaded candles. The tea-room was in charge of Mrs. Howes Oliphant and Mrs. C. F. Moore assisted by Miss Eloise Phillips, Miss Nina Wishart, Miss Marie Robinson and Miss Florence Russell.

• • •

Mrs. Charles Roddy and Mrs. R. T. Macdonald will receive at 45 Elm-avenue on Monday afternoon and not again this season.

• • •

Mrs. Boone will receive for the first time in her new house, 142 Crescent-road, on Monday.

• • •

Mrs. J. L. Young, 20 Kendal-avenue, will receive on Friday for the last time this season. Miss Marion Macdonald of Cobourg will receive with her.

• • •

The Misses Sterling, 467 Sherbourne-street, will receive on Monday afternoon, March 6, and not again this season.

• • •

Mrs. J. J. Kerr Coulter, Sherbourne-street, will receive on Monday and not again this season; her daughter, Mrs. Walton H. Routledge, who leaves the following day for her home in Regina, Sask., will receive with her.

• • •

Mrs. H. J. Brady, 426 Sackville-street, will receive on Thursday for the last time this season.

Mrs. Fred W. Rose and Miss Rose will receive on Wednesday and not again this season.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. Phillip Richards on Tuesday at 27 Yorkville-avenue when a number of Miss Alyce Richards' friends took her by surprise. The evening was spent in euchre, dancing and music.

The first prizes were won by Miss Emelia Glatt and Mr. Berner Hunt and the consolations by Miss Aileen Lillie and Mr. Norman Connery.

Among those present were: The Misses Hazel Marshall, Ivadel Pickard, Aileen Lillie, Alice Clarke, Elma Powers, Emelia Glatt, Myrtle Clarke, Hazel Madge, Kathaleen Tierney, Marion Fields, Evelyne Richards and Alyce Richards, Messrs. Harry Reynolds, Roy Leavens, Howard Curry, Riche Meech, A. C. Schneider, Harry Colbran, T. S. Newman, Verner Hunt, Alec Romeril, Norman Connery, Geo. Clarke, Malcolm Mackenzie.

WEDDING NOTICES

WARREN—BRAITHWAITE.

St. James' Cathedral, decorated with palms and ascension lilies, was the scene of a fashionable wedding on Shrove, Tuesday, when the marriage was celebrated by the Rev. Canon Plumtre, of Marjorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Braithwaite of St. George-street to Mr. Trumbull Warren, son of the late H. D. Warren and Mrs. Warren of Red Gables, Wellesley-street. The service was fully choral and during the signing of the register Mr. Marvin Rathbun sang Mendelesohn's setting of "O Perfect Love." The best man was Mr. Angus Heslington and the ushers, Messrs. Douglas Bowie, Clifford Darling, Robert Laidlaw and Geoffrey Smith, who each received pearl and gold links and waistcoat buttons. The bride was attended by her sister Dorothy, maid of honor. Miss Enid Hendrie, cousin of the bride, the Misses Helen and Carolyn Warren, sisters of the groom, and Miss Mona Gwyn of Dundas, also two little train bearers, Mary Ledyard and Mary Hendrie, both cousins, who wore white lingerie frocks and carried sweet peas. They received strings of pearls from the groom, who gave pearl brooches to the older attendants and an antique pearl and emerald necklace to the bride. The maid of honor wore an all white frock of satin veiled with ninon and caught with swansdown and pink rosebuds, a cherry ripe cap also with rosebuds and lace and a bouquet of white sweet peas. The bridesmaids wore similar costumes carried out in lavender and carried mauve sweet peas. The wedding gown was of white satin with which was worn a silver and white embroidered court train, worn by her mother, and the real lace veil was lent by Mrs. Allen Case. The veil was caught with orange blossoms and white heather and the bouquet was of lily of the valley and heather. After the ceremony Mrs. Braithwaite held a reception for the two families and was looking very well in a blue and silver gown and black plumed hat. Mrs. Warren wearing a mauve gown with real lace tunic, black hat and carrying a bouquet of purple pansies. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Warren left for a wedding trip to the South and on their return will reside at 30 Hawthorne-avenue, Rosedale. The traveling dress was of dark blue serge braided with black silk, sables and three-cornered hat with white osprey. A few of the wedding presents were: From the Warren Company, a silver tea set and tray; from Mrs. Braithwaite, sables and real lace; from Mr. Osler, a diamond ring; Mrs. Warren, a house; Mrs. Hendrie, the bride's grandmother, a diamond and pearl pendant and pearl chain; from officers of the 48th Highlanders, a silver tray. At the wedding Mrs. Hendrie of the Holmstead, Hamilton, was in a black chiffon gorwn and furs. Mrs. Allen Case looked well in golden brown satin, Mrs. Ledyard, Detroit, in rose colored ninon and satin and black hat. Other out of town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Warren and Miss Warren, Princeton; Miss Van Lennop, New York; Mrs. Harrison, Mountclair, N. Y.; Mrs. Hendrie, Hamilton; Col. and Mrs. John Hendrie, Hamilton; Major and Mrs. Hendrie, Mrs. Ledyard, Detroit; Mrs. George Hendrie, Detroit; Miss Hendrie, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Howie Muir, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. D. Hendrie, Detroit; Mrs. Jack Nesbitt, Hamilton; Mrs. Van Lennop, New York. In the evening the wedding party, with Mrs. Allen Case, attended "The Three Twins" at the Princess, afterwards going on to the Rose ball.

MISS EDNA PHIPPEN, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO DR. CLIFFORD GILMOUR OF WINNIPEG WAS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED.

POOLE—LANG.

A quiet house wedding was celebrated on Tuesday night, when Lillian Dorcas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lang, 50 Woodbine Beach, became the wife of Mr. Charles James Poole. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. A. Kelley. The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. E. S. Pettit, wore a gown of white Liberty satin, with pearls and roses. Her veil was caught up with lilies of the valley and trimmed with pearl applique (an heirloom in the family). The bridesmaid, Miss Mercy Lang, sister of the bride, was gowned in pale blue, and carried a bouquet of bridesmaids roses. The groom was ably assisted by Mr. L. Merritt. Owing to a recent bereavement in the bride's family only the immediate relatives were present. For the present Mr. and Mrs. Poole will be at home at 5 Windsor-avenue.

MRS. SALE'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. Julian Sale, Jr., (Miss Spohn of Penetang) held her post nuptial reception last week at her residence on Binscarth-road, where the rooms were decorated with daffodils, the same flowers on a Mexican drawn-work cloth being used on the tea table. The bride wore her wedding gown of white satin and Duchesse lace with pearl ornaments and a bouquet of lily of the valley and violets and was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Spohn, (Penetang,) wearing lavender chiffon velvet with Brussels lace, diamond ornaments and a bouquet of violets. The assistants were: Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. Harry Housser, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. and Miss Umphrey, Mrs. R. A. Lyon, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Joseph Hargrave, Miss Helen Clarke, Miss Laura Aitken and Miss Norah Hayley.

MISS MERRITT'S TEA.

Miss Catherine Welland Merritt of St. Catharines gave a most enjoyable tea at the Ladies' Club during the week in honor of Miss Louise Hayter Birchall, who has been the guest of honor at a number of small entertainments since her arrival in Toronto. Miss Merritt was wearing a becoming black chiffon velvet gown with hand embroidery of black and gold and her sister, Mrs. A. D. M. Gordon, wore reseda charmeuse embroidery in rose and green. Miss Birchall looking well in a smart brown cloth costume with black silk braiding and large hat massed with lavender flowers. The tea table was decorated with a basket of pink roses and small cut glass vases of the same flowers with pink and silver shaded candles, and the girls assisting were: Miss Jessie Denison, Miss Murphy, (Ottawa), Miss Hazen, (St. John) and Miss Gordon.

The guests included: Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Miss Scott (Port Hope), Mrs. E. W. Spragge, Miss Spragge, Mrs. Llewelyn Robertson, Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Mrs. Burson, Miss Flora Macdonald, Miss Marie Macdonald, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. J. Scott, Mrs. W. Hamilton Burns, Mrs. Sutherland Macklem, Mrs. Fred Leach, Mrs. Arthur Spragge, Miss Florence Spragge, Mrs. C. P. Band, Miss Lucy McLean Howard, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Hugel, Miss Virginia Hugell, the Misses Ball, Mrs. Truscom, Mrs Reid, Miss Edna Reid, Mrs. MacLennan, Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnet.

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From high to higher varies;
They speak of food and roof and clothes
As costly necessaries,
But still no rise in smiles I see,
In friendship and forgiving,
In love and jest and charity,
Which makes up truly living.
—Edwin L. Sabin, in Woman's Home Companion.

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Society at the Capital

The Dowager Countess of Arran, accompanied by her daughter, Lady Winifred Gore, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm at Rideau Cottage, and also Lady Beatrice Their Excellencies at Government House, are sailing from New York for England on March 8.

Mrs. Edmund Thomas of Buffalo, who has been the guest of Sir Allen and Lady Aylesworth, has left for her home.

Mrs. Victor Patton of Winnipeg, who was in town for a few days, entertained several of her friends at a very recherches luncheon at the Country Club, during her stay her guests including twelve of Ottawa's bright, young girls.

Mrs. Frank Oliver was another of the week's luncheon hostesses, her guests including Lady Laurier, Mrs. Bostock of Monte Creek, B. C.; Mrs. O. E. Talbot of St. Michel, Que.; Mrs. Gilbert McIntyre of St. Mary's, Ont.; Mrs. J. W. Maddin of Sydney, C. B.; Mrs. E. N. Lewis of Goderich, Mrs. W. W. Rutan of Melfort, Sask.; Mrs. Archibald Campbell of Toronto, Mrs. Uriah Wilson of Napanee and Miss Macdonald of Glace Bay, C. B.

Others who gave equally charming luncheons recently were Mrs. Hector Verrett, whose gathering was arranged at the Golf Club; Mrs. Walter Bronson, who chose Washington's birthday on which to entertain a dozen of her country-women at an appropriately arranged repast; Miss Marion MacKeen, whose guest of honor was Mrs. Matthew Fairlie (formerly Miss Annie Fitzpatrick) and Lady Borden, who entertained on March 1.

Several delightfully arranged dinners were features of last week's social program, and among those who entertained in this manner were Mr. and Mrs. John G. Foster, Miss Edith Fielding, who gave a bright little gathering at the Golf Club in honor of her visitor, Miss Natalie Wilson of Philadelphia; Mr. Cameron Edwards and Mr. Montague Bate, who made a couple of excellent hosts at a dinner-dance at the Golf Club, their entertainment being in special honor of several bright visitors in town, among whom were Miss Muriel Jarvis of Toronto, Miss Dorothy Dickey of Edmonton, Miss Olive Bayley of Montreal, Miss Marjorie Webb of Quebec, Miss Muriel Dick of Cobourg, Miss Natalie Wilson of Philadelphia and Miss Lloyd Harris of Brantford, the latter of whom is spending some time in town with her father, Mr. Lloyd Harris, M.P.

Mr. Moreton Frewen of London, England, was a guest at Government House for a few days earl yin the week.

Mrs. Andrew Thompson was the hostess of a large tea on Tuesday afternoon.

The marriage was solemnized on Tuesday afternoon at All Saints' Church of Miss Claudia, the second daughter of the late Lt.-Col. H. Allan Bate and Mrs. Bate of Wilbrod-street to Mr. Frederick Peters of Calgary, son of Col. and Mrs. Peters of Victoria, B. C., formerly of London, Ont. The event, owing to the family of the bride being in mourning, was a quiet one, but the pretty church was thronged with interested spectators, as the bride has been one of Ottawa's most popular girls ever since her childhood and belongs to one of the capital's most esteemed families. Rev. A. W. Mackay, the rector, performed the ceremony, and during the signing of the register Mr. Edwin Hawken sang splendidly a "Song of Thanksgiving." The bride was given away by her grandfather, Sir Henry Bate, and looked extremely sweet and dainty in her bridal robes of ivory duchesse satin fashioned with a tunic ninon embroidered in crystals. A beautiful scarf of Neapolitan lace was draped on the bodice and the hand-embroidered veil which had done similar duty for the bride's mother was arranged most becomingly and held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride carried a lovely shower bouquet of lily of the valley and her only ornament was a topaz and pearl necklace, the gift of the groom. Miss Morna Bate was the maid of honor and looked very attractive in white crepe de chine embroidered in white silk and pearls. Her hat was a large black one trimmed with large black velvet bows and pale pink roses. She wore the groom's gift, a gold bracelet, and carried Richmond roses. Two sweet little flower girls in simple frocks of white crepe de chine were Miss Winifred Bate, the bride's younger sister, and Miss Isobel Fraser. They wore hats of shirred ping ninon and carried baskets of Richmond roses. The groom presented them with initial gold lockets and chains. Mr. Arthur Kittson of Calgary was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Cameron Edwards, Mr. Almslie Greene, Mr. Charles MacLaren and Mr. Montague Bate, to whom the bride presented silver card cases. After the ceremonmy an informal reception was held at Mrs. Bate's residence, and after receiving hearty congratulations Mr. and Mrs. Peters left on the Montreal train en route to New York, where they will spend a week and return to Ottawa before proceeding to their home in Calgary. The bride traveled in a smart tailored suit of blue broadcloth, Irish crochet blouse and hat of fine black straw trimmed with cerise roses. Ermine furs and a large corsage bouquet of American Beauties completed a most attractive toilette. The bride and groom received a magnificent display of handsome gifts and as many more await them in their new home.

FORTNIGHTLY CLUB DANCE.

A dance was held on Tuesday evening by the Fortnightly Club in the Balmy Beach club rooms which were decorated in dark red with red lights. The patronesses were: Mrs. W. J. Clarke, Mrs. Robt. Fair, Mrs. W. S. Dalby and Mrs. R. H. Greer.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Berkinshaw and Miss Willson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Guest, Mrs. Borthwick, Mrs. W. Rame, the Misses E. Rame, E. Dalby, A. Clarke, L. Walsh, W. Sheppard, L. Fair, C. Chisholm, K. Harner, A. Raine, H. Borthwick, S. Carling, I. Reid, P. Wall, G. MacFarline, D. Hewlett, M. King, G. Fair, G. Locke, E. Chisholm, A. Hart, E. Smith, M. Gilbert, J. Quimbell, J. Kimber, M. Hewlett, I. Jackman, B Borthwick, the Messrs. F. Allison, J. Chisholm, S. Clay, W. Milligan, G. Chisholm, W. McCaffrey, J. McKenzie, T. Clarke, H. Guest, R. Niven, R Ward, R. C. Hewlett, F. Jones, J. Parkin, H. Ritter, E. Sheppard, E. R. Conlan, R. Eyre, R. Eyer A. J. Webb, C. Mills, G. McCord, R. H. Greer, M. Green.

LADY MANN'S TEA.

Lady Mann, who leaves shortly for abroad with her son, Mr. Donald Mann, asked a number of friends to tea at Fallingbrooke on Monday to say goodbye. Lady Mann was assisted by her guest, Mrs Gavin, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Frank MacKelcan and Miss Garden sang during the afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. McGregor Young, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mrs. Arthure, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Cassels, Mrs. Douglas Young, Lady Mulock, Mrs. J. S. Willison, Miss R. Boultbee, Miss Kingsmill, Mes Keating, Miss Dunlop, Mrs. MacKelcan, Mrs. H. C. McLeod, Miss MacLeod, Mrs. D. W. Alexander, Mrs. D. W. Matthews, Miss Matthews, Mrs. O'Flynn, Mrs. Dignam, Mrs. Arthur Hills, Miss Marjorie Brouse, Miss Josephine Brouse, Miss Nordheimer, Mrs. Van Straubenzie, Miss Brodigon.

ELMAN CONCERT.

At Mischa Elman's concert in Massey Hall on Ash Wednesday, Miss Eugenia Gibson was accompanied by her guest, Miss Bulteel, of England, who has been visiting Their Excellencies at the Government-House, Ottawa, for some time; the government house party also including; Miss Joan Malloch of Hamilton, and Mr. Sidney Fellowes, A.D.C. Lady Whitney and her daughter were also present and few others were: Lady Mulock, Laly Walker, with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hunter, Mrs. A. E. Kemp and her three daughters, Mr H. C. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dyment, Mrs. Edward Eaton and her daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Flavelle and Miss Clara Flavelle, Mr. A. E. Goodeham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Alan Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Michael Hambourg, Mr. Jan Hambourg, Mrs. Edmund Bristol and her brother, Mr. Eric Armour, Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Larkin and their daughter, Mrs. G. H. Plummer and the Misses Plummer, Mr. Lynn Plummer, Mrs. John Kay and Miss Edith Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Osler, Mrs. Glyn Osler, Mrs. Miller Lash, Miss Carolyn Warren, Major Macdonnell, D. S.O., Mr. and Miss Blake.

MRS. ROBERTS' TEA.

Mrs. Roland Roberts was the hostess of a large tea on Tuesday afternoon when she was assisted by Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Dr. Dorothea Orr, Miss Rose Olive, Mrs. W. Wilson, Miss Gertrude Henry, Miss Jessie Ball, Miss Ida Whyte, and Miss Agnes Partington The decorations were entirely of daffodils, narcissi and lily of the valley, and the same flowers in a gold basket on a mirror plateau were arranged on the tea table. The hostess wore a becoming gown of gold satin with Irish lace and pearl ornaments. She gave a theatre party in the evening for the girls assisting. A few of the guests were: Mrs. H. E. Wimperly, Miss Albert Ainger, Mrs. Ross Hicks, Mrs. McGillivray Knowles, Mrs. Frank Welsman, Mrs. Stuart White, Mrs. C. E. Blachford, Miss Fannie Scobell, Mrs. Joseph Oliver, Mrs. C. H. Bartrop, Mrs. L. A. Levee, Mrs. Edward Levee, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Andrew Ingram, Mrs. Thos. Ingram, Mrs. G. S. McLean, Miss Hazel Bell, Miss Mae Teskey (Orillia).

MRS. DUNBAR'S BRIDGE.

Mrs. George Dunbar gave a bridge party of twelve tables at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms on Tuesday afternoon when the rooms were decorated with daffodils and palms and the tea-table done in pink roses was in charge of Miss Bessie Moyes, Miss B. Bethune, Miss Mary Hanna and Miss Rita Dunbar. The hostess was wearing a becoming dress of royal blue crepe meteor with hand embroidery and diamond ornaments. Mrs. A. E. Kemp and Mrs. Albert Eckardt were among the prize winners.

MRS. KEACHIE'S BRIDGE.

Mrs. Keachie of Isabella-street was among the bridge hostesses of Monday when she was wearing a pale grey satin gown and was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Moore, in black charmeuse with jet trimmings. The prizes were of hand-painted china and the decorations were daffodils and narcissi. Some of the guests were: Mrs. James Lumbers, Mrs. C. Riggs, Mrs. George Gooderham, Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Harry Taylor, Mrs. W. A. Firstbrook, Mrs. George Watts, Mrs. Nerlich, Mrs. Wilkie, Mrs. Yeager, Mrs. James Somers, Mrs. H. T. Woodruff, Mrs. G. B. Wilson, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Wm. Radcliffe, Mrs. T. Allson, Mrs. Gourlay, Mrs. F. H. Colby, Mrs. Ches. Hiebner, Mrs. Kingsley, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. W. Lumbers, Mrs. Brock Wilkins, Mrs. Bridgen, Mrs. Chas. Lugsdin.

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Success—Frank had been sent to the hardware store for a thermometer.

"Did mother say what size?" asked the clerk.

"Oh," answered Frank, "gimme the biggest one you've got. It's to warm my bedroom with."

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Last Edition

Sporting Section of The Toronto Sunday World

Last Edition

31ST YEAR.—PAGES 1 TO 4 X TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING MARCH 5 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS

Mutt Has an Eye to Business Even in the Mexican Revolution

By "Bud" Fisher

VARSITY BOXING AND WRESTLING TOURNEY

S.P.S. Men Excel on the Mat — Boxing of High-Class Order, With the Boys Mixing it at all Stages.

The university boxing and wrestling tournament attracted a big crowd to Varsity gymnasium on Saturday afternoon. The events were distinctly classy, and some of the boxing bouts had all the earmarks of genuine fight-to-a-finish contests, altho limited to only three rounds. The lighter classes of boxers showed much cleverness, and good footwork, but it remained for the 145-pound class to give a real scientific demonstration of "the manly art." The bout between Davison of Forestry and Crompton of the Medical College was certainly a whirlwind, and in itself was worth much more than the price of admission. Both boys showed much skill, and, altho Crompton lost the bout, he made Davison look like a "goner" on several occasions. The Forestry man, however, finished strong.

Unfortunately, the mat was rather small for the wrestling matches, and the referee had considerable trouble in keeping the men off the boards. In numerous instances the contestants had to release their holds and start again in the centre of the mat.

Altho many of them were boys, the wrestlers showed a wonderful ability in mastering some of the most difficult holds known to the sport. The applause at intervals was almost like an ovation.

The preliminary wrestling bout was in the 135 lb. class between W. B. Dunbar, S.P.S., and D. A. Mutch, S.P.S. Mutch had the better of it during the first five minutes, but Dunbar succeeded in getting the first fall by a rollover in 7 minutes and 7 seconds. No further falls were recounted and Dunbar was declared the winner.

In the 145 lbs. class, M. M. Gibson of S.P.S. succeeded, after a hard struggle, in defeating F. N. Reid, S.P.S. Gibson secured the first fall in 5 min. 40 secs., and the second in 1 min. 12 secs.

Grappling W. F. Haynes of the Dental College round the waist, W. D. Davison of S.P.S. threw his opponent so forcibly to the mat that he was dazed for a few minutes by the fall. This was only a few seconds after the bout started. Davison was awarded the fall. When the bout was resumed, Davison again showed his superiority and floored Haynes, this time in two minutes.

K. McKeazie (Meds.) was awarded the decision over W. Ross (S.P.S.). Neither man secured a fall, but McKenzie's tactics were better, and he had the upper hand for fully eight minutes of the full ten minutes.

J. Ross (S. P. S.) defeated G. W. Lougheed (Meds.). Ross got his opponent on the mat in eight minutes.

The boxing bouts commenced with a whirlwind encounter between H. S. Hayes of Trinity and W. M. Hamilton, S.P.S. The men were in the 145 lb. class. Hayes did all the aggressive work from the start and had much the better of it in the first round. The second round was about even and both men did a lot of clinching. Hayes was given the decision, chiefly on account of his aggressiveness.

Both from a scenic standpoint, as well as for general all-round agility, the bout between R. J. Sheppard of Trinity and W. Taylor, S.P.S., in the 125 lb. class, was the most interesting bout of the afternoon. The boys fought and danced around the ring like bantam cocks and Sheppard especially gave an original display of footwork. It was a fast and furious bout all thru, but Sheppard was declared to be the winner, presumably because he did most of the leading.

It was a walkover for Doncaster of S. P.S. in his bout with Widdifield of Trinity. The latter bled profusely from the nose and looked to be in a sorry plight when time was called in the third round. He fought gamely, however, but was no match for Doncaster, who got the decision.

When W. F. Pepler (Arts) and W. H. Ford (Trinity), in the 135-lb. class clashed in the first round, it was kind of hard to judge whether it was a boxing bout or a wrestling match. They put in some strenuous work, however, before the end of the third round. Ford lacked driving force in the last two rounds and was bleeding from the nose. Pepler was awarded the decision.

The bout between E. S. Davison (Forestry) and C. Crompton (Meds) was rare. Both men showed clean, scientific methods, and it was only in the last few minutes that Davison had the advantage. Crompton landed some telling punches in the second round, and looked like a winner. He tired out, however, in the third, and Davison repeatedly knocked him against the ropes. Dr. Barton called the bout off for fear of too much punishment being meted out to the loser, who fought gamely all thru.

After 7½ minutes of clever work on the part of both boys, B. McColl (Forestry), in the 125-pound class, won from R. S. McConnell (S.P.S.) by a roll-over. McColl had almost secured a second fall when time was called.

The officials were: Judges—J. F. Scholes, J. Chapman and A. Kircaldy. Referee—E. A. Chapman.

At Mexico, Sunday

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 4.—(Special to The Sunday World.)—The race entries for Sunday are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse, two-year-olds, four furlongs:

Albert Jones	103	Zapotec	108
Erfolg	106	Yanker	108
Cash on Delivery	112	Calisse	112
Closer	115		

SECOND RACE—Selling, 5½ furlongs:

Aragonese	*103	Oriental Pearl	*103
Pleasant	103	Clara W.	103
Jim Mc	105	Mr. Dock	108
Ilzie	108	Baiella	113
Lees Friar	113		

THIRD RACE—Purse, six furlongs:

West Point	95	Uncle Ben	96
Big Stick	103	Bob Lynch	107
Trance	106	Chapultepec	109
Napa Nick	110	Enfield	113

FOURTH RACE—Juarez Oaks, $1500 value, one mile:

Marjorie A	112	Jest	112
Love Not	112	Bettie Sue	112
Rue	112	Round the World	122

FIFTH RACE—Selling, six furlongs:

Lady Tendi	92	Grammercy	*100
Rio Pecos	105	Emma G.	108
Pedro	108	Hidden Hand	108
Roberta	108	Tom McGrath	108
Little Marchmont	110	Ellerd	111

SIXTH RACE—Selling, 1¼ miles:

Miss Caithness	102	Personalty	104
Buna	106	Vesme	108
Barney Oldfield	108	Taskmaster	108

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

Scratches at Juarez.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 4.—Scratches here to-day were as follows:

First race—Louder.
Second race—Kiamesha R. I., The Peer, Sir Barry.
Fifth race—Balronia.
Sixth race—Beach Sand, Marigot.

MEXICO RESULTS.

JUAREz, Mex., March 4.—The races today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE, 4 furlongs:

1. Sayville, 115 (McCullough), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.
2. Bill Lamb, 115 (Glass), 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5.
3. Talux, 107 (Higgins), 12 to 1, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2.

Time .48. Lady Dolora, Woolvol, Bonnie Prince, Melbourne, Lewis, Noah, Menelik, Booger Battle, Helen Johnson also ran.

SECOND RACE, 6 furlongs, selling:

1. Flying Pearl, 115 (Molesworth), 4 to 1, 3 to 2 and 7 to 10.
2. Sentiney Metzner, 113 (Taplin), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.
3. Biskra, 111 (Glass), 4 to 1, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5.

Time 1.13 2-5. Georgia Shand, High Culture, Deneen, Soscus, Mr. Bishop, The Robin also ran.

THIRD RACE, 1 mile, selling:

1. Hannis, 112 (Reid), 4 to 5, 1 to 3 and out.
2. Lucky Mose, 115 (Molesworth), 3 to 1, even and 2 to 5.
3. Heart's Relief, 105 (Bruce), 15 to 1, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.

Time 1.40 1-5. Summertime, Juarez, Waldo f Belle, Col. Bronston also ran.

FOURTH RACE, 6 furlongs:

1. Flying Wolf, 113 (Reid), 2 to 1, 3 to 5 and out.
2. Jim Basey, 108 (Gargan), 9 to 5, 7 to 10 and out.
3. Sterling, 108 (Molesworth), 4 to 1, even and out.

Time 1.12 3-5. Salali also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs, purse:

1. Vreeland, 115 (Molesworth), 8 to 5, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4.
2. Al Muller, 110 (Glass), 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5.
3. Jean d'Arc, 108 (McCullough), 6 to 1, 7 to 1 and 4 to 5.

Time 1.12. Jupiter Joe, Fountain Square also ran.

SIXTH RACE—One mile, selling:

1. Candleberry, 106 (Benschoten), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 1 to 2.
2. Michael Angelo, 114 (Taplin), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.
3. Buckthorn, 116 (Glass), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.

Time 1.39 3-5. Little Friar, Florence A., Indian Maid also ran.

Central Juveniles at Practice.

The Central Y's. juvenile basketball team put in a strenuous practice Friday evening in preparation for their games with Hamilton and Paris. The team will be accompanied on their trip by T. H. Miller, Glen Smith and R. N. Crawford. The coaching they will receive from these men on the trip should be valuable to them in their return game with Hamilton on March 14. The ladies will be out in force to this game, as two of the local girls' clubs will compete in the preliminary. The record of the boys' team for the season is 7 wins, 2 loses and 1 tie. The tie game was played with West End Juniors.

BASEBALL GOSSIP.

Andy Kyle yesterday signed a contract to play with Troy during the coming season.

Outfielder Heinie Heitmuller has signed a 1911 Baltimore contract.

Catcher Peirce of the St. Paul Club has a clerical job in the Wisconsin Legislature at $5 a day.

John Ganzel, manager of the champion Rochester (Eastern League) team, says that Otis Johnson, who will be tried at short field by the Highlanders, is the equal of any man in the profession in point of fielding.

Mickey Corcoran, who played third base for the Buffalo (Eastern League) Club last year, has not accepted the terms offered him by Manager Hughie Jennings of the Detroit Tigers

Plan a College Boxing League

University of Pennsylvania Asks Aid of Eastern Institutions—Big Tourney in the Spring.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 4.—The University of Pennsylvania is endeavoring to organize an intercollegiate boxing league, and William J. Crombie, the physical instructor, has sent letters to Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Cornell and Columbia, asking them to assist Penn in forming an association.

This is the first step taken by an American institution of importance to affiliate with the other colleges and promote the glove game as a college sport. For ten years Penn has had May day sports, with wrestling and boxing as a principal feature. The boxing has been conducted along the lines of the amateur bouts, and no one has been hurt in the contests.

The sophomore and freshmen classes have been the participants in these games and they have been so successful that some of the enthusiasts at Penn want the tourney made open to the members of all classes and departments.

The boxing class at Penn is under the tutelage of George Decker, who at one time was the professional lightweight champion of the east. Decker is in favor of the tourney, and thinks that the bouts can be made a feature of the athletic season in the college. Penn has several clever boxers, among them Danny Hutchinson, the football star; Larry Miller, James Skinner, Livingston Sullivan, T. D. Barclay and E. Rosebery.

It is expected that all the colleges invited will accept and that the first set of college boxing matches in America will be contested in the spring. There is a strong prospect that the events, when the new association is organized, will be held in this city.

SPORTING GOSSIP

President Murphy looks for a moral uplift among the members of the club squad when they return from the south. J. E. Cooke, the pitching recruit from Peoria, son of an Arkansas minister, is opposed to playing on Sunday, and asked to be excused from Sabbath duty when he signed his contract. Both President Murphy and Manager Clance respected his wishes in the matter and granted his request.

Cooke is expected to fill the gap made by Overall's refusal to play this season.

Two hundred women, nearly all of whom were accompanied by their husbands, attended a boxing exhibition in Syracuse Friday night, given for the benefit of a Syracuse hospital. The women occupied seats on the stage and in the galleries of the Alhambra. A half dozen three-round bouts were put on and the women were the most interested of all the spectators, especially when the fighters roughed it a bit.

New York boxing fans are attaching unusual interest to the coming contest between Packey McFarland and Owen Moran, because of the fact that the Fairmont Athletic Club, where the bout will be held, is negotiating for the return of Jem Driscoll to this country to fight the winner. McFarland and Moran are topnotchers among the lightweights and both are fast, clever boxers.

The annual report of the Athletic Association of Queen's University, under construction by the secretary, promises to be one of the most acceptable in the history of athletics in Queens. Athletics have taken tremendous strides and much money has been expended in improvements.

Baseball Gossip.

President Comiskey of the White Sox has been keeping a ball player up his sleeve all winter. His name is Fred Gross, and he is a second baseman, a collegian and a civil engineer, altho only 21 years old. Gross was signed last July, but as he was a free agent, without professional entanglements, it was not necessary to carry him on the reserve list.

Manager Wallace of the St. Louis Browns stated that he was well pleased over the deal by which he has secured Laporte and Austin. He says he will play Laporte at second base and Austin at third, covering shortstop himself and brought McCauley, a new man, on first base. With Stone, Schweitzer and Hoffman in the outfield, Wallace thinks the Browns will be well fortified in that particular. He believes Clarke, the former Cleveland catcher, will be a tower of strength behind the bat, and has unbounded faith in Lake, Powell, Nelson and Bailey to make good in the pitcher's box.

Radbourne won 56 games and lost 16 during the great campaign of 1884, when Providence won the flag thru his grand exertions. Remember, too, that the clubs played much shorter schedules then than now—112 games was the total played by Providence that year. On a 154-game basis a pitcher would have to work in 99 games to equal Radbourne's record. Can you imagine one of our dainty modern hurlers pitching 99 games?

Trenton is the largest city in the Tri-State League circuit. Here are the figures: Johnstown, 55,482; Trenton, 96,815; Wilmington, 87,411; Harrisburg, 64,186; York, 44,750; Lancaster, 47,227; Altoona, 32,127; Reading, 96,071; Williamsport, which gave way to Wilmington, has a population of 31,860.

Manager Chase of the Highlanders signalized his visit to Chicago by securing the signed contract of Pitcher Russell Ford; the last of the Highlander holdouts. It is stated that Ford will receive pretty near $9000 for his 1911 work.

Old Country Soccer

LONDON, March 4.—The football results in the various leagues to-day were as follows:

LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION.

Nottingham 0, Bradford C. 2.
Everton 2, Sunderland 2.
Bristol City 0, Sheffield A. 2.
Oldham A. 2, Blackburn R. 0.
Sheffield W. 1, Aston Villa 0.
Newcastle U. 5, Bury C. 1.
Manchester C. 1, Woolwich A. 1.
Middlesbro 2, Manchester A. 2.
Tottenham 1, Liverpool 0.
Preston 2, Notts County 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Leicester F. 0.
Bolton W. 1, Blackpool 0.
Bradford 0, Leeds City 2.
Burnley 1, Stockport C. 2.
Glossop 1, Clapton Orient 8.
Huddersfield 1, Wolverhampton W. 1.
Hull City 2, Derby County 0.
Lincoln City 0, Chelsea 0.
W. Bromwich A. 2, Barnsley 3.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

New Brompton 1, Swindon T. 0.
Millwall A. 4, Exeter City 0.
Queen's Park R. 0, Brighton and H. 0.
West Ham U. 1, Northampton 2.
Luton 4, Portsmouth 1.
Coventry C. 4, Bristol R. 0.
Southend U. 0, Crystal P. 0.
Southampton 1, Bradford 0.
Plymouth A. 2, Leyton 1.
Norwich C. 5, Watford 1.

RUGBY.

O. M. Taylors 10, Richmond 3.

Tri-State Club Changes Hands

Bill Coughlin and George Cockill Buy Out the Reading Franchise—Coughlin to Be Manager.

READING, Pa., Mar. 4.—Bill Coughlin, manager of last season's Williamsport team, and George Cockill, first baseman of the Montreal Club of the Eastern League, purchased the franchise of the Reading team of the Tri-State League to-day from the Reading Baseball Association. The price paid was not given out. Coughlin will be the manager and play third base. Cockill will cover first base.

Football.

The miniatures of the Earl Grey Cup are now on view at Bailey's in the Yonge Street Arcade. They represent the amateur Rugby championship of Canada and are to be presented to each player on the Varsity team. They are presented by the University Athletic Association and are a credit to Canadian manufacture, as the original is of English make.

NEW TIRE IDEAS

Dunlop Company in the Lead With Several New Tires.

The name Dunlop stands thruout the whole motoring world for the best and the most modern in automobile tire construction. The Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company of Canada proved at the recent show that they have new ideas and that their product should be given first consideration by motorists.

One of the features of their exhibit was the steel-studded Chrome leather tread tire. This is the only tire in the world which the leather tread goes right around to the bead, adding an enormous percentage to its mileage and service. Steel studs are invaluable on slippery or muddy roads, giving great traction and preventing skidding. Another notable tire of the exhibit was the Traction Tread. This is also a new idea originated with the Dunlop people. The tread consists of a series of heavy rubber V's, superimposed upon a tread of ordinary thickness. The sharp ends of these V's all point in the same direction and the running surface they give is such that it is impossible for a car to skid or the wheels to slip. This tire has aroused a great deal of attention and hundreds of motorists who have been quick to appreciate its merits have signified their intention to equip their cars with it.

In the way of truck tires, the Dunlop people have a band type motor truck tire which originated in England and which has become easily the most popular motor truck in use there.

That the efforts of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company are appreciated in Canada is proved by their enormously growing business. They have recently opened new branches in Regina and Ottawa and they have over five hundred agents in different parts of Canada, who carry a full line of Dunlop goods.

Do not make any plans for your tire equipment until you have had a talk with the Dunlop representative.

President Barrow of the Eastern has notified the Toronto Club that their proposed series of games with Rochester in the spring training trip is contrary to the league regulations, and as a consequence it is not likely that the Hustlers and Leafs will meet until the season opens. It was proposed to exchange batteries for the contests, Toronto boxmen working for Rochester, and vice versa.

Many Curling Games Played

Parkdale Hold Annual Bonspiel and Other City Clubs Curl Friendly Games.

The different curling rinks of the city are making the most of the short time that remains to them of the curling season. In a short two weeks at most the curling season will come to an end; then will ensue a time of inactivity to the curler, which will be succeeded by bowling, which will, in some cases, compensate, and in others delight the mind of the bowler and give him a chance to show his skill on the green in place of the ice.

On Saturday afternoon curling was in full swing at all the city rinks. Parkdale Curling Club held their annual bonspiel. Lakeview Curling Club held a point game, while Granite and Queen City were holding friendly games between the members of their own clubs. The ice was in good condition and all the games were keenly contested. The results were as follows:

PARKDALE BONSPIEL.

—Rink No. 1—

J. Hyslop	6	M. Hunter, sk	10

—Rink No. 2—

C. Smith	8	R. T. Wray	11

—Rink No. 3—

A. Hellwell	10	A. Mitchell	9

—Rink No. 4—

W. Scott	11	J. A. Hetherington	8

—Rink No. 5—

S. H. Armstrong	9	G. Duthie	7

QUEEN CITY-GRANITE TCK.

R. R. Duthie	9	R. C. Davidson	12
G. R. Hargraft	12	H. M. Allen	15

Tie in Central Ontario.

KINGSTON, Ont., March 4.—As a result of Brockville defeating Napanee, Kingston and Napanee are now tied for the championship of the Central Ontario Curling League. The rinks will play off in Kingston this week.

Gambling a Menace Baseball Bookies Denounced in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Mar. 4.—There were received here to-day by express from Kentucky circulars of a betting syndicate, which offers to accept bets on the outcome of the approaching pennant race in the national and American Baseball Leagues and the American Association, and also on club against club series.

The circular caused some uneasiness among the local baseball men, who were quick to denounce the scheme, and it is understood that immediate steps will be taken by the officials of the leagues to check, if possible, what they consider a menace to the national game. Gambling has long been tabooed in professional baseball, and the feeling seems general that if it is now brought into the game it will be to the detriment of a sport that is now clean and healthy.

Some persons attribute the new scheme to bookmakers whose revenue has been cut off by the passage of anti-race track betting laws. The syndicate announces in its circular that it is willing to accept bets of $5 or over, which shall be sent by express, telegraph or telephone. According to the book, 8 to 5 is offered that New York does not finish first in the National League race. That the Giants finish second, 3 to 5 is offered, and for third place 1 to 4 is quoted. In the American League, Philadelphia is the favorite at 6 to 5 to win, 2 to 2 for second place, and 1 to 5 for third.

The circular says it is the company's object to "give the baseball enthusiasts the chance to support their judgment," and in the straight race for the pennant, an opportunity is offered the fans to back their preferences in the three leagues for first, second, third and fourth places. It also offers to lay odds against the standing of clubs at the end of the first half of the season, which it figures to include the games played up to July 8. In fact, every sort of imaginable combination for wagering is offered the baseball enthusiasts.

Years ago baseball came near breaking up because of open gambling. The layers of odds followed the teams about the circuit and openly made books in the spectators' stands. Players fell in with the gamblers and games were thrown. This ended the situation to a climax, and, seeing the destruction of the game facing them, the club-owners acted hastily and formulated stringent rules against betting in their parks. They even went so far as to refuse admittance to known gamblers. Almost immediately the situation returned to normal, and since then baseball has flourished, and is now known the world over as one of the cleanest of the professional sports.

The circular announces repeatedly and emphatically that the company will receive orders or money by express, telegraph or telephone, but not by mail.

Champions Get a Beating.

Givens-street School defeated Withrow champions of the Riverdale School League, Saturday, by 5 to 2. The teams lined up as follows:

Givens (5)—Goal, G. Malahy; point, R. Mackie; cover, H. Murdock; rover, S. McNair; centre, H. Foster; right wing, H. Reeves; left wing, J. Lee.

Withrow (2)—Goal, Creighton; point, Borthwick; cover, McKee; rover, Hackett; centre, Crossland; right wing, Guest; left wing, Foster.

Referee—W. H. Clipperton.

Givens team issue a challenge to any public school team in the city for a game to be played on neutral ice.

Monday's Entries

At Moncrief on Monday.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 4.—Monday's entries are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Selling, two-year-olds, 4½ furlongs:

Nello	102	Nannie McDee	102
Erella	z105	Frog Legs	105
Arany	105	Margerum	105
Fred Hall	*106	Chessmate	*108
Capt. English	106	Silas Grump	116
Eland	118		

SECOND RACE—Selling, three-year-old maidens, 1 1-16 miles:

Waltz	99	Sculpture	102
Choplank	z104	Rake	104
Ruby Knight	107	Gavotte	107
Molly Ho	107	Goldwick	109
Gun's Hill	109	Barney Igo	112

THIRD RACE—Purse, three-year-olds, six furlongs:

Deceivable	104	Bad News II	104
Ella Bryson	104	Husky Lad	104
Red Wine	105	Antenor	109
Mud Still	109	Star Charter	112

FOURTH RACE—Handicap, three-year-olds and up, one mile:

The Whip	88	Spes Nostra	92
Col. Ashmeade	98	Oakhurst	102
Star Blue	106	Banives	109
Ozana	110		

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

Elmeta Hamilton	105	Infatuation	105
Hazel Thorpe	108	Harcourt	110
Responseful	110	Marie Hyde	110
Royal Onyx	110	Eye White	112
Sandy Hill	115	McAndrews	115
Stafford	115	Manheimer	115
Von Laer	115	Allowmaise	118

SIXTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds and up, one mile and seventy yards:

Bodkin	*96	Hy. Hutchison	*100
Galley Slave	*103	Hughes	103
Diana	104	Effendi	106
Gold Dust	106	Falcada	106
Casque	109	Camel	109
Edwin L	112		

*Apprentice allowance 3 lbs. claimed.
zApprentice allowance 5 lbs. claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

Tampa Summary.

TAMPA, Fla., March 4.—The race results here to-day were as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse $150, for two-year-olds, about three furlongs:

1. Calkhumpian, 106 (Bergen), 2 to 1, 2 to 5 and out.
2. Charlie O'Brien, 111 (Troxler), 1 to 2 and out.
3. Batison, 103 (Jensen), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.

Time .36 1-5. Jim Ray, Notus III. and Dora M. Lutz also ran.

SECOND RACE—Purse $125, for four-year-olds and up, six furlongs:

1. Anderson, 118 (Troxler), 6 to 5, 2 to 3 and out.
2. Automatic, 115 (Ormes), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Omicron, 110 (A. Matthews), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.

Time 1.20 3-5. Brougham, T. B. Spears, Ameron, Johnny Wise and Albion H. also ran.

THIRD RACE, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 5½ furlongs:

1. Tackle, 111 (Knight), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5.
2. Rose O'Neill, 93 (Steele), 2 to 1, even and 1 to 2.
3. John Garner, 111 (Troxler), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.

Time 1.12 3-5. Virginia Lindsey, Dry Dollar, Regards, Virsain, Uncle Walter, Blair, Baggley, Miss Imogene, Dr. Crook and Complete also ran.

FOURTH RACE, purse, for 3-year-olds and up, 1¼ miles, selling:

1. Louis Cavanagh, 116 (Troxler), 2 to 1, 3 to 5 and out.
2. Explicit, 99 (Wrispen), 4 to 5, 2 to 5 and out.
3. Dander, 111 (Paul), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.

Time 2.02 4-5. Herman Doyle, Carew, Emyl, Lady Ripple and Abe Gooding also ran.

FIFTH RACE, purse $125, for 3-year-olds and up, 5 furlongs:

1. Tom Shaw, 115 (Griffin), 4 to 1, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.
2. Tamar, 110 (Bergen), 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.
3. Anavri, 111 (Troxler), 3 to 2, 3 to 5 and 1 to 3.

Time 1.00 2-5. Shawnee, Gilpian, Dr. Hollis, D. H. Carpenter, Chanate, Sandford and Star Venus also ran.

SIXTH RACE—$150, for four-year-olds and up, six furlongs, selling:

1. Tony W., 114 (Pickett), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and out.
2. B. J. Swanner, 113 (McCloskey), 7 to 2, 6 to 5 and out.
3. John Marrs, 114 (A. Martin), 5 to 2, 4 to 5 and out.

Time 1.19 4-5. Teddy Bear and Riner also ran.

BOWLING GAMES ON MONDAY.

Gladstone—Pastimes v. Florals.
Athenaeum A—Spoilers v. Simcoes.
Athenaeum B—Dukes v. McLaughlins.
Central—Royal Greys v. Centrals.
Printers—Daily World v. Mail.
Hotel—Gorman v. Brooker.
Business Men—El Fairs v. Langmuirs.
Apples—Greenings v. Russets.
Paynes—Benedicts v. Bachelors.
Eaton—Third Floor v. Engineers; Fifth Floor v. Floormen.
Athenaeum Mercantile—Thompsons v. Ellis.
Dominion Express—Depot A v. Depot B.
Bowling Club Three-Man—Nationals v. Midnight Sons.
Eaton Two-Man—Williams v. White.
Rosedale Two-Man—Queen Rose v. Primrose.
T. B. C. Two-Man—Bankers v. Cattle Kings.
City Two-Man—Athenaeums at Dominions.
Athenaeum Two-Man—Simcoes v. College.
Brunswick Individual—Geo. Robinson v. C. H. Gordon.

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

DESCOMNETS, IN THE AMERICAN STAKES

Feature Race at Moncrief on Saturday Goes to the Favorite—Elow Second and Golconda Third—Results.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 4.—The race results to-day were as follows:

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds, 4½ furlongs:

1. Working Lad, 115 (Davenport), 7 to 5, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3.
2. Mack B. Eubanks, 106 (Gridden), 40 to 1, 15 to 1 and 8 to 1.
3. Hynicka, 112 (Denison), 20 to 1, 8 to 1 and 4 to 1.

Time .55 2-5. Day May, Elma, Editor Kittery, Manager Mack, Capt. English, Catherine Hampton, Peridot and Light o' My Life also ran.

SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds, six furlongs:

1. Governor Gray, 106 (Butwell), 3 to 1, 1 to 4 and out.
2. McIvor, 109 (Koerner), 9 to 2, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3.
3. Imprint, 104 (Gross), 16 to 1, 4 to 1, and 6 to 5.

Time 1.13. Antenor, Fort Carroll and Husky Lad also ran.

THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

1. T. M. Green, 105 (Koerner), 2 to 1, 1 to 2 and out.
2. Princelike, 102 (Loftus), 18 to 5, 4 to 5 and out.
3. Donald Macdonald, 119 (Musgrave), even, 2 to 5 and out.

Time 1.46 4-5. Compton and Patrick S. also ran.

FOURTH RACE, the American Selling Stakes of $1300, 3-year-olds and up, for gentlemen riders, 1 mile and 70 yards:

1. Descomnets, 151 (Mr. Pons), even, 1 to 2 and out.
2. Eloro, 154 (Mr. Blue), 5 to 1, 6 to 5 and out.
3. Golconda, 146 (Mr. Ortell), 6 to 1, 3 to 2 and out.

Time 1.47 3-5. Ross Hampton also ran.

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

1. Aspirin, 113 (Byrne), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and 8 to 5.
2. Sylvestris, 102 (Gould), 7 to 1, 2 to 1 and even.
3. Casque, 108 (Musgrave), 7 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.

Time 1.12 4-5. Lady Sybil, General MacGregor, Bad News II., Lady Irma, J. H. Barr, Inferno Queen, Decency, Ceremonious and The Wrestler also ran.

SIXTH RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

1. Spindle, 111 (Butwell), 7 to 1, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5.
2. Detect, 94 (Byrne), 7 to 1, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5.
3. Shapdale, 110 (Gould), 9 to 1, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5.

Time 1.46 4-5. Wing Ting, Syzygy, Ortson, Agnar, Spes Nostra, Captain Sanson and Don Diaz also ran.

Tampa Monday Card.

TAMPA, Fla., March 4.—The entries for Monday's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Rose O'Neill	z92	Fenrir	95
Ida Lackford	95	D. P. Carpenter	100
Omicron	107	Johnny Wise	109
Athanic	109	Char. Hamilton	110
Nettie Carita	110	Warner Griswell	112

SECOND RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 5 furlongs:

L'Appelle	*92	Mary Rud d	94
Fleybattle	97	Silicio	99
Princess Thorpe	z100	Eva Tanguay	103
Masks and Faces	107	St. Denlol	111
Caltha	113	Chalice	113
Don Hamilton	115	Sabo Blend	115
Frank Patten	115	Stromeland	115

THIRD RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 5 furlongs:

Zilipah	99	Rusticana	99
Goodacre	102	Rebel Queen	z104
Dracula	109	Locust Bud	109
Billy Hibbs	109	My Love	112
Donsido	113	Black Domino	113
Sir Compton	114	Irvin P. Diggs	115
Bert Mont	115	Lucky Mate	115

FOURTH RACE, purse, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Rose McGee	89	Easy Life	89
Sand Cure	91	Anavari	100
Tallow Dip	102	Clysmic	103
Teddy Bear	105	Tom Shaw	105
Horicon	110		

FIFTH RACE, purse, 3-year-olds and up, 5 furlongs:

Bright Maiden	97	Inspector Gen	99
Shawnee	107	Chanate	107
Boserrian	109	Dr. Hollis	109
Ben Sand	109	Grandissimo	112

SIXTH RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 1¼ miles:

H.M. Sabath	z87	Hiccough	91
San Clum	z93	Lyndhurst	103
Dander	108		

*Five pounds apprentice claimed.
zThree pounds apprentice claimed.

The Columbus (American Association) Club has signed Shortstop E. Midkiff of Huntington, W. Va.

The Rochester Club of the Eastern League has signed Paul Dietz, a semi-pro, of New York City.

Sir John Johnson Will Be Starter in Florida Special

A Fine Bunch of Horses Will Start in Moncrief's Banner Race—Curley Brown Says There Will be Racing in Florida Next Winter.

By Bert E. Collyer.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 4.—A recapitulation of the potential starters for the Florida Special, down for decision March 18, companion feature in a stake way to the Derby and which carries a monetary consideration of $5000, forces the conviction that seldom if ever on a winter track has the matured division been so well represented.

Sir John Johnson, the giant sprinter from the Beverwyck Stable, and which so recently made an impressive debut, will, barring accidents, surely face the starter. And, in cannot be taken as les majeste to predict that the board of handicappers will allot the son of Isador and La Tosca II the post of honor. Trainer Dave Woodford, who succeeded to the position at Sheepshead Bay has shown himself a most capable handler of thoroughbreds and Owner Frank Nolan, the Albany politician, who witnessed Sir John Johnson's recent victory, is authority for the statement that he stands ready to back the giant campaigner against any man's horse—five furlongs to one and one-quarter miles.

Countless, J. G. Greener's strapping son of the Commoner—Olefiant and winner of the 1910 renewals of the Suburban and Brooklyn handicaps is also being pointed for the Special. Early in the season Countless appeared to "favor the good leg" but under the care of Trainer May, the member yielded to treatment and is now apparently as strong as ever. Like Sir John Johnson, Countless has been seen to advantage of late at Montcrief Park, and must be seriously considered in those stakes for which he is eligible. Donald McDonald, probably the most improved plater in the country to-day, and the chief reliance of the Clopton racing establishment, tho being reported as being on the verge of a breakdown, pulled up sound in a recent effort. Clopton has given this consistent horse a much-needed freshening up, and if he stands training can be relied upon to give a good account of himself. Taking a critical line thru the performances of Sir John Johnson, Countless and Donald McDonald, it would seem that Sir John could easily give Countless five pounds while in return the Greener colt should concede seven pounds to Donald McDonald. This should about bring them together over the Derby route.

Mary Davis, which is the second string to Trainer May's bow, is just now at the top notch of her best form. Twice within two weeks she took up equal weight with Guy Fisher and twice was she returned the winner. The Watercross mare has shown keen over-winter development and furthermore appears to display considrably more gameness.

King's Daughter is also well spoken of for the big race. Thomas McDowell, who is one of the stewards of the meeting, has been careful with the Ornament mare with the result that she is now about ready to be sent to the races. King's Daughter is a good speedy mare—one that possesses considerable class—but of doubtful staying quality. In fact her best races have been at one mile to one and one-sixteenth miles. Orbicular, a shifty player that one year swept everything before him at Juarez, and which was pointed out for the Special, broke down so badly in a recent workout that it is the intention of his owners to retire him to the stud.

The three-year-olds named are, retrospectively speaking, an erratic lot. To date they have beaten each other with startling regularity, with Governor Gay, The Nigger and Star Charter showing to best advantage. Lahore, the present ante-post favorite for the Derby, is a real good looker, possesses superlative speed, but does not appear to thrive on racing. In a word the matured division for the Special stands away out, with Trainer May holding an exceptionally strong hand.

* * * * * *

The announcement from Lexington, Ky., that Milton Young, ex-Master of McGrathiana, in its day the home of Onadago, Hanover, Inspector B., Cesarion, and other famous stallions, will this year campaign a strong stable of racers on the tracks of the Middle West, is refreshing news to the turf world.

For nearly two score years Milton Young has been a conspicuous figure in the thoroughbred world. As far back as 1870 the blue and white stripes of the stable were famous from one end of the country to the other. In those days it was sons and daughters of Old Bonnie Scotland that contributed largely to his success. The day he won with the four B's at the old Cote Brilliante track in St. Louis—Bootjack, Bootblack, Beatrice and Beatitude—is still remembered by the surviving members of the old guard and stands as a memorable achievement, one without a parallel in turf history.

In 1883 Young astonished the country by selling his string in which, among others, were Ascendor, then favorite for the Kentucky Derby; Bastman, winner of the first great Western Handicap at Washington Park, and several others, to R. C. Pate of St. Louis for the reported price of $18,000, that being the largest price at that time that had ever been paid for a racing establishment in America.

The call of the turf grew too strong for Mr. Young, however, and he was lured back again. As he had sold his old colors with the stable his new horses carried a navy blue jacket and white sash, and this was borne by Lizzie S, a famous heat-performer in her day, Bankrupt and many others. At the time that Bankrupt, then a yearling, came into Mr. Young's hands, James R. Keene had just failed in business and the colt, being by Spendthrift, was named Bankrupt, a name that so incensed Mr. Keene that the men did not speak for years.

As a two-year-old Bankrupt won seven straight stakes, and in going up the line Mr. Young declared to his friends that he had still one that could beat Bankrupt doing anything. It was at the fair grounds at St. Louis that Bankrupt first met his match. He was beaten by the great Ben Fox, a son of King Ben and Maud Hampton, who was then owned by Col. Jack Chinn. "Now, trot out, Enright," was the cry, for this was the name of the colt.

It was not until the next spring, however, that Enright made his appearance and then he started in the Kentucky Derby for which he was favorite in the winter books. But he was beaten in that race and never proved to be of any account. Bankrupt trained on and proved to be a great race-horse. In 1909 and following the passage of the Hart-Agnew anti-betting measure M'Grathiana passed under the hammer, the choice matrons and stallions of which establishment, it is said, brought a total of $178,000. At that time it was stated that Mr. Young intended hibernating to South America there to embark in the breeding business.

* * * * * *

That race solons of Florida feel reasonably sure of their ground—to secure a further lease of racing life—is borne out by the positive announcement of Curley Brown.

"We'll race here next winter, all right" Brown says, "but the meeting will not be one of more than sixty days' duration, and from here the horses will be shipped to Havana, where a meeting of the same length and under the same management will be given, save that Francis J. Pons will retire from the official roster."

Coming in the face of the equally positive announcement of Governor Gilchrist to the effect he would veto any measure passed by the legislature, the statement of Brown has set many to figuring on "who is who." The business men and cooler heads do not hesitate to state that in their opinion this is the last winter meeting for Florida, at least for some time. The latter are supported by the bankers, who have a system of tabulation which spells curtailment of credit for those who patronize the race-track. The hotel keepers of the east coast, a strong political factor, have also risen in arms against the proposed continuance of racing in Florida. They claim that the race meeting attracts the tourists who otherwise would spend time and especially money at the big hostelries, but which now finds its way into the coffers of the bookmaker.

The situation in Florida is much akin to that which obtained in Chicago in 1892 when Garfield Park was running. There was a law in Illinois then that allowed betting in an enclosure, but public opinion had been so worked up over the loose manner in which things were conducted that the police finally raided the place.

Manager Hankins was importuned to close the track and await the passing of public disfavor, but refused. Joseph J Swigert was then arrested and fined $100. He appealed the case and as a result the supreme court decided the law unconstitutional, and Garfield Park was closed. But not until Capt. Jim Brown of Texas and several policemen had been killed.

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

The Providence (Eastern League) Club has signed an amateur catcher of South Boston named Mathew Doyle.

The Boston Club last week received the signed contract of Catcher Alva Williams, the Buffalo recruit. President Taylor is banking on this young man for some classy work next season.

SPRING OVERCOATS $15.00

Instead of $20.00

Our new Spring Overcoats, with their close-fitting collars and graceful lines about the shoulders, are the best fitting and most carefully tailored coats we have ever shown. To stimulate early buying, we are offering $20.00 Overcoats, in dark grey and tweed effects, for **$15.00.**

Irish Serge Suits $16.00

Instead of $22.00

You can depend on our Blue Serge Suits. They'll neither fade nor get out of shape. At this price they are extraordinary value.

CAMPBELL CLOTHING 47 KING WEST

Well Dressed Men

have learned that the store for dependable high-grade clothes made-to-measure by experienced and skilled workpeople, is here. There's a touch and finish about Coleman's Clothes that has won the trade of the men who are particular about their dress.

See Coleman's Business Men's Suit, in tweed, worsted, or serge, made-to-measure 22.50

Coleman's Limited

102 King W., Toronto

—Master Tailors.
—Tailors of Taste.

Bowling Chat

Ladies' Day at the N.B.A. bowling tournament brought out the biggest crowd the Broadway Arsenal has held during the past week. The grandstand was filled, and both sides of the alleys were black with persons anxious to see the alleys and the pin-topplers. The women were very much interested in the picture set before them, of watching bowlers slamming away at the wooden men on the entire eighteen alleys at the same time. The special day for women proved highly gratifying to the tournament officials, and ladies' day will be continued thruout the tourney, Tuesdays and Thursdays being the special days for the fair sex.

* * *

The Bonds of Cleveland were sure spilling them in great style on Friday night, when they totalled 2969 in the five-men event. Here's hoping that our own trundlers knock them down for more than that.

* * *

The Athenaeum provincial tournament got off to a good start in the past week, and many good scores were hung up in the different classes. The bowlers in this tourney have a big number of prizes to shoot for, and the competition in all classes is keen.

* * *

Owing to the Canadian teams not rolling until late Saturday night, it was impossible to get the scores for this edition.

* * *

The game between the Owls and the Storks, scheduled in the Royal League for Monday, has been postponed on account of the Buffalo tournament. On Friday night the R.C.B.C. will run a big stag euchre to raise funds to send their bowlers to the C.B.A. tournament at Montreal.

* * *

Big scores again marked the week's rolling on the Toronto Bowling Club alleys, with all leagues claiming a fair crop.

* * *

In the Business Men's League, some of the best totals were registered, while two of the teams put in records for the season, Langmuir Paint totalling 2715, while National Cash Register went the paint men ten pins better for the record. With Eatonias still in the lead, National Cash Register only a few points behind, and Langmuir Paint still knocking at the door, a finish even more exciting than the first series should be the result.

* * *

In the Printers' League some nice pin spilling was also recorded, with the evening section grabbing off most of the big totals, altho the mornings showed a big improvement over the week previous.

* * *

In the latter The Mail and Globe are coming along nicely, and may it make it interesting for the two World teams, who seem to have had things pretty much their own way since the start of the second series.

* * *

In the evening section, MacLeans gained in the lead by taking three straight, while Toronto Typesetting slipped a cog by dropping one of their three to Dunlop & Rose, third place holders, with the latter, however, very much in the race and still probable contenders for the championship.

* * *

In this section the Courier Press has taken the place of Saturday Night, and while not figuring on doing anything wonderful this season, feel they will have a team next year that will give all comers a battle for the honors.

* * *

In the Eaton League both sections are tightening up considerably, the Printers still having a shade on the rest of the field in No. 1, but with the Engineers right behind and Fifth Floor coming strong the typos will have their work cut out to finally land in this section.

* * *

In No. 3 there is a nice battle on between the first three teams, A3 being in the lead, with Winnipeg Office and E 1, 2 and 3 tied with only one game down.

* * *

In the Apple League the end of another week finds all teams again as tightly bunched as possible; in fact, from first to last one seems to have a strangle hold on the other, and with the last not even ready yet to cry quits.

* * *

In the two-men leagues all teams have taken up their work with enthusiasm, and in each a successful season is assured with a nice array of prizes to be distributed at the close.

* * *

In the Eaton Two-Man, Ernie Williams, their popular president, has very generously come forward with a twenty-dollar donation, and with the nightly allowance from each roller should mean a fat pocket-book.

* * *

The secretaries of each of the two-man leagues promise to have their standing ready for next Sunday's edition.

$41.05 Vancouver, Victoria and Pacific Coast Points.

Daily from March 10 to April 10, Canadian Pacific will sell one-way second class tickets from Toronto to British Columbia and North Pacific Coast points at $41.05. Proportionately low rates are in effect from all Ontario points. Through train from Toronto to Winnipeg and West at 10.10 p.m. daily, providing fastest time with no change of cars. C.P.R. City Ticket Office, 16 East King-street. Phone Main 6580.

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

Bowling Records

CITY.

	Won.	Lost.
Royals	14	4
Gladstones	13	5
B. B. C. Co.	13	5
Paynes	9	9
Dominions	7	11
Rowing Club	7	11
College	5	13
Brunswicks	4	14

BUSINESS MEN.

	Won.	Lost.
Eatonias	13	3
National Cash Reg.	15	3
Langmuir Paint	12	6
Crown Tailoring	9	6
Woods-Norris (Ltd.)	8	7
The Telegram	9	9
Levack & Co.	8	10
Hayes Plumbing	6	9
H. Murby & Co.	7	11
Emmett Shoes	6	12
North Amer. Life	5	13
T. J. Fair & Co.	4	14

PRINTERS—MORNING SECTION.

	Won.	Lost.
Daily World	15	9
Sunday World	13	11
The Mail	11	13
The Globe	9	15

PRINTERS—EVENING SECTION.

	Won.	Lost.
MacLean Pub. Co.	18	3
Toronto Typesetting	14	4
Dunlop & Rose	16	5
Atwell Fleming	5	13
Acton Pub. Co.	4	14
Courier Press	0	18

EATON—NO. 1.

	Won.	Lost.
Printers	11	1
Engineers	8	1
Fifth Floor	9	3
Directors	3	3
Main Floor	6	6
Dept. S 8	5	7
Delivery	1	5
Dept. J 5	0	9
Third Floor	0	3
Floormen	0	3
General Office	0	9
Drivers	0	0

EATON—NO. 3.

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. A 3	8	1
Winnipeg Office	10	2
Dept. E 1, 2 and 3	10	2
Dept. J 15	12	6
Dept. J 6	6	6
Basement	6	6
Printers	9	9
Dept. E 5	9	9
Sporting Goods	1	5
Dept. D 5	3	12
Mail Order	0	3
Dept. S 1	0	12

APPLE.

	Won.	Lost.
Russets	6	2
Pippins	5	4
Duchesses	5	4
Kings	4	5
Greenings	4	5
Baldwins	3	6

ATHENAEUM A.

	Won.	Lost.
Athenaeums	3	0
College	3	0
Spoilers	3	0
Simcoes	2	1
Queen Citys	1	2
Midnight Sons	0	3
Aberdeens	0	3
Red Rose Tea	0	3
Atkins' Colts	0	0
Victorias	0	0

ATHENAEUM B.

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

ATHENAEUM MERCANTILE.

	Won.	Lost.
Can. Kodak	13	3
Thompson Mfg. Co.	12	9
Adams Furniture Co.	13	7
Dominion Express Co.	11	7
C. C. Rubber Co.	8	7
Con. Optical Co.	11	12
J. F. Brown & Co.	11	16
Photo Eng., Ltd	7	14
Steele-Briggs Seed Co.	7	17
P. W. Ellis & Co.	2	16

PAYNES.

	Won.	Lost.
Bachelors	33	10
Manhattans	29	19
Lackawanas	29	22
Benedicts	26	22
Senecas	19	26
Stockers	12	39

GLADSTONES.

	Won.	Lost.
Brownies	16	2
Canadas	7	5
Maple Leafs	10	8
Brockton Colts	6	6
Careys	7	8
Gladstones	4	5
Pastimes	2	7
Florals	4	14

ROYALS.

	Won.	Lost.
Quails	8	1
Storks	7	5
Larks	5	4
Swans	5	4
Hawks	6	6
Wrens	4	5
Eagles	7	2
Robins	7	2
Owls	9	0
Orioles	9	0

HOTEL.

	Won.	Lost.
Windsor	31	8
Cameron	21	12
Woodburn	20	16
Brooker	21	21
Gorman	19	20
Clyde	17	16
Saranac	6	27

CENRTAL.

	Won.	Lost.
Hammond Bros	18	3
Night Hawks	18	5
Brunswick	17	7
Fishing Club	17	7
Nationals	16	8
Royal Grens	15	12
Meth. Book Room	12	15
Okwichernockinous	8	16
Kismets	9	18
Tenth	6	13
Grip, Limited	3	15
Blackhalls	4	20

EXCELSIOR THREE-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Eadie Bros	15	3
Barbers	14	4
Moffatt Bros	10	5
Excelsiors	10	5
Parkmans	8	10
Swastikas	4	14
Lansdownes	4	11
Rickeys	0	12

CITY TWO-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Royals	3	1
Rowing Club	3	2
Gladstones	3	2
Dominions	2	2
Paynes	2	2
Athenaeums	2	2
College	2	2
Brunswicks	1	3

ATHENAEUM TWO MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Queen Citys	7	3
Simcoes	6	4
Aberdeens	3	2
Athenaeums	5	5
Drummers	5	5
Ramblers	2	3
Victorias	7	8
College	0	5

ROSEDALE TWO-MAN.

	Won.	Lost.
Irish Rose	9	3
Rambler Rose	8	3
Yellow Rose	5	3
Moss Rose	5	3
Bride Rose	6	6
Tuberose	5	7
Red Rose	4	5
Beauty Rose	3	5
Primrose	2	6
Queen Rose	1	7

BRUNSWICK INDIVIDUAL.

	Won.	Lost.
Seager	10	2
Fryer	8	3
R. Stewart	8	7
Phelan	6	3
G. Stewart	6	6
McMillan	6	7
Gordon	5	10
Christensen	4	7
Boyd	3	6
Fletcher	2	7

EXCELSIOR FIVEPIN.

	Won.	Lost.
Perths	3	0
Simcoes	3	0
Victorias	2	1
Davenports	2	1
Beavers	2	1
Aberdeens	1	2
Maple Leafs	1	2
Classics	1	2
Hammond Bros.	0	3
Excelsiors	0	3

From Champions to Oblivion in a Year

Old Detroit Club of 1887 Hold This Record—Baseball Stories —Kelley's Good Work.

—By Hardie Richardson—

From world's championship fame to oblivion within a twelvemonth was the unprecedented record of the old Detroit club of 1887.

In 1888 we got a good start in the race for the pennant and everything went nicely until the ninth of July. At that time we had the field strung out and we were three games to the good. Then something broke. It may have been bad luck but bad luck does not usually follow a good team so persistently. We lost sixteen straight games and it took the crimp out of us. Things went from bad to worse. People would not patronize us either at home or on the road. The players were put up at auction and sold to the highest bidders. Sam Thompson went to Philadelphia; Rowe and White to Pittsburg; Bennett, Ganzel, Brouthers and myself were disposed of to Boston. Thus passed the Detroit's world's champions of 1887, in many respects the greatest bunch of athletes ever assembled in one club.

By the way, it was at the expense of Boston, the club to which I was later sold, that Detroit broke its long losing streak. Getzine pitched for us that day. He had vowed some time previously that if we ever did win again he would drop dead. And he almost kept his word. As the last man was retired Getzine took a back fall. In doing so, he struck the back of his head with such force that he was rendered unconscious for some hours. It was feared at first that he had fractured his skull.

But, if we made a sorry showing after a good start that year, we sure had lots of fun getting the start. We trained in the spring at Mobile, Ala. There we met a rabid fan named Jack Hooper, who had cleaned up sixty thousand dollars in bets on us against the St. Louis Browns the preceding fall. At least he said he had done so, and as he always had plenty of money with him, we didn't think it necessary to argue. He wanted to blow the players to a wine supper every night we were there. But of course, Manager Watkins set his foot down hard on the proposition. Watty couldn't see how such generosity could improve out batting eyes.

But Hooper was determined to show his appreciation of our valor and offered to pay all the expenses of conducting a monster benefit game for us. Not having enough players to make up two teams, we had to draft some local talent. Watkins was manager and Hanlon was captain of one side; Hooper managed the other nine, which I captained. Hanlon and Hooper tossed for choice of players, and naturally, Hanlon got the better team. When the game started it looked like a hundred to one shot for our chances. But we had lots of luck, played above our speed, perhaps, and managed to hold the issue a tossup all the way. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood at 1 to 1, tie. Hasdon's team couldn't score in the tenth. There were two out for us when Thompson cracked out a two-bagger. The next ball was hit to Shelbeck, but he slipped as he started for it and it rolled past him for a base knock. I have often seen excited fans. But this man Hooper had every one beaten forty ways. He blew us to the greatest dinner he could buy and insisted in adding a handsome sum to our several portions from the receipts. I do not think that any of us will ever forget Jack Hooper.

In Boston the following year those of us who were sold to that club, came in contact with some of the best baseball men the country has ever produced. James A. Hart was manager. John Clarkson and Radbourne were pitchers. Dick Johnson was one of the greatest outfielders of all time. Then there was M. J. Kelley, the great pitcher. He was the class and brains of backstops and was always doing the unexpected. If he saw a man not watching the game he would try to hit him with the ball. In this way he kept everyone keyed up to the situation. One day Kelley came to Hart when we were playing the Philadelphia club and asked for a ball the color of the one in play. It was near the close of the game and the Quakers needed two runs to tie.

"What do you want with the ball?" asked Hart.

"Oh, I need it in my business," he replied.

Two Philadelphia players had been retired in the ninth inning and a man was on first when Sam Thompson ambled to the plate. He hit a line drive that cleared the right field fence by inches. But just as the ball went over there was another that hit the fence and bounced back into Kelley's hands. Kelley was playing right field that afternoon. Kelley got the ball to second in time to flag Thompson. The funny part of it all was that nobody but Kelley realized at the time what had been pulled off. He was so clever that he got away with it and of course he knew enough not to peep about it for a long time.

Kelley would go the limit for a pal. In Pittsburg, one time, a player was arrested for some little indiscretion. He was a new man and Kelley knew if the trouble became known in Boston it might make the player unpopular. Kelley contrived to get the man released on bail and when the trial came off he himself took the place of the prisoner. I have seen quite a number of good men but only one Mike Kelley.

* * *

I see that the bunt is falling into disfavor. Well, I, for one would like to see it barred. We tried it out years ago, but it didn't seem like baseball so we did not use it to any great extent. In one of our trips to Washington in '89 we needed every game to maintain our lead over New York. In one of these contests the score stood one to one in the ninth. Dan Brouthers had reach first. As I started for the plate Hart said: "Bunt the ball." I tried to do as ordered but hit a line drive right at John Irwin, who was playing third. Brothers had started for second with the pitch. But as Irwin caught the ball "Big Dan" stopped and looked daggers at me. Irwin was so anxious to make a good throw to first for a double play that he over did it. The ball carried over the baseman's head and rolled under the stand. Brothers came back, tagged the bag and raced home with the winning run before the ball could be retrieved. Hart called me over to one side and whispered:

"Don't bunt any more; hit 'em out."

One would naturally suppose that the strain on a pitcher's arm would make his career shorter than that of any other player, and yet such does not seem to be the case. Christy Mathewson is of opinion that a pitcher should last longer than players in other positions, for the reason that the pitcher not only gets a chance to rest his arm several days after he once gets into condition, but he never throws without first warming up properly, which is not the case with players in other positions, who frequently go innings without getting an opportunity to throw.

Outfielder Steamer Flanagan, released by the Northampton Club to reduce expenses, will probably become a member of the Binghamton team.

Some Men Don't Like Toupees

BEFORE

Toupee Making

Has been more than a part of this business. It has been, and is, a hobby with Mr. Pember, and the result is that The Pember Store Toupees are to-day just about as near absolute perfection as it seems possible to get.

AFTER

A Pember Toupee has peculiar merits found in no other make — it is light as a zephyr, natural looking as your own hair, merges into your hair as though it grew there, has a particularly natural parting, is dressed like your own hair used to be, and is always perfectly secure when on the head.

In addition to these points, the price is quite moderate for the value. It would be a good idea to investigate this Toupee matter privately, and here.

The Pember Store Makers of Natural Toupees

Next Yonge Street Arcade

O'Keefe's "Pilsener" Lager made its reputation on quality.

O'Keefe's PILSENER LAGER

"The Light Beer in the Light Bottle"

keeps its reputation for quality because it keeps up the quality that made it famous.

"The Beer with a Reputation" 216

Ask your Dealer for O'Keefe's.

Baseball Reminiscences.

—BY HARDIE RICHARDSON—

James S. Sherman, vice-president of the United States, is one of the most enthusiastic fans in the country. I remember one game in which I played when he was the total paid attendance. That was in Washington in 1889 and a couple of pretty fair clubs were opposed. There were a few other people in the stands beside Mr. Sherman. But he was the only one who paid to see the comedy. And comedy it was indeed.

After the championship that season Manager Hart took the Boston team to Washington for a series of games during "Carnival week." It was a frost, the worst of baseball history. No more than 100 turned out to see the first game. Mr. Sherman alone paid to see the second. During this second engagement Kelly called for time in the sixth inning. Walking over to right field he engaged in a wrestling match at catch-as-catch-can with Beecher. The two wrestled for twenty minutes without a fall, when the umpire called the match and the game at the same time.

Finding that the east had had all the baseball it desired Hart arranged a trip to California. We secured the St. Louis Browns as foes for the Bostons and as far as Colorado the clubs engaged in an exhibition tour. Among the Colorado towns visited were Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. At Pueblo the clubs separated. Boston journeyed to San Francisco by way of Salt Lake; the Browns took the southern route. We played a series in San Francisco and broke about even in the matter of victories and expenses.

With St. Louis was a man named Jack Crooks, who when not pitching, played second base. He was the first man I ever saw play that position with a glove. He pointed out to me the advantage of a glove and requested me to try it. After playing a couple of innings with the glove I made a hard stop with my bare hand and threw the batter out at first. After the inning Crooks asked me how I liked the glove.

"Great,' 'said I, and "if it hadn't been for the glove I'd never have got O'Neil."

With that he said, "Well you will never stop any more hard hits with my glove." And I never did for he kept it in his pocket when not using it himself. Crooks always maintained that my use of his glove was the cause of St. Louis' defeat that day.

During one of the games in San Francisco, Boston made a sensational triple play. Indeed we could have made a quadruple play had that been possible. There was plenty of opportunity to retire three base runners as well as a batter. Redbourne was pitching for us. For the Browns, Latham was on third, Crooks on second and Charley Comiskey on first. O'Neil was at bat. O'Neil drove a fierce liner which Redbourne miraculously clutched when he instinctively threw up his hand to protect his face. No one but Redbourne and O'Neil knew what had become of the ball. The three base runners took for granted that it was a safe hit and started around like mad despite O'Neil's cries. Redbourne had to tell Nash to get on his base before doubling up Latham off third. Nash threw to me, making it a triple killing at the expense of Crooks and I could easily have flagged Comiskey before he could get back to first.

It was about this time that the National and the Players' leagues began to bid for talent. John Clarkson acted as agent for the National and General Dixwell as agent for the Players'. Dixwell was on this coast trip with Boston. Kelly went to San Francisco to help the general and between the two they got Brown, Daley, Redbourne, Nash, Johnson, and myself to sign. Clarkson secured Smith and Ganzel for the National.

This trip to the coast did no harm to any of the players. The following season every one played as well as at any time in his life. Boston won the pennant in the Players' league in 1890 against big odds. One of our opponents was the all-star club of Chicago. This was one of the finest aggregations ever collected. "Old Roman" Comiskey played first base and in his day he had no superior. But for some reason team work was lacking in the Chicago ranks and without team work no club can win a pennant.

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

HORSE SHOW PRIZE LIST.

Manager W. J. Stark states that prize lists for the fifteenth spring sow under the auspices of the Canadian National Horse Show are now at press and will be ready for circulation in the course of a few days. There are a number of new classes, especially for hunters and military horses and officers. Upwards of seven thousand dollars will be given in prizes, distributed among eighty-eight classes. The governor-general gives a cup for four-year-olds suitable for riding and cavalry and sired by a thoroubred. The dates of the show are the same as those of Vancouver, namely, April 25, 26, 28, 28 and 29.

Taxing Race Courses.

I am quite in accord with Alderman Samuel McBride, when he says that some difference should be made in the local government's taxing bill between matinee races and regular race meetings. Race gatherings at which prizes in value are given and not cash should be let down easy or not be taxed at all. Anyway the taxation is too high all round and between one thing and another there is good ground for thinking the opinion of the man in the street that the government needs funds is as nearly right as possible. Between the hotels and the race course it is apparent that considerable picking and plucking are to be done. In a graded license fee or a rake-off from the mutuels, for horse breeding purposes only, there would have been logic, but the system adopted is steep and arbitrary. Of course, it can be said that the race course owners and hotelkeepers can milk the public to make the taxes good, but the people are not enamored of oppression and are not unlikely to remember the origin of the situation. Pop.

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S. DAVIS & SONS LIMITED

PAINTED SPARROWS

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—Lord Macaulay.

You may paint a sparrow to look like a canary, but the bird won't sing.
You may see imitations of the

"DAVIS NOBLEMEN" CIGAR

BUT THE IMITATIONS LACK THE "NOBLEMEN" QUALITY.

The cream of the Havana crop — skilled Cuban workmanship—and fifty years' experience combine to produce "NOBLEMEN." This is why it is equal to high-grade "imported" brands.

"NOBLEMEN" CIGARS cost two for a quarter or half the price of "imported," because they escape heavy duties. That is why the smoker should buy them. He saves 50 per cent. without sacrificing one iota of quality.

"NOBLEMEN" Size, 2 for a quarter.
"PANETELAS" Size, 10c straight.
"CONCHA FINA" Size, 3 for 25c.

S. DAVIS & SONS, Limited, Montreal
Makers of the Famous
"PERFECTION" 10c Cigars.

Harness Horse Notes and Gossip Early Training

Richard Smith, the west end builder, has bought of Jos. Russell, M.P. for East Toronto, the green trotter, Thelma. Thelma has not been raced except in matinee work and that not for some time, when she showed extreme speed, but was somewhat erratic. Now that she has some age her new owner looks for great things from her. Thelma is a bay mare, 7 years old, sired by Wildbrino, first dam by Five Points, second dam by Winfield Scott. Mr. Smith will likely stake this mare in the slow trots.

Richard Scott has that good pacer Billie Simms at work. He is getting his daily jog and will no doubt be in good shape when the bell rings. Mr. Scott is very much taken with his new one and expects to take down a good many first premiums with him this summer.

To show the amount of business done in Toronto in horses, in conversation with the managers of Burns & Sheppard's Repository, the writer was informed that for the year 1910 the value of the horses shipped from that mart to the western provinces thru Winnipeg for the west alone amounted to over $438,000. That speaks volumes for the managers of the Repository. Should the reciprocity agreement become law the farmers of this country would see a very large falling off in the horse trade, as St. Paul, Minneapolis and other large centres for horses would no doubt get most of the trade, as the haul would be so much shorter. Toronto is the horse mart of the Dominion and the western provinces take the surplus not required in Ontario.

The King Stake at the Columbus (O.) Grand Circuit meeting will be open to 2.04 pacers. That will let in Earl Jr. (2.03¼), May Day (2.03¾), Alcyfras (2.03½), Bland S. (2.03½), Independence Boy (2.03½), Major Mallow (2.03¾), Merry Widow (2.03¾), The Abbe (2.04), Walter Hal (2.04) and a number of others.

Frank Townsend of Mercer, Pa., has a fast prospect in Billie Arion, son of Arion (2.07¾), that he will race this year over the half mile tracks.

Joan, Dulie, Archdale, Pemsa Maid and Soprano are likely to meet in a free-for-all race this season.

Chimes of Normandy (2.16¼), by Chimes, owned by A. B. Coxe, Paoli, Pa., will soon drop a foal by Baronmore (2.14¼).

Barney H. Demarest, who brought out Prince Alert (1.57¾), behind a wind shield and drove Huntress (2.20¼), Bateman (2.22), Adley (2.19), Driver (2.19½), to a high wheel sulky for Alden Goldsmith, will start out as a professional harness horse starter this season.

Mr. Ball of Winnipeg has bought Major McGregor (2.16¼), and he will be shipped west. Major McGregor in 1909 was started 16 times and won 14 of the events. Since coming to Toronto he has been used mostly as a driver by the owners of the Empire Stable. He is a grand street horse, a prompt, fearless driver and when his owners let him step down the street he took some beating. No doubt his new owner will race him, as he has had a good rest and should make a great horse in his class this summer.

The bill now before the legislature re the taxing of race meetings will be a great blow to the driving clubs of this and other cities should it become law. These driving clubs are formed for the improvement of the breeding of the light harness horse, as well as the pleasure its members can have in their weekly matinees. The membership fee is a nominal amount and the members have all the privileges, such as no entry charged for those participating in a speed contest, free admission to the grounds, in fact all privileges which usually go in the make-up of such a club, and the clubs find it almost impossible to make the game self-sustaining without some outside assistance, such as privileges should they be taxed so much per day. It looks like as if the lovers of the light harness horse will have to do their racing down the road. Surely some provision will be inserted in the bill to protect the matinee clubs.

A sign of the times is indicated in the action of the management of the annual Illinois State Fair at Springfield, in announcing two $6000 stakes, two $2000 purses and two $1000 events for three-year-olds as features of this year's fair. In the past Springfield has always lagged behind in the matter of generosity of offerings, $900 and $1000 purses and stakes having been the rule in former years.

The two-year-old son of Peter the Great (2.07¾) and Jenny Scott (2.11¼), bred by Jack Crabtree, brought $975 at the New York sale and Fred Clarke, the Providence trainer, who secured him, thinks he was cheap at the price. Jenny Scott was formerly owned and driven to her mark by Al. Collins of Sunderland. If the Mr. Collins had the pair of sisters, Jenny and Mary Scott, and won many races with them.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Approach of Spring, and Favorable Weathere Have a Good Effect.

Matters in the horse market were a bit better during the past week than they had been for the previous fortnight. A feature of the sales was the demand for delivery teams, the Maher Horse Exchange especially being favored in this way. Some purchases were also made for the west. In fact, there was a renewed demand from that direction, while between the three marts a couple of hundred general purpose and draughters and a few lighter horses were taken for New Ontario. A prominent mine owner has also given orders for three first-class carriage horses and a couple of single drivers. He says the horse is good enough for him and for the country roads is preferable to the automobile. Messrs. Crow and Murray have a larger string of show horses this year than ever and some stars. They have had agents out scouring the country for the right sort and have succeeded in picking up quite a few. Mr. George Pepper has also materially increased his string. In fact, everywhere prospects, especially for carriage, saddle and driving horses. The horse show is less than two months away and that fact has evidently had a quickening effect.

Forthcoming Sales.

Monday, March 6, 11 a.m.—At Maher's Horse Exchange, Bloor-street east, 350 horses of all classes, including special consignment of two carloads of lumber horses, a beautiful matched pair of mares weighing 2900 lbs., and only four and five years old, an extra handsome young carriage horse and Jersey cow.

Monday, March 6, 11 a.m.—At the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, 200 horses, all classes, including special consignments of draughters, general purpose and expressers.

Tuesday, March 7, 11 a.m.—At The Repository, Simcoe-street, 275 horses of all kinds, including an extra select lot of city horses, delivery and express, as well as some handy fellows particularly well suited for general purpose work.

Wednesday, March 8, 11 a.m.—At the Union Stock Yards, 100 horses, all classes, including a carload specially selected for the north and west.

Wednesday, March 8, 11 a.m.—At The Repository, special sale, 150 horses, including several extra consignments and a select lot of drivers, heavy delivery and general purpose horses.

Thursday, March 9, 11 a.m.—At Maher's Horse Exchange, 200 horses, including some extra good drivers and some fellows, both heavy and light, well broken but fresh and young, suitable for any kind of work.

Friday, March 10, 11 a.m.—At The Repository, 175 horses, all classes. This is bargain day and Messrs. Burns and Sheppard expect to be able to offer some first-class horses for city and general work, as well as some choice drivers and general purpose animals.

Tuesday, March 14, 11 a.m.—At the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, 20 Clyde stallions, imported and registered, 40 Clyde mares, imported and registered, and 3 hackney stallions.

Thursday, March 23, 11 a.m.—At The Repository, annual Blue Ribbon Sale of trotters, pacers, roadsters, carriage and saddle horses.

POP.

Maple Leaf Quoiting Club.

The Maple Leaf Quoiting Club of Kew Beach held their annual election of officers for 1911, when about thirty members were on hand.

They expect that this will be the best season they have yet had.

The following officers were elected:
Hon. president—W. H. Lewis.
President—S. Smith, sr.
Vice-president—C. Ellis.
Treasurer—C. Croft.
Secretary—S. Smith, jr.

After the election of officers the members spent a very enjoyable evening together. The club are holding a progressive euchre party in the club parlors on Thursday, March 9, at 8.30, at 80 Kippendavie avenue, Kew Beach.

West Toronto Hockey League.

Two games will be played in this league on Monday night at Weston, when Livingston & Scotts meet St. Johns at eight o'clock, and Lambton and Rangers at nine o'clock. The winers of these games will play later for the championship.

Mercantile Hockey League.

Friday night, at Mutual-street Rink, the final game of the Mercantile Hockey League was played between Aikenhead Hardware (Ltd.) and H. S. Howland & Sons.

Full-time score: Aikenheads 10, Howlands 5. This victory gives Aikenhead's Ironsides the Aikenhead Cup and the championship of the league for 1911.

Northern City Final.

The final game for the championship of the junior series of the Northern City League will be played at the Mutual street Rink Monday night, when Wanderers and Presbyterians will clash.

Occasions and Genius.

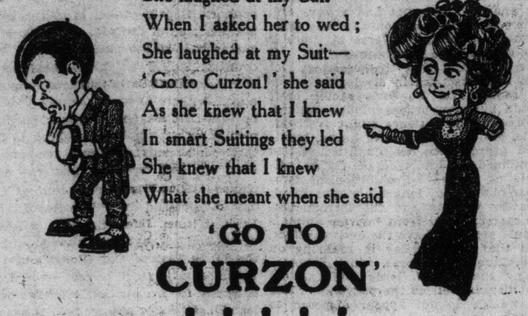
Only occasionally do you find a genius, and a genius is a genius only occasionally.—Atchison Globe.

"Pa, what's an actor of the old school?"

"Generally he is one who used to be part of the Roman mob when Edwin Booth or John McCullough performed."—Chicago Record-Herald.

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

A TESTIMONIAL IN VERSE.



She laughed at my Suit
When I asked her to wed;
She laughed at my Suit—
'Go to Curzon!' she said
As she knew that I knew
In smart Suitings they led
She knew that I knew
What she meant when she said

'GO TO CURZON'
!!!!!

We have received testimonals in all languages and from all countries. This in itself is not surprising, since our business and our fame are world-wide. Recently we received the above poetic effusion. There is much truth in it.

Every man interested in himself and inspired with the desire to success, in no matter what walk in life, should pay regard to his personal appearance.

Our speciality is Tailoring to Measure, and our unique methods and the gigantic extent of our business place us in a position to offer the best value in the world. Moreover, we guarantee each and every client's unbounded satisfaction or refund money in full. Indeed, our business has been built up on this guarantee.

If our Suits at $8.60 are not equal in cut, quality and style to thousands advertised and sold at $20 you can keep the Suit and we will refund you your money.

There is a reason why we give better value than other firms. You will find all particulars in the booklet which we will send you along with patterns, free and post paid.

Send Post Card for FREE PATTERNS.

Together with patterns, we send you fashion-plates and complete instructions for accurate self-measurement, and tape measure. We fit you, no matter where you live, or refund the full amount of your purchase-money.

One Silver and Two Gold Medal Awards.

Read our unique list of unsolicited testimonials. $25,000 forfeited if not absolutely genuine.

$20 SUIT to Measure

Carriage and Duty Paid, for $8.60.

CURZON BROS. Go to Curzon — The World's Measure Tailors,

(Dept. 49), 60-62 CITY RD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

West End Depot:
Pembroke House, 138-5 OXFORD ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Address for Patterns:
CURZON BROS., care MIGHT DIRECTORIES, LTD. (Dept 49),
74-76 Church St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Please mention this paper.

A REPLY TO A TESTIMONIAL IN VERSE.

She beamed on my Suit
When I next her espied;
She beamed on my Suit—
'Been to Curzon?' she cried,
As I knew that she knew
That her counsel I'd tried,
She knew that I knew
That she'd now be my bride

THANKS TO CURZON
!!!!!

(With apologies to the writer of the testimonial in verse on this page.)

Clothes do not make the man, of course, but the happy, contented, self-confident air about a well-dressed man inspires the confidence of others. To be well dressed is not to be over-dressed but to be attired in suitable raiment.

This is where we specialise. We have studied the needs of the present day. We are practical tailormen, who have given years of study to the question of men's clothes. That is why our business is so large to-day. We make friends and customers; this is not very difficult, but we do even more—we keep them.

Our Suits to Measure have gained for us a world-wide reputation. This is not altogether surprising, because the value is marvellous. If you have not seen our patterns we invite you to send us a post-card at once to our Agent's address below, when by return you will receive a collection of materials which, for beauty and variety, are unequalled by any selection in any tailor's shop throughout the world. These patterns are sent carriage paid, free of cost. Together with patterns you will receive latest fashion-plates and an interesting booklet explaining our methods of business. Included in this booklet is a self-measurement form cleverly arranged whereby you may take your own measurements in your own home with a certitude of accuracy.

OUR GUARANTEE.—If garments made to your own measures fail to give absolute and unqualified satisfaction, we undertake hereby to refund money in full. That is our guarantee.

One Silver and Two Gold Medal Awards.

$20 SUIT to Measure

Carriage and Duty Paid, for $8.60.

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74-76 Church St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Please mention this paper.

Dents After the Honors.

The Dental College, winners of the Jennings Cup, are challengers for the city hockey championship, and will likely play T.A.A.C. next Friday night.

Be sure it's Cosgrave's

The Ale with the flavor. It has all the rich nourishing elements of barley malt and hops--and guaranteed absolutely pure.

On sale at all dealers and hotels.

Bottled only at the brewery.

The Cosgrave Brewery Co. of Toronto, Limited

Jack Johnson Calls White Man's Hope Carl Morris a Joke

There is no telling of course, what a year, or even a few months, may bring forth, but for the present the pugilistic situation, so far as it affects the heavyweights, has been completely flattened out by one Jack Johnson.

Bill Naughton writes in his syndicate letter:

On the part of the public there is neither interest nor speculation in the doings of the big fellows. The notion has crystallized apparently, that Johnson is unbeatable, and until something crops up to create doubt on this point, the question of world's championship may be regarded as something that has been laid away in lavender.

For proof of this, hark back to the way Johnson's coming to San Francisco was handled by the San Francisco papers. There were comparatively meagre reports of the champion's arrival the morning after. Since then, there has been no mention of him, unless maybe a brief reference to an arrest for speeding. Johnson himself seems quite content to have it that way. Fighting is the thing furthest from his mind, and, strange tho it may seem, he is not courting publicity.

He has a bungalow out by the sad sea waves, but it is merely a starting point for automobile trips. It is very seldom that he is to be found there. For Jack Johnson now, the world is one big boulevard, and he has discarded his boxing gloves for goggles. He is arrested so frequently that someone has advised him to enquire into the feasibility of securing a season ticket or book of fine coupons. It has been pointed out to him that he could hand a coupon to each park policeman who stops him for fast driving, and thus do away with the necessity of getting up early in the morning to attend court.

Johnson is the dullest subject an interviewer ever tackled. That is, if the interviewer is after "fight talk." In order to get the big colored man to discuss with briskness and intelligence any question relating to pugilism, one has to lay a foundation for such discussion by posting him as to what is in progress. Without such stimulus, his mind is a blank, or at any rate, his lackadaisical manner would lead you to such a conclusion.

The writer contrived to get Johnson to discuss the outlook a day or two ago, by quizzing him about the large number of practically untried heavyweights that were being so extensively advertised. Johnson had not spoken a dozen words before it became apparent that he considers the "hope" industry a huge joke. He warmed up slightly to his subject after a while, and prattled along without further questioning.

"This fellow Carl Morris, who has been taken in hand by an Oklahoma millionaire, is the biggest joke of the lot," said Jack. "When he was first spoken of I was slightly interested and made up my mind to watch his career, but I see he is not to have any career for a while. They are going to coddle him and try and bring him along under cover. They won't allow him to meet even a third-rate man, if my information is correct, but they're going to employ trainers and coachers and give him a private ring education. That settles Morris, in my opinion, because you can't make a fighter that way. Experience is the most valuable part of a fighter's stock in trade, and the only way you can gain experience is by giving and taking hard knocks in real fights.

"Ability, of course, is the first essential with a fighter, but all the ability in the world is useless unless you have learned by experience how to employ it. There is very little difference between pugilists and horses. I have to do with horses. You can take the classiest 2-year-old that was ever bred and schooled and he will be beaten every time you ask him to hook with a 4-year-old. I know what I am talking about, and when I read that this fellow Carl Morris was to be kept out of the game and not allowed to gain his knowledge by taking the rough with the smooth, as the rest of us had to do, it did not take me long to decide that he would never be heard from as a championship factor. In addition to teaching him how to handle himself, experience breeds confidence. A man who expects to get to the top of the pugilistic ladder without experience or confidence is a fool."

Johnson holds that the most successful fighters of modern days are born and not made, and feeling that way about it, he is all the more inclined to scoff at any scheme for turning out a world's champion with the aid of paid professors.

He says that in the old days when prizefighters were largely undeveloped, and when every student of boxing had to rely upon straight lefts and short crosses as a means of assault, the idea of teaching boxing was all right.

Nowadays, in Jack's opinion, the world beaters are all fellows who possess styles of their own, and the man who gets his ideas from a boxing manual or a professor of boxing has small chance of advancing.

"Show me the man who only knows the old order of leading, crossing and has no wrinkles of his own, and I'll show you a fellow who will be licked every time he stands up," said Jack—and he said it as tho he believed it.

DR. SOPER DR. WHITE

SPECIALISTS

... 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.

THOROBRED BLOOD, ITS USE AND VALUE

A Strain That Proves Beneficial in the Generations Crossed With Any and Every Type of a Horse, Providing Patience and Judgment are Used.

An Eminent Englishman's Views and Also a Prominent American's—Importance of Racing as Compared With Horse Shows—How Farmers Can Benefit.

I have been reading August Belmont's address at the so-called sportsmen's dinner recently held in New York. "Bully for Mr. Belmont!" I say "bully" for him because he is doing a patriotic thing in donating thorobred blood for national purposes. But he is only sowing the seed. It is for others to continue what he has given them the opportunity to do. It is for others to unite the coarse and the blue blood and produce results. Thorobred blood is the striving blood,—the blood that seeks to conquer. Horses have no intelligence, say you. They have not brought reason up to the fine ultra pitch that mankind has, but they know a thing or two. They know when effort is required of them and they know when they can loaf because the best of them will do so if you give them the chance and by your own apathy encourage them to do so. The weakness of the thorobred is his legs. The weakness of the farm horse is his slothfulness, his sluggishness, his lack of ambition, his content to patiently haul, unite the striving courage with the persistent patience and you will get both qualities, in a modified sense possibly, because a horse cannot both race and haul, but in a useful way. In the first generation you may not realize your ideal, but the combination will ultimately produce a betterment of the original.

Racing As a Sport.

Ask C. W. Pemerston about the cross-bred horses he used to use and he will tell you. Perhaps financially he may not have made a tremendous success. Nobody does who follows racing with an idea of profit. Racing is primarily a sport. It is and should be the rich man's game because the utensils cost a great deal. But cross the thorobred with any kind of horse and the class to which that horse belongs will ultimately benefit, if not in the first, in succeeding generations. Why? Because the beginning is pure. To get the best of anything you must breed like to like, in a reasonable way, not in an incestuous way but not too far out, and yet a rational admixture of other blood in certain directions will prove beneficial. I really don't know but that to follow out the lines in the relationships laid down in the prayer book as regards human creatures might not turn out well as regards animals. But you must keep your eye on the out-cross and make sure that it, too, is good.

Value of Success.

Breeding back is usually successful. I don't mean to always repeat the same mare to the same horse, but take a Herod mare with an interval or two to a Herod horse and the results will prove averagingly successful. The trouble is that every breeder strives for a stake-winner. Whether it is the Duke of Portland with his millions of pounds or A. B. Haggin with his millions of acres and dollars, it is the same thing—success, success in what? In winning. Success is the only true test of worth, but the world of horses cannot entirely thrive on that sort of success unless given generous opportunity. Unlimited racing is undesirable as well as an impossibility under the law but tests of speed and trials of strength to a reasonable extent are as good for horses as competition for man. They bring out and develop the good points of the beast. We must therefore make the best use of achievement but at the same time keep a good weather eye on those who made a good fight but just lacked the necessary element that means the grand acme of accomplishment.

Blood and Blood.

Horses that have won big races have at times been failures at the stud. When a race-horse does succeed in producing a replica of himself the world knows it, but the failures amount to something large in the aggregate. That does not affect the argument as to the worth of the thorobred blood. It is invaluable and crossed on occasions with any type of horse, it will prove a tonic that justifies years of experiment. Man fortifies himself with the rational use of certain elements in plants and shrubs. Horses do the same, but the best and surest aid to improvement is a mixture in the species of superior blood, of blood that has in it something the mare lacks. Men and women unhappily do not weigh these things in this way, but they govern themselves, foolishly as often as not, but the horse is governed by men, again foolishly as often as not. If mares could speak and cherish and care for their young as women can do, the young in course of generations would prove as long lived and perhaps as intelligent as the average human creature.

The Curse of Impatience.

A modicum of the best of one generation transferred to another generation has always proved beneficial. Hence thorobred blood with its stamina and courage must and always will prove an admirable tonic for the sluggish horse, and vice versa at times if the sluggard be not too much so. It has been said that the weakness of the thorobred lies in his legs. Excess of racing and too early racing have made him more or less spindle-shanked. Diligence and patience might overcome this, but in these days of hurry, bustle and greed those are qualities seldom combined in the case of things salable or useful. Prohibition of two-year-old racing, longer distance races, heavier weights and the introduction of coarser blood from heavier animals would probably have the desired effect, but that means delay in realizing on the value of the horse, which is something that dukes, lords and the old nobility as well as the parvenu rolling in wealth do not appear disposed to brook.

LORD COVENTRY'S VIEWS.

After Fifty Years of Experience on the British Turf.

Dealing with the foregoing subject, but apropos of the British Government's grant of £40,000 (practically $200,000) for the encouragement of light horse breeding, Lord Coventry, a veteran of half a century's experience on the turf of England, master of the buckhounds for eight years, a member of the English Jockey Club, an owner of race horses, winner of the Grand National two years in succession, a notable M. F. H., and an eminently practical agriculturist, being interviewed, said among other things:

"If you want to be successful in breeding you must breed from young animals. My own idea is that if we want to increase the number of useful horses we ought to proceed on the lines which the royal commission has followed for so many years, and provide a larger number of thorobred stallions than has hitherto been possible, considering the limited sum which has been placed at their disposal. But they set out on the right lines in supplying thorobred stallions, sound in every way, for the use of the farmers at a low fee. I would increase the grant very largely, and provide more thorobred stallions, which should receive a certificate of soundness before they are passed, and I would allow those stallions to cover farmers' mares free.

"I think if we provided free service the mares would always be forthcoming. I do not mean mares which would produce a high-class hunter, but those which would breed useful animals suitable for army purposes, and in connection with this subject I have always recommended farmers to breed from their light, active cart mares if the services of a thorobred horse could be procured. Cart mares would work on the farms until within a few days of foaling, and, therefore, would entail little or no extra cost to the farmers. I have seen the best results from breeding in this way, for many excellent hunters have been got by thorobred horses out of cart mares, and I have known these sold for large sums of money, and, curiously, in many cases they have shown a great amount of quality which one would not have expected; but the difficulty of breeding in this way is that it is only the first cross which succeeds. If you think to improve upon the breed by having a foal from a filly bred as I describe, very likely you will be disappointed. The first cross is the best."

Concluding, Lord Coventry said that he was at first alarmed about the introduction of motors, but now he was satisfied that horses were in as much demand as ever and always would be.

Showing and Racing.

Closing his speech at the aforementioned sportsman's dinner, August Belmont, chairman of the New York Jockey Club, president of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, and president of the American Kennel Club, said:

"The show ring is useless as a method of selection and will ultimately go far astray with its theoretical requirements as to a conformation based upon what is deemed the best for something the horse used to do. With all honor and respect due to the bench show, we all know what havoc it has played with breeds of sporting dogs that have ceased to be used for the original purpose they had been developed for by the sportsman.

"And so in a lesser degree, yet always important, the entire system of stake and cup races on the turf are framed to prove and test out the three great qualities I have held up to you as cardinal and valuable: Endurance, early maturity, and courage.

"The moralist and his cant, the misguided and misinformed member of the community, who, in his ignorance, harps upon the false theory that the race course is but an institution for gambling, is an enemy to the interests of our farmers, our ranchmen, military establishment, and all citizens who use and breed the horse for pleasure. I deny with all the vehemence I can command that the race course is but a gambling institution. Our turfmen and breeders are not gamblers, and many of them do not bet at all. That racing furnishes a recreation for the public is subordinate.

"There are attendant evils and sportsmen and lovers of the horse should be encouraged in their efforts to correct and eliminate them. We should frown upon the bigot whose gloomy pessimism would turn God's flowers of the fields to a monotonous gray."

POP.

SPECIAL SALE OF CLYDES.

At the Union Stock Yards on Tuesday, March 14.

Special attention is directed to the announcement that on Tuesday, March 14, there will take place at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, the annual sale of registered Clydesdales, stallions, mares, brood mares and colt and filly foals, as well as three specially imported hackney stallions. The offering of Clydes includes 20 stallions and 40 mares, all registered, imported and of the bluest blood. Manager T. Herbert Smith states that he honestly believes a higher class of Clydesdales was never offered in America. Remember the date, Tuesday, March 14, the time 11 a.m., and the place the Union Horse Exchange at the Union Stock Yards. Catalogs can be had by addressing Manager Smith at this address and the horses will be open for inspection on the Monday prior to the sale.

ANNUAL BLUE RIBBON SALE.

Now Is the Time to Make Entries at The Repository on Simcoe St.

What the Old Glory sale is to the light harness men of America the Blue Ribbon sale held annually at The Repository, Simcoe-street, is to the light harness men of Canada. It is the biggest event of the kind held in the country. So far as the harness horse is concerned it is of national importance, as there is no other sale like it, no sale that attracts so many harness men after a bargain or seeking to fill their requirements. Hence the reason that the best matinee trotters and pacers and the best roadsters of the day have passed thru The Repository. Look at them. Here they are in speed array and if anybody knows outside the Fasig-Tipton (Old Glory) and the Splan sales any better record in America for an auction establishment let him say so, or forever hold is peace:

Lady May, p., 2.11¼; Riley B., p., 2.05½; Moth Miller, p., 2.07; Josie, p., 2.08¼; Dare, p., 2.08¼; Geneva, t., 2.11¼; The General, t., 2.11½; Erskine Reed, p., 2.12½; Gertie B., p., 2.13¼; Evergood, t., 2.14; Vesper Bell, t., 2.14½; Fides Stanton, t., 2.15; Charlie Tuttle, t., 2.15¼; Joe W., t., 2.16; Sister Geneva, t., 2.16¼; Chick Ingram, p., 2.17; Alcymulin Boy, t., 2.17¼; Big Fanny, t., 2.17¼; Morning Star, t., 2.17½; Johnny Golddust, t., 2.17¼; Harry B., t., 2.17¼; Jardine, t., 2.17¼; Toronto Bella, t., 2.17¼; Hildeburn, t., 2.18; Prince Ansonia, t., 2.18¼; Blackstone, t., 2.19¼.

Here are twenty-six of them and there are others with records below 2.20. There are many that have passed thru the hands of Messrs. Burns and Sheppard that have repaid the investment they have called for many times over. But statistics of this kind may prove deceptive. The only real fact to go upon is that the sale, which takes place this year on Thursday, March 23, is a time when harness horsemen after a good horse, either for racing or road purposes, or both, get to gether and make their purchases. As the dam wish to have the catalog out in time for general distribution it is necessary in order to be inscribed therein that entries should reach The Repository by March 11. Another fact to bear in mind is that the sale is for light horses generally, which means that it includes both saddle and carriage horses.

PROPOSED AID FOR HORSE INDUSTRY

Federal Government Practically Promise to Follow the Example of the Imperial Authorities and to do Something for the Light Horse Interests.

Beside the vast sums of money granted by the French Government, upwards of a million pounds sterling or five million dollars, the forty thousand pounds or two hundred thousand dollars granted by the British Government sinks into utter insignificance, but beside the amount spent by all the governments of Canada the home government's generosity appears magnificent. However, if the opinions expressed by Hon. Sydney Fisher and Sir Frederick Borden at the recent interview with delegates representing the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding go for anything, there are better times coming. For instance, the minister of militia said that from an army standpoint the introduction of thorobred blood into the common stock was a departmental necessity.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, said that such blood was needed in all parts of Canada and would be the salvation of the horse-breeding industry.

Colonel Lessard, adjutant general of the Canadian Forces, looked upon the introduction of thorobred blood as the only practical solution of the remount problem.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, live stock commissioner of Canada, stated that farmers and breeders of Canada would never be able to thank the Canadian National Bureau sufficiently for the great work which had already been done.

Hon. Clifford Sifton stated that never in the history of horse-breeding had a country such a chance of doing a great good at a trifling expense.

He dwelt upon the absolute necessity of thorobred blood for both peace and war purposes.

Mr. Hern, M. P. of Alberta, told of the work being done by the bureau in that province, and offered proofs of its practical nature. "No matter how liberal the government may be," said he, in giving financial aid to the National Bureau, there will not be one dissenting voice in the house of commons.

Glen Campbell, M. P. of Manitoba, told of farmers in his district coming fifty miles with their cold-blooded mares. "The Hudson Bay Company," said he, "as far back as 1821, brought thorobred sires into Western Canada, and here and there you can see the good results of that infusion, even now. In those days the Hudson Bay Company was the government of the Canadian west, so this government, in giving a grant, has a precedent seventy-five years old."

Thomas McNutt, M. P., Senator T. A. Davis and A. Champagne, M. P., told how the bureau had spread in Saskatchewan as far north as Prince Albert. Mr. McNutt, who lives at Saltcoats, said: "The finest thorobred I ever saw was placed at my barn door, free of charge, and with freight prepaid by this bureau. As a result all my neighbors can get the use of him at a very small fee."

It is sincerely to be hoped that this time the government will proceed on a systematic scale and not in the spasmodic, sudden-death manner that has marked other efforts to aid the horse-breeding industry. The United States has established army remount depots and it is about time Canada did something similar. Compared with the money being spent on a navy, the grant for horses, however large it might be, it is safe to say, would be the merest flea bite. In France, altho horses are bought freely in England, there is no reciprocity, for the most prominent condition connected with the huge grant that is made for remount purposes is that it shall be expended entirely upon British-bred horses. In Europe as in America, home interests are safeguarded, but in Canada—poof!

POP.

THE REPOSITORY

"THE CENTRE OF THE HORSE TRADE."

CORNER SIMCOE AND NELSON STREETS, TORONTO

BURNS & SHEPPARD Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS

AUCTION SALES — TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY — PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY — BEGINNING EACH DAY AT 11 A.M.

UPWARDS OF

600 HORSES

OF ALL CLASSES

THREE GREAT AUCTION SALES

The Special Sale of the Week On TUESDAY, MARCH 7th — **275 Horses**

Also we will sell On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8th — **150 Horses**

And On FRIDAY, MARCH 10th — **175 Horses**

ALL SALES BEGINNING AT 11 A.M. SHARP

We are receiving the best selections of all classes, and will offer a splendid choice to all buyers. Purchasers have the privilege of a trial until noon of the day following sale on all horses sold under any warranty.

THE ANNUAL BLUE RIBBON SALE

Of Trotters, Pacers, Roadsters Carriage and Saddle Horses

WILL BE HELD AT THE REPOSITORY ON THURSDAY. MARCH 23RD.

This is the leading sale of the whole year for these classes, and parties owning any such horses which they wish to sell should make their entries at once. Only those entries received by the 11th of March can be included in the sale catalogue.

CHARLES A. BURNS, Gen. Mgr. & Auctioneer.

ISAAC WATSON, Asst. Mgr. & Auctioneer.

Union Horse Exchange

Union Stock Yards

TORONTO, ONT.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Every Monday and Wednesday. 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 the yards.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market:

Accommodation For 1000 Horses

AUCTION SALES

the coming week of about

300 Horses

Monday, March 6th, 1911

Wednesday, March 8th, 1911

All classes of horses will be offered at these sales: Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Express and Delivery Horses, Carriage Horses, Drivers, Trotters and Pacers, and a number of Serviceably Sound Horses of all classes. Harness, Carriages, etc., etc.

THE GREAT SPECIAL

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Registered Clydesdales

will be held this year on

Tuesday, March 14th, 1911

at 11 a.m.

Stallions, Mares, Mares in Foal and Fillies, both imported and Canadian-bred, a number of them being first-prize winners, both at home and abroad. This will no doubt be the most important sale of Clydes held this year, as the entries are numerous and from some of the best-known importers and breeders. There will be offered

20 Clyde Stallions

40 Clyde Mares

3 Hackney Stallions

Special Notice.—On account of 12 mares direct from Scotland, just arriving, Catalogues may be delayed until last moment. If you don't get one, don't let it stop you from attending the sale.

J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

MAHER'S HORSE EXCHANGE

16 TO 28 HAYDEN STREET

Near Corner Yonge and Bloor. Phone North 3920

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

PRIVATE SALES of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., EVERY DAY

"THE HORSE MARKET OF CANADA"

AUCTION SALES NEXT WEEK OF 550 HORSES

Monday	MARCH 6th At 11 a.m. 350 HORSES	Thursday	MARCH 9th At 11 a.m. 200 HORSES

THE FINEST SELECTION OF ALL CLASSES: Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Express and Delivery Horses, Carriage Cobs, Matched Teams, Saddle and Road Horses, Trotters, Pacers and all classes and sizes of Pony Outfits.

We shall have our usual large number and variety of classes for our two sales, but we wish to call your attention in particular to the two carloads of lumber horses advertised below. These are the FIRST LUMBER HORSES OF THE SEASON, and they, as described below, will be sold here on

MONDAY NEXT

A CARLOAD OF LUMBER HORSES FROM THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER CO.

AND

A Carload From The Petersen Lumber Co.

These horses are good young horses, in the most perfect working condition, having been worked right up to date for their respective owners. The lot includes some very choice mares, some of which are in foal. They all have the size and weight, and are consigned to us only on account of their work in the bush being finished. THEY WILL BE SOLD on Monday for the high dollar.

CONSIGNED TO US BY DR. J. H. MEDD, V.S., DUNGANNON, ONT., a MATCHED PAIR of ROANS, 4 and 5 years old, weighing 2900 lbs., sound and right. This is a beautiful team, and is to be sold on Monday. The owner advises us that these are two out of a load of exceptionally high-class heavy horses he is sending us for positive sale on Monday next.

AND

CONSIGNED BY A CITY GENTLEMAN who has no further use for him, a Bay Gelding, 6 years old, a high-class driver and perfectly broken and quiet in all harness. We have received positive instructions to sell without the slightest reserve.

CONSIGNED TO US WITH A LOAD OF HORSES, a Jersey Cow, 6 years old, fresh calved two weeks. This cow would be very suitable for a private gentleman, and will be sold for the high dollar.

AND ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY WE SHALL ALSO SELL a number of serviceably sound workers and drivers consigned to us by city people who have no further use for them, also an unlimited number of Robes, Blankets, Sleighs, Buggies, sets of New and Second-hand Harness, etc., all sold without reserve every sale day.

We Sell Strictly on Commission

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

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

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

P. MAHER, Proprietor. GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer. GEO. FITCH, Asst. Auctioneer.

BOVRIL

IS Unapproachable In Quality

BOVRIL is scientifically prepared under the close supervision of our expert chemists, and it represents the latest word of science in concentrated beef.

BOTTLED AUTOMATICALLY—NEVER TOUCHED BY HAND

Mrs. F. J. Boulton MacMonagle and Miss Hazel Boulton MacMonagle of College-street are at The Welland, St. Catharines.

* * *

Mrs. Anson Jones is leaving for the 86 Bismarck-avenue, will be at home on Monday.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. Bedingfield, 47 Boustead-avenue, will receive on Monday for the last time.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. Stone, 42 Nanton-avenue, will receive on Monday for the last time this season.

* * *

Mrs. J. D. Keachie and Miss Keachie, 86 Bismarck-avenue, will be at home on Monday.

* * *

Mrs. M. Washington Shepard, 30 Rose Hill-avenue, will receive on Tuesday and not again.

* * *

Mrs. Alfred E. Carroll, 83 West Charles-street, will receive on Monday and not again.

* * *

The Cosy Corner Club are holding their last dance of the season at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening.

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Ralph Bingham, First Life Guards, A. D. C., to His Excellency the Governor-General, and elder son of the Hon. C. E. Bingham, to Miss Dorothy Pratt, elder daughter of Mr. Edward Roger Pratt and the Hon. Mrs. Pratt.

* * *

Mrs. William Harrison announces the engagement of her daughter, Effie Florence, to Mr. Frederick G. Conron, the marriage to take place early in March.

* * *

The engagement is announced in New York of Miss Edith W. Cantwell, daughter of the late Robert W. Cantwell, to Mr. W. B. Strachan, son of the late Wm. Strachan, Mackay-st., Montreal. The marriage is to take place quietly on March 8.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Lillian E. S., daughter of Mr. James Shand, to Mr. John H. Barron, the wedding to take place quietly on March 29.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Ramsay, Dunnville, Ont., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Violet Pearl, to Mr. John Alexander Fraser, Toronto. The marriage will take place in April.

* * *

Mr. John Hall announces the engagement of his youngest daughter, Annie Louise, to Mr. William Milton Gladish of Toronto. The wedding will take place quietly in March.

MRS. GLASGOW'S TEA.

Mrs. Robert Glasgow of Albany-avenue was the hostess of a large tea last week when her drawing room was decorated with American Beauties and the dining-room was arranged with masses of daffodils, the asistants being Mrs. Jean Blewett, Mrs. W. B. Campbell, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. R. J. Dilworth, Mrs. Prenter, Miss Hazel Blewett, Miss Ida Lyon, Miss Gladys O'Briene, Miss Edith Lamne, Miss Phoebe Glasgow, Miss Muriel Campbell, and Miss Dorothy Campbell. Some of the guests were: Mrs. McGillivray Knowles, Mrs. Hedley Bond, Dr. Margaret Gordon, Dr. Rowena Hume, Dr. Stowe Gullen, Mrs. Torrington, the Misses Chalmers, Mrs. Gilmour, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Worthington, Mrs. C. D. Richardson, Mrs. Mallock, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Bengough, Dr. Isabella Wood, Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Sherridon, Mrs. Castell Hopkins, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Hathaway, Mrs. Atwell Fleming, Mrs. Huestis, Mrs. Loeser, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Helen Merrill.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entertained at dinner at Government House on Saturday evening, in honor of His Excellency Count Apponyi, the eminent Hungarian statesman, then visiting Toronto. The following were the invited guests: His Excellency the Count Apponyi, the Hon. Joseph de Pemkovich, the Hon. Erno de Kovacs, Mr. Tibor Simalovsky, Mr. John Scottley, Sir James Whitney, Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Hon. J. J. Foy, the president of the university and Mrs. Falconer, Prof. and Mrs. Ramsay Wright, Prof. and Mrs. Mavor, Rev. J. R. Teefy, Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Myler, Mr. George H. Gooderham, Mr. T. A. Russell.

Mrs. Gibson entertained the Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club (Hamilton), at Government House at luncheon on Monday. Mrs. Gates, president, and the following members were present: Mrs. Hendrie, Mrs. J. S. Hendrie, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. C. J. Jones, Mrs. Alex. Murray, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Osborne, Miss O'Reilly, Miss Hobson and Miss Bell.

MISS WILSON'S TEA.

Miss Wilson was the hostess of a delightful afternoon tea to about two hundred guests last week at her home, 30 Bloor-street west. She was looking very attractive in King's blue foulard. She received in the drawing-room with Miss Douglas of New York, who was handsomely gowned in peach satin. Mrs. W. F. Wilson and Mrs. W. J. Lander were the assistants. The drawing-room was decorated with pink roses and shaded lights.

The floral decorations of the dining-room, which were very much admired, consisted of a profusion of violets and daffodils in the centre and corner baskets of lily-of-the-valley and violets. The table was presided over by Mrs. George Hambly, and the dining-room was in charge of Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Bryce, assisted by Miss Maybee, Miss Annie Wilson and Miss Marion Wilson. All wore bunches of violets, the favors of the hostess.

KEW BEACH DANCE.

The Kew Beach Aquatic Association's dance on Wednesday evening last in the Beaches Masonic Hall, was a most enjoyable affair. The patronesses were: Mrs. Walter Raine and Mrs. R. B. Cromarty. Among those present were: Mrs. Blaber, Miss Hadley, Mrs. Gunn, Miss Gunn, Miss Lillian Stapells, Miss Garwood, Miss Sands, Miss Simonds, Miss Olive Waring, Miss Wilson, Miss Carroll, Mrs. Walter Raine, Mrs. R. B. Cromarty, Miss McAllister, Miss Violet Webb, Miss Purchase, Miss Baker, Miss Phyllis Courtney, Miss Wray, Miss Ward, Miss E. Gillelan, Miss R. Gillelan, Miss Gertrude Raine, Miss Gladys Ward, Miss Evelyn Kinslechner, Miss Windeler, Miss G. Sands, Miss G. Windeler, Miss, F. Gibson, Miss M. Gibson, Miss Jones, Miss McKennedy, Mrs. Lester, Miss Dilley, Mr. C. H. McDonald, Mr. W. H. Edwards, Mr. G. K. Simonds, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Stapells, Mr. Windeler, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Cook, Mr. E. G. Ross, Mr. Binney, Mr. E. E. Rutland, Mr. T. G. Morris, Mr. E. J. Cahley, Mr. Taylor, Mr. A. E. Read, Mr. Allen McEachern, Mr. Blaber, Mr. Mills, Mr. Henderson, Mr. F. H. Sykes, Mr. Gillelan, Mr. F. S. Raine, Mr. Davis, Mr. W. E. Bolton, Mr. M. D. Grimshaw, Mr. E. R. McKay, Mr. F. W. Hewitt, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Maurice Gibson, Mr. Norman Telfer, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. A. G. Lester, Mr. L. E. Charles.

A EUCHRE AND DANCE.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mrs. Kallmeyer, 37 Seaton-street, on Friday evening, February 24.

The early part of the evening was spent in progressive euchre after which refreshments were served.

The latter part of the evening was spent in dancing.

Among those present were: Miss Marion Down, Miss Ethel Down, Miss Mammie Hayes, Miss Agnes Mitchell, Miss Joe Nolan, Miss Minnie Nolan, Miss Violet Cassidy, Miss Ruby Hill, Miss Louie Vance, Miss Lillie Beck, Miss Cloene Stathum, Miss Ruth Thompson, Miss Violet Thompson, Miss Irene Ridley, Miss Tess Donegan, Miss Caroline Whittaker, Miss Adeline McKibbin, Miss Audrey Brain, Miss Edith Brain, Miss Ethel Kuslar, Miss Edna Kuslar, Misses Clark, Miss Anna Shirley, Harold Flynn, Harold Hutchinson, Basil Haffey, Thomas Quigley, Justin Parrington, John Cassidy, Chas Hambly, Nelson Hitchinson, Sam Arthur Quigley, Edward Ryan, Wm. Hadden, Wallace Clarke, Edgar Evans, Vinnie Ryan, Francis Hayes, Niel Smith, Norman Carruthers, Herman Kallmeyer.

FORTNIGHTLY CLUB DANCE.

A most enjoyable dance was held on Tuesday evening last by the Fortnightly Club in the Balmy Beach club rooms which were prettily decorated in dark red with subdued lights. The patronesses: Mrs. W. J. Clarke, Mrs. Robt. Fair, Mrs. W. S. Dalby and Mrs. R. H. Greer.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Berkinshaw and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Guest, Mrs. Borthwick, Mrs. W. Rame, the Misses E. Dalby, E. Rame, A. Clarke, L. Walsh, L. Fair, C. Chisholm, K. Harmer W. Shephard, A. Raine, H. Borthwick, S. Carling, F. Wall, G. MacFarline, I. Reid, D. Hewitt, M. King, G. Fair, G. Locke, E. Chisholm, A. Hart, E. Smith, M. Gilbert, J. Quimbell, J. Kimber, M. Hewlett, R. Jackman, B. Borthwick, the Messrs. F. Allison, J. Chisholm, S. Clay, W. Milligan, C. Chisholm, W. McCaffrey, J. McKenzie, T. Clarke, H. Ritter, E. Sheppard, E. R. Conlan, R. G. Ward, J. Parkin, R. Eyre, B. Borthwick, A. J. Webb, C. Mills, G. McCord, R. H. Greer, M. Green, R. Ayer, H. Guest, R. Niven, R. C. Hewlett, F. Jones.

RUSHHOLME TENNIS CLUB DANCE.

The Rushholme Lawn Tennis Club held its fourth monthly dance at the Metropolitan assembly rooms last week. The guests were received by Mrs. J. Witchall, Mrs. B. F. Ramsden, and Mrs. H. C. Boultbee. Among those present were: Mrs. H. P. Ritchie, Miss Bess McIlwraith, Miss Blezard, Miss S. Winfield, Miss Gilmer, Miss Stewart, Miss Howse, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Miss Wickett, Miss C. Hunt, Miss Monkhouse, Miss Louise Sills, Miss Edna Foote, Miss Queenie Bayley, Miss Ruth Simpson, Miss Audrey Hicks, Miss B. Harrison (Simcoe), Miss Smith, Miss Mamie Moran (Kingston), Miss Follinsbee, Miss Alice Jackes, Miss Duthie, Miss Michell, Mrs. Garrat, Miss Pearce, Miss Grace Bayley, Miss Adams, Miss M. Shortreed, Miss Maud Macorquodale, Miss Jessie Macorquodale, Miss Winnie Shortreed, Miss Olive Wallace, Miss Victorine Rooney, Miss Ruth Grant, Miss H. Bond, Miss Irene Borland, Miss Mamie Scott, Miss Pearl Powell, Miss Hyslop, Miss Leighton, Miss Steele, Miss Josie Moore, Miss Graham, Miss Paul, Miss Alice Stanners, Miss M. Tomlinson, Miss Katie Milne (Lindsay), Miss Jean Grant, Miss Stidston, Miss Georgie Wilcox, Miss Ruth McMaster. Messrs. Jack Witchall, H. P. Ritchie, W. N. McIlwraith, J. Winfield, J. N. Largridge, Gordon Tingle, Hubert Calder, Gordon Finch, Dr. Rhind, Messrs. L. St. Clair, H. P. Taylor, W. M. Hamilton, Leonard Lee, O. K. Lawson, A. L. McIntyre, C. Woodhouse, A. W. Hodgetts, Harold Bennett, E. C. Hall, James Struthers, H. B. Carlaw, F. Woodley, R. R. Harther, E. Callaghan, G. F Garfat, A. S. Hustwitt, W. A. Thompson, Jack Findlay, Bev. Macorquodale, Bert Tennant, R. H. Stephenson, H. H. Walker, C. E. Durend, E. A. Holmes, W. Purvis, Jack Wright, C. A. Scott, Will Davidson, C. Hizley Leighton, Walter Jackes, A. R. Payne, E. Watt, Holland, Bert Brown, A. McNair, W. P. Moore, Percy Grant, Meredith, Dr. Alex. Elliott, Dr. Arnold Semple, Mr. Robert Baird, Mr. James Taylor.

PRICE'S DANCE.

The members of the office staff of S. Price & Sons, Limited, gave a delightful dance Monday evening at the head office of the company at 255 East Queen-street, over one hundred guests being present. The large sales room was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, while along one end stretched a table with refreshments. The program contained over twenty numbers, and dancing was kept up until half past two.

The patronesses were: Mrs. H. Beaver, Mrs. Jno. Brennan, Mrs. W. J. Blainey and Mrs. Walter Dixon.

Among the guests present were: Miss Edith Cullen, Miss Stella Rudolph, Miss Beatrice Higginbotham, Miss Josefene Cronyn, Miss Kathleen Millerick, Miss Pearson, Miss Molly Thompson, Miss Margaret Reynolds, Miss Ada Jamelson, Ingersoll, Ont.; Miss Lillian Cadman, Miss Myrtle Woodley, Miss S. Jacobie, Miss Sue Ryan, Miss Elizabeth McCallister, Miss Dora Scott, Miss Nora Neill, Miss Mary Neill, Miss Bessie Corti, Mrs. C. Weir, Mrs. Arnold, Miss Edna Blainey, Miss Ella Meagher, Miss Kathleen Blainey, Miss Violet Farrell, Miss Alyce Cadman, Miss Lulu McSherry, Miss Daisy Cronyn, Miss Kathleen Lawlor, Hamilton, Ont., Miss M. Blainey, Miss Wilma Haas, Miss Irene Maxwell, Miss Eva Death, Miss Jean O'Neill, Miss A. Blachford, Miss Em. O'Neill, Stacia O'Neill, Miss A. Blachford, Miss Emma Neill, Mr. McGorry, Mr. Keith Belfour, Mr. Jim Cinnaman, Mr. Charlie Fountain, Mr. Ern Caldwell, Mr. Jack Wickett, Mr. Bert Ellis, Mr. John Boland, Mr. Bob Ross, Mr. T. Ballinger, Mr. J. Charlabeau, Mr. E. Blainey, Mr. C. Weir, Mr. Doug Scott, Mr. Frank Russill, Mr. J. Brennan, Mr. H. Beaver, Mr. L. Thompson, Mr. A. McCabe, Mr. Sam Hollyman, Mr. W. Blainey, Mr. Frank Burns, Mr. A. E. Donaldson, Mr. A. Dalby, Mr. C. Morrow, Mr. Nathanson, Mr. Thomas Price, Mr. Hugh Regan, Dr. Stanilaus Buck, Mr. Peter Blackie, Mr. M. P. Mallon, Mr. Tim Mullins, Mr. Ed. Boland, Mr. Allie Herbert, Mr. Tom Arnold, Mr. Jack Beaver, Mr. Norbert Wallace, Mr. Herb Baggs, Mr. Will Stevenson, Mr. Vincent Langley, Mr. D. Elliott, Mr. Askew, Mr. Charlie Lawlor.

MRS. CARVETH'S BRIDGE.

Mrs. Carveth of Huron-street gave a bridge party of twelve tables last week when the prize-winners were: Mrs. Biggs, Mrs. Tempest, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. Kenneth Dunstan, Mrs. J. A. M. Alley, Mrs. Bouchette Anderson, Mrs. Frederick B. Robins, Mrs. Mowat, Mrs. Boehme, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Malloch and Mrs. Henderson. After the game tea was served from a polished table centred with real lace and a silver basket of Killarney roses, Mrs. Boehme and Mrs. Claude Fox being in charge, assisted by Mrs. Herbert Carveth, Misses Carveth, Miss Gladys Parry, Miss Ruth Loudon and Miss Ivy Knox. The hostess wore a handsome black jetted gown over charmeuse and diamond and pearl ornaments. Some of those present were: Mrs. F. J. Dunbar, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. W. Chisholm, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. de Leigh Wilson, Mrs. Goodwin Gibson, Mrs. Crowther, Mrs. Ingles, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Scott, the Misses Chaplin, Mrs. H. Wright, Mrs. C. Ritchie, Mrs. MacMurtry, Mrs. J. E. Robertson, Mrs. Mercer Adam, Miss Cook, Mrs. C. Gilmour, Mrs. MacLaurin, Miss Sproule, Mrs. Rainey, Mrs. Doolittle, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Millyan, Mrs. Russell Brewn, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Symons, Miss Mair, Mrs. George Shaw, Mrs. Hubbell, Mrs. L. Somerville, Mrs. Ralph King, Mrs. Fortier, Mrs. Ltgadin, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Herring, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. George Brooke, Miss Alley, Mrs. A. Davidson.

MRS. LAIRD'S TEA.

Mrs. Alexander Laird of Cluny-avenue, was the hostess of a large afternoon tea on Friday afternoon when she was assisted by her eldest daughter, Margaret, the Misses Cambee, Miss A. L. Burruss and Miss Dorothy Sinclair, a dance being giver in the evening for the young people. Mrs. Laird was wearing a becoming gown of old blue ninon with pearl and diamond ornaments and a corsage bouquet of Enchantress carnadions, and the rooms were decorated with quantities of daffodils and roses. Mrs. Frank MacKelcan's singing being a popular feature of the afternoon. The two tables, in the dining room and sun room, were arranged with centres of cluny lace and Richmond roses in silver stands. A few of the guests were: Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Mrs. Cattenach, Mrs. David W. Alexander, Mrs. Phippen, Mrs. W. H. Cross, Mrs. Miller Lash, Mrs. Willie Lee, Mrs. James Bicknell, Mrs. Mackenzie Alexander, Mrs. Hal Osler, Mrs. Jack MacKellar, Miss McKellar, Miss Blair Burrowes, Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mrs. Ed. Cox, Mrs. George A. Cox, Mrs. Reginald Capreol, Mrs. Albert Dyment, Mrs. Fisken, Mrs. Crowther, Mrs. B. Osler, Miss Muriel Jarvis, Miss Trixie Hoskins, Mrs. Jack Kay, Miss McLeod, Mrs. George F. Reid, Mrs. Kenneth MacKenzie, Mrs. Percy Schofield.

SERVICE OF PRAISE.

The choir of Trinity Methodist Church, under the direction of Mr. A. L. E. Davies, will give a service of praise in the church on Wednesday evening next, the 8th inst. The cantata, "Two Harvests," by Dr. Tozer will be the principal number to be sung, while added interest to the program will be the singing of a number of "a Capella" compositions. Mrs. Alma Sanderson, Miss Willa Nelson, sopranos; Miss Lillian Kirby, contralto; Messrs. T. Young and R. Hoag, tenors, and Mr. R. Jamieson, baritone, will be soloists of the evening, while Miss Ada Twohy will preside at the organ.

A very charming young people's dance was given Tuesday night by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Gledhill, at their apartments in Palmerston-avenue, in honor of Mr. Ben Straughan, who is leaving shortly for the west. The hostess received her guests in her usual winning manner, wearing a gown of yellow satin voile, with black jet and Perisian trimming, with diamond ornaments. Among the guests were Miss Margaret Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Ring, Mr. and Mrs. C. Welgar, Miss Margaret Thompson, Miss Edna Carl, Dr. and Mrs. Ball, Misses Murrays, Mr. and Mrs. E. Davies, Misses Stewarts, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thompson, Misses McMurtry, Mr. and Mrs. E. Freyseng, Miss Rena Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Skaith, Miss Irene Battesby, Mr. and Mrs. Lanskill, Miss Olivt Pretty, Mrs. Carl, Mr. Edwards, Mr. B. Strachan, Miss Eva Hutchins, Mr. Parker, Miss Nellie Strachan, Mr. McCauley, Miss Smith, Miss Emma Hurst, Mr. McMurtry, Mr. Brockilbank, Miss Harle Graham, Russell Kinnear, Miss Alma Skinner, Miss Morrison, Dr. Russell, Dr. Wallace, Misses Davies, Mr. Nancekiville, Mrs. Suckett, Mrs. Harper, Mr. Fred Funston, Mr. Alf. Marshall, Mr. Conlon, Mrs. J. Hennesy, Mr. Bright Skith, Mr. McDonald, Mr. R. Taft, Mr. Kaslar, Mr. uGnn, Mr. H. Melville, Mr. Courtict Brown, Mr. Lauder. Fralick's Orchestra, Mrs. Freyseig, Mr. Courtice Brown and Mr. Nancekiville supplied the musical program.

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

HERE is something probably that you did not know about Chocolates. The most expensive part of them is the chocolate coating itself. The *thinner* the chocolate coating, the less expense to the makers, and naturally the less enjoyment *to you*.

Most makers thin the chocolate with some substitute, so that the cream or hard centers will take up only a very thin jacket of chocolate when dipped.

You will find every piece of Neilson's Confectionery has a thick, heavy coating of the richest, most delicious chocolate—in its absolute purity—you ever tasted.

The centers *are coated individually* and special care is taken to have the chocolate of just the correct proportion to give that delicate, original flavor so quickly recognized by the connoisseur.

You get something worth eating—something different—something you will always remember with pleasure—when you eat Neilson's Chocolates.

"Chocolats des Aristocrates"—"Cherries in Maraschino"—and "Hard Centers" are only three of the different chocolates that Neilson's make.

30 other kinds, in different packages—and each the best of its kinds.

Neilson's Chocolates

The Chocolates That Are Different.

If you are unable to obtain Neilson's Chocolates in your neighborhood, send us 80c. for a pound box of the most delicious assorted Chocolates you ever tasted.

WM. NEILSON LIMITED, TORONTO.

DIRECT

FROM THE LOOM TO THE PURCHASER

Ireland's Best Linens

Table Cloths	from	$1.15	
Table Napkins	per doz.	1.50	
Tray Cloths	from	.56	
Carving Napkins	"	.60	
Fish Napkins	per dozen	.85	
Fringe Doyles	" "	.48	
Linen Sheets	per pair	3.88	
" Hemstitched	" "	4.56	
Pillow Covers	each	1.00	
Linen Towels	per doz.	2.40	
" " Hemstitched	" "	3.30	
" " Fancy	" "	4.00	
Baby	"	3.55	
Huckback Towels	"	1.90	
Bath Towels	each	.56	
Bedspreads	"	5.50	
Toilet Covers	"	.72	
Sideboard Covers	"	.45	
Hemstitched Mats	"	.68	
" " Tray Cloths	"	.26	
" " Tea Cloths	"	.72	
" " Toilet Covers	"	.36	
" " Sideboard Covers	"	.56	
Embroid. Tea Cloths	"	1.13	
" Toilet Covers	"	.83	
" Sideboard Cloths	"	1.28	
" Tray Cloths	"	.60	
Night Dress Cases	"	.55	
Brush and Comb Cases	"	.56	
Cushion Cases	"	1.45	
Toilet Sets; 4 pcs.	"	1.45	
Tea Cosies	"	.62	

HEMSTITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC.	Prices per dozen.
Ladies', 13 ins. square	72c
Ladies', 15½ ins. sq.	$1.00
Ladies', 16½ ins. sq.	1.12
Ladies', 17½ ins. sq.	1.37
Gentlemen's, 19 ins. sq.	2.37
Gentlemen's, 20½ ins. sq.	1.55
Gentlemen's, 23½ ins. sq.	2.00
GOLDEN FLAX HEMSTITCHED.	
Ladies', 13 ins. sq.	$1.63
Ladies', 15½ ins. sq.	2.25
Ladies', 17½ ins. sq.	2.59
SILVER SHEEN TRANSPARENT.	
Ladies', 11 ins. sq.	$1.37
Ladies', 13 ins. sq.	1.57
Ladies', 15½ ins. sq.	2.38
Gentlemen's, 20½ ins. sq.	4.00
BORDERED LINEN CAMBRIC.	
Ladies' Size	69c
Gentlemen's Size	1.00
Gentlemen's Full Size	1.12
HAND-EMBROIDERED INITIAL.	
13 inches square, ¼ in. hem	$1.50
14 inches square, ⅜ in. hem	1.50
15 inches square, ½ in. hem	1.80
20 inches square, 1 in. hem	2.80
EMBROIDERED SCALLOPED BORDERED.	

Prices: 55c, 38c, 50c, 62c each.

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

Walpoles'

IRISH LINENS

44S Bedford Street, BELFAST, Ireland.

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

MILLINERY OPENING

MONDAY March 6 TUESDAY March 7

WEDNESDAY March 8

SPECIAL DISPLAY

—OF—

French Models

ATS ENSIBLE PRICES

G. L. MACKAY

Costumer to Ladies

495 Yonge Street

Cor. Alexander

COLEMAN'S

6c

DOUBLE LOAF

is the best baked, the the best flour and the best bread made. . .

134, 136, 138, 140, 142 Euclid Avenue.

Phone Coll. 3645

TAROLEMA CURES ECZEMA

PSORIASIS & BARBER'S ITCH

Back From the Old Land.

Lawrence Moorhouse, of 248 Church-street has returned to the city after a two months' holiday visit to his native home in Wakefield, Yorkshire, Eng. He was hospitably entertained by Canon Welch.

MASSEY HALL

MUSICAL FESTIVAL OF THE EMPIRE

APRIL 4, 5 and 6

The Sheffield Choir

200—VOICES—200

POSITIVE APPEARANCE OF The Great Composer

SIR EDWARD ELGAR

"THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS"

Symphonic Choric Idyll "PAN"

Madrigals, Glees, Part Songs

CORONATION EMPIRE NIGHT

0—Festival Artists—9

THE NATIONAL CHORUS THE TORONTO SYMPHONY

Compositions by local Composers.

Conductors: Sir Edward Elgar, Dr. Henry Coward, Dr. Vogt, Dr. Ham, Dr. Broom and Dr. Charles Harriss.

PRICES—Elgar Night, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00; Coward Night and Coronation Empire Night—$2.00, $1.50, $1.00.

Subscribers' Lists at Massey Hall, Heintzman's, Whaley-Royce's, Nordheimer's, and Bell Piano Company.

LISZT CENTENARY

Under the most gracious patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess Grey, His Worship Mayor Geary, and an imposing list of patrons and patronesses.

The only Great Pianist here this season. Society and Musical Event.

The Master Pianist and Composer

FRIEDHEIM

MASSEY HALL

Monday, March 13th, 8.15 p.m.

Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c; 300 Rush Seats at 25c. Subscription List now at Hall. Tel. M. 55. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

ROYAL WELSH LADIES' CHOIR

MME. HUGHES-THOMAS, CONDUCTOR.

Their Singing is a Delight.

MASSEY HALL, SAT. MARCH 18, —8.15—

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c

Balcony Front, $1.00

Plan opens March 15.

ALL

Artists presented by us during five years have fulfilled every promise made for them. Ask our patrons for corroboration.

Kathleen Parlow

is also vouched for by our management. Hear her on our recommendation and prove our warranty.

TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The medicinal value of any kind of liquor depends upon its purity.

IF IT'S FROM MICHIE'S IT'S GOOD.

MICHIE & CO., Ltd.,

7 King St. W., Toronto

ESTABLISHED 1835. ed-7

An Encouraging Message

I have a message of hope and good cheer, of encouragement and inspiration to every suffering woman. I have endured the torture due to female troubles and the consequent despondency and mental agony almost to the point of despair, and I have been restored from this condition to a state of vigorous health, and to the happy, exhilarating frame of mind which accompanies physical well being. This change has been brought about wholly by the use of ORANGE LILY.

In addition I have had the privilege and pleasure of inducing multitudes of other suffering women to give ORANGE LILY a trial, and have received thousands of enthusiastic acknowledgments of the blessings it has brought to them. The following is a sample:

Truro, N. S., April 5, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Currah.—Your very kind letter was received yesterday. In reply to your question about my health, I am thankful to say that I am very well. As I have never given you a statement of my case you may be interested in it.

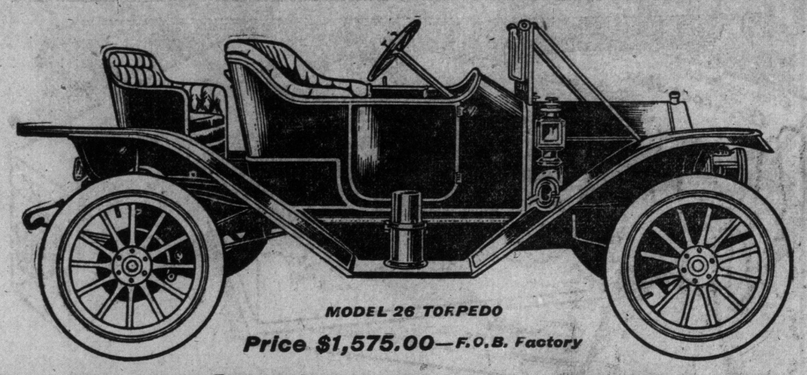
For several years I have suffered untold agony. This suffering was continuous, but I would have violent attacks every few weeks, each attack lasting several days. The first Sunday in November, I felt the pain increasing and so did not go to prayers. The rest of the family did go, and soon after the forcing down pains seized me and I had to remain on the floor until their return. I was in great pain all night and was very sick for a whole week.

Then Mrs. L. came to see me and told me of your wonderful medicine. I got my husband to send for it right away, as I was too sick to write myself. (My doctor could do nothing for me.) I have used 5 boxes of ORANGE LILY, have had three months of good rest, and am now well, never better in my life. I have not had the old pains since. I often ask my husband if it is myself that is going around and doing my own work. I can scarcely believe it. It brings tears of joy to my eyes. I could shout it to all the world. I cannot speak enough in its praise to my friend. MRS. E. H. F.

Receiving, as I do, dozens of such reports each day, I feel impelled to make known to my suffering sisters the merits of ORANGE LILY. It differs from other so-called remedies in that it is not taken internally. It is a strictly local treatment, and is applied directly to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissues, expelling the stagnant foreign matter which has been irritating the membrane and oppressing the nerves, and a growing feeling of physical and mental relief is noticeable almost from the start. It is a positive, scientific remedy and even if you use no more than the Free Trial treatment you will be very materially benefited.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

I want every reader of this, who suffers in any way from painful monthly periods, irregularities, leucorrhoea, inflammation or congestion of the womb, pains in the back, etc., to send me their addresses, and I will forward at once, without charge, 10 days' treatment. If your case is not far advanced it may entirely cure you, and in any event it will do you much good. I am so earnest in making this statement, and so positive that it is true, that I trust every sufferer who reads this notice will take advantage of my offer and get cured at home, without a doctor's bill. Address, enclosing 2 stamps, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



MODEL 26 TORPEDO

Price $1,575.00—F.O.B. Factory

We've Driven It Home With Emphasis---

The Fact of McLaughlin Supremacy

Long since recognized by the men who own them as the cars of greatest "value," McLaughlin-Buicks have, by reason of their great showing at the Toronto Armories this week, established—even in the minds of the uninitiated—a confidence in our line, as the one in which all chance of dissatisfaction is removed.

The imposing array of

Twenty McLaughlin Models

at the Toronto Motor Show furnishes food for thought. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the factory equipped to turn out this widely-diversified range is also in a position to ensure satisfaction to the men who pin their faith to the McLaughlin name?

Adherence to the highest ideals of mechanical perfection has resulted in a reputation for the McLaughlin-Buick that cries aloud for investigation on the part of every intending purchaser.

Are you not sufficiently impressed to ask for a McLaughlin demonstration before you decide on your car?

McLaughlin Motor Car Co., Limited, Oshawa

Toronto Showrooms:—Corner Church and Richmond Sts.

CHIEF ASKS $451, 00 FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT

Increase Over Last Year's Expenditure About $75,000—New Equipment.

The estimates of the fire and light department, which have been completed by Chief Thompson, call for an expenditure of $451,513.40 in the fire department, as compared with an expenditure of $375,943.96 last year. The appropriation asked for the light department is $164,291.45.

There is a requisition for $258,002 for salaries, as compared with an expenditure of $244,541 last year. The increase is due largely to the natural advance of salaries under the scale.

Appropriations are asked to equip and man new fire halls as follows: East Toronto, $5706; Howland-avenue, $4147, and Wychwood, $3606.

Requests for new equipment are as follows: Three motor chemical and hose wagon combinations, $20,000; 8000 feet of hose, $8400; 100 feet of hose for Island, $450; 100 feet chemical fire hose, $450; three dozen tarpaulins, $360; one hook and ladder truck sleigh, $175; one hose wagon sleigh, $75; 20 miles aerial, four-wire cable, $11,500; 20 miles w. p. copper line wire, $1200; labor stringing wires and cable, $2000; 100 fire alarm boxes for new districts, $12,500; poles, etc., $1800; automatic head protectors, $250; new horses, $2500; one hook and ladder truck, $1750; total for new plant, $63,410. The amount spent on new equipment last year was $13,342.

FIRE AT ARNPRIOR.

ARNPRIOR, March 4.—A bad fire broke out this morning in the Twall block, is a store occupied by Mr. Webster as a furniture store. It spread from there to E. C. Armand's, where the damage was mostly by smoke and water. The Crown Timber office which was over Webster's furniture store, was a total loss. George Tarivee's stock was also damaged by water and smoke.

Mrs. Foley's Euchre Party.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Foley, when she entertained a few of her friends to a progressive euchre and dance. The prizes were won by Miss A. Jordan and Miss Belle Foley. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Ned Phair, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Simon, Misses Jordan, Miss Belle Foley, Misses Evoy, Misses Fahey, Mr. Whelan, Mr. Stott, Mr. C. Payne, Mr. O'Donohue, Mr. M. Fahey, Mr. E. Fahey, Mr. J. Hayes and Mr. J. Doherty.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary.

KENNEDY SPRING WHEEL

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Ontario Companies' Act.)

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO. Authorized Capital, $200,000.

Divided into 20,000 Shares of $10 Each.

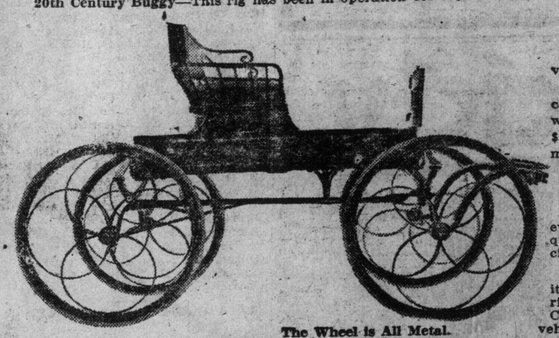
DIRECTORS:

President— W. A. McConnell, Contractor, Toronto. J. H. Hoffman, Barrister-at-law, Toronto.
Vice-President and Manager—H. C. Kennedy, Toronto, Inventor of the Kennedy Spring Wheel.
Samuel Kennedy, St Ann's, Clerk of Gainsboro Township.
Bankers—The Standard Bank of Canada.

OBJECT.

This Company has purchased the Canadian Patent Right of a Spring Wheel invented by H. C. Kennedy, of Toronto, and intend to manufacture the same.

20th Century Buggy—This rig has been in operation for a year and a half.



The Wheel is All Metal.

The rim is of hollow iron, supported by strong steel spring spokes, which are locked in the malleable hub. The manner in which the spokes set in the wheel gives a smooth-riding pneumatic tire effect to any vehicle that may be equipped with these wheels.

The wheel is light, strong, cheap and easy to repair. Takes the place of pneumatic tires on all wheeled vehicles, such as autos, buggies, carriages, wagons, cabs, coupes, stage coaches, speeding carts, hearses, bicycles, trucks, drays, carts, baggage trucks, baby carriages, trolley cars, etc.

READ BELOW.

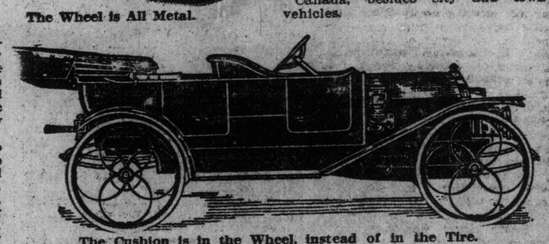
Compare our market with other valuable patents.

The only invention which we can recall with so large a market was the roller blind, out of which $18,000,000 is said to have been made.

Compared with the Telephone Market.

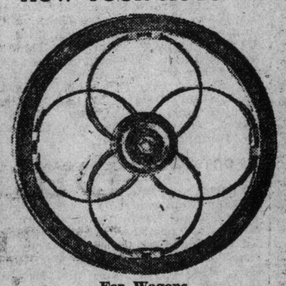
The telephone finds a market on every business desk and about one-quarter of the houses in towns and cities.

The Kennedy Spring Wheel finds its market on every buggy, carriage and wagon on every farm in Canada, besides city and town vehicles.



The Cushion is in the Wheel, instead of in the Tire.

HOW YOUR AUTO WOULD APPEAR WITH KENNEDY SPRING WHEELS



For Wagons.

Spring spokes can be made heavy or light according to the carrying capacity of the wagon or truck.

PART OF OUR PROFITS.

	$ c.
The steel rim can be rolled out and should be cheaper than wood rims.	
The hub is malleable iron; it will be moulded and should be cheaper than a wood hub. Each spring spoke, it is estimated, can be stamped out at a cost of about	1
Allowing for material, etc.	10
Making the cost per spoke	11
Or for a set of new spokes	1.60
The estimated cost to manufacture a spring wheel is less than	2.00
Profit over the cost of a wooden wheel, about	1.00

According to statistics, there are over 400,000 wheels manufactured for new vehicles each year; provided we got one-quarter of this trade, it would represent about $100,000 profit, or about 50 per cent. on our entire capital.

Only a limited number of these shares are offered for sale at $10.00 each, payable 20 per cent. with the application and 20 per cent. each 30 days until paid in full.

In case of over-subscription, the Company rererves the right to cancel all or any subscription.

NOTE—Each shareholder investing $1,000 or more in this Company will receive a new spring wheel buggy within two years from the time of their subscription until 15 buggies are distributed. Each shareholder investing $500 to $1,000 will receive one spring wheel wagon within two years from the time of their subscription until twenty wagons are distributed.

These offers are for advertising spring wheels. They will become our silent salesmen. Auto spring wheels will be given instead of buggies and wagons if desired, but without rubber tires.

The original incorporators were E. J. Griffiths, Toronto, Contractor; Chas. Grasley, Toronto, Manager; Wm. Barrowman, Toronto, Butcher; J. H. Hoffman, Toronto, Barrister-at-law. Thos H. Ballantyne, Toronto, Real Estate Agent, each of whom has subscribed for the usual one share.

A director must be the owner of ten shares. There is no bylaw granting remuneration to directors. The minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is one share. Payment for shares shall be made on the terms as mentioned above. The amount of stock to be issued otherwise than for cash is $99,000, consisting of 9900 of fully paid-up shares, to be paid to the said H. C. Kennedy, Toronto, inventor, as payment for his Canadian patent right. No part of the above consideration is for good-will. The commission for selling stock has been placed at 10 per cent.

The preliminary expense is estimated not to exceed one thousand dollars; no promoter remuneration.

The contract, dated Feb. 25, 1911, setting forth the particulars in the agreement between H. C. Kennedy and this Company for the purchase of his Canadian patent right may be seen at the Solicitor's office during business hours. Auditors have not been yet appointed.

No director is interested in the promotion of or in the property proposed to be acquired by the Company, except as appears by the said contract of February 25th, 1911.

A BUGGY WHEEL MAY BE SEEN AT THE OFFICE, 610 CONTINENTAL LIFE BUILDING.

Dated March 3, 1911.

HUSBAND OF WOMAN IS NOW UNDER ARREST

Further Complications Arising Out of Chloroforming and Robbery.

Hymie Aurbache, 1 Plymouth-place, who posed as Harry Miller, husband of the girl who was drugged and robbed at that address Thursday morning by Carl Epstein and Charles Sadler, was arrested in the police court corridor Saturday morning by Policeman Chalmers.

He had been there on Friday morning enquiring after the woman, saying that he wanted to employ counsel for her, and that he was her landlord.

Epstein, who is under arrest, says that he was about to engage in the white slave trade, and was in Rochester for that purpose. The police are enquiring. The man admitted that he was not the woman's husband, and that she had paid their expenses from Montreal. He said he was in Rochester looking for work.

THE WASHING.

A maiden there is, who in Parkdale resides.
She works all the week and on Sunday besides;
On a wee piece of rope hangs her flannels and hose,
For this maden saves money by washing her clothes.

C. N. R. AFTER BIG HOTEL

Negotiating for Grand Union at Ottawa.

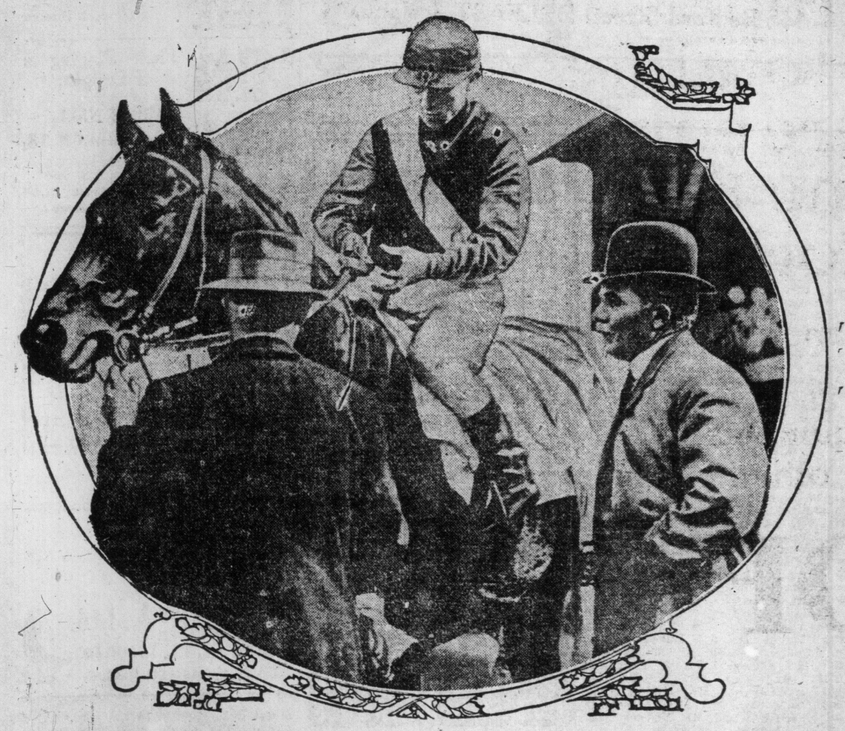
OTTAWA, March 4.—Negotiations are under way for the purchase of the Grand Union Hotel here, for about $175,000. It is said that the Canadian Northern Railway is after the house. The property is owned at present by the John Graham estate.

HYDRO LANTERNS BROKEN.

The city electrical department complains that there has been a wanton destruction of the glassware of the system since the lanterns have been placed on the street. They do not believe that the destruction has been carried on maliciously, but rather in a spirit of mischief.

However, the financial loss to the department from these breakages is considerable, and they have instructed the police to keep a sharp lookout for offenders. As a consequence, anyone detected smashing glass on the civic poles in the future will be taking a chance of severe punishment.

A GOOD MONEY GETTER



The famous race horse, Fitz Herbert, with Jockey Dugan in the saddle and owner Sam Hildreth, on the right.

Nordheimer PLAYER-PIANO

The poorest economy in the world is the buying of a cheap player-piano because it is cheap.

In no place is the best class of workmanship and good materials more requisite than in player-piano mechanism.

We do not pretend to offer the Nordheimer Player-Piano as a cheap instrument. We do offer it as one of the most artistic, capable of giving the most expressive rendering of any class of music, that can be had on the market.

The price is not at all unreasonable, in fact it is very reasonable; but, above all, it is the quality of our player that we wish to emphasize.

We welcome a visit at any time, when we will take pleasure in giving you a demonstration of this instrument and explaining its points of merit.

We have also a couple of sample American Player-Pianos on hand, which we offer at

$400 and $450

on liberal terms of payment, to clear. These are exceptional bargains for the money, and are well worth seeing by prospective buyers.

Player Music at Half Price

We have a lot of used rolls, including some of the finest numbers, which are as good as ever for use, but are a little soiled. It will pay any person, either buying a player or owning one at present, to call in and get some of this music while it lasts.

We always carry a full line of our new artistic

Nordheimer Pianos
Steinway Pianos

and Other High-grade Pianos at prices from

$250 UPWARD

Payments on new instruments from $7.00 monthly upwards.

Nordheimer Piano & Music Co.
15 King Street East

45

RUSSIA CELEBRATES JUBILEE OF FREEDOM

Day Made Notable by Promise of Greater Liberties From the Emperor.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—A jubilee over the emancipation of the serfs is being celebrated thruout Russia to-day. Public rejoicings and the singing of Te Deums in all the churches are reported.

Emperor Nicolas, Empress Alexandra and Dowager Empress Maria were present at the service in the Cathedral de Kazan.

News travels slowly through the Empire, but the Imperial rescript published yesterday appears to have reached all quarters. In it the Emperor announced his intention of completing the work of his grandfather Alexander II. by transforming the peasants into free and economically strong land owners. This will be achieved by affording them facilities to leave their peasant communes and by improvement in the science of agriculture.

The service at the Cathedral de Kazan was notable. The Empress attended for the first time since 1907 and was the centre of great interest. Peasant deputations in long dark blue coats and top boots, members of the Duma in civilian dress and court, military and ecclesiastical officials made an impressive gathering.

The decree for the total emancipation of the 23,000,000 serfs thruout the empire in two years, was issued on March 3, 1861. The action of the Emperor in making the jubilee an occasion for announcing that the peasants should be not only free but the recipients of practical aid in their economical development, has made an excellent impression and to-day their majesties were greeted with unusual cordiality by all classes.

Upon leaving the church the members of the royal family were cheered by enthusiastic crowds thruout their return to the winter palace. This afternoon the Emperor and Empress received and feted the peasants at the palace. A bust of Alexander II. was unveiled in the lobby of the duma.

Mrs. Edwin E. Walker will receive in her new home, 223 Wright-avenue, on Thursday, March 9.

BECOMES BRITISH ADMIRAL

Ex-King Manuel Will Accept Commission From King George.

LONDON, March 4.—A despatch to The Daily Mail from Lisbon says that King Manuel will accept a commission in the British navy.

Cholera at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, March 4.—Two more deaths from cholera occurred here last night. One of the victims was a Japanese. Until he became ill, the disease had been confined to the native population. Up to the present 15 persons have succumbed.

Death of U. S. Judge Smucker.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4.—Judge Samuel D. Smucker of the Maryland court of appeals, died here last night. He was 67 years of age, a native of Gettysburg, Pa., and served in a Pennsylvania regiment during the civil war.

CONDUCTOR EXONERATED

Found Not Guilty of Negligence in Train Wreck.

WODSTOCK, Ont., March 4. — The charge against Conductor Fitzpatrick, concerned in the C. P. R. train wreck at Thamesford, that he was negligent, was dismissed by Magistrate Ball this afternoon.

LARDER LAKE.

Mr. R. B. Lamb, mining engineer, has been retained by the Swastika Co., 160 miles north of Cobalt, to make a thoro examination of the mine and advise as to the future policy. A vigorous development policy will be inaugurated immediately.

"I am working my way thru college."
"Brave girl! How do you earn money?"
"Well, father gives me $10 for every singing lesson I don't take."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Second-Hand Cars For Sale

As I desire to purchase a large Limousine suitable for my family, I will sell my

STODDARD-DAYTON ROADSTER

Seats four, has 120-inch wheel base, fully equipped with Warner speedometer, glass front, top, spare wheel and tire, four cylinders, 40 horsepower, in good condition, newly overhauled and painted, for spot cash, **$950.00.**

This is a high-class car in every particular for anyone desiring a light car suitable for either city or touring purposes.

I will also sell my

BABCOCK ELECTRIC,

Victoria style, including top and extras, newly painted and overhauled, and with new batteries, in perfect shape, for spot cash, **$850.00.**

This is a beautiful car for a lady to drive, and splendid for either calling or shopping.

You can see cars and arrange for demonstration by taking this ad. to the Garage of the Automobile & Supply Co., where I have cars stored, and ask for TOM, who will be pleased to show them to you.

RECIPROCITY MEANS ANNEXATION

Col. George T. Denison Prints Inside History of Intrigue of Liberal Politicians to Hand Canada Over to the United States.

In the 12th chapter of his book on "The Struggle for Imperial Unity," Col. George T. Denison gives some of the inside history of the movement started in 1891, in favor of reciprocity with the ultimate object of handing Canada over to the United States. Col. Denison is able to quote some important letters passing between the late Honore Mercier, premier of Quebec, and Charles A. Dana, publisher of The New York Sun, one of the prime movers in the intrigue.

Col. Denison quotes a speech of Senator Sherman in the United States Senate on Sept. 18, 1888, which boiled down, is as follows: "The time has come when the people of the United States and Canada should take a broader view of their relations to each other." Referring to the attempt of the United States in 1812 to take Canada, Senator Sherman says:

"Statesmen of this government early discerned the fact that it was impossible that Spain, France and Mexico should hold the territory then held by them without serious detriment to the interests of prosperity of the United States, and without the danger that was always present of conflicts with the European powers maintaining—governments in contiguous territory. It was a wise policy and a necessity to acquire these vast regions and add them to this country. They were acquired and are now held.

"Precisely the same considerations apply to Canada, with greater force. The commercial conditions have vastly changed within twenty-five years. Railroads have been built across the continent in our own country and in Canada. The seaboard is of such a character, and its geographical situation is such on both oceans, that perfect freedom as to transportation is absolutely essential, not only to the prosperity of the two countries, but to the entire commerce of the world; and as far as the interests of the two peoples are concerned, they are divided by an imaginary line. They live next-door neighbors to each other, and there should be a perfect freedom of intercourse between them.

Rests Upon Accident.

"A denial of that intercourse, or the withholding of it from them, rests simply and wholly upon the accident that a European power one hundred years ago was able to hold that territory against us; but her interest has practically passed away and Canada has become an independent government to all intents and purposes, as much so as Texas was after she separated herself from Mexico. So that all the considerations that entered into the acquisition of Florida, Louisiana, and the Pacific coast, and Texas, apply to Canada, greatly strengthened by the changed condition of commercial relations and matters of transportation. These intensify, not only the property, but the absolute necessity of both a commercial and a political union between Canada and the United States.

"THE WAY TO UNION WITH CANADA IS NOT BY HOSTILE LEGISLATION, NOT BY ACTS OF RETALIATION, BUT BY FRIENDLY OVERTURES. THIS UNION IS ONE OF THE EVENTS THAT MUST INEVITABLY COME IN THE FUTURE. IT WILL COME BY THE LOGIC OF THE SITUATION, AND NO POLITICIAN OR COMBINATION OF POLITICIANS CAN PREVENT IT. THE TRUE POLICY OF THIS GOVERNMENT IS TO TENDER FREEDOM IN TRADE AND INTERCOURSE, AND TO MAKE THIS TENDER IN SUCH A FRATERNAL WAY THAT IT SHALL BE AN OVERTURE TO THE CANADIAN PEOPLE TO BECOME A PART OF THIS REPUBLIC.

"The settlement of the Northwest Territory, the Louisiana and Florida purchases, the annexation of Texas, and the acquisition from Mexico are examples of the adaptation of our form of government for expansion, to absorb and unite, to enrich and build up, to ingraft in our body politic adjacent countries, and while strengthening the older States, confer prosperity and development to the new States admitted into this brotherhood of Republican States. . . .

"With a firm conviction that this consummation most devoutly to be wished is within the womb of destiny, and believing that it is our duty to hasten its coming, I am not willing for one, to vote for any measure not demanded by national honor that will tend to postpone the good time coming, when the American flag will be the signal and sign of the union of all the English-speaking peoples of the continent from the Rio Grande to the Arctic Ocean."

Intrigue Helped Along.

After quoting the late Erastus Wiman, a number of American newspapers and the late Goldwin Smith to show how the intrigue was helped by Canadian public men, Colonel Denison quotes a letter written by Francis Wayland Glen, secretary of the Continental Union Association, giving the details of a meeting called by Wilfrid Laurier on Nov. 4, 1893, which sent a deputation to New York to ask funds of the National Continental Union League for the approaching elections. The delegation met Mr. Dana, Mr. Carnegie and Glen in the office of The Sun on Nov. 6. Mr. Tarte asked as a beginning for $50,000 with which to purchase LeMonde newspaper, and John Morrison of Toronto, who represented Sir Oliver Mowat, asked for $50,000 to purchase a labor paper in Toronto. Mr. Carnegie asked Mr. Tarte if he was prepared to pledge the Liberal party to the independence of Canada as a prelude to the continental union. Mr. Tarte replied that if the union furnished the money for the elections and the Liberals were successful, they would do so. Mr. Carnegie then asked Hon. Mr. Mercier if he would contest the Province of Quebec in favor of the independence of Canada as a prelude to the continental union. He said "Yes."

Colonel Denison interjects here that this statement could not be taken as reliable. "Glen himself was not reliable, and it is not at all probable that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had anything to do with sending these men to New York, and yet some of them may have told Glen that he had, or Glen may have assumed it. Certainly Sir Oliver Mowat never asked Mr. Morrison to make any application of any kind. I do not believe he would have entrusted him with any mission, and I am sure Sir Oliver Mowat was as much opposed to these intrigues as I was. It is quite possible that Morrison posed in New York as representing Sir Oliver Mowat, but it was an absurdity."

The next important letter quoted in full was written by Mercier to Mr. Dana. Mercier at that time was a partner of Lomer Gouin, now premier of, Quebec, and R. Lemieux, postmaster-general. Mr. Mercier said his trip in the east had been a success and would bring out a strong and very important movement in favor of Canadian independence. He called attention to his state of poverty, and asked if "our" New York friends could not come to his rescue in order that he might continue the work, in providing at least his traveling expenses.

Chicago's Printers' Strike

Papers All Come Down to Four Pages to Assist Hearst Publication in Its Fight.

The following, from The Chicago Daily Journal, shows that the spirit of brotherliness exists even among the newspapers of the Windy City:

EXPLANATION TO READERS OF THIS PAPER.

Compositors employed by The Chicago Examiner and The Chicago American yesterday afternoon struck and left those offices without printers.

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, on being informed of this action, last night sent the following telegram from Washington:

"American and Examiner, Chicago, Illinois. Strike unauthorized, illegal and without warrant. You are authorized to publish this despatch.—James M. Lynch."

The violation of the contract rights of the Hearst newspaper was a violation of the contract under which all the other newspapers worked, and as The American is able to-day to print only four pages, the other newspapeers limit themselves to the same size issue.

The statement of the circumstances leading up to yestterday's strike is as follows:

"On Feb. 3, 1911, James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union; J. W. Hays, vice-president International Typographical Union; Hugo Miller, vice-president International Typographical Union, together with H. N. Kellogg, labor commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; Herman Ridder, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and Geo. C. Hitt, publisher of The Indianapolis Star, the six constituting the International Board of Arbitration to adjust the scale of wages for printers employed in the offices of the daily newspapers in Chicago, met in this city and made an award, establishing a scale of wages for members of the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, employed in the daily newspapers of Chicago.

"The award went into effect at once in all the offices. After it became effective, a question was raised by printers employed in the offices of The Chicago American and The Chicago Examiner, the printers claiming they were entitled to be paid on the basis of 13 1-2 ems per line, whereas the actual type set measured less than 13 ems per line. The columns of The Chicago Examiner and The Chicago American are slightly narrower than the columns of all the other Chicago newspapers. Therefore, in demanding compensation for type set on a basis of wider columns, the president of the union insisted that printers should be paid for work they did not do.

"The management of these two newspapers, in compliance with thee contract with the printers' union, agreed to sumit the disputed question for settlement to the joint standing committee, a body authorized under the contract between the typographical union and the newspapers to settle all differences of opinion. This offer of settlement was made in the communication by Victor F. Lawson, president of the Chicago local American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in a letter dated Feb. 18. It was renewed in a letter dated Feb. 28. In spite of these requests and also in spite of an offer made by the management of The Chicago American and Examiner to deposit the small difference in wages with the president of the Chicago Typagraphical Union, No. 16, to be held by him until the final award was made, a strike was called at 3 p.m. yesterday in the o ces of the two newspapers mentioned. This strike was ordered in violation of the most binding contract and agreement to refer any and all matters in dispute to the standing committee for settlement. In taking that action, the union violated its own bylaws as well as its contract, and arbitration agreement."

Good Roads Cline.

C. H. Cline, barrister, of Cornwall, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Cline is a great advocate of good roads. His idea is that the Federal government should build as standards one or more trunk roads, east and west, and that the provinces should build one or more roads north and south to meet these trunk roads. These roads would be standing examples of how roads should be built. It looks like a good idea.

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

THE GATEWAY TO HEALTH

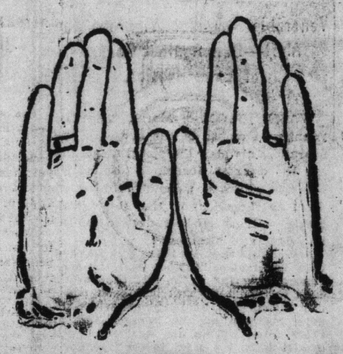
Have you that feeling of lost appetite, lost vitality, no friends left?

USE

TOMLIN'S BREAD

Regain your appetite. Will tone your vitality. Your friends return. Life is worth living after all.

y245



DUNLOP TIRES

MOTOR SHOW TIRE EQUIPMENT

ACTUAL RESULTS

There were 86 cars shown equipped with 'Made-in-Canada' tires.

Dunlop Tires represented 43% or nearly half the total showing, and being over sixteen per cent. greater than the nearest Canadian Competitor.

There were 157 cars shown equipped with the product of 13 individual makers of tires including "Made-in-Canada" and foreign.

Dunlop Tires represented 23 per cent. of the total or nearly 1/4 of the whole tire equipment of the show and being 64% greater than the nearest foreign competitor.

These figures evidence the popularity of Dunlop Tires.

Dunlop Tires are equipped to more cars throughout Canada than all other makes combined.

DUNLOP TIRES

NAME WANTED
$20 IN GOLD

For a Suitable Name

NIAGARA, ST. CATHARINES & TORONTO NAV. CO.

desire a name for the NEW STEAMER now being built for

TORONTO-PORT DALHOUSIE ROUTE

which will go into commission

June 15th, 1911

and will give to the person suggesting the most suitable name

$20 IN GOLD

The one suggesting the name as second choice will receive a

Book of Family Season Tickets

CONDITIONS:

1. Names must be submitted before March 21, 1911.
2. Must not be longer than two words.
3. Must not be same as any on Canadian Marine Register.
4. The decision rests entirely with the officials of the company.

Coupons must be sent to

JOHN PAUL,
General Passenger Agent,
St. Catharines.

I suggest the name .....

Signed .....

Address .....

Date .....

CITY SHOULD GET SHARE OF TAX ON BAR RECEIPTS

This is the View of the Controllers and Application Will Be Made to Government.

The question of the city sharing in the revenue to be derived from the liquor business in the event of the bill providing for a five per cent. levy on all business over $40 per day becoming law, was again discussed at a special meeting of the board of control, held Saturday noon. The meeting was called to act on the report of the special meeting of the works committee, but the liquor question was introduced by Controller Spence.

"Would the demand for a share of this revenue not imply that we favor the measure?" queried Controller Hocken.

"Not necessarily," replied the mayor. "I would not like to declare myself as favoring it, but I think that in event of its going thru the municipalities should receive their share of the money thus collected."

"That is my view of the matter also," remarked Controller Spence.

"And then we would be partners in the liquor traffic," interposed Controller Hocken in a serio-comic tone.

It was eventually decided to have the board make representations to the provincial secretary, with a view to securing a share of the spoils if there are any.

The terms of the agreement for the lease of the water lots and the foot of Frederick-street to the Polson Iron Works, which was the first item on the civic works committee's report to come up for consideration were ratified by the board and sent on to council.

The smiling countenace of the genial R. J. Fleming, which was so effective at the meeting of the works committee in getting a recommendation for the Louisa-street extension of the Toronto Railway Co.'s tracks thru on Friday was missing. As a consequence, the board seemed a little suspicious that there might be more in the request than appeared on the face of it. They, therefore, decided to ask the council to refer it back to them for further consideration.

Controller Church, who represented the city at Ottawa when the application of the Grand Trunk Railway came up to put a bridge across the Humber, reported that the minister of public works had suggested that a good way for the city to get jurisdiction over the site was to acquire both banks of the river along the border of the city. With a view to accomplishing this it was decided to have the city solicitor and the assessment commissioner report on the probable cost of such a scheme.

The city solicitor and assessment commissioner, also on a motion of Controller Church, will be asked to report on the probable cost of securing the Trinity College grounds for a park.

SCHOOL BOARD GETS $352,000.

City Treasurer Cody on Saturday paid over to the board of education the sum of $352,000, for interim expenses. This is the largest amount that has ever been handed over for educational purposes at one time.

Of the amount paid over $202,000 was for capital expenditure and $150,000 maintenance. The latter amount includes teachers' salaries due to date.

Target Practice From Airships.

MEXICO CITY, March 4.—Flying from 50 to 60 miles an hour, Rene Simon and Roland Carros to-day dropped dummy bombs from monoplanes at a imaginary man-of-war. They made three successful drops out of four. Simon and Carros flew about 150 feet above ground over the "battleship."

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

PRESIDENT TAFT CALLS EXTRA SESSION

Reciprocity Shouldered Out, But Will Have Precedence When Houses Meet on April 4—Exciting Time in Senate and House—Speaker Cannon Felicitated.

"Whereas, by this special message, dated Jan. 26, 1911, there was transmitted to the senate and house of representatives an agreement between the department of state and the Canadian Government in regard to reciprocal tariff legislation, together with an earnest recommendation that the necessary legislation be promptly adopted;

"And whereas a bill to carry into effect said agreement has passed the house of representatives, but has failed to reach a vote in the senate;

"And whereas the agreement stipulates not only that the president of the United States will communicate to congress the conclusions now reached and recommends the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary on the part of the United States to give effect to the proposed agreement, but also that the governments of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to bring about such changes by legislation at Washington and at Ottawa.

"Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, president of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the congress of the United States at their respective chambers in the City of Washington on April 4, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that they may consider and determine whether the congress shall, by the necessary legislation, make operative the agreement."

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Taft definitely announced just after noon to-day that he would certainly call an extra session. The proclamation was issued to-day and the date is April 4.

The close of the session was exciting in both houses. A filibuster in the house was successful in killing the tariff board bill.

The Canadian reciprocity agreement died in the senate, the McCall bill embodying its provisions having passed the house only.

Filibusters in both houses lasted until a bare half hour of adjournment, much bitterness of feeling was exhibited, but finally the blockade gave way and the session on both sides ended with the usual felicitations, the certainty of an extra session hung cloudlike over the final moments.

In the house the venerable Speaker, Mr. Cannon, laid down his gavel after complimentary remarks by his successor-to-be, Champ Clark of Missouri, who led the unanimous cheers of the house for "Uncle Joe."

BAKERS HOLD CONFERENCE.

As a sequel to the judgment on the appeal of the bakers in the bread bill case, a conference of city and visiting bakers was held in Toronto on Saturday morning. It is understood that preliminary steps were taken for united future action to protect the interests of the trade.

Bellboy Robbed Guest.

W. J. Brierley was sent to jail for 90 days from police court yesterday morning for theft of $50 from a guest in the hotel at which Brierley had been employed as a bellboy.

LAST DAY IN OFFICE FOR "UNCLE" JOE CANNON

Venerable Speaker Vigorous and Alert—Bets Against Chance of Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The youngest member of the house in appearance, his step the sprightliest, the eye the clearest, Joseph G. Cannon, of Danville, Illinois, ushered in his last day as Speaker of the Republican House with a ringing declaration of his vigor and alertness.

All night the Speaker had ranged thru the house chamber and the lobbies, sitting for a time at the clerk's desk to sign bills that had been passed; poking fun at members who had gone to sleep on the lounges and in chairs, and taking an occasional turn at sitting in his place in the Speaker's chair. He was there a little after 4 o'clock, when Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee arose to ask for a further conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

It was a night of some business, much talk and general farewells among the members of the house. The storm of oratory, turned loose an hour or two before midnight, spent itself by 2 o'clock.

Actual business was at a standstill in the house until 3 o'clock. At that time the house took up the Postoffice Appropriation Bill, reported in from the conference committee, and from 3 o'clock business held attention until 5.40, when a recess was taken till 7.15.

A story became current early in the morning, after a visit to the house by Vice-President Sherman, that Speaker Cannon had made a bet of 5 to 1 with a fellow-member that there would be no extra session.

Earl of Crewe Seriously Ill

Government Leader is Suddenly Stricken at a Dinner Party and Seriously Injured.

LONDON, March 4.—The Earl of Crewe, government leader in the house of lords, and secretary of state for India, was removed in an ambulance this morning, from an hotel to the home in Berkeley-square, of the countess' father, the Earl of Rosebery, following a sudden and serious illness.

The earl was one of a dinner party at the hotel last night, when he was seized with what is described as a gastric fainting fit. It appears that he was leaving the dining room when he collapsed and in falling struck upon his head, receiving a concussion of the brain.

The extent of the breakdown may be gathered from the announcement that it will be at least two months before he will be able to resume his leadership in the upper chamber, or the duties of the Indian office. It was necessary for the patient to remain at the hotel thruout the night.

The countess and their infant son were taken to her father's home, when they were driven out of the Crewe house in Mayfair by fire on Feb. 10.

The illntss of the leader is peculiarly unfortunate for the government, in view of the important business coming up in the house of lords, which includes Lord Lansdonwne's reform bill and the government's veto bill. The earl's duties in the upper house and in the Indian office will be assumed temporarily by Viscount Morley, lord resident of the council and former secretary of state for India.

Hands Out to Uncle Sam

The agreement is not dead. The Canadian Parliament will pass it and allow it to remain as a standing offer of free trade.—Toronto Daily Star.

THE LINE OF
ROSS MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LTD.

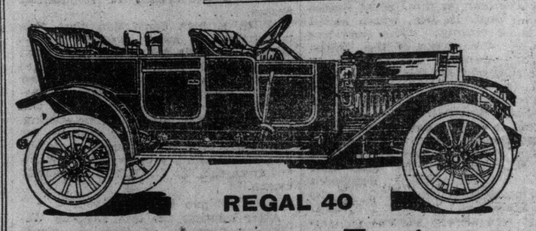
THE MARMON
"The Easiest Riding Car In The World"

MARMON 32
Five Passenger Touring

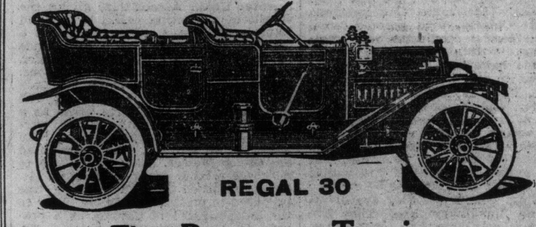
MARMON 32
Four Passenger Suburban

MARMON 32
Closed Front Roadster, with Trunk
CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

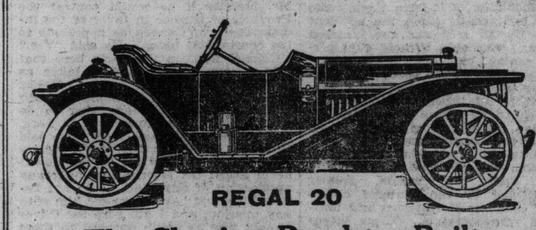
THE REGAL
THE PIONEER AND PRINCE OF MODERATE PRICED CARS



REGAL 40
Seven Passenger Touring
123 inch Wheel Base. Price $2,000



REGAL 30
Five Passenger Touring
Price $1,400



REGAL 20
The Classiest Roadster Built
Price 1,200

.... ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION ....

ROSS MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED
132-134 Simcoe St. - - - - Phone Main 1968

Thursday Night's Protest Meeting In Massey Hall

The mass meeting in Massey Hall next Thursday evening, to protest against the reciprocity agreement, so far from being of Conservative inspiration, will, to judge by the appearance of the platform, look more like a Liberal rally, for the 18 prominent Liberals who signed the memorial against the agreement will all occupy seats. Probably no small portion of the assembly in the body of the hall will be made up of citizens who usually vote with the Liberal party, but who, following other notable examples, have cut loose on a great issue.

The name of Z. A. Lash has always hitherto been associated with the Liberal faith, but he is chairman of the committee. Sir W. Mortimer Clark has been regarded as of ingrained political views, but he has taken a firm stand for nationalism and will be chairman. W. T. White and W. K. George and Arthur Hawkes are equally strong believers in Liberalism, but, with George T. Blackstock, K.C., they will from the platform denounce the pact.

It should be a great expression of opinion that will have a powerful effect at Ottawa.

Win Positions On Census Staff

List of Candidates Who Were Successful in Recent Clerkship Exams.

OTTAWA, March 4.—(Special.)—Successful candidates for third division clerkships on the census staff, in order of merit, are: Mrs. Florence Forsey, Ottawa; Lillian N. Agnew, Toronto; Edith A. Farrell, Perth; Emma McEwan, Hawthorne; Agnes L. Furlong, London; Olive Cooper, Toronto; Annie Hagerty, Kingston; Lillian G. Furlong, London; Clarice T. McClennan, Peterboro; Amy R. Rooney, Cobourg; Esther Beith, Toronto; Ruby M. Carson, Waterdown.

There are only 23 successful candidates out of 600 applicants.

The Small Partner In the Big Deal

Chevalier, English Comedian, Thinks Canada Will Lose Identity by Reciprocity.

Albert Chevallier, who has familiarized the world with the London "coster" and who was "Daddy Duffard" at the Royal Alexandra last week, is an Englishman, and by travel and deep reading he is a cosmopolitan. He does not believe in reciprocity for Canada with her neighbor one door south. He said to The Sunday World:

"It is just this way: If a man with $1000 capital goes in with a man with $100,000 capital, it is very, very seldom good for the first man. If nothing else happens to him he is apt to lose his identity and more than likely he will also lose his $1000. It does and has always seemed to me that Canada is building up a splendid individuality for herself within the empire, and it seems a pity that for a few painted trifles, from which the gilt will assuredly soon disappear with wear, that a country with the future which Canada has been carving out for herself should choose to merge those prespects with the interests of another country whose aims she will not be able to guide. Reciprocity, as it seems to me, upon the basis as now outlined, means just that—the loss of the Canadian entity."

WAITERS STILL ON STRIKE

Manager of King Edward Says They Cannot Return as a Body.

The management of the King Edward Hotel have attained an independent position with respect to the strike of the waiters in their main dining-room. Sufficient men have been engaged to handle the situation in the upstairs dining-rooms, and Manager Bailey is taking the opportunity of redecorating the main dining hall.

Of the five points of difference raised by the men Friday night, two have been acceded to by the strikers, namely, the matter of meals and checks.

In a letter to the manager on Saturday the men stated that they would be willing to go back on the present arrangement respecting meals and lost checks, but stipulated that their salaries be raised to $30 a month and that they be paid extra for banquets, etc.

The management stand firm on the matter of salary and claim that the men have always received extra pay for social dinners.

"I am willing to take any of the men back," said Manager Bailey to The World Saturday night, "but I will not re-engage them as a body.

"They were ill-advised and led on by a few hot-headed fellows. They have all made a big blunder, that they are sorry for now, but they've to pay the penalty."

Mr. Bailey said they had no reason to strike and all of them were making "good" money.

C.P.R. LETS BIG CONTRACT.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., March 4.—Announcement was made here to-day that the Canadian Pacific Railroad has contracted for 100,000 tons of steel rails to be made in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., at a contract price of $3,000,000.

Father's Reward.

It frequently happens that the "At Rest" notice on father's coffin is the first label of the kind ever hung up for his benefit.—Atchison Globe.

Mademoiselle Polaire, the "world's ugliest woman," who like a great many other French women in the public eye, has turned lecturer. She recently gave a talk in the Femina Theatre on "Classic Comedy."

Commercial Reports

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET HAS A GOOD RECOVERY

Futures Advance Over a Point Under Short Covering Movement.

Receipts at Primary Centres.

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

	To-day.	Week ago.	Year ago.
Chicago	11	16	22
Winnipeg	191	147	148
Minneapolis	203	223	344
Duluth	7	31	49

European Grain Exchanges.

The Liverpool wheat market closed to-day ⅝d to ¾d lower than yesterday; corn ½d to ⅝d lower. Antwerp closed ¼c lower on wheat; Berlin, ¼c lower.

Winnipeg Inspection.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day graded as follows: No. 1 northern, 25 cars; No. 2 northern, 59; No. 3 northern, 46; No. 4 northern, 22; No. 5 northern, 2; No. 6 northern, 5; rejected, 11; feed, 1; winter wheat, 1.

Liverpool Wheat Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—The market opened easy, ¼d to ⅝d lower, with large offers. The strength in America was offset by the lower Buenos Ayres close and the large shipments this week from America, as shown by Bradstreets. Following the opening there was further selling and prices declined an additional¼d to ⅝d. There was pressure to sell Argentine cargoes and Australian cargoes were pressed for sale at 3d to 4½d decline. Russian sentiment bearish, with a lack of support. At the close market was easy, ⅝d to ¾d lower than yesterday.

Primaries.

Receipts of wheat to-day, 365,400 bush.; shipments, 214,000 bushels. Corn, receipts, 577,000; shipments, 371,000. Oats, receipts, 249,000; shipments, 336,000.

Farm Reserves.

Clement Curtis estimates farm reserves of wheat at 142,200,000 bushels. Last year's was 173,300,000 bushels. Corn, 1,252,000 bushels, or 40 per cent.; last year, 1,651,000,000 bushels. Oats, reserves are 450,000,000 bushels, or 40 per cent.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	92¼	91⅞	93⅜	91¾	93¼
July	93⅜	93¼	94⅜	93⅛	94⅜
Oats—					
May	32¼	32	32¾	32	32⅜
July	33¼	33¼	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 35½c; No. 3, 35½c, lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 31c, outside.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 80c to 81c, outside points.

Rye—No. 2, 65c to 66c, outside.

Barley—For feed, 50c to 55c; for malting, 65c to 67c, outside.

Buckwheat—48c to 49c, outside.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 98½c; No. 2 northern, 96c; No. 3 northern, 93½c, outside points.

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.40; second patents, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 50¾c, Toronto freights, prompt shipment from Chicago.

Peas—No. 2, 80c to 81c, outside.

Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, $3.20 to $3.25, seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba brand, $20 per ton; shorts, $22; Ontario bran, $22 in bags; shorts, $24, car lots, track, Toronto.

Toronto Sugar Market.

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

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$4 50
do. St. Lawrence	4 60
do. Acadia	4 45
Imperial granulated	4 35
Beaver, granulated	4 35
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's	4 10
do. St. Lawrence	4 10
do. Acadia	4 10
do. Acadia, unbranded	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:

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	90⅛	90	91⅝	89¾	91⅝
July	88¾	88¾	90	88½	90
Sept.	88	87⅝	89¼	87⅝	89¼
Corn—					
May	48	47⅞	48½	47⅞	48⅝
July	48⅝	48⅝	49⅜	48	49⅝
Sept.	49¾	49⅝	50¼	49½	50¼
Oats—					
May	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
July	30¼	30⅛	30½	30	30½
Sept.	30	30	30¼	29⅞	30¼
Pork—					
May	17.45	17.52	17.67	17.50	17.62
July	16.67	16.87	16.87	16.75	16.75
Lard—					
May	9.15	9.17	9.25	9.17	9.22
July	9.10	9.20	9.22	9.15	9.17
Ribs—					
May	9.42	9.50	9.62	9.50	9.60
July	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.15	9.17

Chicago Gossip.

J. P. Bickell & Co. say at the close: Early in the week eleventh-hour liquidation took place, values recording new lows for present bear movement, but toward the close of the week there was heavy covering for short account and slight improvement in investment demand, which was inspired by very light receipts, and the opinion that the proposed treaty between the United States and Canada would not be ratified at the present session of the United States Congress. The immediate tendency of the market is difficult at the moment to forecast, as there are a number of unusual factors present, that will have a great deal of bearing on future values. The proposed trade treaty is the most important one. We continue to advise scalping operations, and, as receipts are extremely light, and we are approaching the crop scare period, we favor accepting the long position on all good declines for moderate profits.

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Closing: Wheat, spot, dull; No. 2 red western winter, no stock; futures, quiet; March 6s 8¼d; May 6s 8¾d; July 6s 8¾d. Flour winter patents, easy, 27s 6d. Hops in London (Pacific coast), firm, £4 6s and £5.

Beef, extra India mess easy, 120s. Pork, prime mess western, easy 91s 3d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 55s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, quiet, 58s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 62s; clear bellies, 15 to 16 lbs, dull, 56s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, weak, 61s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., weak, 60s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 54s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, weak, 50s. Lard, prime western in tierces, steady, 47s; American refined in pails, steady, 48s 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, firm, 59s 6d; Canadian, finest colored, new, firm, 61s. Tallow, Australian in London, dull, 25s 4½d. Turpentine spirits, strong, 62s 9d. Rosin, common, firm, 16s 9d. Petroleum, refined, steady, 6½d. Linseed oil, firm, 61s. Cotton seed oil, Hull refined, spot, steady, 31s 3d.

Produce in London.

LONDON, March 4.—To-day's steamer from Denmark landed 247 bales of bacon. Prices are: Canadian bacon, 60s to 66s. There is only a small supply of light and medium hams. Long cut, 60s to 67s. Cheese is more active at 58s to 60s for white; colored, 60s to 62s, and deep red, 64s.

CATTLE MARKETS

Sales and Record of Prices on All the Leading Exchanges.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Cattle receipts estimated at 200, market steady; Beeves, $5.25 to $7; Texas steers, $4.40 to $5.80; western steers, $4.75 to $5.85; stockers and feeders, $4 to $5.90; cows and heifers, $2,70 to $6; calves, $7 to $9.25.

Hogs receipts estimated at 9,000, market generally 5 cents higher; light, $5.95 to $7.25; mixed, $6.85 to $7.25; heavy, 56.70 to $7.15; rough, $6.70 to $6.85; good to choice heavy, $6.85 to $7.15; pigs, $6.90 to $7.25; bulk of sales, $6.95 to $7.15.

Sheep receipts estimated at 1,000, market steady; native, $3 to $4.80; western, $3.25 to $4.80; yearlings, $4.75 to $5.75; lambs, native, $5 to $6.25; western, $5.25 to $6.25.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, March 4.—Calves—Receipts, 50 head; market steady; prime steers, $6.50 to $6.60; butcher grades, $3.50 to $6.25.

Calves—Receipts, 50 head; market active and lower; cull to choice, $6 to $10.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2000; market active and higher; choice lambs, $6.40 to $6.60; cull to fair, $5 to $6.25; yearlings, $5 to $5.05; sheep, $3 to $4.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 1700 head; market active and steady; Yorkers, $7.55 to $7.65; pigs, $7.60; mixed, $7.45 to $7.50; heavy, $7.30 to $7.40; rough, $6.25 to $6.40; stags, $5 to $5.50.

Money in Real Estate.

M. E. Blumhardt & Co. of 712 College-st., reports an exceptional activity in real estate, both local and out of town. Mr. Blumhardt has a well appointed office at the above address, and $40,000 worth of city property has been sold since Jan. 1, which included several large College-st. stores. Mr. Blumhardt has a proposition now in Brandon lots, and they are offering them at the right price and on easy terms. The Blumhardt Co. are recognized among the leading real estate brokers and their motto is "Quick turnovers for their clients."

ICE THREATENED DIVER

Attempts to Repair Intake Soon to Go On, However.

Waterworks Engineer Felowes was in his office at the city hall on Saturday for the first day since the break in the conduit leading to the intake was discovered. This is no indication that the work of repairing the break has been completed, as Mr. Fellowes explained. The weather is too rough to do anything with the tug and divers, but everything is in readiness to get to work the moment the weather permits it.

"So far as the diver could ascertain from the little time at his disposal," said Mr. Fellowes, "the flanges of the pipe which is swung from place, are uninjured. He had just discovered the break when a field of ice bore down on the tug and made it necessary to bring the diver up and get the tug away. There has been no chance to go down since."

Mr. Fellowes laughed at the suggestion that the pipe could have been pulled out of place by the anchors of the scows used in the sand pumping operations last fall. He declared that there had not been an anchor placed within 300 feet of the pipe.

SAYS THERE'S NO CABLE BREAK

But Engineer Who Made Announcement Didn't Want Name Used.

The announcement was made from the city electrical department Saturday that there is no break in the cable which is to carry the hydro-electric energy thru the city. The announcement was made by one of the engineers, but he refused to let his name be used as the authority for the statement. He also declared that the cable was not laid in one section, but in several sections. If anything goes wrong with one section of it, repairs can be made without any interruption to the others.

It was also stated that the entire system has been laid in duplicate and that the testing of the system was being proceeded with and was satisfactory, as far as it had been carried on.

LATE INVENTIONS.

Small tongs resembling ice tongs have been invented by a New York man for carrying bowling balls.

Runners equipped with clamps to engage the wheels have been invented to convert a child's wagon into a sled when desirable.

A simple tool that twists one or more wires together as it is drawn along them is a Texan's invention.

To make an automobile lift itself a jack has been invented to which power is applied by one of the wheels resting on rollers.

A flexible rubber mouthpiece for telephones has been invented, the idea being to prevent breakage should a desk transmitter fall.

A flat rubber tube, capped at each end as is a water bottle, has been devised for surgeons to use as a hot water bandage.

To prevent a cook being scalded by steam as she lifts the lid of a roasting pan, an Ohio inventor has patented a pan with a hinged lid that may be opened with any long handled utensil.

To enable a merchant to display his goods to the best advantage there has been invented an octagonal refrigerator revolving on its base to make every side equally accessible.

SPANISH RIVER PULP CO. OFFERING OF BONDS

Company Reorganized to Keep Pace With Development of Pulp Industry.

Following the successful reorganization of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., the announcement is made by Grant Morden, president of the Dominion Bond Co., that arrangements had been concluded for an issue of $1,300,000 of the 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of that company in London, Eng., thru the London and South Western Bank, Ltd. The books for the London offering will open on March 6, and simultaneously with this offering the Dominion Bond Company will receive subscriptions in Canada. The bankers for the issue in England are the Royal Bank of Scotland, London, Eng., and the London & South Western Bank, London, Eng. The bonds are being offered in Canada at 97½.

The plants and mills of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., are situated at Espanola, Ont., and the reorganization of the company was put thru with a view of enabling the company to keep pace with the tremendous development that was occurring in the pulp industry of Canada.

The capitalization of the new company consists of an authorized amount of $2,500,000 of first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds, of which $1,300,000 now being offered are issued; $2,000,000 7 per cent. preference stock, of which $1,500,000 is issued, and $2,000,000 of common stock, all of which is issued.

The company has been in successful operation for a number of years past, and the value of its fixed assets as determined by the Canadian American Appraisal Company, Ltd., after allowing for depreciation, stands at $2,489,684, or nearly twice the amount of bonds issued. This is exclusive of the standing timber on the area on which the company holds a concession.

The net earnings of the company as determined by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., for the past three years were as follows:

Year ending Dec. 31, 1908	$ 50,893.81
Year ending Dec. 31, 1909	169,555.30
Year ending Dec. 31, 1910	207,899.93

The net earnings for 1910 show the bond interest earned almost three times over.

The announcement that the bankers for the issue in London were the Royal Bank of Scotland and the London & South Western Bank, Ltd., is sure to attract great interest in Canadian financial circles, as it indicates the attention that the larger British banking concerns are paying at the present time to the more attractive Canadian industrial enterprises.

A London cable to the Dominion Bond Company on Saturday announced that in anticipation of the offering there on Monday of $1,300,000 of 6 per cent. Spanish bonds of Spanish River Pulp Company, firm applications had been received for close to $450,000 of the issue.

BIG SUIT TO RECOVER LANDS

U. S. Government Claims Extensive Coal Area.

DENVER, Col., March 4.—The government to-day entered suit in the United States district court against the Carbon and Coal Coke Company, a subsidiary of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and against the Exploration Company, Limited, a British corporation, to recover Colorado coal lands, alleged to have been acquired fraudulently by means of dummy entrymen.

The land consists of 1280 acres at Cokedalt, said to be valued at $5,000,000.

SIGHTSEEING COMES HIGH

Coronation Causes Rents in Old London to Soar.

LONDON, March 4.—Enormous prices are asked by London householders who desire to let their houses for the coronation season.

It is stated that Mr. John Hays Hammond, who is expected to be the official representative of the United States, is paying $60,000 for a six weeks' tenancy of the Burdett-Coutts house, No. 1 Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

Building on Danforth-Avenue.

Haindel Brothers will erect three combination stores and dwellings, three-storeys high and of brick on Danforth-avenue, near Pape-avenue. They will cost $10,000. A permit for the work was taken out at the city architect's department on Saturday.

"Go Ahead," Said the Janitor.

"A certain circumspection always obtains between gentlemen," remarked Col. James Scurles the other evening at the Hollenden, "and it is instinctive with some men who are not far removed from the primitive. A friend of mine with whom I spent a week last winter went downstairs one night and raised Cain with the janitor because his flat was like a cold storage treasure house. He ripped that janitor up the back in the most approved fashion, and being an eloquent as well as a profane man, he was so abundantly voluble that the janitor couldn't cut in with any talk."

"'And now,' said my friend, 'failing to get it here, I must go to a place where there's plenty of heat.'

"'Well, you can go there, as far as I'm concerned,' quoth the janitor man, who turned and walked away."—Cleveland Leader.

A LULLABY.

Up and down the western steep,
Lights and shadows softly creep;
Sail thy bark upon the deep
Of the silent sea of sleep.

Sail away, while mother sings,
'Neath the shadow of His wings!
To the shores of Mystery
Bordering Eternity.

Where thine angel playmates wait
By the City's golden gate,
Open, baby mine, thine eyes
To the light of paradise.

And when morning wakes the lark,
May the angels steer thy bark,
Back thru dreamland's silver gates,
To the shore where mother waits.
—Adolph Roeder.

"Pa, what is a statesman?"

"A statesman, my boy, is a politician elected to office who, when he finds that he can't please both sides to an important issue, refuses to vote."—Detroit Free Press.

In the Legislature.

"Drive down to so and so's and buy me a new hat exactly like this one," said a well-known and popular member of the legislature to his chauffeur, the other afternoon at the entrance to the parliament buildings, just before the house met. The chauffeur drove off with the legislator's cracked hat and the latter entered the big building bareheaded.

"You will not be able to exercise all your privileges this afternoon, remarked an acquaintance.

"How is that?" asked the M.L.A.

"Because you will not be able to wear your hat in the house.'

The M. L. A. laughed and explained that his derby had been cracked across the crown by a heavy book falling upon it.

Curiosity and surprise is often manifested by visitors in the galleries at the custom; maintained by some of the members, of wearing their hats during the proceedings.

Why do they wear their hats in the legislature? Is a question to which those familiar with parliamentary principles and usages have a ready answer.

It is not as some young city people might imagine because some of the members are from back country districts, and are unenlightened upon urban etiquet.

The foundation of the right is based upon the most profound and important principle of constitutional government.

The origin of the custom, according to some historians, was picturesque and dramatic, and formed an incident in one of the most thrilling events in the vivid annals of continental Europe.

In the troublous times, immediately ante-dating the reign of terror and French revolution, the King of France, as a means towards stemming the rising tide of revolt, summoned a convention of the states-general. When the French monarch arrived on the scene, the representatives of the French democracy kept their hats on. The monarch demanded the reason why they did not uncover in the presence of royalty.

A chosen spokesman informed the angry and agitated monarch that the states-general retained their hats to assert the principle that, in their capacity of representatives of the sovereign right of the people, they were upon an equality with the sovereign, whose rule was dependent upon their loyalty and support. Hence the wearing of the hat by a member of parliament during house proceedings has been the assertion of sovereignty of the people.

Very few of the present legislators at Toronto wear their hats while the house is sitting. Sir Oliver Mowat frequently wore a high hat tilted forward almost over his eyes. Sir Oliver's big hat was then the most prominent object of the famous veteran reform prime minister's attire.

Sir James Whitney and the other members of his cabinet, also Hon. A. G. MacKay, leave their hats in their rooms. Allan Studholme, the irrepressible Labor representative, who is so uncompromising on everything else, compromises on the hat question by wearing a skull cap.

What, another insurgent? was an ejaculated query when outspoken criticism of departmental administration was heard from a ministerial member in the house. In the case alluded to the insurgency was a minor portion of a speech in the main strongly commending the progressive policy of the administration. It was not that the government was doing wrong, but its work was so welcome that a great quantity was wanted and in faster deliveries. While the provincial opposition has failed to develop anything this session upon which to appeal for the support of the electorate every week has witnessed to the substantial additions to the progressive policy of the government. This is the natural sequence of the election of a government party containing a large proportion of the most vigorous representative men of the newer portions of the province. Loyal to the core in their adherence to the Whitney government, the sharpest criticism has this session come from the right of the speaker. No healthier sign is possible of the vitality of the party. Cy. F.

HOW NEW SUBWAY HAS TRANSFORMED PARIS.

The opening of the new subterranean line—the Nord-Sud—has transformed Paris. Districts hitherto inaccessible are now brought into close touch with the centre. The line is magnificently equipped. The trains run with the speed of the New York subway, compared with which the London tube is a funeral procession; the cars are comfortable and well lighted and the names of the stations marked in tremendous letters, easily to be seen by people of poor eyesight.

At the Gare St. Lazare is a great hall built underground, as brilliant as the Geuil's cave, where are shops, stands for consulting directories and other conveniences, says The London Chronicle. The Nord-Sud works in conjunction with the Metropolitan, whose ramifications stretch over Paris.

The underground network is probably more complete than that of any other capital city. The result is extraordinary. Old districts, remote from the boulevards, which were regarded by the Parisians as "almost in the country" and impossible, anyway, have awakened into life.

This is notoriously so with the quarter of the Luxembourg, where is situated the fine old theatre, the Odeon. People had almost come to regard it as a provincial theatre until the Nord-Sud opened a station in its vicinity, and now the playgoer is attracted by the beauty of the spectacle and the excellence of the fare at this second national theatre. Here are given Shakspere, Moliere, Schiller and all the classics.

WHEN MARGARET LAUGHS.

A tender curve of Cupid's choicest bow,
A dart of fun in sylvan violet eyes,
Two rounded clefts in cheeks of purest snow,
Where red and warm a bed of roses lies—
When Margaret laughs.

A tempting tilt to gracious head of gold,
And straight beneath the frank brow's high disdain,
The flash of treasures that the mind can hold—
The golden glance remote from bliss or bane—
When Margaret laughs.

There chimes the silver tinkle of a bell,
In maze of melody surpassing sweet;
There runs a joyous brook thru quiet dell,
The perfume of old gardens at its feet,
When Margaret laughs.

One greets that careless ring of girlish glee
As he would hear a sudden bird-song start;
More wondrous strains were never borne to me;
I only know content is in my heart
When Margaret laughs.
—Harper's Weekly.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE

You know many people who a short time ago, for a few dollars bought a lot which is now worth many times what they paid for it. You are sorry now that you did not buy some of the same property at the same time. However, there are still chances to buy lots which will rapidly increase in value and this is one of them. Buy a hundred dollar lot in the growing city of Brandon, (Manitoba). The population already is about 14,000 and rapidly increasing owing to the fact that Brandon is situated on 4 trans-continental railroads. Thousands of people are moving to Brandon and vicinity, and this means—that these lots will rapidly increase in value. Each lot is 25X120 feet to a 20 foot lane. situated on fine high land one and half miles from the City Hall and near the New Government Normal School. Terms of purchase are so easy that any one can buy, and titles are guaranteed. Call at once or fill in coupon below for particulars as this is something you should not miss.

BLUMHARDT & CO.,
712 COLLEGE STREET
Open Evenings 7 to 9

BLUMHARDT & CO.
Please forward me information on your Brandon lots, without any obligation on my part.
Name .....
Address .....
T.W.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

MONTREAL
TORONTO
MONTREAL
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Only Double Track Line
4 TRAINS DAILY 4
7.15 a.m. carries Parlor-Library-Buffet Car.
9.00 a.m. carries Dining Car, Parlor-Library Car, etc.
8.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. carry Modern Pullman Sleepers.
Smooth Roadbed
Finest Equipment

Low Rates to Pacific Coast
March 10 to April 10
VANCOUVER, B.C. SPOKANE, WASH. SEATTLE, WASH. PORTLAND, ORE. } $41.05
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. LOS ANGELES, CAL. MEXICO CITY: } $43.00
One-way Second-class From Toronto
Secure Tickets at City Office, northwest corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4209.

Canadian Pacific Railway
From North Toronto
—TO—
Montreal and Ottawa
Lv. NORTH PARKDALE 9.15 p.m.
Lv. WEST TORONTO 9.30 p.m.
Ar. NORTH TORONTO 9.40 p.m.
Lv. NORTH TORONTO 10.00 p.m.
Lv. PETERBORO 12.10 a.m.
Daily, except Sunday—Will stop at Westmount.
Ar. MONTREAL 7.00 a.m.
Ar. OTTAWA 6.50 a.m.
Passengers may remain in Sleeping Cars until 8 a.m.
From Union Station
TO
Montreal and Ottawa
9.02 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. Daily.
All night trains carry Canadian Pacific Standard Sleeping Cars for both cities.

$41.05 VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA
one way from Toronto March 10 to April 10
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE
—No Change of Cars—
City Ticket Office 16 King Street East

KING GEORGE'S LINEN.

The lord steward of the household of King George of England has just affixed his signature to the inventory of the royal linen. The total value of the linen at Buckingham Palace is placed at about $40,000.

The linen room is on the third floor of the palace; the walls are lined with linen presses. Two presses contain nothing but tablecloths, another table napkins; in four others there are nothing but sheets, while vast plies of towels, bedspreads, doylies, cushion covers, bolster and pillow cases are stored in the remaining presses. Some tablecloths for use in the state dining room are over a hundred years old. The royal arms are woven in the centre and at each corner.

All the linen is given out by the chief linen maid as it is required, and for each article she gives out she must receive a duplicate of it in return. She has two assistants.

The greater part of the laundry work for Buckingham Palace is done under contract.

Unconventionalities.

"Gluggins, I've just read that magazine story of yours; it's rotten."

"Mrs. McGuire, you're about seven years older than your husband, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir; I've got a match, but not to light that nasty thing with."

"McStab, if you want anybody to go your security on that note you'll have to ask some chap who doesn't know you."

"I guess I'll have to marry you, Algy; you're my last chance."

"The editor of the Bugle heroby acknowledges a serenade by the boys of the silver cornet band last night. They tortured us for more than an hour. We suggest that they sell their horns and quit. They can't play for shucks."

"I didn't expect you to buy this book, mister; I was only practicing my piece on you."

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

HAMILTON HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL
Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907.
$2.50 and Up per day. American Plan. ed7

HOTEL BRISTOL
122-124 WEST 49TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY.
In the centre of everything, yet away from the noise and discomforts of city life. Within a block of subway and elevated stations; all surface lines close at hand; easy walking distance to best shops and theatres. New Central Park and accessible to both Grand Central and new Pennsylvania Terminal.
Single Rooms, $1 and $1.50 per day.
Single Rooms and Bath, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 per day.
An additional charge of only 50c. per day when occupied by two.
Two Rooms and Bath, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per day.
A modern, up-to-date hotel, with entirely new furnishings and decorations, the ideal place for you to stop when you are in New York either on business or pleasure. Comfortable accommodations, courteous treatment, reasonable prices. Try the Bristol on your next trip. Write for booklet and map of N. Y.
T. E. TOLSON, Pres. and Mgr.

FIRE!
Come and See
The May - Oatway Automatic Fire Detector
At Work
Most modern and safest system of Fire Protection in the world.
Let us quote you price for protecting Home, Factory, Office or other Buildings.
ONTARIO MAY-OATWAY FIRE ALARMS, Limited
92 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO.

BRICKS
TORONTO FIRE BRICK COMPANY
Manufacturers of
High Grade Red Pressed Bricks
Rich Red Colors, and made of pure shale. Also Field Tile.
Prompt shipments.
Office and Works—Mimico.
Phone Park 2338.
NIGHTS—Park 2597

E. PULLAN
King of the Waste Paper Business in the Dominion. Also buys ink and medicine bottles, junks, metals, etc. No quantity too small in the city. Carloads only from outside towns. Phone Main 4692-4693. Adelaide and Maud Sts. 267tf

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

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

Unusual.

The girl with the Gibson girl neck closed the book and threw it aside.

"Well, how does the story end?" asked the girl with the Julia Marlowe dimple.

"O, the hero marries the Lady Barbara."

"Marries the lady barber? Gee! That's something new in romantic fiction."

HELP WANTED.

FREE SAMPLE—No splash water-strainers. Daily profit $5 upward. Let us prove it. Send 2c (mailing cost). Seed Filter Co., New York.

LOCAL representative wanted—No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-Operative Realty Co., 1260 Marden Building, Washington, D.C.

LEARN automobile business. We teach you at home. Get you $25 weekly job; $10 weekly while learning. Rochester Auto School, 1115, Rochester, N.Y.

WANTED—County representatives for success hand vacuum cleaner, $20. We challenge all makes of hand and power machines to public contests, to be decided by disinterested parties; biggest kind of profits. Write for terms and territory. Hutchison Mfg. Co., Wilkinsburg, Pa. 7tf

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

NORTHWEST FARM LANDS, half a million acres, best selected lands in the west. Special inspection excursion in the spring. Write now. Stewart & Mathews Co., Ltd., Guit, Ont. Agents wanted. ed 7

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ARE YOU IN DOUBT as to the merits of a prospective stock or bond investment? Two dollars spent for our advice may save you thousands. W. H. Moloney & Co., 94 Wall-street, New York.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

AUTOMOBILE, four passenger McLaughlin model 8, 1910, completely overhauled; tires almost new. Will sell cheap for cash. Box 16, World.

FIVE HUNDRED neatly printed cards, billheads or dodgers, one dollar. Telephone, Barnard, 35 Dundas. ed7tf

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

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

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

VALUABLE PATENT for sale, cheap. A fortune in it sure. J. F. Latimer, 544 Gladstone-avenue, Toronto. 6713567

LIVE BIRDS.

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

HERBALIST.

ALVER'S Tapeworm Cure, Alver's Nerve Tonic; Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Cure; Cream Ointment cures piles, eczema, ulcerated sores. 169 Bay-street, Toronto. ed7

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.

ALIVE BOLLARD, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist, 128 Yonge-street. Phone M. 4543. ed7

ROOFING.

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

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

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

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

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

FLORISTS.

NEAL—Headquarters for floral wreaths, 554 Queen West, College 3769, 11 Queen East, Main 3738. Night and Sunday phone, Main 3754. ed7

MASSAGE.

FACIAL AND BODY massage — Baths, medical electricity. Mrs. Robinson, 504 Parliament-street. Phone North 2493. ed7

MASSAGE (Scandinavian)—Instruction given. Madame Corstantin, 90 Brunswick avenue. Phone College 6478. 357tf

MASSAGE, baths and medical electricity. Mrs. Colbran, 755 Yonge. N. 3229. 7

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

SEND birth date and 10c for wonderful horoscope of your entire life. Prof. Raphael, 499 Lexington-avenue, New York.

WEALTHY manufacturer, 55, would marry. Strictly confidential. V., Box 35, Toledo League, Toledo, Ohio.

Hollinger-Porcupine at $8.25 -- Cobalt Stocks Easy

MINING STOCKS AFFECTED BY WEAKNESS OF OTHER MARKETS

Hollinger the Leading Issue in Point of Strength—Advances 25 p.c. in Week.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, March 4.

Interest in the Toronto mining exchanges in so far as spectacular price movements go, veered from the regular Cobalt stocks to Hollinger, the premier Porcupine issue during the past week. Last Saturday these shares were selling between $5.75 and $5.80; this week they touched $8.25, a net advance of 245 points, or about 40 per cent. And it cannot be said that this rapid appreciation in values came as any great surprise to "the street." There has been only a modicum of Hollinger stock in the market since the time the flotation was made, and from the underwriting price of $3.50 per share, the issue has mounted to its high figures with scarcely a set-back. It is altogether probable that a moderate short interest had been accumulated shortly after the initial trading in the shares on the mining markets, and when those who had taken this side of the exchange took note of the rapid advance in values, endeavored to cover their commitements, they found themselves compelled by sheer necessity to take a big loss, before they could command sufficient stock to meet their contracts. A successful squeeze of shorts generally proves an attractive buying argument, and the movement in Hollinger was no exception to this rule.

• • •

A public offering of 100,000 shares of Hollinger stock was underwritten in New York at $3.50 per share late last year. The total capitalization of the company, which is known as the Hollinger Gold Mines, Limited, is $3,000,000, which is divided into 600,000 shares of a par value of $5.00 each. Of this amount 100,000 shares remain in the treasury, and the balance have been issued as fully paid and non-assessable, 400,000 being held by the controlling interests, the Timmins-McMartin-Dunlap syndicate, and the remainder representing the public offering. From this latter $350,000 was realized, and this was placed in the treasury for development purposes and incidental expenditure. The high standard in which the issue is held needs no further demonstration than the action of the stock in the market since the oversubscription of the original public offering.

• • •

Little Nipissing affairs are still clouded, and "the street" is as mystified as ever concerning the intention of the directorate as regards the prosecution of those responsible for the financial straits in which the treasury has been placed. Reference to the official list of shipments for the year 1910 shows that during that period the Little Nipissing mine sent out some 377 tons of ore from the Peterson Lake lease. This ore was stated to be of fairly high grade, yet the company ended the year with a deficit of approximately $20,000. During the same year the Cobalt Lake, to make a comparison, shipped 300 tons of ore, of nearly the same standard, and thereby turned a debit balance of some $10,000 into a surplus of $60,000. Shareholders of Little Nipissing are asking themselves how such a discrepancy could have occurred. $10,000 was paid out for the new lease on their Peterson Lake holding, but, deducting this, there is left a considerable sum unaccounted for. These figures are only approximate, since the comparative values of Cobalt Lake and Little Nip ores are not known, but they are sufficiently accurate to call for explanation. If the treasury was depleted, shareholders want to know why. No complaint has been lodged with the Crown against the offender or offenders. Some holders paid as high as 68 cents for their stock, and they are naturally not a little incensed at the incidents which have put the company in its present status, and only thru investigation followed by swift prosecution, in case such is warranted, will satisfy them.

• • •

Conditions in the mining markets during this week have been affected by the feeling of apprehension which has characterized the New York and other security exchanges. Sentiment has been framed in accord with that ruling outside of the market, and as there has been some disposition to realize on holdings, where profits have been obtainable, it has been only natural to find some declines in evidence thruout the list. Prices in the majority of instances have undergone no material decline, however, and the backward movement is regarded as only temporary by the trading fraternity, who are looking for a resumption of activity in the near future.

• • •

According to a recent dispatch from Cobalt the hydraulic air power company, which supplies the mines with power to run their drills and conduct development work, is experiencing some difficulty in making deliveries to certain of the properties owing to a tie-up in the circuit. It is stated that Beaver and Timiskaming mines will be entirely cut off shortly, and it is altogether probable that this report had something to do with the selling of these issues on the market. It should not be lost sight of that both these mines have independent plants of their own, which were in use prior to the inception of the power company, and, should energy from this latter source be discontinued, the mines will only have to revert to their former method until such time as the present service can be resumed.

• • • • • • •

At the week-end the market shows a halting tendency, but this is due as much to a failing off in selling orders as to a drop in the buying demand. The list is not suffering from overburdensome liquidation, and as long as present conditions continue, no declines of any marked character are likely to be witnessed. Approaching the situation from another viewpoint, the market still shows a good deal of resiliency whenever buying of any pronounced nature is in evidence, and on this ground alone traders are looking for some improvement in the near future.

SILVER MARKET.

Bar silver in London, 24 5-16d oz.
Bar silver in New York, 52¾c oz.
Mexican dollars, 46c.

Cobalts Show Some Hesitancy, But Sentiment Continues Generally Favorable to Market.

DEVELOPMENT RETARDED UNTIL RAILROAD IS IN

Porcupine Camp Will Be Held Back Pending Transportation Facilities.

PORCUPINE CITY, March 2.—(From Our Man Up North.)—That buyers and their engineers are to wait till after the snow leaves the ground before further inspection of claims is to be made, except in cases where work is being done and the snow removed from the veins, is the word which came in today from Montreal capitalists, who are planning to take up claims here in the spring.

"The snow is too deep and except where veins have been uncovered," said the message, "they cannot see what is on the claims. Then, too, the building of the railway just now is holding things back, singularly enough, for men are writing that inasmuch as the road is to run in here soon, they would rather wait and come in on the steel than ride the long distance now.

"Altho when the trains do run in here a great rush will be the result, just now the building of the line is holding back activity. Men dislike to make the trip when they know they will soon be able to get in easy, at least a part of the distance."

There is no doubt but that many are waiting till the line is partially completed at the least before starting north according to the many letters now coming to the camp.

There is no hope that the line will run beyond the Frederickhouse River before July some time, but the water route will be used before that time.

Charles Fox.

DOME ERECTING MILL

Work Progressing Rapidly—Should Be Up by May 15.

PORCUPINE CITY, March 2.—(From Our Man Up North.)—The foundation to the big mill at the Dome is going in and two drills are at work pounding out the rock where the stamps are to rest. A 50-foot cut is being made to the south and east side where the mill is to stand, while the north and west sides run out even with the earth surface.

The management at the Dome are anxious that the mill should be up and ready for work by the middle of May, but contracts do not call for a complete mill before June 1. The company's millwright is on the job, watching the work as it progresses.

Charles Fox.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

Following are the shipments from the Cobalt camp for the week ending Mar. 3, and those from Jan. 1, 1911, to date:

	Mar. 3. Ore in lbs.	Since Jan. 1. Ore in lbs.	Mar. 3. Ore in lbs.	Since Jan. 1. Ore in lbs.
Barber	.....	8,000	King Edward	.....	40,000
Beaver	119,717	551,513	M. Kisley-Dar.-Sav.	118,300	1,659,510
Buffalo	63,800	494,500	Nipissing	99,500	1,488,980
Chambers - Ferland.	.....	192,900	O'Brien	.....	205,210
City of Cobalt	80,000	198,280	Peterson Lake (Little Nip)	.....	58,400
Cobalt Lake	397,750	959,870	Right of Way	.....	192,550
Cobalt Townsite	.....	289,740	Silver Cliff	30,200	98,180
Conlagas	178,240	895,430	Standard Cobalt	44,813	44,813
Crown Reserve	52,900	393,440	Tim'skaming	99,224	263,479
Hargraves	41,100	41,100	Trethewey	.....	129,950
Hudson Bay	.....	122,350	Wettlaufer	.....	60,022
La Rose	86,800	967,970			
Kerr Lake	60,173	721,592			

The shipments for the week were 1,453,637 pounds, or 726 tons.

The shipments from Jan. 1 to March 3, were 9,474,339 tons, or 4737 tons.

In 1910 the shipments amounted to 34,42 0 tons; in 1909, they were 30,086 tons, valued at $12,458,301; in 1908, 25,463 tons, valued at $9,133,378; in 1907, 14,040 tons, valued at $6,000,000; in 1906, 5120 tons, valued at $3,900,000; in 1905, 2,144 tons; valued at $1,478,196, and in 1904, 153 tons, valued at $130,217.

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Cobalt Stocks—

	Sell.	Buy.
Amalgamated	2	½
Bailey	6	5¾
Beaver Consolidated	38⅞	38¾
Big Six	...	...
Black Mines Con., Ltd.	2½	2
Buffalo	2.36	2.15
Chambers - Ferland	14½	14
City of Cobalt	20	19½
Cobalt Central	10	8
Cobalt Lake	20	19¾
Conlagas	7.25	6.60
Crown Reserve, xd.	2.70	2.67
Foster	9	7
Gifford	3½	2½
Great Northern	11	10
Green - Meehan	3½	3¼
Hargraves	23	22
Hudson Bay	109	100
Kerr Lake, xd.	6.60	6.40
La Rose	4.90	4.82
Little Nipissing	5¾	5⅝
McKinley Dar. Savage	1.75	1.74½
Nancy Helen	3	2¾
Nipissing	11.00	10.90
Nova Scotia	18	16½
Ophir	20	...
Otisse	1¾	1¼
Peterson Lake	15	13½
Right-of-Way	9½	9
Rochester	5	4¾
Silver Leaf	4¾	4½
Silver Bar	1½	1⅜
Silver Queen	5	3¾
Timiskaming	57½	56
Trethewey	1.05	96
Watts	4	...
Wettlaufer	96	95

—Morning Sales.—

Beaver—200 at 38, 500 at 38¼, 1000 at 38¼, 800 at 38¾, 100 at 38, 250 at 38¾, 500 at 39.

Green-Meehan—500 at 3¼, 500 at 3⅜, 500 at 3½, 500 at 3⅜, 500 at 3¼, 500 at 3¼, 1000 at 3⅜, 1000 at 3¼, 500 at 3¼, 1000 at 3⅜, 1000 at 3¼, 1000 at 3¼.

La Rose—50 at 4.85.

Little Nipissing—2,000 at 5½, 500 at 5¼, 1000 at 5½, 1000 at 5¼, 1000 at 5½, 1000 at 5¼, 1000 at 5½, 1000 at 5½, 2000 at 5½, 2000 at 5½, 2000 at 5¾, 1000 at 5¾, 500 at 5½, 500 at 5⅝, 2000 at 5¾, 500 at 5¾, 500 at 5¾.

McKinley Dar. Savage—100 at 1.75, 200 at 1.75, 100 at 1.75, 200 at 1.74½.

Nipissing—100 at 11.00, 10 at 11.00.

Right-of-Way—1000 at 9¼, 1500 at 9¼, 1000 at 9¼, 1000 at 9¼, 1000 at 9.

Timiskaming—100 at 88¾, 400 at 88, 100 at 88, 500 at 88, 500 at 88, 1000 at 88, 500 at 87½, 100 at 88.

Trethewey—500 at 97.

La Rose—100 at 4.82.

City of Cobalt—500 at 19½, 500 at 19¼, 500 at 19, 500 at 18¾, 500 at 19, 1000 at 19, 1000 at 19¼.

Peterson Lake—500 at 14, 500 at 13½.

Cobalt Lake—1000 at 20, 500 at 20, 500 at 19½, 500 at 19¼, 500 at 19¼, 500 at 19½.

—Unlisted Stocks.—

Hollinger—100 at 7.00, 50 at 7.70, 50 at 7.90, 500 at 7.90, 100 at 7.90, 100 at 7.85, 100 at 8.00, 100 at 8.00, 100 at 8.00, 500 at 8.00, 200 at 8.00, 100 at 8.00, 75 at 8.00, 50 at 8.00, 50 at 8.00, 500 at 8.00, 200 at 8.15, 200 at 8.20, 100 at 8.15, 100 at 8.20, 10 at 8.00, 100 at 8.20, 100 at 8.20, 50 at 8.20, 200 at 8.25, 25 at 8.25, 100 at 8.20, 75 at 8.10, 50 at 8.21.

Swastika—500 at 44, 500 at 46, 500 at 45, 200 at 46, 1000 at 45, 250 at 45, 1000 at 45, 500 at 45, 300 at 45, 300 at 45, 500 at 45, 500 at 45, 100 at 46, 500 at 46, 500 at 44, 250 at 46½, 250 at 46½, 300 at 45¾, 500 at 46, 500 at 47, 400 at 47, 500 at 47, 500 at 47, 300 at 46¾, 500 at 47, 500 at 48, 200 at 46½, 500 at 47½, 1000 at 48, 200 at 48, 500 at 48, 1000 at 48, 500 at 49, 200 at 49½, 500 at 49½.

Un. Pac. Cobalt—2000 at 2¼.

Gould Con.—1000 at 2.

Total sales, 73,240.

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

Dominion Exchange.

—Morning Sales.—

Beaver—1000 at 38¾, 1000, 500 at 38⅝, 1000 at 38½, 500, 1000 at 38¼.

Chambers-Ferland—600 at 12⅞.

City of Cobalt—500 at 18¼.

Cobalt Lake—500, 500 at 21¾, 500 at 21½ (thirty days), 500 at 20.

Crown Reserve—100 at 2.70, 100 at 2.68.

Great Northern—1000, 500 at 10½.

Green-Meehan—1000 at 3, 1000 at 3⅛, 500 at 3, 1000, 1000, 200 at 3⅛.

Gould—500, 1000, 1000, 500 at 3.

La Rose—100, 100 at 4.90.

Little Nipissing—1000, 1000, 500, 1000, 2000, 1000 at 5⅝.

Person Lake—2000 at 14¼.

Rochester—500 at 4½.

Silver Leaf—1000 at 4¾, 1000 at 4⅞.

Swastika—500 at 45, 500 at 45½, 1000 at 46, 1000, 500 at 45, 500 at 45½.

Hollinger—100, 100 at 7.70, 300, 100, 100 at 7.75, 100 at 8.10, 100 at 8.15, 100 at 8.25.

Total sales, 32,500.

Toronto Stock Exchange Curb.

—Morning Sales.—

Chambers—800 at 13¾.

Right of Way—200 at 10, 200 at 9½, 500 at 9¼, 500 at 9¼.

Swastika—1000 at 45, 500 at 45, 1500 at 45, 200 at 46, 500 at 45, 500 at 45, 500 at 45, 400 at 45½.

Can. Cycle Mot.—85 at 70.

Beaver—500 at 38¾.

Hollinger—100 at 7.55, 100 at 7.56, 100 at 7.57, 50 at 7.57, 50 at 7.65, 100 at 7.70, 100 at 7.75, 100 at 7.75, 100 at 7.80, 100 at 7.90, 100 at 7.95, 100 at 8.00, 100 at 8.00, 100 at 7.90, 100 at 8.00, 100 at 8.00, 100 at 7.95, 100 at 7.95, 100 at 7.95, 10 at 8.00, 100 at 8.00, 100 at 8.05, 100 at 8.10, 100 at 8.05, 50 at 8.10, 100 at 8.15, 100 at 8.20, 200 at 8.20, 100 at 8.20, 100 at 8.20, 10 at 8.25, 40 at 8.25, 50 at 8.20, 200 at 8.20.

McKinley—200 at 1.75½.

Conlagas—10 at 7.60, 10 at 7.10.

Dom. Canners—15 at 54½.

Cobalt Lake—300 at 21½, 500 at 21.

Porc. Gold Fields—150 at 45, 200 at 45.

Bailey—1000 at 6.

Black Mines—2000 at 4¼.

New York Curb.

Charles Head & Co. (R. R. Bongard) report the following prices on the New York curb:

Argentum closed at 1½ to 4; Bailey, 6 to 8; Buffalo, 2 to 2¼; Colonial Silver, 3-16 to 5-16; Bay State Gas, ½ to ⅝; Cobalt Central, 8½ to 9, 1000 sold at 8½; Foster, 6 to 10; Green-Meehan, 3 to 5; Hargraves, 20 to 25; Kerr Lake, 6⅜ to 6 7-16, high 6 7-16, low 6⅜, 1000; King Edward, 1-16 to ⅛; La Rose, 4 13-16 to 4 15-16, high 4⅞, low 4 13-16, 1000; McKinley, 1¾ to 1 13-16, 100 sold at 1 13-16; May Oil, 65 to 68; Nipissing, 11 to 11½; Nevada Utah, ⅞ to 1; Otisse, 1½ to 3; Silver Queen, 3 to 8; Silver Leaf, 4½ to 6; Trethewey, 95 to 1.05; Union Pacific, 1½ to 3; Yukon Gold, 3 13-16 to 3 15-16.

Railway oBnd Sales.

NEW YORK, March, 4.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank of New York have purchased $25,000,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Co. first mortgage 4 per cent. 40-year gold bonds due 1949, principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed by St. Paul Railway.

The 4½ per cent. three-year notes of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. were offered privately by the underwriting syndicate at 99⅜. It is understood that a considerable amount of the issue has been placed abroad. The underwriting was heavily over-subscribed.

To Redeem Preferred Stock.

Canada Cement Co. is applying for power to create debenture stock and the issuing of the same for the redemption of the preferred shares.

If You Are Going West

You need the free books, "Business Opportunities in Western Canada," "Some Resources and Openings," "1911 Settlers' Guide." Apply to any Canadian Pacific agent for copies or write R. L. Thompson, District Passenger Agent, C.P.R., 16 East King-street, Toronto.

The honorary governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital during the week commencing on March 5, are Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt and Thos. B. Greening.

....Porcupine Gold Camp....

PETITION TO ALTER ASSESSMENT DUTIES

Porcupine Men Will Ask That Compulsory Work Be Put Off Till Summer.

PORCUPINE CITY, March 1.—(From Our Man Up North.)—The start to change the time for doing assessment work from the winter to the summer months has been made, and petitions are in circulation now to be presented to the government, asking that on all claims staked in the Musgrove district, where work will have to be done before the snow leaves the ground, a time extension be granted so that no work will have to be done till June.

"If we are to do work in the winter," said a prospector to The World to-day, "it will mean a big loss to the district in results as well as a hardship to the ones who have to do the work. At the best, about all that can be done is to shovel snow and peck up the hard ground. The work will be practically lost. Men will put in their time and do the best they can without getting results. They have a right under the mining law to swear in the work while the results are nothing to the country in the way of development.

"If we are permitted to do the work when the snow is gone, we will be able to make showings, and if there is mineral in the district, if there are leads on which work should be done and a further development engaged in, then we will be in a position to know it. The request should be granted and the laws changed so as to stop all assessment work in the winter.

Chas. Fox.

TRANSVAAL MINES PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

Porcupine Will Have to Hurry to Equal Rand—Record of the Mines.

Now that Porcupine is coming to the front as a gold camp, it is interesting to look over the dividends paid by the leading mining concerns of the Transvaal, the greatest gold mining camp the world has ever seen.

In the following table only gold mining companies working in the Transvaal have been taken into consideration. The list could be extended in a very substantial manner if estate, coal and base metal companies were to be included.

The Apex is purposely omitted from the list seeing that its dividends are earned from the coal section of the undertaking:

	P.C.	1910 Amount	Total. distributed to date.
Champ d'Or	20	£ 26,875	£ 207,995
City and Sub.	5	68,000	2,008,913
Cons. Main	12½	113,546	353,454
Crown Mines	120	1,128,127	8,460,953
Durban-Rood	55	68,750	1,272,668
Durban-Rood	7½	33,000	121,000
East Rand	40	962,350	3,636,191
Ferreira	300	285,000	2,729,250
Ferreira Deep	55	500,500	2,570,750
Geldenhuis	35	205,014	2,706,294
Ginsberg	20	42,000	424,875
Glencairn	5	27,500	421,250
Jumpers Gold	40	40,000	536,500
Knight Cent.	5	45,000	45,000
Knight's	35	148,750	351,575
Knight's Deep	32½	206,145	552,666
Langlaagte Est.	30	260,850	2,412,855
Main Reef	25	112,500	168,750
May Con.	40	115,500	1,283,594
Meyer and Char.	40	80,000	955,508
New Goch	15	52,500	137,500
New Heriot	80	92,000	908,185
New Kleinf	22½	218,250	1,056,375
New Modder	17½	245,000	740,000
New Prim.	60	195,000	2,050,025
New Rietfon		25,000	112,500
New Unified	10	151,875	989,375
Nourse Mines	22½	53,000	155,875
Princess	20	300,000	1,427,500
Randfon. South	15	275,000	2,625,188
Robinson Deep	27½	825,000	8,139,686
Robinson Gold	50	22,500	609,500
Rood. United	5	279,000	1,632,125
Rose Deep	40	16,750	242,073
Salisbury	15	600,000	5,591,461
Sim. and Jack	20	225,000	1,119,500
Van Ryn	45	106,038	271,233
Village Deep	10	230,400	2,251,143
Vil'age Main	70	271,323	1,305,679
Wit. Deep	50	85,000	314,000
Wolhuter	10	.....	328,032
Worcester		.....	74,228
West Rand Con.			

It will be noticed that the figures are pounds, not dollars.

New York aBnk Statement.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $38,485,600 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is a decrease of $1,893,000 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The daily average of surplus reserves decreased $1,893,000, and now totals $38,465,000, as compared with $13,815,525 a year ago, $11,782,975 on the corresponding date of 1909, and $36,175 975 in 1908, and $2,051,725 in 1907. Reserves less U. S. decreased $1,899,275, loans increased $9,681,800, specia increased $2,198,200, legal decreased $1,326,000, deposits increased $11,048,800 and circulation increased $46,500.

Actual cash reserves are now 27.70 per cent. of deposits. The daily average was 27.83 per cent.

Nothing Like

them in the world. CASCARETS the biggest seller—why? Because it's the *best* medicine for the liver and bowels. It's what they will *do for you*—not what *we say* they *will do*—that makes CASCARETS famous. Millions use CASCARETS and it is all the medicine that they ever need to take. 90c

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

EIGHT INCHES OF SNOW FALLS IN PORCUPINE

March Comes in Like Roaring Lion —Transportation Not Interrupted.

PORCUPINE CITY, March 1.—(From Our Man Up North.)—Three days of blizzard weather with the end not yet in sight, is what Porcupine folks have endured since Sunday noon.

The soft weather of Saturday and Sunday, which amounted almost at times to a fine rain, that again turned into heavy snow flakes, was the starting, then the wind currents whisked around to the north and a heavy wind storm accompanied by snow followed.

Monday there was very little change, and Tuesday what seemed at times as a clearing of the skies was merely the gathering for a fresh start, and Wednesday the storm raged with more fury.

Not over eight inches of snow fell during Tuesday and Wednesday, but the heavy wind caught the loose covering and the roads are badly drifted.

Altho the storm has lasted longer than at any other time this winter, stage and freight teams continued to work, breaking the roads as rapidly as they fill. Only in a few cases have teams laid up where sideroads filled too rapidly and where traffic is lighter than on the main lines.

But it is believed that by the last of the week the storm, which ushered March in like a roaring lion, will have abated, and that business will be moving as smoothly in the beaten chann is as has been going on all winter. The packed snow has left a better track and now is the time to travel.

Chas. Fox.

ANOTHER VERSION OF PORCUPINE FORMATION

Mining Engineer Ventures Opinion on Broken Leads — Veins Do Not Fault.

PORCUPINE CITY, March 2.—(From Our Man Up North.)—If the big outcropping of quartz in the schist that runs north of Porcupine City and is known as the Scottish-Ontario vein, extends thru Whitney to the east of the Bush claim, to again come to the surface on the Porcupine Three Nations property, where free gold has been found, and then over into Cody, where good surface finds are being made, that section will become good prospecting ground the coming summer, with Golden City and Porcupine the centres of real mining activity.

"No one can tell," said a well-known mineman to The World to-day. "The leads appear to me like anticular lenses of quartz, and in some cases the ends meet, while in other places they do not. If sinking is done in one of the breaks where the lenses of quartz failed to run together, one might grope around underground for a whole summer till the leads were picked up again. Then, again, if the sinking is done on the lenses where the ends meet, there would be a good run of quartz without a break.

"A line of weakness run thru this section and along that line there may be leads that end out quite a distance.

"As to whether the lead running thru Northern Whitney is the same lead that runs down thru Tisdale is a question to be answered when the work is done. Somewhere near the centre of Tisdale hard rock was encountered during the formation period, which appears to have thrown the course of the lead a little out and to the north. The veins do not fault as I see them. The lenses do not simply come together in all places, but break and then come to the surface in another spot along the line of weakness.".

And thus another version of the Porcupine formation comes to view, which can be verified only when prospecting work is done.

Chas. Fox.

THE WEEK'S SALES.

Transactions in mining shares for the week ending to-day on the Toronto market, as compiled by Heron & Co., totaled 1,220 955 shares, having a value of $310,330.22, as follows:

	Shares.	Values.
Cobalt Lake	522,671	$129,485.96
Beaver	140,650	55,856.57
Little Nipissing	134,500	6,232.58
Green - Meehan	125,718	4,407.23
Right of Way	59,745	6,462.82
Gould Consolidated	41,100	1,298.99
Union Pacific	41,000	922.50
Timiskaming	29,052	26,388.68
Bailey Cobalt	27,675	1,676.57
Peterson Lake	27,000	4,174.49
Hargraves	16,220	3,990.87
McKinley - Darragh	13,885	24,411.99
Silver Leaf	10,900	482.36
Great Northern	10,200	1,085.97
Chambers - Ferland	9,850	1,229.00
Otisse	8,600	120.02
Rochester	8,300	397.24
Nova Scotia	6,900	990.12
Wettlaufer	4,500	4,331 00
City of Cobalt	3,700	573.75
Foster	2,900	197.37
Crown Reserve	2,800	7,881.20
Ophir	2,400	360.00
La Rose	2,100	10,229 80
Cobalt Central	1,700	161 00
Can. Goldfield	1,000	20.00
Conlagas	970	6,832.50
Kerr Lake	565	2,920.25
Silver Queen	500	22.50
Gifford	500	15.00
Nipissing	389	4,14..00
Con. Smelters	19	940.00
Hudson Bay	5	570.00
Trethewey	500	522.00

Reduced Colonist Rates.

Every Tuesday in March and April, the C. P. R. will sell one way colonist tickets from Toronto to certain points in Saskatchewan and Alberta at special low rates, of which agents will give full particulars. The reduction also applies from Galt, Windsor, London and certain other stations east and west of Toronto. 712

Beaver Shipments

The BEAVER Mine has shipped 481,000 pounds of ore since January first, and is now seventh on the list of Cobalt shippers. Remember that this mine is sending out high-grade ore, and can continue to do so. BEAVER stock should be attractive to investors, and we strongly advise its purchase. Porcupine, from the information to receive, will be as spectacular in gold production as Cobalt has been in silver. Two companies give exceedingly great promise of large returns—HOLLINGER and PRESTON EAST DOME. We say, with confidence, to buy these now.

J. T. EASTWOOD - 24 King St. West

PHONE M. 3445, 3446. MEMBER STANDARD STOCK EXCHANGE.

Porcupine Exploration & Development Syndicate

This syndicate is being organized for the purpose of prospecting, exploring and testing properties under option in the Porcupine Gold-Bearing District and to acquire by purchase or otherwise such properties as the Syndicate's Engineer may deem worthy of development.

Syndicate shares are fixed at $100 each, payable $25.00 down and $25.00 a month.

Every dollar realized from the sale of shares goes into the Treasury. No Promotion Shares.

The time is most opportune for a Syndicate of this kind, and an opportunity is also extended to those who desire to risk a small amount of money with a reasonably good chance of sharing in the great riches of the Porcupine Gold Camp.

We promise one thing only, and that is that all moneys received will be honestly applied in the best interests of the Syndicate.

Send on remittance to cover first payment on number of shares desired. Full particulars will be mailed as soon as possible, and if not satisfactory money will be returned in full on demand. To secure membership in this Syndicate prompt action will be necessary.

The S. S. Nesbitt Company, Brokers
34 Victoria St., Toronto.
Members Dominion Stock Exchange.

COBALT AND PORCUPINE

Three of the low-priced stocks—Gould, Green Meehan and Union Pacific—are all comers, and, in our opinion, should easily double present prices. The market for Cobalt stocks promises to become very active during the early spring and summer months, and purchases should be made now.

PORCUPINE.—There is now no doubt whatever but that Ontario has a real gold camp, which promises to furnish phenomenal returns. We will gladly give you our opinion as to the merits of the various Porcupine stocks offering.

A. J. BARR & CO. - 43 Scott St., Toronto

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE.

PORCUPINE GOLD FIELDS

SPECIAL Information Regarding

Porcupine Imperial Gold Mining Company

THE

Porcupine Investor

Replete with news: now in hands of printer. Sample FREE.

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Porcupine Gold Syndicating Co.,
Suite 917, No. 67 Exc. Pl., New York.

GETTING PURE WATER FOR PORCUPINE CAMP

Engineer Miller Conducts Exhaustive Tests—Well Water the Solution.

PORCUPINE CITY, March 2 (From Our Man up North).—To get pure drinking water for Porcupine is a problem that now engages the attention of Engineer James Miller of the Porcupine Telephone Company, and, in order to get a line on the present sources of supply, he has gathered samples in order that proper tests may be made.

On the Leyson property in Golden City, owned by the syndicate that controls the telephone line, a well 50 feet deep has been put down as a test for water at depth, and comparisons show that in the future Porcupine must look to depth for its drinking water as well as for its mining.

The well-test shows that a heavy capping of clay lines the surface, and down near the 50-foot depth a strata of fine sand is encountered. Following through the sand comes the rock. And it is in this strata of sand, which acts as a filter for the surface seepage that the best and purest water is found.

Water from this well carries very little precipitation and that only in chlorides which are perceptible when gathered with nitrate of silver. It is pronounced fairly good so far as the analysis has progressed.

Lake Water is Bad.

But lake waters taken from Porcupine and Bobs lakes and the surface wells now in use present a sorry difference in comparison with the water from the 50-foot well.

Actually poisonous, according to Mr. Miller, is the water that comes from Porcupine Lake, and vegetable and animal life is discernible to the naked eye.

"The nitrites act badly," says Mr. Miller, "when the water is boiled, and an offensive odor is given off. A heavy precipitation follows after 12 hours. You cannot boil the water to advantage for the offensive matter simply condenses.

Water from Bobs Lake was found to be of a slightly better character but far from pure. The precipitation was not so heavy as that in Porcupine Lake water. This water too is found to be useless for home use.

Surface Wells Not Satisfactory.

Well water in surface wells carries too much calcite and lime with plenty of ammonia. Spruce and cedar tastes are strong and carry also of the surface gathering. The soil is porous and seepages have great play. Well water could not be used with safety now, and when the spring thaw takes place all wells will be out of commission.

Pumping Plant Going In.

In order that water may be had soon the Maj. Vane syndicate have ordered machinery for pumping purposes and more wells to the depts of 50 feet will be put down. This depth carries down into the sand stratas where purification takes place before the water seeps to an outlet. With the sand strata tapped there and there at intervals it is contended that the under-surface flow is sufficient to yield all the drinking water needed in Porcupine.

The boiler and machinery will be landed here before the break-up and efforts made to get pure water piped to different sections of the town before the spring thaw sets in.

With plenty of pure drinking water for the populace before summer sets in, in addition to the supply that comes from near-by springs, all danger from sickness from the bad water source, it is believed, will be avoided.

Chas. Fox.

Preston - East Dome Mines, Limited

Those who invest in Sound Mining Propositions in New Camps make money. This Company's properties have wonderful showings, and are considered second to none in

PORCUPINE

Particulars on request.

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HOW TO REACH PORCUPINE WITH SPEED AND COMFORT

Buy a ticket to Kelso Mines—train reaches this point at 7.50 p.m. Stop at the Miller House where first-class accommodation is provided for 150 guests. Supper is served immediately on arrival of train. Book your seat on arrival at the Miller House. Stages operated by the house are equipped with foot warmers and are up-to-date in every respect. If you have a party of friends travelling with you wire for one of our special surveys. Wire in any case for house and stage accommodation.

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Kelso Mines, Ont.

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Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
HIGH-GRADE PORCUPINE STOCKS
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7

New York Stocks Lower--Bank Statement a Poor One

WALL STREET MARKET IS KEPT IN BIG STATE OF NERVOUSNESS

Many Untoward Factors Overhanging New York Exchange, Which Keep Sentiment Apprehensive.

World Office
Saturday Evening March 4.

An exceedingly nervous week has been experienced in Wall-street. Last week rates decision started a disturbance which will take some time to appease, and during the recuperative period everything detrimental to prices will be magnified. Fear of an extra session of congress has kept the market in a high state of fever without apparent reason. If there are necessities for legislative measures, whether congress meets immediately or the session is held at the statutory time should not influence Wall-street. The fact of the matter is Wall-street in the concrete always presents excuses to avoid giving true and valid reasons for price movements.

* * *

It was stated last week that the "Jig was up" in the matter of a bull campaign which had been carried on for some two months. The advance from the middle of December to the middle of February was carried out in the most scientific way. The rally was so inconspicuous day after day that traders failed to observe it until they found themselves short to the extent of several points. There seems to be no quotation now that the same forces which put prices up from December are now engaged in putting them down. Any public following in the market is now long, and certainly unable to get out without a loss. Values will be stepped down so as to increase this loss without disturbing confidence.

* * *

The question of reciprocity does not strike one as so highly important as Wall-street would have people believe. To those who are not ultra-protectionists, a moderation of the American Customs Tariff spells an increase in commerce, which is badly needed. Cost of production has been inflated to such an extent that exports of manufactures have been seriously curtailed. Reciprocity with Canada is expected to lower the cost of living, but even if this becomes effective it will not be enough to stimulate commerce to the extent desired. A continuous increase in idle cars, has been followed by a considerable reduction in the employee of some of the railroads, and the earnings of the roads corroborate the change.

* * *

It is beginning to be feared that dividend reductions will have to be resorted to in some instances, one of which is New York Central. The hope of the New York financiers is a bumper crop this year. Given this, and the plenitude of money which seems assured and there will be no great breaks in the values of securities. Prices of all commodities are being remodelled to a safer basis, and the enormous loans are decreasing pari-passu with the decline in commodities. There is enough ahead of Wall-street to destroy any idea of price advances for the present, even if the market pavers were favored. It will be safe to regard the market as a declining one, and consequently one difficult to extract

Poor Railway Earnings Taken to Indicate Reduced Dividends by Some Railroads.

trading profits from any of those who only buy stocks.

* * *

Domestic speculative stocks, with the exception of some of the Montreal specialties, were impressed by the nervousness of Wall-street this week, and in several instances declines occurred. There is scarcely any speculation on the Toronto Exchange, but the Montreal insiders are still keeping their market active by handing out rumors of mergers and buying for control. The Montreal market after its lengthy speculation can scarcely be said to be in a sound position, and at some time in the future an accounting will follow which will be a rude awakening to many innocent speculative gamblers.

* * *

The best evidence of the stability of the local market is the small amount of business transacted, and the large proportion of investment purchases. Some of the financial institutions are continuing the policy of buying securities rather than allowing others to do so by loan assistance. This is keeping loaning funds scarce, and no speculation worth speaking of can be engendered while this lasts. A large amount of the market's interest this week was given over to Hollinger, which is now accepted as the standard of the Porcupine gold fields. There is nothing on which to base anything more than steadiness in the regular speculative listed issues, but further appreciation in the good investments is promising for the near future.

Investment Buying the Feature of Toronto Exchange — Money for Speculation is Scarce.

WALL STREET POINTERS.

Panama bond bill signed by president.

* * *

Anti-short sales bill favorably reported in senate at Albany.

* * *

New York banks report gain in cahs for week, $2,480,000.

* * *

Reported that pool for control of Erie has been dissolved.

* * *

Thirty-six roads report net increase in gross of 5.53 per cent. for third week of February.

* * *

Senate passed all supply bills, and they are now in conference.

* * *

Western railroad officials deny that drastic retrenchment is contemplated.

* * *

Vice-chancellor of New Jersey declines to interfere with Central Leather meeting, which would be held this morning.

* * *

Presidents of eastern roads will confer Monday with interstate commission over rate decision.

* * *

Interstate commerce commission grants time for adjustment of passenger rates to long and short haul orders.

* * *

Governor Dix, in letter to legislature, practically abandoned Sheehan and urges Democrats to vote for senate who would unite party.

* * *

Traders will even up their contracts today, because something good may happen over Sunday, and there will likely be no important supreme court decisions Monday. New York Central directors, we hear, will positively declare regular dividend. Buy New York Central for turns. On any further dip take on Reading and Union Pacific. Pick up St. Paul moderately.—Joseph's Financial News Bureau.

ON WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Railroad earnings that have come to hand this week for January have been generally very disappointing, furnishing an adequate explanation of the sharp break in stocks, without considering the extra session of congress at all. The matter of reduced dividends might have to be considered by some of the weaker railroads, and if it is, it will tend to disturb sentiment. The public at large does not know which dividends are likely to be reduced and it will take little to induce investors to let go of their holdings. We do not think financiers are in a mood to lend much protection to the stock market. When the pool that has been manipulating prices gets filled up a receding market is the inevitable consequence. A great deal is heard about continued improvement in trade. We think it is exaggerated. Our advices about the steel trade are much less favorable than the utterances of Chairman Gary of the Steel Corporation would suggest. To Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty.)

Financing by corporations of requirements does not seem to have been affected by recent happenings, despite fears to the contrary, their standing being unimpaired with investors. Thus, the Rock Island bonds sold abroad at a premium over the subscription price, while here, the Erie notes were rapidly absorbed. Well-informed banking and business circles take an optimistic view of the outlook, for while industry halts temporarily, there is very reason to expect a revival with the removal of adverse factors. The readjustment in the prices of commodities should hasten the turn of the tide. Since the market is strictly a professional affair, it may work somewhat lower under the stress of bear attacks, but the foundation is being laid for a subsequent good recovery. We feel that on setbacks the better class issues can be safely purchased for speculative turns, but would not neglect fair profits.—Charles Head & Co. to R. R. Bongard.

Toronto Stocks

	March 3. Ask.	Bid.	March 4. Ask.	Bid.
Amal. Asbestos	...	...	13	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	15
Black Lake com.	16	14½	16	15
do. preferred	...	...	45	...
B. C. Packers A	...	87	...	87
do. B	...	95	100	95
do. common	...	40	45	40
Bell Telephone	...	...	...	...
Burt F. N. com.	106	104¾	104⅞	104½
do. preferred	113	112⅞	113	112¾
Can. Cement com.	24	...	24	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
C.C. & F. Co., com.	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Can. Cereal com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Can. Gen. Elec.	104	...	...	...
Can. Mach. pref.	90¼	89¾	90½	89¾
C. P. R.	213	212	...	213
Canadian Salt	...	...	...	...
City Dairy com	38	37	38	37
do. preferred	...	100	100½	100
Consumers' Gas	...	202¼	203	202¼
Crow's Nest	77	...	77	...
Detroit United	70	69	...	69½
Dom. Coal com	...	...	...	...
Dom. Steel com.	...	58	...	58
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Dom. Steel Corp.	...	53	...	53
Dom. Telegraph	...	...	...	...
Duluth - Superior	83	82½	83	82¾
Elec. Dev. pref	...	...	...	...
Illinois pref.	94	...	94	...
Int. Coal & Coke	67	63	64	61
Laurentide com.	...	...	...	...
Lake of Woods	...	...	...	...
London Electric	...	...	...	...
Mackay common	92¼	91¾	92½	91¾
do. preferred	77	76	77	76
Maple Leaf com.	43	20½	42	40
do. preferred	92	90	92	90
Mexican Tramway	...	...	...	...
Mexican L. & P.	...	...	...	...
M., St. P. & S.S.M.	...	...	...	...
Niagara Nav	...	134½	...	134½
Northern Nav.	126	122½	123	122¾
N. S. Steel com.	...	...	...	94
Pacific Burt com	46	45	46	45
do. preferred	99	95	96	95
Penman common	62	61	61¾	60¾
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Porto Rico	55	53¾	...	53
Quebec L., H. & P.	...	...	...	61¾
R. & O. Nav.	...	107	...	107
Rio Jan. Tram.	107¾	107	107	106¾
Rogers common	135	132	133	131
do. preferred	115	...	115	...
Sawyer - Massey	34½	34	34½	...
do. preferred	91	90¾	91	...
St. L. & C. Nav.	...	...	...	...
Sao Paulo Tram.	157⅝	157	157⅝	157
S. Wheat com.	56½	56	56½	56
do. preferred	99	...	99	...
Tor. Elec. Light	125	124	126	124
Toronto Railway	...	...	...	...
Tri-City pref.	...	...	...	...
Twin City com.	109½	109	109½	109⅝
Winnipeg Ry	...	...	...	...
—Mines—				
Crown Reserve	...	...	2.69	2.65
La Rose	...	...	4.93	4.85
Nipissing Mines	11.05	...	11.00	10.90
Trethewey	108	102	102	100
—Banks—				
Commerce	...	219½	...	220¼
Dominion	...	235	...	235
Hamilton	...	204¾	...	204
Imperial	226	...	226	225
Merchants'	188	187	188	187
Metropolitan	198	195	...	200
Molsons	...	205½	...	205½
Montreal	...	250	...	250
Nova Scotia	280	274	280	274
Ottawa	220	208	210	208
Royal	239	...	239	...
Standard	...	221½	...	222½
Toronto	213	212	213	212
Traders'	...	144¾	...	144¼
Union	...	150½	...	150½
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	120	...	120
Canada Landed	159	156	159	156
Canada Perm.	...	170	...	170
Central Canada	...	200	...	200
Colonial Invest	...	68½	...	68½
Dom. Savings	...	72	...	72
Gt. West. Perm	...	124	...	124
Hamilton Prov	...	132	...	133
Huron & Erie	...	202½	...	202½
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	190	...	196
Landed Banking	...	134	...	134
London & Can	116	115	116	115
National Trust	...	202	...	202
Ontario Loan	...	156	...	156
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	142	...	142
Real Estate	...	101	...	...
Toronto Trusts	...	175	...	176
Toronto Mortgage	...	133	...	133
Toronto Savings	...	160	...	160
Union Trust	170	...	170	...
—Bonds—				
Black Lake	75	74	75	74¾
Can. Northern Ry.	...	...	...	...
Dominion Steel	95	...	95	...
Electric Develop	...	79	...	79
Laurentide	...	108	...	108
Mexican Electric	...	89	89	...
Mexican L. & P.	...	92¼	...	92¼
Penmans	...	93½	...	91½
Porto Rico	...	86¾	...	85¾
Prov. of Ontario	...	101	...	101
Quebec L.H. & P.	87	...	87	...
Rio Jan. 1st mort.	98½	...	98½	...
Sao Paulo	...	...	...	...
—Sales—				

Mackay. 5 @ 76 — 76 @ 76¼* — 16 @ 76¼*

Saw.-Massey. 10 @ 91 — 20 @ 90⅞ — 40 @ 90¼ — 25 @ 90

Commerce. 60 @ 220 — 20 @ 220¼ — 5 @ 220½

Dul.-Sup. 44 @ 83 — 25 @ 82¾

Twin City. 5 @ 109¼ — 30 @ 109½

Packers. 50 @ 40¼

Packers' B. 25 @ 97

Can. Machy. 10 @ 90¾*

Rogers. 22 @ 131

Penman. 25 @ 61 — $1000 @ 91¾z

Rio. 150 @ 107 — $1000 @ 98¼z

Richelieu. 15 @ 106

Quebec Ry. 350 @ 61¾

Burt. 10 @ 113*

Nor. Nav. 15 @ 122¾

S. Wheat. 25 @ 56

Black L. 50 @ 15

Con. Gas. 2 @ 202¼

Gen. Elec. 10 @ 103

Packers. 50 @ 40¼

Richelieu. 15 @ 106

*Preferred. zBonds.

Montreal Stocks

	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific, xd	213	212¾
Detroit United	70	69½
Halifax Rails	144	143
Montreal Power	146	145¼
Porto Rico Railway	...	53
Quebec Railway	62	61¾
Richelieu	106¼	106
Soo	141½	141
Duluth - Superior	84½	81
Sao Paulo	158	156
Montreal Rails	231	230½
Bell Telephone	146	144
Toronto Rails	129½	125¾
Twin City	111	109
Winnipeg Rails	190	185
Asbestos	11	10½
Black Lake	...	15
Cement	23¾	23¼
Steel Corp	58⅜	58¼
Ogilvie	129	128
Crown Reserve, xd	...	268
N. S. Steel	95½	95
Lake of Woods	140	138½
Mexican L. & P.	91	...
Cement pref	88¾	88¾
Dom. Coal, pref	115	...
Illinois, pref	95	93½
Dom. Steel, pref	104	103¾
Mackay, pref	...	76
Lake of Woods, pref	...	125

—Sales—

Montreal Cotton—75 at 151, 75 at 152, 25 at 151½.

Halifax Rails—50 at 143.

Toronto Rails—51 at 129½, 1 at 130.

Montreal Rails—155 at 233, 25 at 231½, 50 at 231.

Black Lake bonds—$500 at 75.

Mackay—55 at 92.

Quebec Railway—307 at 61¾, 25 at 62.

Asbestos—25 at 11.

Textile, pref.—18 at 106.

Cement—125½ at 23, 25 at 23½, 310 at 23¼, 3 at 22⅞, 206½ at 23⅝, 2½ at 23.

Soo—175 at 142, 25 at 143, 35 at 142¼, 25 at 141, 25 at 141½.

Mackay—25 at 76.

Bank of Hochelaga—10 at 161½, 1 at 160.

Cement bonds—$11,000 at 98¼.

Rio—31 at 107.

Dom. Steel bonds—$2000 at 95.

Bank of B.N.A.—3 at 151.

Detroit United—100 at 69⅞, 205 at 70.

Cement pref.—47 at 88½, 75 at 88¾, 100 at 86⅞, 208 at 87, 7 at 88½, 25 at 88⅞.

N.S. Steel—4 at 95.

Bank of Montreal—2 at 251, 25 at 252.

Textile—150 at 73½, 100 at 73¾, 3 at 73, 50 at 74, 40 at 73⅞.

Laurentide—10 at 210.

Bell Telephone—7 at 145¾, 2 at 146.

Crown Reserve—700 at 268, 50 at 269.

Steel Corp.—15 at 58¼, 55 at 58⅛, 5 at 58¾, 25 at 58⅝, 25 at 58¼.

Bank of Commerce—30 at 220¼.

Shawinigan—50 at 110⅛.

C.P.R.—100 at 213⅝.

Richelieu—41 at 105, 100 at 106½.

Penman—25 at 61¼, 225 at 61.

Union Bank—29 at 150½.

Can. Cereal—50 at 45, 25 at 48.

Cotton Markets

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King-street, reported the following prices on the New York cotton market:

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	14.49	14.35	14.49	14.32	14.35
July	14.22	14.21	14.26	14.15	14.15
Oct.	12.60	12.59	12.60	12.50	12.51
Dec.	12.46	12.47	12.47	12.36	12.42

Cotton Gossip.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following at the close of the market:

Heaviness prevailed thruout to-day's short session, and the market plainly showed the weakened technical position brought about by the elimination of the short interest on the recent upward swing op 80 to 100 points. Bulls have again demonstrated their inability to advance prices in the face of poor trade, large receipts and general apathy, and the market looks more than ever dominated by fundamental conditions, namely, supply and demand. Present indications point to a gradual sagging to 14c, where a renewal of trade buying is expected.

Railroad Earnings.

	Increase.
Northern Pacific, January	$326,170
do. seven months	*2,000,247
Hocking Valley, January	*113,536
do. seven months	*110,473

*Decrease.

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New York Stocks

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl. Sales.
Allis. Chal.	...	...	...	...
Amal. Cop.	63⅝	63¾	61⅝	62⅛	3,600
Am. Beet S.	45½	45½	44	45	8,200
Am. Canners.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	100
Am. Cot. Oil.	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	100
Am. Lin. pr.	31	31	31	31	200
Am. Loco.	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37½	300
Amer. Tel.	145	145	144¾	144¾	1,000
Anaconda	38	38	38	38	100
Atchison	104¾	105¾	104½	105⅝	11,900
Atl. Coast	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	100
B. & Ohio	103¼	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	600
Brooklyn	77½	77½	77	77¼	1,800
Car Fdry.	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	200
C. C. C.	...	...	...	...	...
Cent. Leath.	30	30	28½	28¾	2,100
Ches. & O.	81¾	82¼	81½	81¾	2,700
Col. Fuel	32	32	32	32	100
Col. South.	52½	53	52	53	500
Corn Prod.	14	14	14	14	...
C. P. R.	213⅜	213¾	212⅞	213½	3,300
Del. & Hud.	...	...	...	...	...
Denver	31½	31½	31⅜	31¾	300
do. pref.	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	300
Distillers	36½	36½	35⅝	35⅝	300
Duluth S. S.	...	...	...	...	...
do. pref.	25	25	25	25	...
Erie	28¾	28¾	27⅝	28	2,800
do. 1sts	48	48	48	48	400
do. 2nds	36⅜	36⅜	35½	35⅝	200
Gas	140	140	139¾	140	1,000
Gen. Elec.	148	148	147	147¾	1,000
Goldfield	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	200
Gt. Nor. Ore	53	53½	53	53½	400
Gt. Nor. pr.	124½	124¾	123½	123¾	2,200
Ice Secur.	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	100
Illinois	134	134	134	134	100
Interboro	...	...	...	...	...
Int. Paper	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	200
Iowa Cent.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	200
Kan. South.	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	200
L. & N.	143⅝	144	143¾	144	300
Lehigh Val.	172½	172½	171½	171⅞	2,400
Mackay	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	100
do. pref.	76½	76½	76½	76½	200
Mex. Cn. 2nds.	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	100
M. K. T.	32½	32½	32	32	300
Mo. Pacific	56	56	55	55½	2,100
M., St. P. & S.	143½	143¾	142	142	300
N. Amer.	...	...	...	...	...
Natl. Lead	53⅜	53⅞	51	51	2,300
Norfolk	102⅞	103	102⅝	103	200
Nor. Pac.	121¼	121⅝	120	120½	3,600
Northwest	145	145	145	145	300
N. Y. C.	105⅞	106¼	105½	106	11,900
Ont. & W.	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	200
Penna.	125¾	125¾	125	125⅛	2,300
Pac. Mail	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	100
Peo. Gas	104	104½	103¾	104¼	600
Pitts. Coal	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	200
Press. Steel	...	...	...	...	...
Reading	154¾	155	153⅝	154½	49,900
Rep. Steel	...	...	...	...	...
do. pref.	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	29¼	29⅝	28¾	29¼	2,000
do. pref.	58	58	58	58	...
Rubber	42	42	39	40½	200
do. 1sts	...	...	...	...	...
Ry. Springs	33	33	33	33	200
Sloss	...	...	...	...	...
Smelters	74⅝	74¼	73⅝	73⅝	4,800
South. Pac.	115	115⅝	114¼	115	4,000
South. Ry.	26	26	25¼	25½	600
do. pref.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	200
S.L.S.F. 2nds.	41¼	41¾	41	41	800
St. L. S. W.	30¼	30¼	30	30	200
St. Paul	119⅞	120¾	119¾	120	5,700
Sugar	118	118	117	117⅞	200
Tenn. Cop.	36¾	37	36½	37	300
Texas	...	...	...	...	...
Third Ave.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	...
Toledo	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	200
do. pref.	52	53	53	53	200
Twin City	...	...	...	...	...
Union Pac.	171⅞	172⅜	170⅞	171⅞	34,800
do. pref.	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	200
U. S. Steel	75¾	76⅜	74⅝	75⅛	71,400
do. pref.	118¾	118¾	118	118¼	1,300
do. bonds	105	105⅛	105	105	...
Utah Cop.	44	44	43⅜	43¼	2,300
Wabash	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	400
do. pref.	37⅜	37⅜	36¼	36⅜	1,500
Virg. Chem.	68¼	68¾	68	68	300
Westinghouse	67⅛	67½	67⅛	67½	400
West. Union	...	...	...	...	...
Wis. Cent.	...	...	...	...	...
Woollens	32¼	33½	32¾	33¼	1,600

Total sales, 289,900.

After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

COMMON SENSE

If you have money to invest why not invest it in real estate in a fast growing town? Why not pick a town with a good Past, Present and Future?

We Offer Welland

Past In the past three years WELLAND has secured a new factory every 60 days, or over twenty all told.

Present Welland has twenty-five factories.

Future Welland has nine new factories preparing to build plants this year to employ 5000 men.

Welland Has

Seven Railroads, Welland Canal, Cheapest Power in Canada Cheapest Gas in Canada.

How does this compare with some towns which only have one railroad, and a railroad station as a background to lots at $150 per lot, when we can offer you some choice lots in WELLAND SOUTH, near the big steel plants of WELLAND for from $60 per lot up?

If you want to plant your money in a town which is going to be the Pittsburg of Canada, because it has a combination of advantages which will make it grow in spite of itself, and if you are able to discriminate between a good and a bad investment, then drop us a line for particulars about this great town.

Send
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
To
Canadian General Securities Corporation, Limited,
39 Scott Street, Toronto.

Bullion in London.

LONDON, March 4.—Bullion amounting to £22,000 was taken into the bank of England on balance to-day.

OUR IRON PRODUCTION MAKES A NEW RECORD

Canadian Iron Industry Making Rapid Progress—17 Completed Smelting Furnaces.

The American Iron and Steel Association reports that the total production of all kinds of pig iron in Canada in 1910 amounted to 740,210 tons, against 677,090 tons in 1909, an increase of 63,120 tons, or over 9.3 per cent. The production in 1910 was the largest in the history of the Dominion. 1909 coming next. In the first half of 1910 the production of pig iron in Canada amounted to 376,271 tons, and in the second half to 363,939 tons, a decrease of 12,332 tons.

Of the total production in 1910 724,174 tons were made with coke and 16,036 tons with charcoal and electricity. The production of basic pig iron in 1910 amounted to 365,090 tons, against 357,965 tons in 1909, and the production of Bessemer pig iron to 221,494 tons, against 169,545 tons in 1909; the remainder was nearly all foundry pig iron. Basic pig iron was made in 1910 by four companies owning nine coke furnaces and Bessemer pig iron by two companies owning four coke furnaces All the basic and Bessemer pig iron was made with coke.

On December 31, 1910, Canada had seventeen completed furnaces, of which eleven were in blast and six were idle. Of the furnaces in blast one was charcoal. Of the grand total thirteen usually use coke for fuel and four use charcoal. In addition two coke furnaces were being built on December 31.

In 1910 the Canadian furnaces consumed 1,255,057 tons of iron ore and 98,853 tons of mill cinder, scale, etc., in the manufacture of pig iron. They also consumed 510,650 tons of limestone for fluxing purposes.

20 P. C. INCREASE IN OUTPUT OF STEEL RAILS

1910 Production in United States Ahead of 1909, But Below Previous Year.

According to statistics of the American Iron & Steel Association, the production of all kinds of rails in the United States in 1910 amounted to 3-,634,029 gross tons, against 3,023,845 tons in 1909, an increase of 610,184 tons, over 20.1 per cent. Of the total, 1,917,900 tons were bessemer rails, 1,715,899 tons, open hearth and 230 tons iron. This production was exceeded in 1907, when the total was 3,633,654, and in 1906, when the total was 3,977,887.

It is estimated that the United States Steel Corporation produced about 2,000,-000 tons in 1910 out of atotal, a record production for the corporation. The Steel Corporation's high figures are attributed to the first full year of the new Gary mills and to the fact that the Ensley mill of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. had its first fair chance to make a good output under the Steel Corporation's ownership.

The Steel Corporation's rail output in 1909 was 1,719,486 tons. In 1902 it made 1,921,000 tons, in 1903, 1,924,000 tons, and in 1906 1,982,000 tons, the previous high record. In the three last mentioned years the Steel Corporation did not, of course, own the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. The production of the latter subsidiary last year is estimated at about 400,000 tons.

MONEY MARKETS.

Bank of England discount rate, 3½ per cent. Open market discount rate in London for short bills, 2¾ per cent. New York call money, highest 2½ per cent., lowest 2¼ per cent., ruling rate 2¼ per cent. Call money at Toronto, 5½ to 6 per cent.

CURRENT QUARTER'S EARNINGS IMPROVE

Steel Trust May Show Total of $25,000,000—January Earnings Small.

NEW YORK, March 4.—If the improvement in steel operations which began late in January continues, the United States Steel Corporation may show net earnings of between $24,000,000 and $26,000,000 for the current quarter. Orders booked guarantee shipments averaging close to 26,500 tons a day between Jan. 1 and March 31. This would be well above the average reported in the last quarter of 1910. Of course, a great deal will depend upon the action of the railroads in specifying against orders already booked.

Should the railroads adhere to a policy of strict economy there may be delays in shipments, which naturally would cause a reduction in earnings below the foregoing estimate. Activity in wire, tin plate and other light products should, however, offset a falling off in the classes of steel used by the railroads.

The January earnings of the Steel Corporation could not have been much in excess of $7,000,000, and February earnings, as a result of holidays and its being a short month, may not reach $8,000,000. March earnings should be between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000, which would bring the total net for the quarter between $24,000,000 and $25,000,000.

In the first quarter of 1910 net earnings of the Steel Corporation aggregated $37,616,876, compared with $22,-921,268 in the first quarter of 1909 and $13,229,000 in the first quarter of 1908.

The following table gives the net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation in the first quarter of each year from 1902 to 1911 inclusive, first three months of this year being estimated:

1911	*$25,000,000	1906	$36,634,490
1910	37,616,876	1905	23,025,895
1909	22,921,268	1904	13,445,231
1908	18,229,005	1903	25,068,707
1907	39,122,492	1902	26,715,417

*Estimated.

London Market Dull.

LONDON, March 4.—Money and discount rates were quiet to-day. The stock market was dull and irregular. Consols declined on realizing, but home rails were quiet, and steady, and central American bonds closed firm and higher.

American securities opened steady and a fraction higher. During the short session covering caused additional gains, with United States Steel leading on forecasts of a favorable statement of unfilled orders. The closing was steady with prices ranging from unchanged to ⅝ above parity.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

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

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
—Between Banks—			
N. Y. funds	par.	par.	⅛ to ¼
Montreal f'ds	15c dis.	5c dis	⅛ to ¼
Ster., 60 days	8 27-32	8⅞	9¼
Ster., demand	9 13-32	9 7-16	9 11-16
Cable, trans	9⅛	9 17-32	9 13-16
—Rates in New York—		Actual.	Posted.
Sterling, 60 days' sight		483 75-85	484½
Sterling, demand		486.30	487½

BRITISH CONSOLS.

	Mar. 3.	Mar. 4.
Consols, for money	80 15-16	80 13-16
Consols, for account	81 3-16	81 1-16

TOBACCO HABIT

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

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure guaranteed.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 6 Yonge-street, Toronto, Canada. 4

NEW ISSUES IN 4 YEARS OVER SIX BILLIONS

Total Output of New Securities in United States Runs Into Big Figures.

Since Jan. 1, 1907, the total output ofnew securities by railroad and industrial corporations in the United States has reached $6,379,044,880, according to compilations made by The Journal of Commerce. Of this total $1,093,716,802 has consisted of short term notes, or 17⅛ per cent. of the whole.

The following table shows the total securities and the proportion of short term notes issued since the close of 1906:

Year—	Total.	Short term.
1907	$1,393,913,300	$335,697,000
1908	1,423,199,371	301,555,422
1909	1,681,620,680	95,411,580
1910	1,518,272,579	86,348,000
1911 (to date)	362,038,950	86,348,000
Total	$6,379,044,880	$1,093,716,802

The railroads were responsible for $888,800,002 of the notes, the balance of $204,916,800 having been contributed by industrial and miscellaneous corporations. The largest percentage of notes was reached in 1907 when it amounted to almost 25 per cent. of the total capital flotations. During the current year from Jan. 1 to Feb. 21, the note issues have been equivalent to 24 per cent of the total new capital issues.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Toronto reports say spring lines continue to go forward in fairly large shipments and prospects for the coming season's trade continue most cheerful. Western orders in many lines of merchandise have continued unusually good, while those from Ontario and eastern points have also been quite satisfactory. Local retail trade holds up well and there has evidently been some fair buying of spring lines. A good business in house furnishings is reported to be opening up. Retail trade in the country is suffering from bad roads, as is to be expected just at this time of the year. This also has affected the deliveries of country produce here and at other provincial points. The millinery openings which took place recently have so far resulted in an excellent volume of business. The hardware trade continues to open out well. The demand for builders' supplies is already brisk. Paints, oils and kindred lines are reported active. Leather is in good demand and firm. Hogs and their products show an easier tone. The grain trade generally is quiet. Collections are fair.

Montreal trade reports to B

The quality goes in before the name goes on.

A Bigger Loaf of Bredin's HOME-MADE BREAD

Commencing Monday, the Bredin's Popular Home-made Loaf will be made in

24 Ounce Size Instead of 20 Ounces as We Have Been Making and Advertising it for Some Time

This is to comply with recent bread law regulation interpretation. And we cheerfully add on the extra four ounces to the loaf; and guarantee that the QUALITY will not be one whit under the HIGH STANDARD at which all the Bredin oven products have been held.

The Home-made Loaf is baked in a single pan, which affords a nice, even, uniform shape, with a good crust all round. And as much as you've liked "home-made," you'll like it better than ever.

New size, bigger weight—but same old high quality, and maximum of wholesomeness and nutriment.

TRY "HOME-MADE"

or "Cream Loaf," "Bredin's Best," "Fruit Loaf," "Health Bread," "Brown Bread," "Brown Scone," "White Scone," "Toasting Loaf," "Sandwich Loaf," and half a dozen other kinds of good breads that Bredin's bake.

Phones College 761 and Parkdale 1585.

Largest baking plants in Canada at 160-164 Avenue road and Bloor and Dundas streets.

It Is Worth The Difference

St. Lawrence Sugar costs the dealer more than ordinary sugar, but it is worth the difference.

St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds"

are absolutely the perfection of sugar refining—brilliantly clear and sparkling—and an ornament to every table.

Ask for "St. Lawrence Crystal Diamonds"—in 5 pound boxes—also sold by the pound.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
MONTREAL. 30

AN UNPARDONABLE AFFRONT.

When a certain prominent "Hilltopper" was requested recently to go to the Union Station to meet Cousin Isabel he faced a task that was calculated to dismay most men. In the first place he had never seen Cousin Isabel, nor even a photograph of her. The necessity for his selection as her escort arose from the fact that his sister, who knew her well, had suddenly fallen ill.

"Never fear," said his sister when Mr. Hilltop demurred, "you can't make a mistake. Just pick out the prettiest girl you see, with dark eyes and hair and a tall, graceful creature. That will be Cousin Isabel.

So Mr. Hilltop waited at the station. Many young women alighted and many of them were pretty. Some of them stood about after arriving, all of which increased his perplexity. But of a sudden tall, willowy brunette, dark of eye, graceful of carriage and strikingly beautiful, entered the waiting room. For a moment she gazed about expectantly. Then Mr. Hilltop stepped boldly forward.

"I—ah—I beg pardon," he said, "but are you Cousin Isabel—er—I mean Miss Isabel Dash?"

"No," she replied sweetly, "you have made a mistake."

"I beg a thousand pardons," gasped Mr. Hilltop, "but really, you see, I can hardly be blamed. My sister told me to select the prettiest girl in sight and—you are by far the prettiest—and—and—I guess Cousin Isabel didn't come—"

"Oh, yes, she did," said a chilly voice at his elbow, and Mr. Hilltop turned to meet the scornful gaze of another pair of dark eyes, which continued to look scornful during the entire period of a fortnight's visit.

Restore the voice with EVANS' ANTISEPTIC THROAT Pastilles

Formula of the Liverpool Throat Hospital

Promptly relieve hoarseness, loss of voice, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis and asthma.

MISS LULU GLASER writes:

"The sample of Antiseptic Throat Pastilles has given me a great deal of comfort and relief."

Hundreds of similar letters have been received from singers and public speakers endorsing the virtues of Evans' Antiseptic Throat Pastilles.

Send for free sample to 9

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

ENQUIRE FIRST, THEN ACT GOVERNMENT TOO HASTY

S. Morley Wickett Suggests Report on Probable Effect of Pact Before Bringing It Into Effect.

In an address before the Canadian Club at London the other day, S. Morley Wickett, formerly professor of political economy, discussed the reciprocity arrangement from a non-partison standpoint.

Before the government attempts to disturb the present conditions, Mr. Wickett suggested that it secure:

1. A report from the railway commission on the probable effect of the diversion of trade south on our transportation system.

2. The appointment of a tariff commission and a report on effect of the proposed changes on certain industries.

3. A report from the labor department on comparative prices in Canada, Great Britain, the United States, the twelve most favored nations during the past fivt years.

Mr. Wickett said in part:

Transportation.

The problem of transportation must accordingly remain not merely a trade question, but a national and political question. Already on certain classes of freight it is cheaper to send from Ontario and Eastern Canada via Mexico to Vancouver, than direct by the C. P. R.; and on some commodities rates from Liverpool via the Suez Canal are lower than via Montreal. This can but mean that British Columbia is to be a new distributing centre for Western Canada to the far east, and on many lines to Great Britain and Europe, as well; while the Hudson Bay route must be regarded as a minor auxiliary, whose ultimate success it is impossible to predict. One can readily understand, therefore, how the precent tendencies are towards a three-fold division of Canada—east, west and centre—a fourth division might be made of the maritime province. One can understand federal effort to secure facilities for transport by rail and water reaching into the interior, with the object of combining all provinces into a united and contented country. Our great interior must be linked to the Atlantic and the Pacific, otherwise the door of Canada remains but half open to the world. Experts assure us that if our transportation facilities are to be successful, the ships that leave our shores laden with Canadian produce, must return laden with the produce of other countries. The grain and salmon and lumber that leave British Columbia for Great Britain must return with British wares, and the ships that leave Eastern Canada with freight for transshipment across Mexico, must depend for their continuance on return cargoes to Great Britain thence British cargoes to Canada. What will be the effect of Canada's encouraging the diversion of freight from our present and prospective routes east and west? The effect may be much more than we anticipate. Is such a policy of diversion to the United States in harmony with our present ambitions which are costing many millions yearly, and will cost many millions more to this young Dominion? If our freight might just as well go south, why are we spending from $50,000 to $100,000 or more per mile for our Grand Trunk Pacific and why are we planning for a Hudson Bay route? There would seem to be a clash or a change of policy somewhere.

In 1890, there were three railway lines from the United States entering into Canada, west of Lake Superior. To-day lines cross it at over a dozen points, and a number of stub lines run to the border and can readily be extended to tap any desired district. These great foreign transportation companies must undoubtedly follow with interest, and perhaps with more than interest, the courst of our trade legislation. Indeed it is whispered that a certain agricultural publication recently received some $50,000 from some corporation in favor of freer trade with the United States, and if the growing number of railway lines from the United States are not able to get sufficient return freight, may we not expect these corporations to endeavor to secure control of the means of agitation, i.e., the western press, for anything they may desire? It is quite possible that from freer trade with the United States we may get some honey, but we may be stung for our trouble. I submit that before the government asks the country to give its support to a diversion of trade southward, it should ask for a public report from our railway commission for the guidance of public opinion as to possible results. The delicacy and intricacy of our trade relations warrants one in asking that the public be fully informed by this expert body, whose business it is to study this special set of problems, before they can be expected to vote on a measure that may mean so much for our national stability, and on which they cannot possibly have reliable information. As I see it, the immediate and urgent problem before the government is to inform the country and convince them, if possible, of the wisdom of the trade proposals.

Why Not Wait?

One other point. It does seem strange that the government found it advisable to complete its trade negotiations with a political party in the United States already defeated at the polls, and about to give up control of the American legislative halls. If our government is anxious for freer trade with the United States, why does it not rather await in the incoming of the low tariff Democrats, who are pledged to reduce the tariff, and from whom accordingly, granted that free trade is desired, a better bargain might likely be secured. Not being in the confidence of the government, one does not know whether the important and successful negotiations it has been carrying on affecting our fisheries, international waterways, and the proposed international railway commission, etc., may not have moved it to help out the Republican party from the impasse into which it had fallen. We will admit that it is incumbent upon Canada to cultivate as far as possible friendly relations with the United States. In fact, one may go further and say it is perhaps one of Canada's missions to help reconcile the great Anglo-Saxon nations—Great Britain and the American republic, and she should be willing to sacrifice something to this end. But out national self-respect and the esteem of the United States itself will not allow us to go to undue lengths.

Were Negotiators Informed?

Now, no one would say that our two negotiators who went to Washington are not as loyal and patriotic Canadians as those who stayed at home, and no one will say that those who stayed at home and now differ from them, are not patriotic as well. Our negotiators propose certain changes by the United States in their tariff. It may be that their recommendations are wise ones; it may be that they are not. But whether they are or not, whether they are not, it is the duty the government to convince us. We want to be informed on these points just as much as we do on the possible results of trade diversion, or our great transportations systems. In all our tariff discussions I have never heard nor read of one in which so little material for argument was presented by the government. Now the various interests affected by the proposals—milling, British Columbia fishing, the steel intersts, the salt industry, paper industry and pork packing and certain lines of fruit growing, have made strong recommendations to the government that injustice is being done them, and that some of them will be practically killed. The pork packers, for example, point out that on account of hog cholera in the United States, they would not be able to purchase hogs in the United States freely, and reciprocity in pork would, therefore, only be apparent, and their industry must necessarily suffer, if not go to the wall; and Dr. Rutherford, the Dominion veterinary, states that it would be impossible for the packers to secure American hogs without at least a 30-day quarantine on each shipment. I mention this merely as one of a great many possible illustrations affecting this and the other interests concerned. It is not to be thought for a moment that our Canadian negotiators are omniscient, or have the most reliable information or knowledge with regard to a multitude of industries, about which they can have but a superficial knowledge. It is not, therefore, British justice that these industries should have their conditions of continued existence changed without careful investigation and these industries being consulted and warned. The proposition resolves itself into their being executed without being heard, and without any right of appeal. The reply is simply—You are too late.

The Big Stick.

A year azo the United States brandished the big stick and threatentd that the maximum tariff would be applied against this country unless certain tariff concessions were made. The duties of certain lines of industries, particularly lithographing, leather and soap, were then reduced without the industries affected being consulted at all. If the government's hands were forced, allowance must be made. But it is an extremely serious situation, if, without a moment's warning, by order in council, or by tht party whip, the conditions under which capital has been invested can all be changed. If domestic and foreibn capital once gets the notion that the government of the day, on political provocation, or for political expediency, may change materially the duties on certain lines of goods, without the interests concerned being consulted, and carefully considered, it must prove in the end to be a great prejudice to the continued investment of many lines of capital among us. Apart from a great number of British and fortign interests, 200 United States companies exist to-day in Canada, representing a capital investment of $228,000,000. Surely then the problem of the government is to convince the country that our negotiators have done not their best, but what is best for Canada. There is no need for hurry. The government has been considering for some time the appointment of a tariff commission. Will it now proceed to appoint that commission, and as a first duty ask it to investigate the statements of those directing the concerns and interests affected by the reciprocity proposals? With a report from such a non-partisan expert body and with a report from the railway commission on the likely effect of the diversion of trade on our great transcontinental routes, the country and the government as well would be in a position to form an intelligent opinion. Let us not be small about these things, but let us act in a spirit worthy of the issues at stake and of our own sense of fair play.

Valuable Information.

Such a report by the railway commission would be at the same time a valuable document in the event of the colonial conference taking up the question of imperial preference, and such an eventuality is within the region of probability, as certain interests in Great Britain are anxious to have made a more careful study of the possibility of British preference as a guide for Great Britain and the various overseas dominions. One need scarcely say at this late date that preference means much more than tariffs; it embraces postal, cable, transportation, warehousing, newspaper and other arrangements.

Now with regard to agricultural prices, economists point out that we are on the crest of a wave of high prices and that we are more likely to see a lower level for staple commodities than a higher one. Whether reciprocity carries or not, it is quite possible that the succeeding years will see a lower range of prices, for in the formation of prices there are things more powerful than tariff. And to-day many lines, even agricultural produce, command a higher market in Canada than in the United States, or in Great Britain.

Comparison of Prices.

The government might well ask its labor department to publish a comparison of prices on staple commodities in Canada, Great Britain, the United States and the dozen most favored nations whose products under the proposed reciprocity agreement would have free entry into Canada. In such a publication some interesting material would be discovered and the Canadian public would be more fully informed. It should help too to show the value of the home market, which has been called "a myth" and "a joke." But this myth and joke consumes between eighty and ninety per cent. of our total farm produce.

But perhaps politics and not business considerations tip the scales. What is the political situation? The government has only two seats in British Columbia, and one in Manitoba. The Maritime provinces are placated with the proposals concerning free fishing, apples and potatoes into the United States. Quebec's Nationalist campaign and its opposition to the naval policy which has been so disturbing to the government of late is pushed by the reciprocity proposals into the background and Quebec itself is pleased with free hay and other produce, tho Mr. Sifton urges that the real problem for Quebec is not improved markets but better farming methods. With Quebec, the Maritime provinces and possibly a majority of the prairie provinces for the government, only a political revolution can shake the Liberals from their seat at Ottawa. Re-distribution next year, or perhaps earlier, will add a number of constituencies to the prairie country which would probably be more inclined to favor a reigning government (with all its patronage and official influence, which count for much with new settlers), than a party in opposition. However, we can never tell how rapidly the heather may take fire if the government refuses information and attempts to force reciprocity thru regardless of the desire of all thinking Canadians for more reasons for the change.

Appeal to Statesmanship.

But are we sunk so low that for the cause of politics we fail to do what fair business ideals dictate in the interests of our common country? Are we to realize a perverted or a high type of democracy? I appeal from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Fielding, hon. Mr. Paterson, politicians, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Fielding, and Hon. Mr. Paterson, statesmen. If they force thru this proposed agreement, an agreement which is undoubtedly the greatest issue of the last twenty years, and means a tremendous change in our tariff and trade, without first convincing the thinking people of the country of its fairness and advisability, they will go down to the limbo of history as politicians, not as statesmen. Let the country demand that they be statesmen and by so doing hold high our political standards and inspire anew our public life.

Eat What You Will, Food Makes Not Fat

It is a mistaken theory that food makes fat. It is not the food you eat but the way it is digested that makes fat. Your system produces digestive juices that turn good food into poor flesh and fat. Stop these juices from being made by your body and you stop making fat. The famous Marmola prescription which has created so much comment in our cities has been prepared in tablet form for the convenience of those who do not desire to take the liquid prescription. These little tablets when they reach the stomach stop the juices from working the wrong way. They renew those fluids and at once your food gives your body just what it wants and only what it needs. This is the secret of Marmola tablets. They will reduce the fat that is now on your person at the rate of from 12 to 15 ounces a day and they will not cause you the least inconvenience or worry. You may eat early or late, you may sit still or run about, it will not make any difference. Just put a tablet in your purse or your pocket when you go out to a dinner. After each meal take one of the Marmola tablets and rest assured that the meal will not harm you or make you grow more stout. There will be no large wrinkles after your fat has fled. Your skin will be smooth and regular. These little tablets are sold at every drug store, or if your modesty will not permit you to ask for them at your druggists you may receive a package from the makers. The Marmola Company, 337 Farmer Bldg., Detroit, Mich. The price for large case of the Marmola Tablets is 75 cents.

HOME FURNITURE CARPET CO. LIMITED

Credit on Natty New York Dresses and Spring Suits

Our buyer secured about 50 of the newest and daintiest dresses yet shown, from a New York maker, and Monday we will clear the lot at one price.

50 Silk and Cloth Dresses.

consisting of Foulards, stripe and plain; Taffetas; Messalines and Fancy Serges; all this spring's novelties; sizes run from 32 to 46 and are worth regular $30. Monday **15.00**

Your Spring Suit $17.95

65 New York Suits, just unpacked, consisting of the finest of materials, and the smartest designs to be found; all sizes; regular $25. Monday **17.95**

We are showing a nice range of Spring Suits at $15.00.

SPRING SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Magnificent Showing at Lowest Prices

Your CREDIT is Good

Our first arrival of spring goods has just been unpacked, and they are indeed a treat. Make sure you see them before deciding elsewhere. Arrange to have benefit of our splendid **Credit System,** which is simple, confidential and extended.

We name three specials below:

MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS.

In light grey stripes, ¾ length, fly front. Monday **17.50**

MEN'S CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS.

In fine black vicuna, silk lined. Monday **15.00**

MEN'S SUITS.

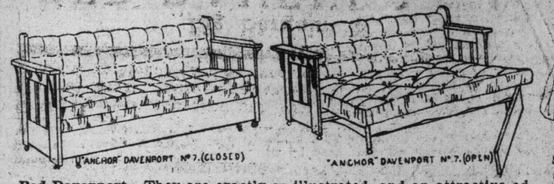
Newest thing for spring, in all the latest shades, $15.00, $17.50 and **20.00**

THE HOME OF CREDIT VALUES

BABY CARRIAGES AND GO-CARTS

We have just unpacked our first shipment and they are beyond our most sanguine expectations. They are attractive in design, well finished and most moderate in price. See them Monday and ask credit.

Big Bargain in **BED DAVENPORTS**



Bed Davenport—They are exactly as illustrated, and an attractive addition to the furnishing of any room. Frames are selected ¼-cut oak, golden or early English finish, stationary back, draw-out seat, as shown above; good felt mattress pad, with choice covering. Regular price $37.50. Special Monday, only **28.75**

STEEL COUCH AND MATTRESS

Steel Couch, with mattress, exactly as illustrated above. Makes a comfortable couch for day use and full-size bed at night. Regular price $14.00. Special Monday only **8.90**

235.00 THREE-ROOM OUTFIT 167.50

Consists of High-grade Furniture for Dining-room, Bedroom and Kitchen

Terms: $18 Down and $2.25 Per Week.

SEE EXHIBIT ON THE GROUND FLOOR MONDAY

THE HOME FURNITURE CARPET CO., LIMITED

343-345 Queen East—Corner Queen and Parliament

WELL GULLED.

Signor Puccini, the composer of The Girl of the Golden West, was responding in excellent French, to a toast on music at a dinner in New York.

"One of my strangest musical reminiscences," he said, "relates to Milan. Visiting Milan on a rainy winter day, I dined in the arcade near the cathedral, and then I strolled, cigar in mouth, in the direction of La Scala. Lo and behold, my own opera of Tosca was billed at La Scala for that evening, so of course I couldn't resist a stall.

"La Tosca was received warmly by a crowded house. The applause was almost frantic. In fact, a young lady seated on my left got so annoyed because I didn't clap and shout that she rebuked me, a frown wrinkling her pretty brow.

"'Why don't you applaud this masterpiece?' she said.

"'Masterpiece?' said I, and I laughed sarcastically. 'Masterpiece? Oh, dear.'

"'Don't you like music?' she demanded in amazement.

"'No,' said I. 'It's the work of an amateur.'

"'You know nothing of art,' she cried, 'or you wouldn't talk like that.'

"'Oh, don't I?' said I. 'And then I proceeded to prove to her, according to the laws of thoro-bass and counterpoint, how poor a work La Tosca was. I told her this aria suggested Verdi, that chorus was a reminiscence of Bizet. In a word, I knocked my own music into a cocked hat.

"When I finished, the young lady said:

"'Is that your real opinion — your sincere conviction?'

"'Absolutely,' said I.

"'Very well,' said she, with an odd little laugh, and at breakfast the next morning the first thing I saw in my newspaper was the headline, "Puccini on La Tosca." And there I read, word for word, my remarks of the night before. The young lady, a musical critic, had recognized me. When I thought I was gulling her, she was gulling me."

TAROLEMA CURES ECZEMA PSORIASIS & BARBER'S ITCH

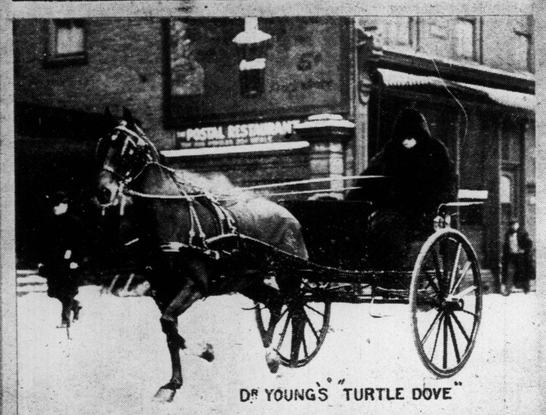
After all, Dunlop Tires serve you best.

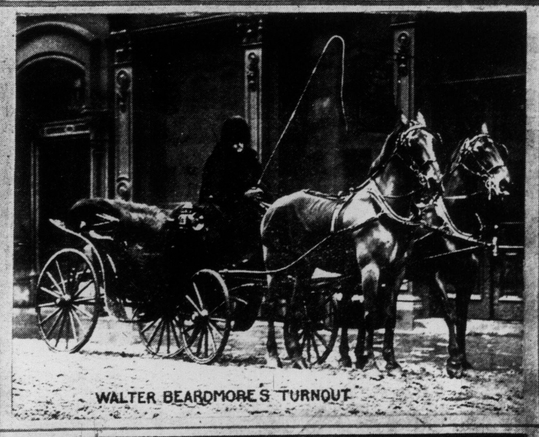
ILLUSTRATED SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

31ST YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 8. TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING MARCH 5 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A Page of Toronto's Finest Show Carriage Horses

FINE SPECIMENS





SIX OF THE LATEST CHIC TAILORED SUITS FROM PARIS

A PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE MODEL, OF STRIPED SERGE—There is a snap and style about this little black and white suit that distinguishes it from less individual models. Hair-lined serge has been used crosswise of the goods, and this oblique arrangement of the striping gives the suit its chief smartness. Black braid, black loops and buttons add smartness to the black and white striped material. In the neck opening, formed by the crossing of the big surplice collar, is a line of black and green silk, and a bit of the same bright green borders the cuffs. The hat is black, grey and green.

BEAD TRIMMINGS ARE USED ON DRESSY SUIT MODELS—Tho there seems to be absolutely no relationship between beads and tailored wear, yet many of the French suits in more dressy style, have bead embroideries on the coats. A Redfern model, pictured here, of supple black satin, has a sailor collar and pocket motifs embroidered with the small "milk" beads of white porcelain which show up very strikingly on black. The cut of coat and skirt, in the straight, unshaped effect, is very smart. The pocket motifs—set high to suggest a shortened waistline.

A WHITE MOHAIR SUIT WORN AT MONTE CARLO—Typical of the best Paris ideas for summer suits of the coming season is this dainty white mohair model designed for wear at Monte Carlo. The skirt is graceful, and both coat and skirt are much enriched by the large motifs of white hand embroidery. Black velvet touches on the coat add chic and character. The coat sleeves are in three-quarter length and the broad revers opening low at the waistline, are particularly graceful.

THE SHAPED PEPLUM ONE OF THE SIGNIFICANT STYLE NOTES—It is a long time since the coat with a peplum, or circular section over the hip, was the fashion. This style has crept back to favor, as some of the advanced Parisian models reveal, tho as yet the peplum has not appeared in ready-made garments. The suit pictured is of crow's wing blue satin — the very dark blue that is almost black in the shadows — and the braiding is done with fine black soutache. The sailor collar on the coat, in conjunction with the fitted peplum, makes this little spring suit very smart indeed.

BLUE SERGE MODEL AFTER PAQUIN. The skirt slightly longer and wider than the winter models, has flat plents set in at the sides. The coat, with a sailor collar, ineroyable revers and peplum addition below the waist, is elaborately trimmed with braid and satin folds. The sleeves in shape and length are in keeping with new style notions.

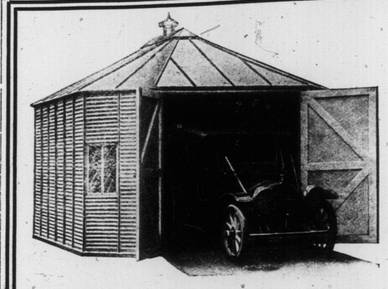
A WHITE SERGE COSTUME FOR THE RACES — White, with black touches, is especially smart in Paris this spring, and on the Riviera scores of these white serge suits, accompanied by black hats and parasols, are to be counted. The costume illustrated is an Empire type with shortened waistline, finished with Empire cord girdle. The bodice crosses in surplice effect, and is almost completely covered by the enormous collar of black velvet. The parasol is also of black velvet with a lining of white satin and a carved bone handle. The hat is black chip with trimmings of silver cord and black and white feathers.

AN HOUR WITH THE DOUKHOBORS.

DOUKHOBOR WATER CARRIER.

MOTHER ROCKING BABY IN CRADLE HUNG FROM CEILING

WOMEN MAKING FANCY MAT.



Cut the Cost

Of Your Automobile Maintenance by Keeping Your Car at Home.

Of interest to all automobile owners and parties who are building, that have not a garage, also contractors and farmers: The McMartin Portable Automobile Garages are made of best open-hearth steel galvanized. They are Rust-Proof, Lightning-Proof, Weather-Proof, Strong, Lasting and Attractive in Appearance; made in sections and shipped knocked down; put together with bolts; easily taken apart or set up; can be moved wherever you move; especially adapted as Automobile Garages, Outing Cottages, Boat and Bath Houses, Hunting Lodges, Storehouses, Contractors' Storage and Tool Houses.

For cottages it may be sub-divided into two or more rooms, with metal lath and plastered partitions. When walls are lathed and plastered, you have a building as warm as any brick or wood-walled building.

Maintenance cost either makes the automobile practical or extravagant. The garage charge is the big item in up-keep cost, and is a perpetual expense. Keeping your car at home, in your own garage, does away with all storage charges. The saving in one season by having your own garage will generally amount to more than the garage charges. The home garage also tends to reduce repair expenses. The man who keeps his own car at home soon becomes accustomed to doing more or less fixing of his own machine that would otherwise be done at the garage. Particulars as to cost, etc., by

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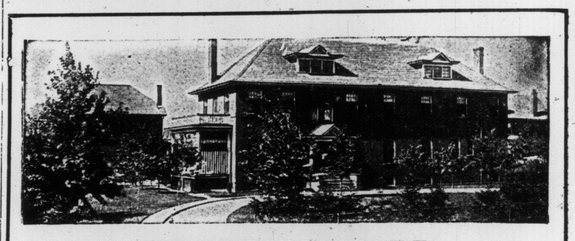
Agent for the Duluth Corrugating & Roofing Co., Duluth.

Agents Wanted to Sell this Garage on Commission in all Parts of Canada.



THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
For Alcoholic and Drug Addictions.
1253 Dundas St. Toronto.

CATHARINE AND EVELYN GRIFFIN, NIECES OF A. J. COLINS, 17 GRENVILLE ST., WHO ARE SPENDING THE WINTER IN FLORIDA WITH THEIR PARENTS.

LADY DECIES, FORMERLY VIVIAN GOULD, IN HER WEDDING GOWN.

Cut the Cost

Car at Home.

are building, that McMartin Portable l galvanized. They rong, Lasting and ed knocked down; up; can be moved ble Garages, Out- Storehouses, Con-

e rooms, with met- hed and plastered, ied building.

ractical or extrava- cost, and is a per- own garage, does season by having the garage charges. es. The man who to doing more or e be done at the

E, TORONTO. Co., Duluth. in all Parts of

E 53 Dundas St. Toronto.

OF A. J. COLINS, 17 VINTER IN FLORIDA

ER WEDDING GOWN.

Architectural Suggestions Artistic and Practical

HOW OTHERS HAVE BUILT

Edited by FRANKLIN E. BELFRY

This is a house of good design with materials that contain a beautiful color scheme. The clinker bricks suggest varied tints. The rubble masonry which is of the five-point work has a good showing of red with the grey. There is a touch of stucco on the bay windows tinted cream and the woodwork is finished in a white, with green trimming.

There are many features especially upon the interior and the general arrangement that are commendable and would prove of particular interest to those studying house designs. The broad concrete steps and wide doorway of bevelled plate glass are to be appreciated. The large five-sided bay windows are the making of each of the front rooms and for brightness and cheerfulness could not be excelled.

A most desirable effect is noticed upon entering the main hall. The vestibule partition having been omitted there in an unobstructed view made interesting with a group of three eliptical arches—two of the rooms at either side and one across the hall with pedestals and open rail below.

The stairway rises straight from a broad landing and is lighted with a large, handsome window of leaded glass work. Considerable art glass is used and the bay window above the entrance presents a most recent pattern.

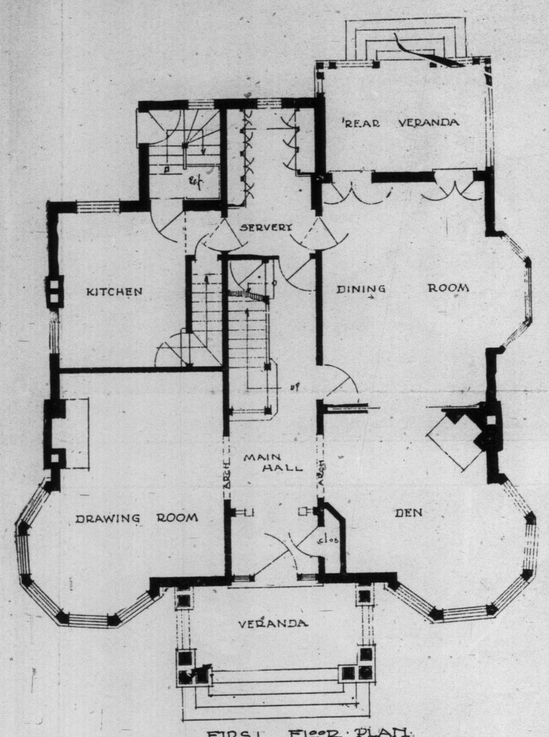
Pretty effects are gained thru the use of ornamental plaster in the ceilings. A corner of classic proportions adorns the hall and panels formed in other rooms with runs of laurel and other leaf and ribbon patterns.

Hardwood is used thruout for floors and trim to doors and windows except the kitchen and pantry, which with an ideal arrangement has its fittings and cupboards painted white.

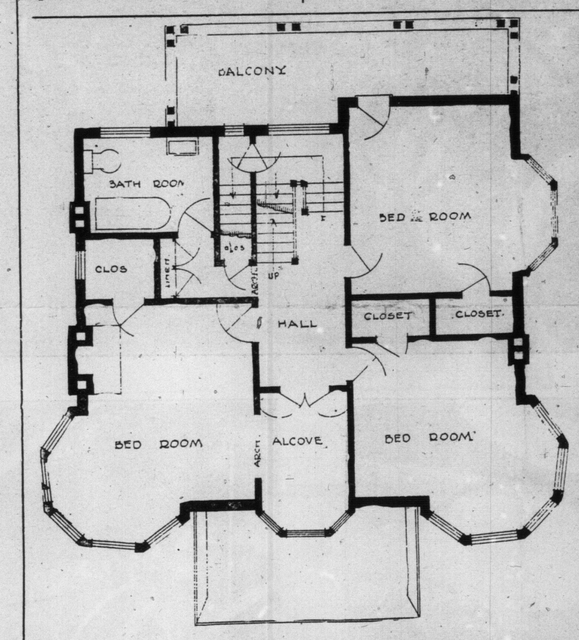
The mantels and fireplaces are worthy of mention. Fumed oak and red brick in the sitting room and tapestry brick of soft yellow and greenish tones with white enamelled wood in the reception room, each to correspond with the trim of the respective rooms.

Willmot and Alpaugh, architects, designed and supervised the work.

RESIDENCE OF J. R. BEAMISH, ROXBOROUGH-STREET.

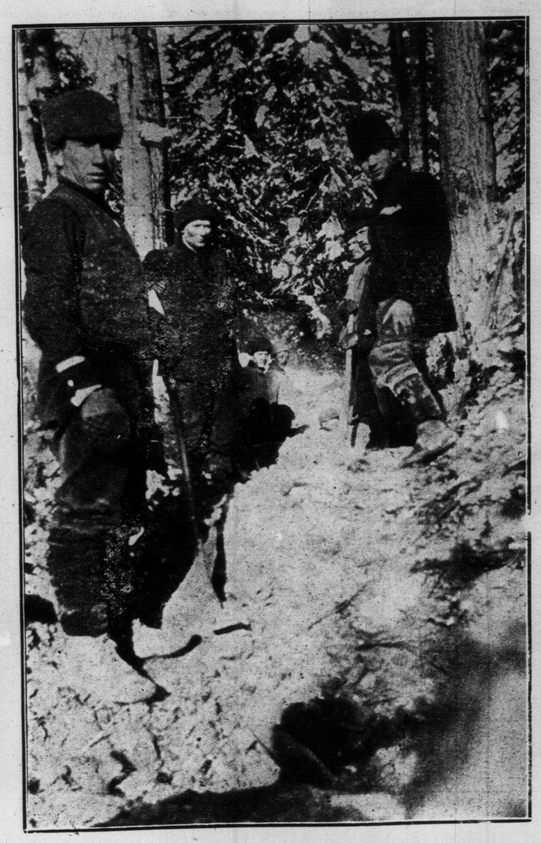


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

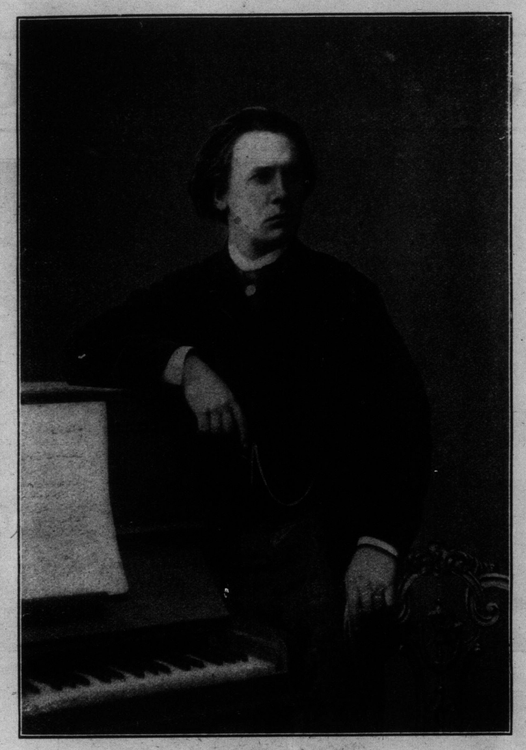


SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

DOUGLAS THOMSON, FORMERLY A TORONTO LAD, NOW OF BUFFALO, AND HIS FAVORITE DONKEY.

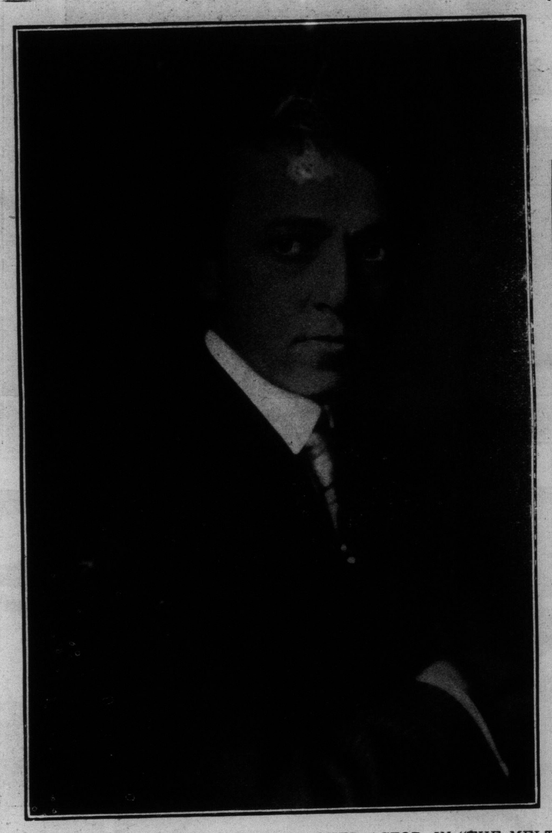


CROSS-TRENCH ON APEX OF GOLD BEARING QUARTZ ON THE LEIGHTON-WARNER SYNDICATE NEAR SOUTH PORCUPINE.

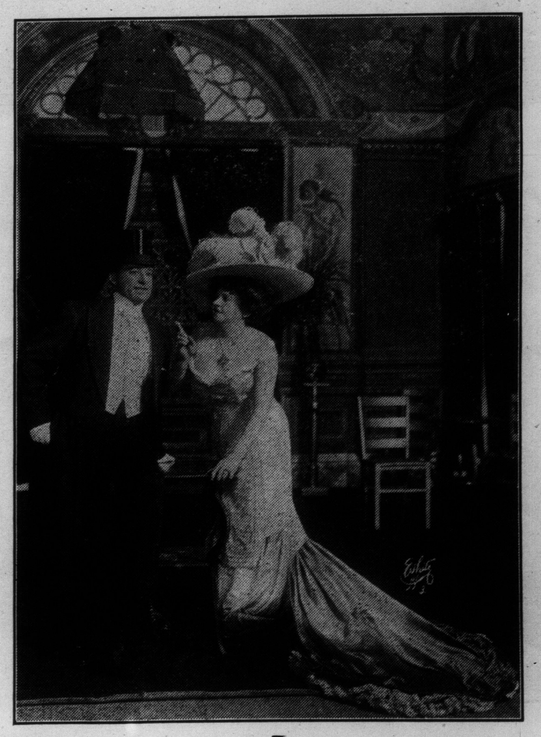


ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM.

The great Russian pianist, who will give a recital in Massey Hall on Monday, March 13, with a complete Liszt program, marking the centenary of this great composer.



WALKER WHITESIDE, THE DISTINGUISHED ACTOR, IN "THE MELTING POT," ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S GREAT PLAY.



HARRY HASTINGS AND VIOLA SHELDON, AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

Women need have no hesitancy about transacting their business with this bank in person. No effort is spared to make their bank dealings a pleasure. Deposits may be made without formality or delay.

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FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS

Most economical, healthful and satisfactory, for old or new houses.

If you contemplate building or refurnishing, it is safe to consider that no outlay will so furnish and enrich a dwelling as fine hardwood floors.

I have 18 years' experience in Toronto and know how. Estimates free. Write for prices.

George Knowles 51 Hewitt Avenue, Toronto (High Park)

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative will bring your gray hair back to its natural color and keep it so. Two persons might use from the same bottle and the hair of one become black and the other blonde, just as they were in youth, so it is not a hair dye, will not injure the scalp, and is no trouble to apply. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Price, one dollar (postage paid). THE TREMAIN SUPPLY CO., 7 Maitland-street, Toronto.

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THE LIGHT OF FIREFLIES.

A study of the luminescense of the firefly, and especially of the chemical problems involved, by F. Alex McDermott, of Washington, D.C., has brought forward several very interesting points.

So far as is now known, says this investigator, two constant chemical factors, water and oxygen, are necessary for the production of light by a living organism. The third necessary factor, the substance oxidized, may be, and probably is, variable. The luminous organ of the firefly consists of two layers of material under the outer transparent covering. The inner of these two layers consists mainly of guanin, a compound similar to uric acid, and this probably serves as a reflector. The outer layer consists of a mass of cells, normally of a pale yellow color. Both layers are penetrated by innumerable minute trachae (ducts) which unite in the interior of the insect to form larger passages and run together in the outer layer of yellow cells, forming a network somewhat resembling the finer veining of a leaf.

It is practically certain that in life these passages are filled with air, and it seems probable that the photogenic process is accompanied by the evolution of carbon dioxide and the consumption of the oxygen of th eair.

Progress.

Friend: "I tell you, old man, inventions make wonderfully rapid progress nowadays, don't they?"

Aviator: "You bet! If they grant us the patent on our new engine by 1914 and we get rid of the infringements by 1925, and finish our suit with the Highflier Company, which is returnable in 1954, we'll show the world what an aeroplane really is."—Puck.

Whooping Cough
CROUP ASTHMA COUGHS
BRONCHITIS CATARRH COLDS
Vapo-Cresolene
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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.
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Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat. They are simple, effective and antiseptic. Of your druggist or from us, 10c. in stamps.
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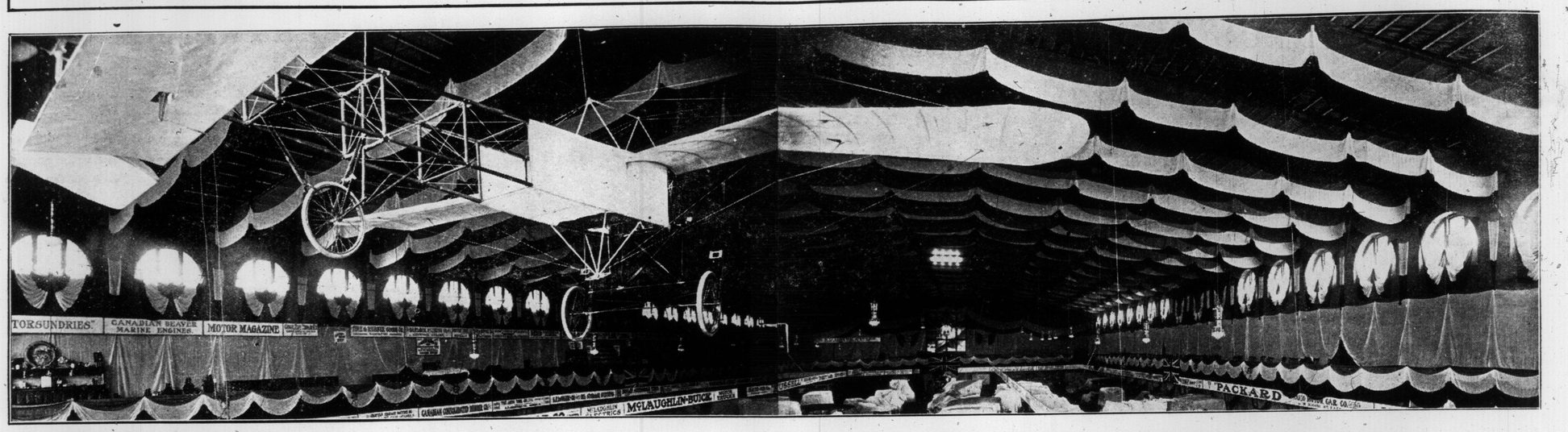
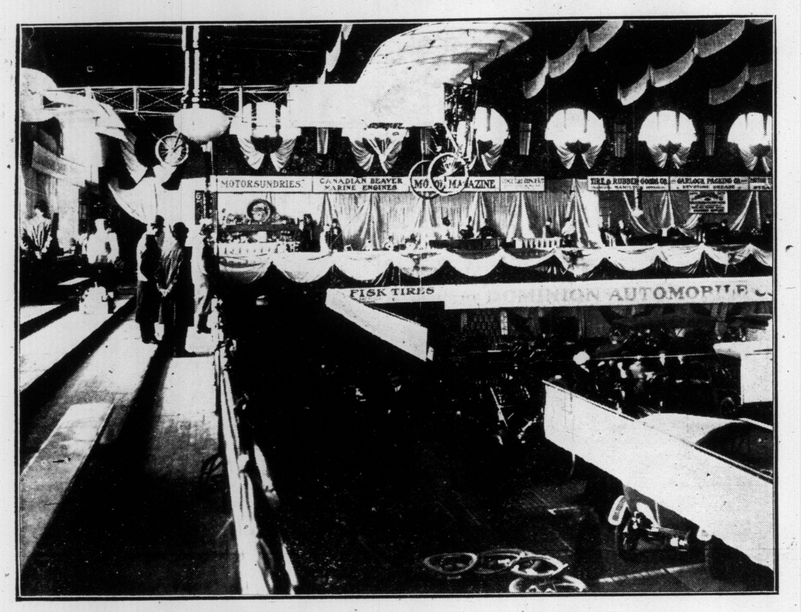
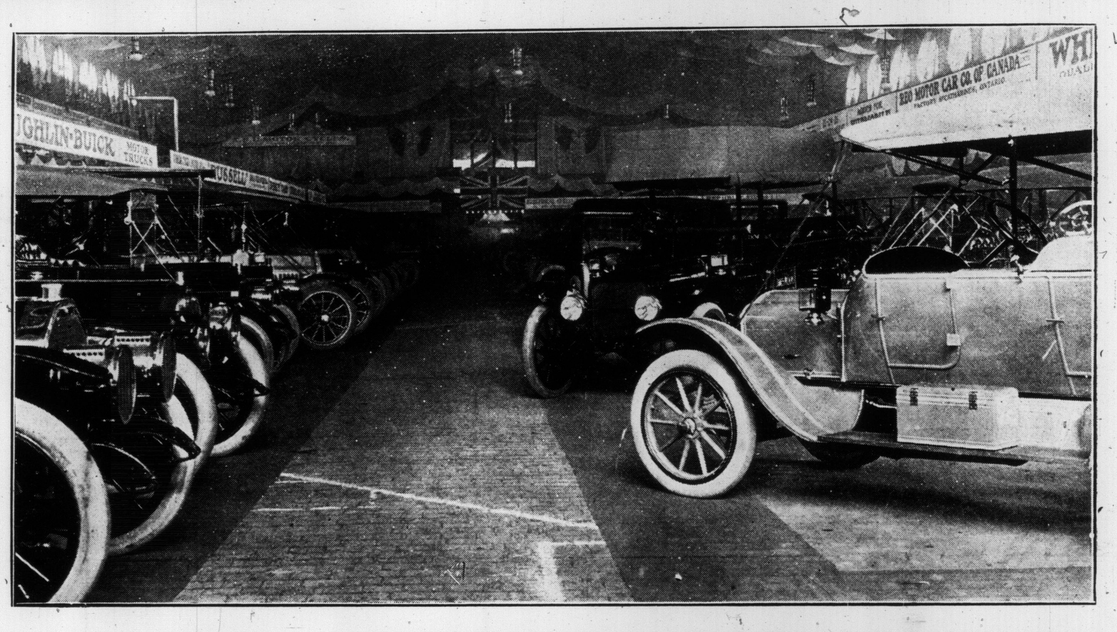
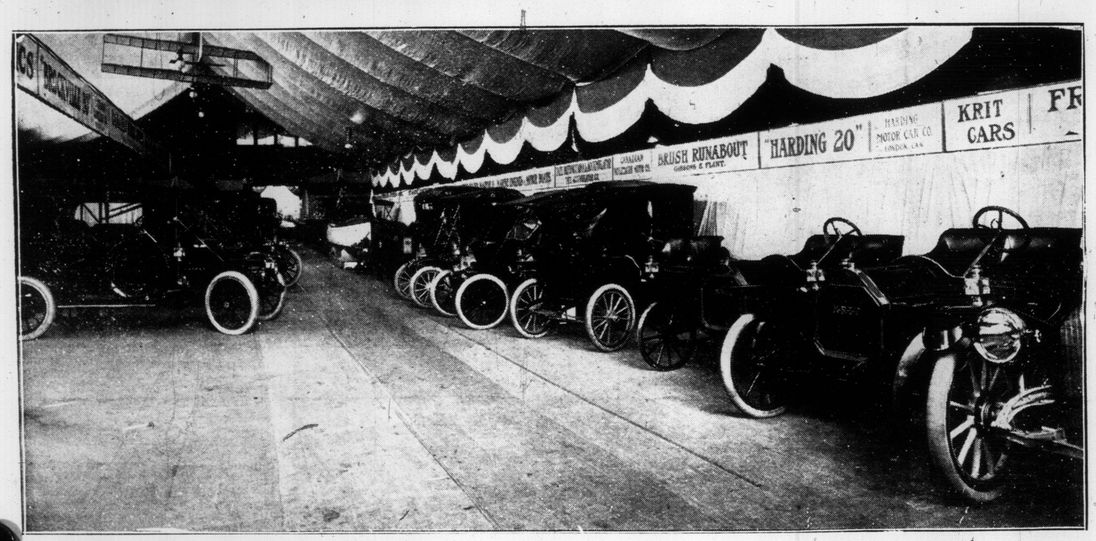
Cures as you sleep

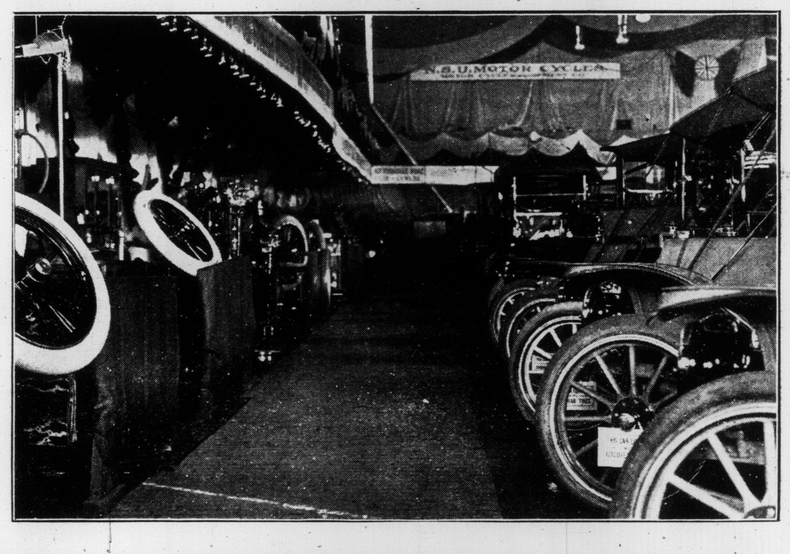
Panoramic Views of the Great Motor Show at the Armories

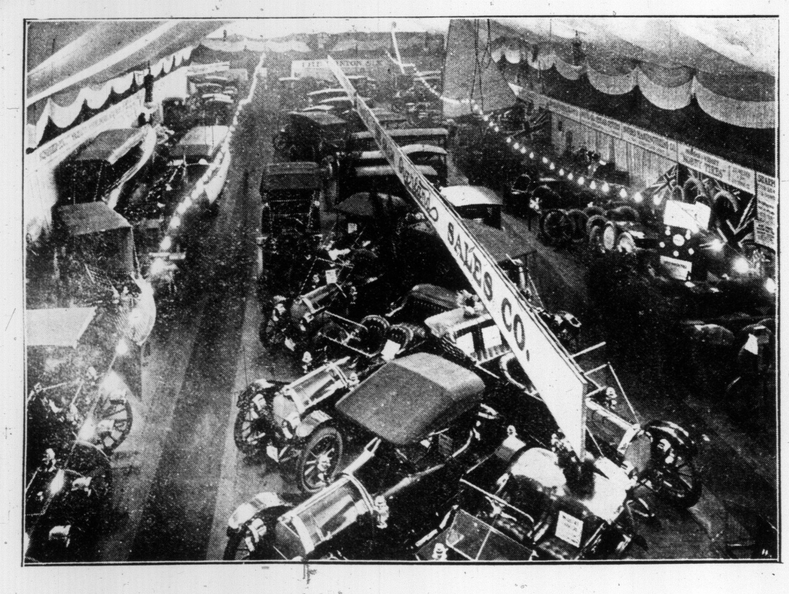


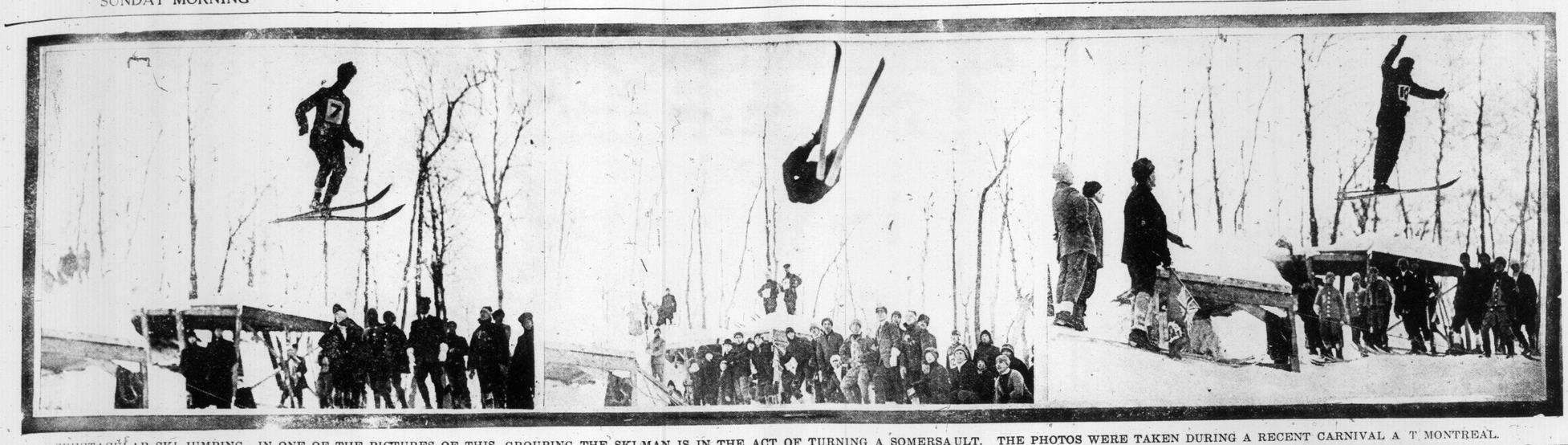




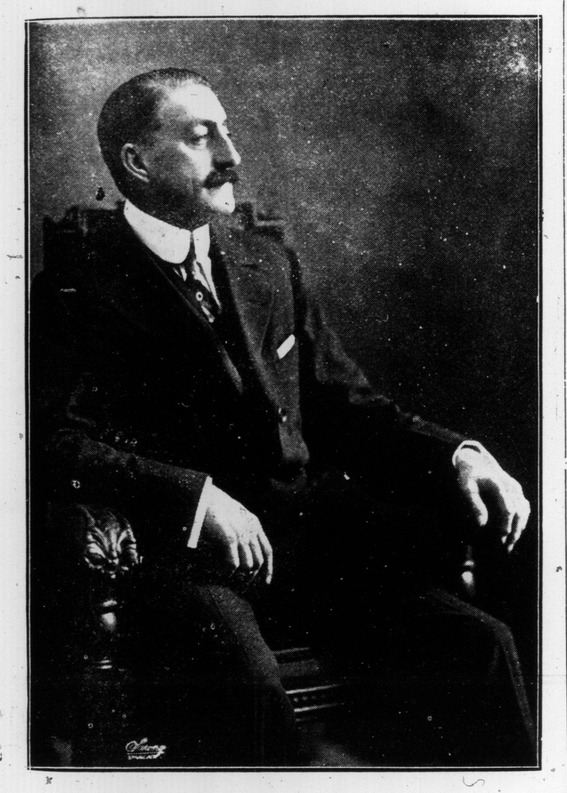




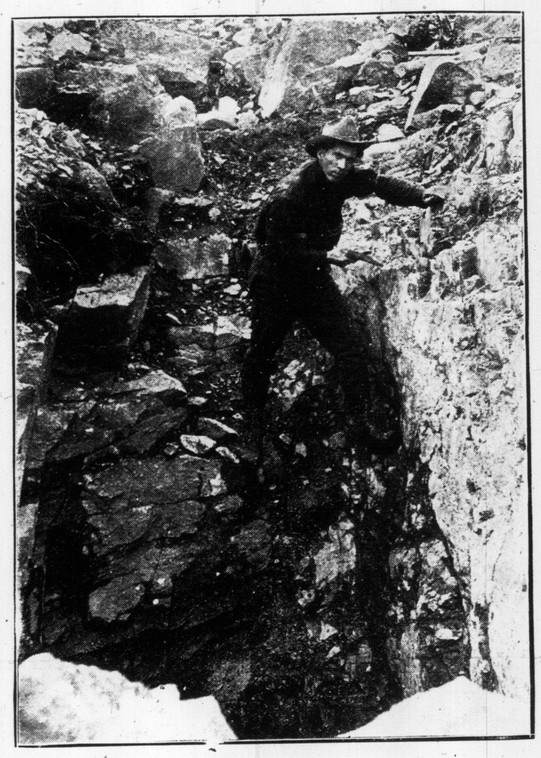




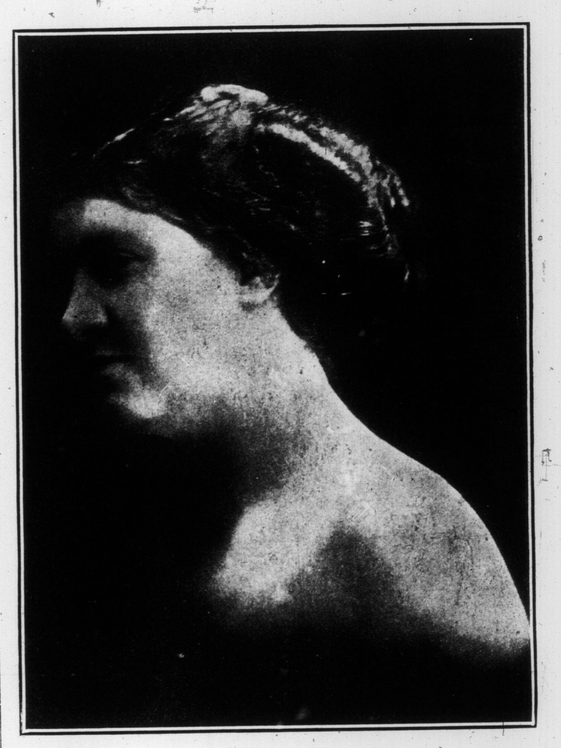
SPECTACULAR SKI JUMPING—IN ONE OF THE PICTURES OF THIS GROUPING THE SKI-MAN IS IN THE ACT OF TURNING A SOMERSAULT. THE PHOTOS WERE TAKEN DURING A RECENT CARNIVAL A T MONTREAL.



JOHN DREW, IN "SMITH," AT THE PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

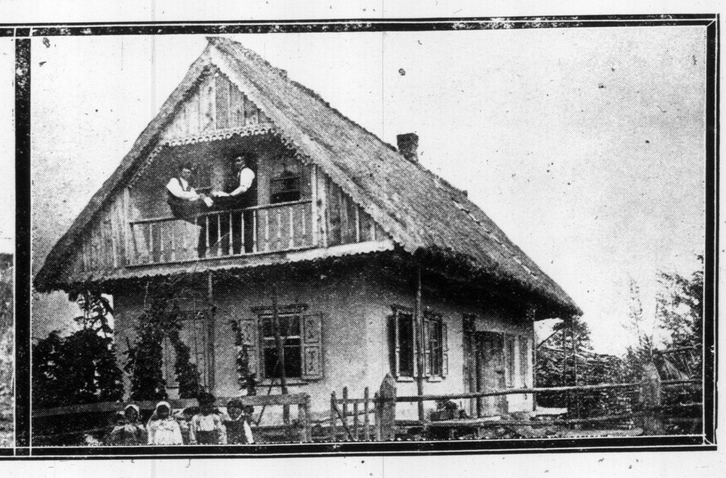


THOS. WARNER, THE ORIGINAL COBALT MAN OF 1903.



HELEN VAN BUSEN, WITH THE "LADY BUCCANEERS," AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

COMMON SCENE IN DOUK. VILLAGE. WOMEN TRAMPING MUD TO MAKE PLASTER FOR THEIR HOUSES.



TYPICAL DOUK. HOUSE, CONSTRUCTED LARGELY BY THE WOMEN WHO DO THE HEAVY WORK OF THE COLONY.

WITH THE DOUKHOBORS IN THE NORTHWEST.

SNAPSHOTS OF RECENT SKI-ING CONTESTS IN MONTREAL.

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I will refund your money less 10 per cent. on all purchases made or will allow full price paid on a larger stone.

FITS CURED By TRENCH'S REMEDY! A simple home treatment, over 25 years' success. Senator Kerr, K.C., says: "My gardener has had no attack for past year and a half." Price, $3.75, $6.50, $12.00, postage extra. TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED. St. James Chambers, Toronto. Pamphlet free from

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Old and young delight in the richness and deliciousness of

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It suits every taste.

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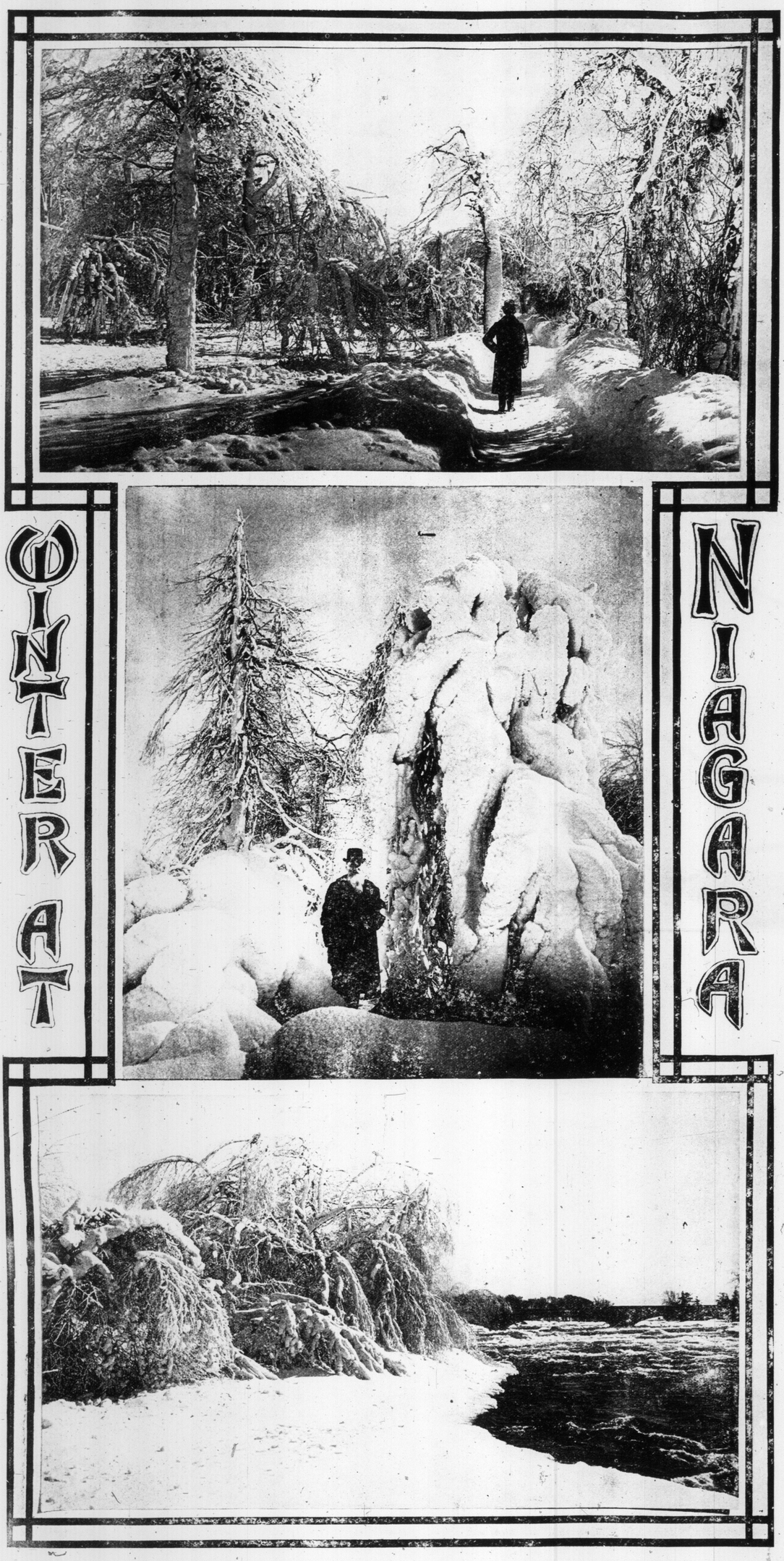
WINTER AT NIAGARA



THOSE WHO HAVE VISITED THE GREAT CATARACT IN WINTER WILL EASILY RECOGNIZE THE ACCOMPANYING PICTURES OF PARK SCENERY THEREABOUTS. THE SPRAY FROM THE WATER BEATING ON THE ROCKS BELOW IS CARRIED OVER QUEEN VICTORIA AND PROSPECT PARKS UNTIL EVERY INCH OF THE SCENERY IS COATED WITH WHITE.

YOUNG MAN AND THE BUILDERS.

American Magazine: A young man left his father's house to see the world. Everywhere he found busy human beings. Cities were rising toward the skies, seas and plains were being lined with traffic; school, mill and office hummed with life. He wondered why men were so busy and what they were trying to do.

He went to a railroad director and asked: "Why are you building railroads?" "For profits," was the answer. But a laborer beckoned him aside and whispered: "No—we are making the world one neighborhood. East is now next door to west, and all peoples dwell in one continuing city."

He went to the president of a shoe manufactory. "Why," he enquired, "are you making shoes?" "For profit," was the answer. But a workman whispered: "No—we are making better and cheaper shoes; making them so that everyone may wear shoes."

The young man went to the boss of a labor union. "Why," he asked, "do you spend your days breeding discontent and leading strikes?" "Why?" repeated the leader fiercely; "that the workers receive more pay and shorter hours." "No"—whispered a laborer, "we are teaching the world the sacred value of human beings. We are learning how to be brotherly—how to stand up for each other."

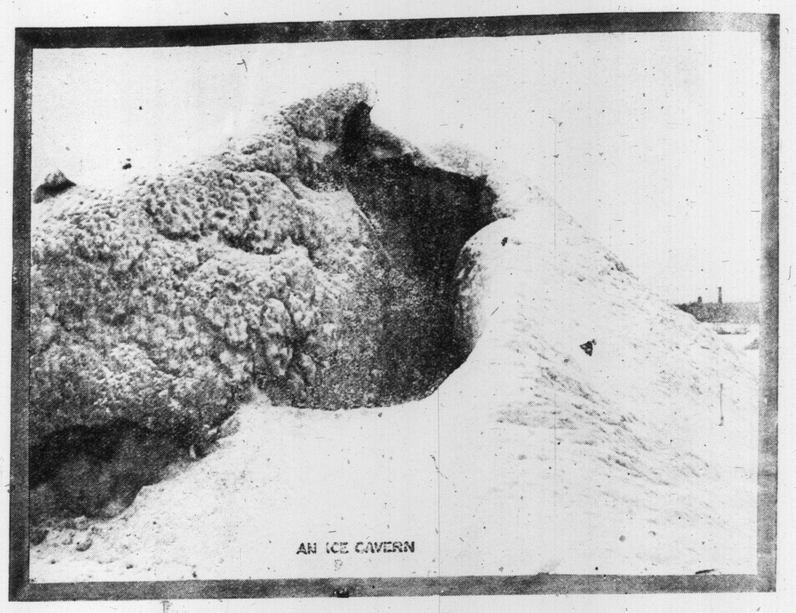
Confused, but thrilled by some sense of a chaotic world feeling for things of grandeur, the young man pondered alone for some time. Then he wrote:

"Stone by stone, mankind is building a new earth; a mansion of many chambers, wherein is warmth and comfort, toil and play, school and home, and every room has doors open into every other room. Soul by soul, it is building a new humanity; it is making men after the pattern of strength, beauty and love. And in that mansion these mortals shall gather—the children shall fill its heights with laughter, the men set its walls resounding with their excellent labor, the women touch it with the grave miracle of motherhood. Harmoniously they shall live and toil and play. And the name of that mansion where these mortals are to dwell?—

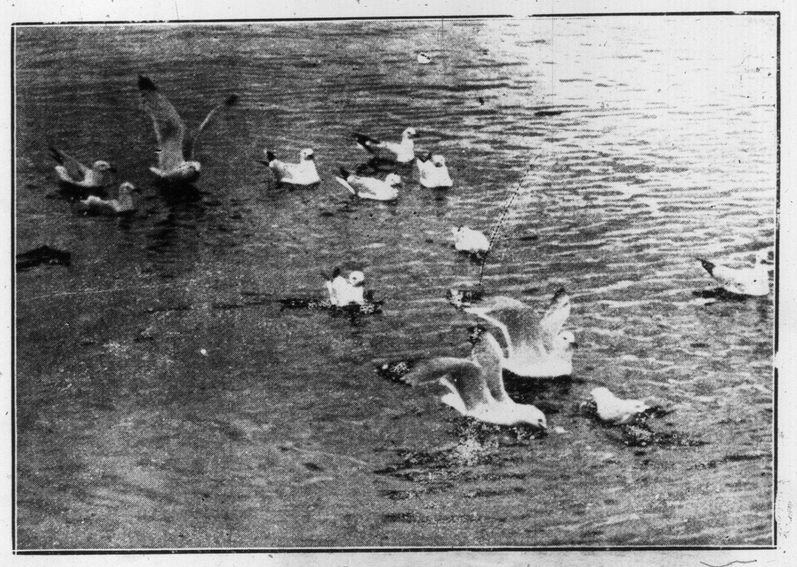
"It has many names. Each leader, prophet or poet gives it a special name. But there are only words for the real name which no man yet knows."

"Two heads are better than one," quoted the Wise Guy.

"I find one quite enough the morning after," replied the Simple Mug.—Philadelphia Record.

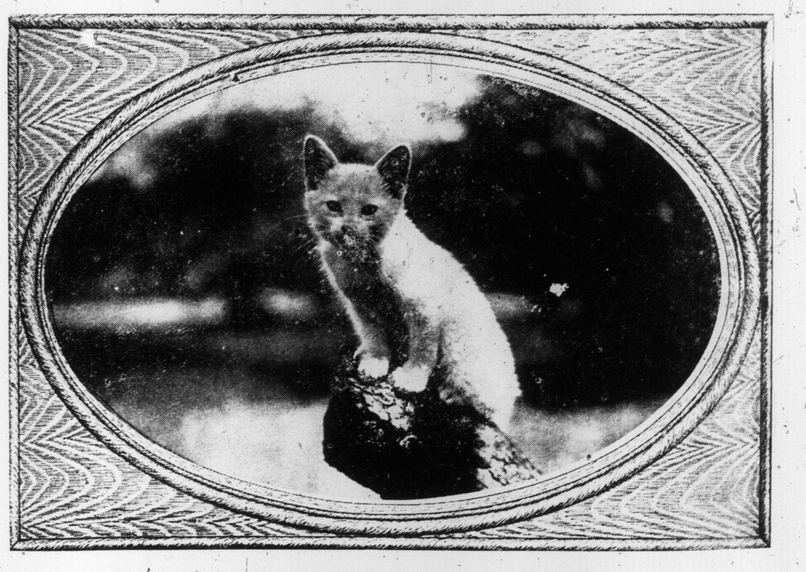


AN ICE CAVERN



SEA GULLS, SCAVENGERS OF THE GREAT LAKES

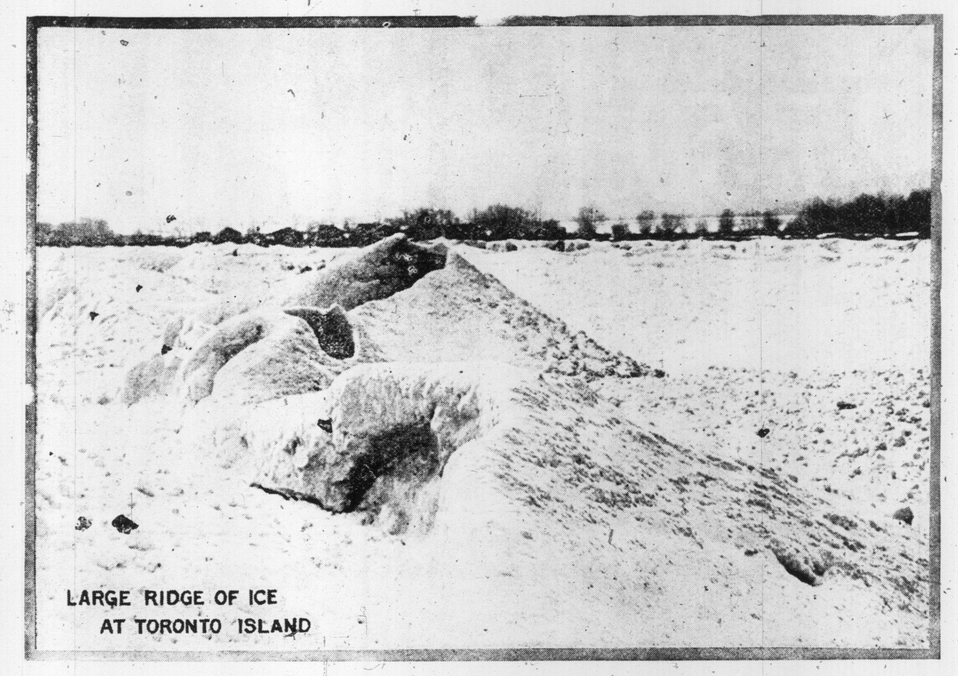
A FINE HEAD OF A HIGHLAND STEER.



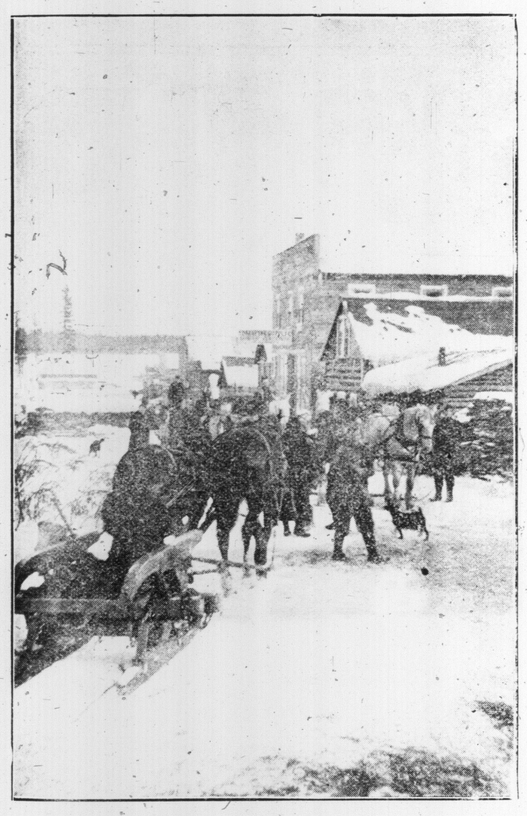
PUSSY LIKES TO TAKE A RAMBLE IN THE ORCHARD AS A RECREATION.

Striking Ice and Snow Formations in Toronto--Ski Jumping--Street Scene in Porcupine

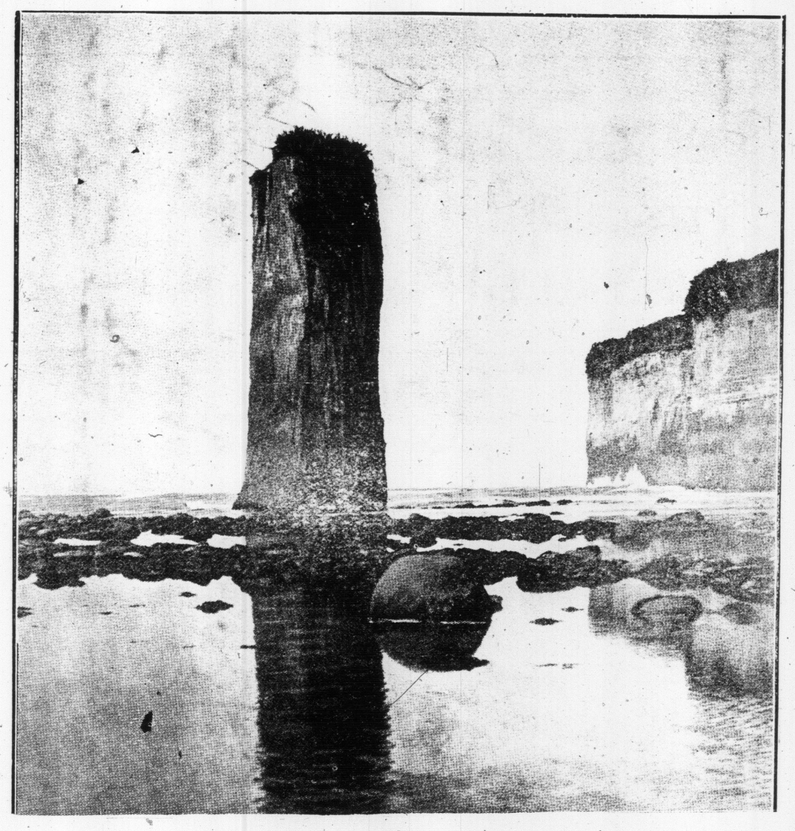
ICE FRINGE AT TORONTO ISLAND



LARGE RIDGE OF ICE AT TORONTO ISLAND



LOOKING EAST ON ONE OF THE STREETS IN SOUTH PORCUPINE.



GIANT'S TOOTH, A STRIKING FEATURE OF THE NEW ZEALAND COAST-LINE.

SKI-ING IN TORONTO.—GEORGE VARTY, SECRETARY OF THE TORONTO SKI-ING CLUB, MAKING A JUMP AFTER A RUN DOWN HILL.

HILL OF DIFFICULTY"

THE ROAD TO FAIRYLAND

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25 & 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

PRICES NEVER CHANGE

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25 & 50c.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

THE PLAY THAT HAS BEEN THE TALK OF TWO CONTINENTS

GROWING MORE POPULAR ALL THE TIME

GREAT CROWDS AT EVERY PERFORMANCE

"THE BEST POLITICAL PLAY I HAVE EVER SEEN—*President Taft*

FELIX HANEY THE ORIGINAL "ALD. PHELAN"

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

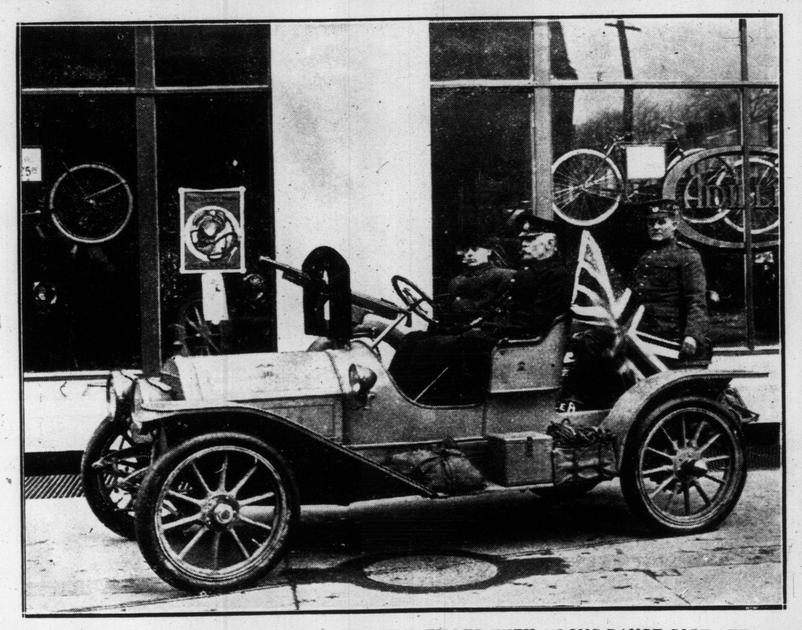
NEXT WEEK—THE EVER POPULAR AND ALWAYS WELCOME DAVID HIGGINS IN A SPLENDID REVIVAL OF "HIS LAST DOLLAR"

FAMOUS CHARACTER ARTIST.

Felix Haney, the genial Irishman, who has the part of Alderman Phelan in "The Man of The Hour," will next year blossom forth as a star.

"The Man From Tammany" will be the vehicle. It is the work of William Clifford. Felix Haney will be starred under the management of Messrs. La Brasse and Holly, who regard "The Man From Tammany" as ideally suited to the man whose handling of the part of Alderman Phelan has been the hit of "The Man of The Hour." Mr. Haney was the original Hi Holler in "Way Down East," and appeared in that play for a number of seasons. For two seasons after the opening of the New York Hippodrome under the management of Thompson and Dundee he was the principal comedian there. Felix Haney possesses all the natural wit and humor for the part he is now playing, and his work in George Broadhurst's play has been greatly enjoyed by the thousands of theatregoing people during its run of two years in New York, and the following two years in which it has visted almost every large city in the United States. In this city Mr. Haney has scores of friends who will be pleased to hear of his rapid advancement in his profession. He is a genial chap, but unlike the majority of theatrical people who are stars, he is unassuming in demeanor, and as a consequence a favorite here. His visit to Toronto is looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure by his personal friends, who have arranged a series of "good nights" during the week.

When people fully realize that A1 stenography can be learned in 30 days, the six months' methods must go the way of the sailing-vessel, the horse-car, and the coal-oil lamp. Hence the very vigorous war we find waged against the Moon College. Merit must win, however, proof of which is seen in the fact that they annually enroll more students than any other college in the city. A call at 284 Yonge-street will surprise many who as yet have their doubts about 30-Day Stenography being all that is claimed for it.



CADILLAC BALLOON DESTROYER—A POWERFUL CAR FILLED WITH A LONG RANGE COLT AUTOMATIC GUN. THIS CAR IS ON EXHI BIT AT THE MOTOR SHOW. A DETAILED DESCRIPTION WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER COLU MN.

Master F. A. Ray and Muriel K. MacFadden, Toronto's enfant prodigues, assisted by A. A. Farland, the magician of the banjo, will give a concert in Massey Hall, March 21.

FELIX HANEY AND GERTRUDE FOWLER, TWO TALENTED ARTISTS, WHO WILL BE SEEN IN THE GREAT POLITICAL PLAY, "THE MAN OF THE HOUR," AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK.

HAVE YOU A MATCH?

We know that many things fall far short of what is claimed for them. We do not blame you if you doubt our 30-Day Shorthand. Ham and Joseph both suffered for the sins of their brothers. We do not expect to convince all in one day. Honest dealing has made our college what it is today, for which we are deeply grateful. We still tell you that we qualify first-class, A1 stenographers in 25 to 35 days. Moon College, 282-284 Yonge-street.

Twenty minutes is not long spent in investigating our 30-day Syl-la-bic shorthand before you actually pay your hard-earned money for a six months' course, it may save you four or five months' time and board. Moon College, 282-284 Yonge-street.

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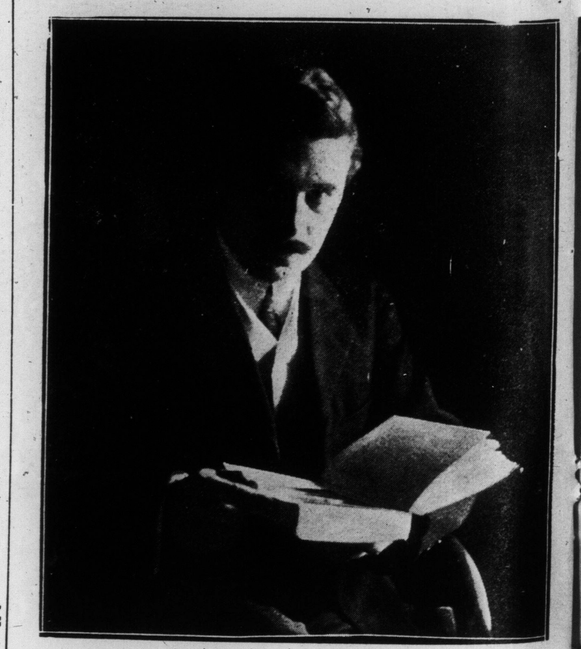
600 YONGE STREET

THE LATE MRS. PAUL AMESS, WHO DIED AT THE RESIDENCE OF HER DAUGHTER, MRS. G. CUMMINGS, ROSEMONT, AT THE AGE OF 100 YEARS.



LEWIS H. CLEMENS, PRESIDENT OF CANADIAN TRAVEL CLUB, AND SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE CANADIAN ART CLUB.

Editorial Section of The Toronto Sunday World

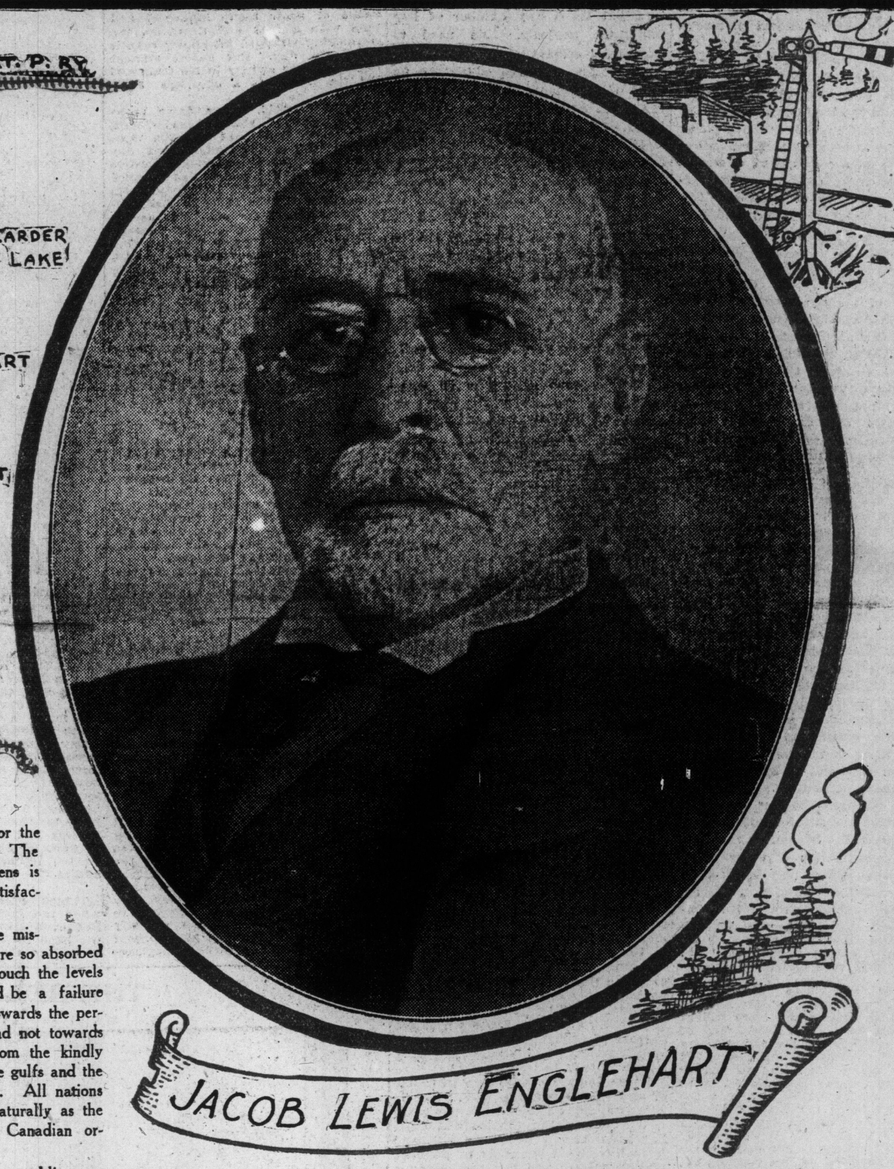
31ST YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 10. TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING MARCH 5 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS

FROM·PRIVATE·PROFIT·TO PUBLIC·SERVICE

J. L. Englehart

HEAD OF THE TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY.

Who Made a Fortune in Private Enterprises, Gives His Best Thought and Energy to the People of His Province



JACOB LEWIS ENGLEHART

THERE is nothing Canada needs so much in her nascent nationhood as ideals. Some people by ideals mean dreams and notions which never can have any place on earth and could not be tolerated at either of the subjective poles. Ideals are merely the best things in the world; the perfection of human progress; the reality of hope and the substance of things not seen by humanity in the first-week-kitten stage. The men who make ideals manifest are the men who give the practical lead to nations. They are not only dreamers, but workers. Their thoughts are the toil of the future, and the toils of the past are their abandoned dreams, still beautiful and inspiring for those who follow, while they dream new labors for the days to come. They are not only dreamers, but workers. "The dreamer lives for ever," says John Boyle O'Reilly, "but the toiler," that is, the mere toiler, "dies in a day." Lord Rosebery who understands these toiling dreamers and has never been quite sure whether he should be one himself, calls them practical mystics. He takes Oliver Cromwell as an example, and history is the setting in which the jewels of their lives are emblazoned. They have knowledge, but they have the greater wisdom of action; and the still greater wisdom of the abandonment of the fruits of action. What they do is done for the gain of the nation or the race, and they gain the world by losing themselves in the world's work. In India they call these men of royal race Rajputs. But he is not a Rajput who is one outwardly. He is a Rajput who is one inwardly, and the tokens are of the heart and the spirit.

It is men of this stamp that make a nation great, and if true greatness ever crowns this Canada of ours it will be by the adoption of the standards such men raise. "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest may repair," said George Washington. "The event is in the hands of God."

Fortunately Canada has already produced many men of the type of disinterested self-devoted public spirit, and who have cheerfully sacrificed private ease and profit for the sake of public service. In every provincial government there are some who work not for the gains of office, but for the public good. The esteem and respect of their fellow citizens is sufficient reward, tho it may not equal the satisfaction which follows accomplished duty.

It might be thought by some, and the mistake does occur, of thinking that such men are so absorbed in their duties and ideals that they do not touch the levels of ordinary humanity at all. This would be a failure on their part, were it the case. For it is towards the perfection of human kind they are tending, and not towards a super-humanity. They do not differ from the kindly race of men. But they are not afraid of the gulfs and the deeps where the common herd find no lure. All nations that become great furnish such men as naturally as the orchard furnishes bloom and fruit. The Canadian orchard is already in blossom.

Ontario especially has been happy in her public men, and as occasion requires there seems to be no lack. When the development of Cobalt brought about the expansion of the T. & N. O. Railway, and the construction of the Transcontinental Line entailed its extension to Cochrane there was some speculation as to where a suitable man could come from, or how he could be induced to immerse himself in such an engrossing and inconspicuous employment. Jacob Lewis Englehart was the man, ground and turned and edged on the great wheels of experience.

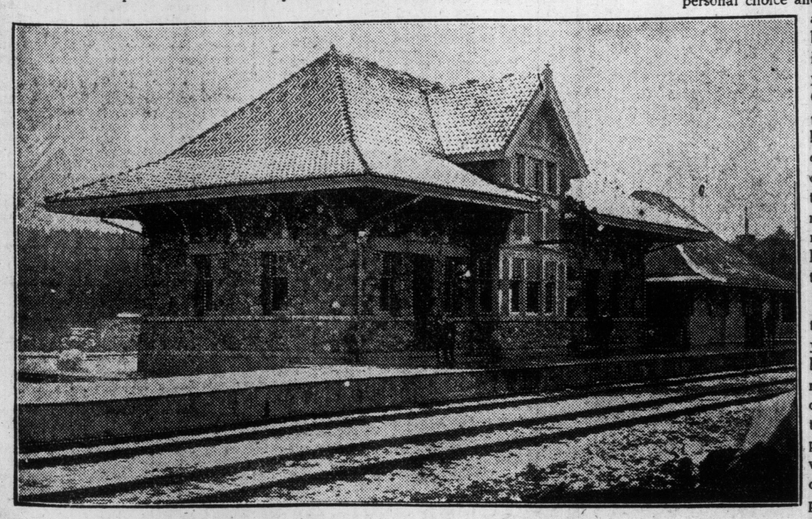
Mr. Englehart is not a Canadian because he could not help it, but by personal choice and election. He came to Ontario in 1870 at the age of 23, and is a naturalized citizen. Born in Cleveland, November 2, 1847, he went to New York in 1860 and engaged in the oil trade. He became a partner in his firm, and ten years later founded his own business at London. The Ontario oil fields looked good to him, and he made them good. The London business gave way to the Hamilton business when he bought out the Carbon Oil Co., and moved it to Petrolia in 1881. Ten years later there was another reorganization and the concern moved to Sarnia. In the course of this oil trading Mr. Englehart acquired much railway know'edge, for oil and rails have an affinity. He met all the oil kings and all the railway kings, and when he had learned all their moves, he chose a bigger game than they knew how to play.

Public service offers a career for the young and wealthy, and for the mature and successful. So may our young men of leisure elect not to waste their time and talents, but to give them to the nation; and the elders of the business world leave their own successes to assure the success of the country. The T. & N. O. is a case in point Returning from a holiday in Europe in 1906 Mr. Englehart plunged into the multitudinous detail of the provincial railway. The section men say he knows every nut and bolt on the road. He can grasp the broadest aspect of public policy and he masters the minutest details. It is not only that he can, but he does. He is of the Kitchener type in military matters, and leaves nothing to chance. Everything is provided for. Railway engineers will tell you that the T. & N. O. Railway has the finest piece of roadbed outside of England. That means thoroness.

And there is not a man who works under him, but knows that he has a heart. The widow and the fatherless are not forgotten. The stranger and the sojourner in the northland could tell many a tale of generous consideration.

Mr. Englehart has been loved where he dwelt, and his neighbors have him in remembrance. He has made his sorrows a praise to the Lord, and heavy bereavements have become the means of lifting the burdens of others. A munificent gift to the citizens of Petrolia was Mr. Englehart's own house, for use as a public hospital, with the beautiful grounds of 35 acres as a park. In the Town of Englehart his sponsorial care has been exercised in many pleasant ways, the pretty park and conservatory testifying to his love of beauty. When such ability, such experience, such philanthropy and such amiability are devoted to the public benefit, there is good reason to hope that the best traditions of older lands are to be perpetuated and excelled in Canada. Such men are an earnest of the world that is to be.

Living so closely to the United States as we do, where the money-god thunders his new commandments, and the only gospel for general public consumption is the gospel of self-assertion, Canada cannot be sufficiently grateful to men who will set such an example of citizenship as Mr. Englehart has given. Hundreds of young men with brains and education and the abiding sense of human potentiality turn cynical thru frequent experiences of selfishness and indifference to national interests, and abandonment to all that goes under the name of "graft." It has gone so far that the big men, the clean men, the generous-hearted and big-hearted men are often called fools for their pains. Not only, then, for mere efficiency of service; not for the successful operation of public utilities, and the development of national resources are our public men of this stamp to be honored; but for the demonstration they make of what can and what ought to be done with the opportunities that have been granted to them; to be an inspiration for those who follow, a testimony that life is not all vanity, nor wealth the only goal; but that in work for others and in identification with the expanding life of the people there is to be obtained the richest treasure of earth, and the deepest wisdom of life.



TEMAGAMI, ONE OF THE HANDSOME STATIONS OF THE T. & N. O.

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EDITORIAL

Mr. Sifton on Reciprocity

Coming from the source and in the manner it did, the contribution made by Mr. Clifford Sifton to the debate on the reciprocity policy of the Dominion Government has not been excelled. Admirably arranged and clearly and precisely expressed, the speech will rank among the ablest ever delivered in the house of commons.

Nor was the matter less than worthy in all respects of the theme and the occasion. For taking it from any standpoint the revolution proposed in the fiscal policy of the nation touches in the closest possible manner the present interests and future welfare of the Canadian people. Such a step is not to be lightly taken for it cannot be retraced without danger nor can its consequences be recalled.

At the outset Mr. Sifton raised the question of constitutional propriety. Under our parliamentary system the power of the government in office to carry its measures is practically unlimited so long as it can command a majority in the house of commons and the support of the senate. But power is not synonymous with right nor can the ability of a government to compel party loyalty be accepted as the sufficient justification of its policy. Mr. Sifton put the point pithily and pertinently when he declared that a government may not constitutionally or properly do everything. Many of Liberal opinion must admit the strength of his plea that when the fiscal policy of the country has been thoroly canvassed and settled, discussed, debated and approved in three successive elections, that there is no constitutional warrant for the members of that government reversing that policy radically without any consultation and practically without the knowledge of the people.

No supporter of sound, democratic principle can refuse assent to this proposition and its strength is not affected by the character or the result of any measure thus unexpectedly sprung upon the country. The people undoubtedly have a right to be consulted before a fiscal policy that has proved its efficacy is vitally changed. Under it Canada has prospered exceedingly, has attained a world position never before occupied by a nation of eight millions and is now on the flood of a tide of industrial and commercial expansion unparalleled in volume and extent. In such circumstances there is no need of change, no reason for untested experiment or revolutionary alteration. The most ordinary prudence dictates hesitation in disturbing the fiscal foundations of the national fabric and the closest possible investigation of every detail of trade that will or may be affected. Yet Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues are prepared—with unprecedented nonchalance to embark the welfare and the future of the nation on a course whose issues are uncertain and even dangerous.

Out of the mass of forceful argument presented by Mr. Sifton, only one or two of the more salient points can be noticed here. One of these is his plea for the retention by Canada of her fiscal independence. It is really beside the mark to answer that the reciprocity deal has not taken the form of a treaty and that the duties now being removed or reduced by this parliament can be restored by its successor. For the important fact is that parliament is not revising the Canadian tariff of its own volition, but has been asked to ratify an agreement entered into between the Dominion and United States' Governments. Interference with the relationship which will be created by the reciprocal acts now asked to be approved will necessarily assume an unfriendly garb and must inevitably invite reprisals. Theoretically the Canadian Parliament remains free to revert to the national policy, actually it will not be free since considerations will have been introduced other than those affecting Canada alone. Not only the United States will be immediately interested but every nation that will participate thru the operation of the most favored nation clauses.

Another important point with which Mr. Sifton dealt very effectively, was that relating to the comparative increase of prices of farm products and of manufactured articles. He showed clearly that the farmer has gained much more from this cause than has the manufacturer. If the farmer is to receive still higher prices thru the reciprocity deal the cost of living in Canada cannot be otherwise than increased, while on the other hand all connected with the industries affected by the tariff reductions will suffer materially by the strain of United States' competition. Then again the effect on the British preference, for which the Canadian Liberal party claims the credit, should not be overlooked, nor can it be overcome without further disturbance of the well-settled tariff policy of the Dominion. These and numerous other unanswerable arguments were adduced by Mr. Sifton in his exhaustive review of the fiscal situation. Mr. Fisher's reply was singularly ineffective nor did he even fairly grapple with the merits of the case. Mr. Sifton did the state splendid service when he placed the national interests of Canada above party affiliations and same straightly out for the continuance of the fiscal policy, which has made Canada a nation.

Men Who Parted From Sir Wilfred

TARTE.
BLAIR.
MULOCK.
SIFTON.

The Art of Dining.

If there are any who still inhale their soup, or mistake a knife for a shovel and their mouth for a bin, or who have other discrepancies of table manners, they may now go to school and learn better, altho a higher education should hardly be necessary to teach one that gentle manners are as much to be desired as a gentle voice. The Kansas Agricultural College, which is responsible for a number of sensible notions, is teaching the art of dining among other things in a varied and practical curriculum. And it might teach any number of less important subjects. No need to make table etiquet a hobby, and carry it to foolish extremes which use up most of your mental energy keeping the forks and spoons properly cataloged. But, on the other hand, there is still less excuse for tackling your repast as if you were used to taking it in a hurry and from a trough. Good manners are as essential to politeness, or nearly so, as the proprieties of speech, and they should come easily for one who has consideration for others.

But this art of dining suggests a far wider field than merely instructing the young idea which fork to use, and not to drink up the contents of the finger bowls or pour tea in a saucer. There might also be some instruction in what to eat, how much and when. These are more important matters than the mere rules of etiquet of the table, for they touch with great force that most important of all topics: health. And there are fewer subjects which are so disregarded. Kansans, like the people of other fat states, eat too much. Many of them eat too rapidly, and use little judgment in selecting the articles of diet. Until these things are taught, and the teaching observed, the public health will not approach the standard it should. The art of dining should not be confined to the agricultural college, or technical learning; it should find a place in every school from the kindergarten to the university.

We always did think a lot of that man Sifton.

Teach Children To Spend

After all, judicious spending is the most effective way in which to save. As a sage contemporary has remarked, if school savings banks are to be established it might be well to teach boy and girl students how to invest to good advantage the money they put away for safe-keeping. Economy does not necessarily mean unmitigated enthusiasm over a steady increase of deposits with no attention to the real purpose for which coin and currency are intended. Is it not probable that by attaching undue importance to ways and means of saving, and ignoring the methods of spending, one of youth's greatest sources of enjoyment might be abolished without supplying anything adequate to take its place?

There is much to be said in praise of the school savings bank. But is there any good reason why we should not improve upon the method as it has been worked out elsewhere, and have intelligent spending of pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters made a subject for instruction. The children might be taught to get full value for their money, how to be certain whether a just charge be made to them for the small commodities they purchase.

Probably instruction along such lines at intervals would not consume enough time to interfere with the regular courses of study. And by teaching the children how to spend properly as well as how to save, the school bank might be made a still more valuable institution than it is at present.

Mr. Sifton having spoken, we again ask: "Where is the grand old imperialist, Sir George W. Ross?"

Mr. Sifton's Influence

The reciprocity boomers are attempting to destroy the terrible force of Hon. Clifford Sifton's attack on the agreement. But they admit these things:

1.—That in office he was one of the cleverest administrators the Laurier Government ever had.

2.—That he was a tower of strength as a friend.

3.—That the government does not now underestimate his strength as an enemy.

4.—That he separated himself from his party with extreme reluctance, and after calm consideration of what the step meant.

5.—That he is the embodiment of business efficiency.

6.—That he is sincere in his belief in the wisdom of continuing the policy of protection.

We have two Globe directors who have spoken against the reciprocity agreement. Now, where does Senator Jaffray stand?

Otaria—The Sea-Lion

Screaming, raucous sea-gulls restlessly flew back and forth across the face of the storm-scarred cliff, that lifted its head high above the uncertain ocean. Almost it seemed that the heavy-browned rock frowned forbiddingly at the frail, white creatures, that hovered so fearlessly in its shadow and anon nestled in the shelter of its fissures and boulders. All day the wind had blown heavily from the north and east and the sea gull beat its fierce gusts with graceful, unfailing pinions, watching eagerly for such food as was tossed shoreward on the wild waste of waters that hurled itself with unavailing fury on the boulder-strewn foreshore that fringed the base of mighty cliff.

Steadily blew the gale, louder shrieked the storm fiend as the billows strummed with dull persistence on the frothed strand. The air chilled and the dull grey afternoon merged into early twilight. A few flakes of snow blew landward and then with a rush and a whoop, the storm-king wrapped his snowy mantle round the day. But dense, starless night followed swiftly in his train and hid the whole in a cheerless sable mantle.

When the cold, frosty dawn broke thru the ragged, storm-chased clouds, a new tone had crept into the voice of the warring elements. Early day looked in on a far-stretching ice-floe that crashed and tossed and groaned as the restless waves shouldered them hither and thither in their mad, onward rush to the shore. But as the sun came up, a gradual calm possessed the spirit of air and sea, the wind sank to rest in the caves of the cliff, the ocean lay at rest almost fondling the ice masses that lay on its broad, heaving breast.

Shoreward from the deeps beyond came Otaria, the sea-lion, his wives and his fellows. Their progress in the sea was easy, graceful and rapid, but once on the icefloe, they became slow, waddling mountains of fat, wherein was neither grace of form nor ease of motion.

Otaria and his fellows led their families, with what little despatch was possible over the uneven ice towards the rocky territory whereon was to be their homes and breeding places for many long weeks. The lords of the harems greatly outbulked their weaker mates and wore besides a distinctive mane of long, wavy hair. But male and female alike wore the same, dull-red furry covering.

But the boulder-strewn shore was not only a home-land to the sea-lions, it was the wild scene of many fierce struggles for dispossession and supremacy. Family life seemed to exercise a most disquieting effect on the assemblage of giants and they constantly quarrelled with each other whether or not provocation was offered. So it was a scene of the wildest, most sanguinary disquietude that the grimly silent old cliff frowned down on and day and night it echoed the deep, bass roaring of Otaria and his mates.

The females of the party gossipped and complained in their cifa-like voices, but they did no quarrelling. When their lords and masters fought on their own household territory they grouped themselves round as interested spectators but took no hand in the fighting. Indeed, it seemed immaterial to them which side was victorious, for with characteristic inconstancy they complacently attached themselves to the family of the winner, apparently troubling not at all that he to whom they had erstwhile owned allegiance was now ranging the pans an homeless outcast.

At this season of home-making, sociability was no part of the daily walk and conduct of the sea-lions' life. Such a thing as neighborly intercourse was emphatically frowned down and uncompromisingly discouraged. Jealous suspicion forbade familiar intercourse and insatiable covetousness precipitated many a hard affray. Generally these fights were duels between two sea-lions whose territories adjoined each other and, as a rule, the other males were too busy adjusting their own strenuous affairs to interfere. It did happen occasionally however that an outsider interfered in one of these family scraps and then the whole company jointed in to even things up.

It was on an occasion of this kind that Otaria especially distinguished himself. Bigger, stronger and more agile than any of his fellows he was generally successful in his many fights. So, it chanced, that, being minded thereto, he found it comparatively easy to overcome his neighbor's objections and annex his wives and territory. Then it was that the outsider took a hand in the matter precipitating a fight that speedily became general. All day long the battle raged and many a sea-lion went down to death in the midst of that struggling, biting band. But when the fighting ceased, Otaria the mighty one came forth battle-scarred, but victorious, having by his prowess won the right to retain his own harem and all others he chanced to desire. Henceforth his home territory was secure from all intruders and his growl was sufficient to warn off any who were disposed to be too intimately curious as to his affairs.

Things quitened down somewhat when the young sea-lions were born. But even then eternal vigilance was the hard price to be paid for the inviolacy of the home. The youngsters were ting replicas of the mothers and, irrespective of sex, each was without the mane that distinguished the adult male. The parents paid scant attention to their offspring, except to provide them with food and many a youngster paid the penalty of death by suffocation for snuggling up too close to his mother's side.

Few of the creatures of the deep cared to dispute the sovereignty of the floe with Otaria and his fellows. Sometimes, tho, Nennook, the white terror, swooped down on the herd and wrought sad destruction, especially amongst the weakling babes. Aiviuk, the walrus, too, often took toll of food from their ranks and him they feared exceedingly.

Family affairs, bickering, and quarrels, old, new and contemplated, were forgotten in the sense of danger that came to the sea-lion company as the walrus broke their way up thru the heavy ice and made their lumbering way shoreward, on murder and feasting intent. Instantly all was riotous confusion. The owners of the various harems waited not to ensure safe escape for their wives but made precipitately for the water. The mothers seized their babes in their mouths and endeavored to bear them off, but as the pursuers gained they dropped the youngsters on the ice and abandoned them to the tender mercies of the ravenous walrus.

But the breeding season with its many lively incidents quickly passed by and the little sea-lions gradually became capable of protecting themselves. The parents spent much of their time chasing fish in the water beneath and beyond the floe or in cannibalistic feasts on their cousin the seal. The time came at last when shore life was to be abandoned and young and old gladly took to the kindly waters to rove and feast therein until such time as the progress of the season hinted to unfailing instinct the necessity for again assuming the duties and responsibilities of family life.

"Otaria—the sea-lion—was grimmer in appearance than in action."

THE BELATED SUITOR

Mr. Bull:—My word!

CRUSTS & CRUMBS
BY
Albert Ernest Stafford.

"No man worth his spiritual salt," says a modern writer, "can ever become really entangled in locality." But with all the truth that lies in that statement we must not forget the philosophy of concentration and the condition of success that depends upon one-pointedness. In an age of hurry and worry, when we dash about with the speed, but not the regularity and system of gnats in their sun-dance, no lesson is more needed than the great one of single-mindedness, and devoted application to one object. This, of course, does not mean neglect of incumbent duties, but it does mean bringing all the effort and activity of life into one line, and having all duties minister to a great central aim. When the Theosophical Society was established in Toronto twenty years ago some of us were so impressed with the truth and beauty of the new ideas that had come to us, that it seemed as tho the world had only to hear them to accept them and to be regenerated. But a little while soon disclosed the fact that the world was not over eager for new truths or regeneration. So nothing remained to be done but to wait till the world turned sad at heart, and yearned for joy and light; and so to keep the message of Beauty and Wonder and Mystery for that day. And nowhere seemed a better place to wait than where we began to work. It is said that 1900 years ago Apollonius of Tyana was entrusted with the mission of founding in various countries certain magnetic centres. Talismans were given him which he was to bury at the chosen spots in order that the force which they radiated might prepare these places to be centres of great events in the future. Perhaps Hiawatha, messenger of the mighty Glooscap, buried such a talisman in Toronto in the fifteenth century. Or perhaps the city is rising on the immemorial site, as we are told some cities do, of a vaster metropolis of the forgotten past, whelmed in some dateless cataclysm, the traces of it swept away in the ruthless ploughings of a subsequent age of ice. Out of the unseen with hidden forces and the affinities that bind men as by magic, it rebuilds itself where the ancient roots lie deep. It is a world of change, but not of loss.

In 1891, after some fifteen months propaganda work, a charter was procured for the Toronto Theosophical Society, and the first meeting of the new society was held at the residence of the late Dr. Emily Stowe, 119 Church-street, not a vestige of which now remains, a large warehouse occupying the site. There were many enquirers in those days, many visitors, and not a few who adopted the theosophical attitude, and bore the message further. Of the five charter members one has made a distinguished name for himself as a novelist, and we shall probably hear more of the author of "Jimbo," "The Education of Uncle Paul," "John Silence" and "The Human Chord." Mr. Algernon Blackwood left Toronto shortly after the society was founded here, but his books give evidence of his study. The society never asked for members. It was regarded as a privilege to work for theosophy, and willing service was the only effective service. The privilege of taking part in the great work of evolving humanity is a reward in itself, for whatever any worker is able to render to the race, the race will render to him again, in a harvest more generous than that of the wheatfield or the vine-yard. The work will always be done, whoever drops out or is overpowered in the struggle will quickly be followed by others ready and willing for service till they too become tired or are overborne. The work goes on. Life after life we shall come back to it.

But there should be no criticism for those who have found other lines of activity to them more desirable, other sources of inspiration more uplifting. For a man who realizes Theosophy harshness is impossible. To understand all is to forgive all—to love all. It is not one's duty to drag everyone into the path we think is a safe path. It is our duty to see that no one misses it by any neglect of ours. Many of those once associated with the society have carried their energy and illumination into other fields and other movements, to the benefit of all concerned. We sat in many homes in those days before we had a home of our own. The news of Madam Blavatsky's death in 1891 was received in the studio of one our greatest artists. We had newspaper controversies and we had public meetings and lectures. Annie Besant in 1893 and Claude Falls Wright in 1894 spread the idea of Theosophy thruout the city. The papers did not misrepresent us more than they could help, or than might have been expected. We had sessions of hard study and we did not imbibe Theosophy with a spoon or a straw. One class spent five years going over the New Testament with the Greek text in view. We had not such books as Mr. James Pyrse's "Apocaypse Unsealed" to help us, but we learned amazingly. Many a pleasant Sunday morning walk and talk followed those early classes.

If we could look upon our work impersonally as upon the work of some one else, if we could regard the history of the society in which we are so interested, as we would the history of some of the churches or societies in which we are not so interested, we might be able to ascertain more truly and more directly the merit or the defect of the work we have done. The divisions, the schisms, the quarrels, the differences of opinion, the readiness to abandon the cause, or to do that which seems unworthy of it, which we may condemn in another body, are no more admirable in the movement we have made our own. We must judge it as impartially, and ourselves with as little compunction or excuse. We used to talk raptly and devotedly of becoming stones in the great wall that protects humanity. I have not heard so much of the idea lately. Yet that is the foundation idea of our society. There was a time when discussion raged around the story of the great wall of China. As many denied its existance as affirmed it. It was declared to be a myth. Now we have seen photographs of it. The great wall has been there for centuries, and its stones rest strongly and peacefully in their age-long guardianship. How unstable and frail by comparison is our wall of twenty years; how difficult for the living stones, to remain in juxtaposition, or even to rest at all. Yet what we have done has had its influence. The newspapers take a more reasonable view of our work. The churches have felt the force of an impersonal and a lofty spiritual ideal. They are beginning to see that the question is not can we save our souls? but have we reached the stage when we will permit our souls to save us

Twenty years ago I defined Theosophy as "sanctified common sense" and fancied I had discovered a neat phrase. Last year I found it in a book by Dr. A. B. Grosart, published in 1874. I can speak more highly of Dr. Grosart's phrase than I can of my own, and I commend it to the serious thought of all. "All occultism of which I know anything," says a recent teacher, "is simply an apotheosis of common sense." To apply what we call our common sense to the problems of life often rids us of sectarian or conventional prejudice and enables us to act sensibly and even wisely. Our prejudices are perhaps among our greatest hindrances. A prejudice, one teacher tells us, is a kind of wart upon the mental body, a congested spot, a point at which the matter is no longer living and flowing, but is stagnant and rotten. When the vital forces flow freely such a blemish is soon erased. If we wish to help the churches in that union, organic or federal, towards which they have moved so far in the past twenty years, we must extinguish our prejudices, cultivate the spirit of union among ourselves, and send its influence as an irradiation into the minds of those about us. A great element of brotherhood is toleration. "It is simply the point of view of the ignorant and unevolved man, who is full of intolerance and self-conceit, absolutely sure that he is right (as perhaps he may be up to a certain point)," says one of our theosophical writers, "and that everybody else but he must be entirely wrong." Oliver Cromwell once said to his council: "Brethren, I beseech you in the sacred name of the Christ to think it possible that you may sometimes mistake!"

Are we then able to value our fellows for what they can do, and refuse to occupy ourselves in criticism of what they cannot do? Each of us can do something that no other can. If we can agree to cooperate the plan of the Master will be realised. It has long been held in theosophical circles that those who most vividly realize for themselves the leadership of those who are the Elder Brothers of the race, have been most successful in carrying on the work to which they are devoted. There is much that is refining and purifying in work that is done for the sake of another. It is a danger to dwell too deeply on what we ourselves might, could, should, or would accomplish of our own petty powers. Having done what we can it is well to let the result rest in the disposition of the Great Law. All our yearning for God and beauty may be but spiritual egotism, as Mr. Blackwood has suggested. But when we plunge our personal aspiration in the enfolding idea of a wider, vaster consciousness than our own, our work, and we ourselves are ennobled. It is the belief of many, not among those who have come under the influences of our society alone, that "the time draws near the birth of Christ." The divine teacher and ruler, the Lord Maitreya, may return to earth in our generation—is perhaps already here, according to some. Some Christians look for His coming with clouds and glory in the skies, and some like a thief in the night. Students who knew the tradition have no difficulty in reconciling the two different events thus foretold. Until we are prepared to receive Him as a thief in the night, and labor to have the world around us ready thus to receive Him, we shall have failed in the work to which the Masters have urged us. What is known as the development of the sixth subrace of the great Aryan race is looked for on the American continent, and the welding together of many and various national elements is going on here to that end. In that work we have our national responsibility. Whether as a flux or as a part of the alloy the future will declare the value of our contribution. There must be no doubt that we have contributed. Nothing can be done among the nations until the spectre of war be laid. The peace movement in the world to-day is one of the strongest testimonies to the effective influence and aims of the occult hierarchy. The noble figure which appeared in Toronto last week and made such a clear and convincing pronouncement on the means by which a permanent state of peace may be attained, is a token of what shall be. "How beautiful upon the mountains," cried the prophet of old, "are the feet of him that bringeth good things, that publisheth peace." This is a great work of brotherhood.

That Old Brick.

When I go home at night and find my room is freezing cold, I always think of comforts that I had in days of old. One thing I call to mind just now, I knew in time now dead, is that hot brick that mother put, in flannels, in my bed. Each night she'd go and set the brick just when the clock struck eight. 'Twas heated in the oven, on the stove or in the grate. I'd jump in bed and cover up and put my feet on it and with a certain shiv-ring boy it always made a hit. I haven't had a heated brick for 30 years, I guess. I'm sorry that I haven't, too, because I must confess I've seen cold nights—yes, lots of them—when one hot brick in bed would sure have been a comfort and a blessing—on the dead. —New York Telegram.

The Realm of Fiction.

Mr. Graham threw down his newspaper with an expression of annoyance. "It's too much when the daily papers begin to print fairy tales," he said.

"Let me see it," said Mrs. Graham. "Perhaps I could read it to the children at bedtime to-night."

"It's not that kind," said her husband. "This is the story of a young plumber's assistant who declared that he worked so fast that it was not fair to pay him by the hour, but that he should be paid by the job."—Youth's Companion.

The King and the Queen and the Crowd

By W. B. Thompson.

LONDON, March 4.—Long experience has made me somewhat of a judge of the demeanor of crowds. Familiarity breeds cheers. A great personage is never cheered when he is unknown to the sight of the multitude. People are too intent on gazing and observing to give vent to their feelings at the moment of passing. They forget the shouting till afterwards. This is why as a rule a London crowd seems always more demonstrative than a provincial one where royalty is concerned. The latter seems to see; the former has seen before and wants to cheer. Some people have been suggesting that the greeting given to the King and Queen on their progress to open parliament was not remarkable for its enthusiasm, but the truth was that everyone wanted so much to see the King and what he was wearing, and the Queen, and what she had on, that they did not cheer. When during this year state progresses have become commonplaces there will be abundant shouts.

Balfour.

Mr. Balfour has come back from his holiday in the South of France, wonderfully fit. I saw him at the dinner given in the Constitutional Club to the Unionists who won seats from opponents at the last election. The gathering was a very crowded one, and had the large dining-room at the club been twice the size it would not have been too ample for those who desired to hear the Unionist leader. He was not to my mind, in his happiest mood. He had been speaking in the house of commons in the afternoon on precisely the same subjects, and it was not to be expected that he could impart freshness to the themes. Mr. Balfour otherwise is not improving as a speaker. I always imagine his mind as being of the periscopic order, and thus seeing all round. He continually catches himself up and finds himself tripping when he need not. He suggests a man who is thinking out his views, and as he comes along the mental pathway suddenly finds unexpected vistas opening out here and there. Unfortunately that sort of thing is death to enthusiasm.

One notable absentee from the dinner was Lord Charles Beresford, who is now laid up on the shelf as far as the navy is concerned. He is of a type of naval man that is going out of existence. Officers who when on half-pay promptly enter parliament and criticize the admiralty are not encouraged nowadays. "Be silent and do your work" is the naval motto, and there is a good deal to be said for it. Lord Charles Beresford has the satisfaction of sitting for Portsmouth, where he is understood and appreciated at his worth more than any other place.

There is, to my mind, no more interesting town in the kingdom than Portsmouth. I am fresh from a visit there, and tho every principal street and almost every alley in the dockyard is familiar to me I always return to the port with a sense of freshness. For permanent interest Portsea Hard is difficult to beat. The men one sees give such an impression of virility. They roll along the streets, not nursing their hands in superfluous pockets, but showing inches of bare wrist and much red fist no matter the weather. All ranks have the same stamp upon them of serene consciousness of absolute capacity to meet all the calls that may be made upon them. How it is done is the great naval secret.

There are many who think of Portsmouth only as a place where they build ships and store up sailor men until they are wanted at sea. These people know nothing of the fascination of Portsmouth Harbor. Hours can be profitably spent on the pier, where the ferriers to Gosport come and go, looking out toward the venerable Victory and watching the constant bustle of the craft. The Strand is not more busy with omnibuses, taxis, and cabs than is the harbor with all manner of war vessels from the unobtrusive submarine to the awe-inspiring battleship. The scene is one beloved of painters, and no wonder.

Some who are wise in their generation make it a winter resort. They go to live at Southsea, which boasts an all-year-round season, and where the weather is always mild. There are the ample ommon and espelande, and the steamers crossing to the Isle of Wight, all available for change and exercise. The warships come and go, and often there is all the stir and bustle of changing commands and the noise of a salute. If Liverpool were within twenty minutes of the Isle of Man what a lot would be made of it and the channel between. Yet Portsmouth is hardly more than that from the green shores of the Isle of Wight, and only a few wise people realize it. They are mostly the people who own yachts and talk about being at Cowes. They are really much more at Portsmouth.

It will be a very busy port this year, because there will be much royal visiting there. A royal review after the coronation is arranged; the King will probably have a look at his ships before then, and he will be in the waters near Portsmouth for the Cowes week. Some of the foreign dignitaries detailed to attend the coronation will land at Portsmouth. New docks are being constructed, and these will require opening. Altogether the prospects for Portsmouth promise fairly rosy this year.

Present From the Georges.

The Earl of Stradbroke is taking charge of the movement for presenting King George with a present from all the Georges in the kingdom. There are plenty of them, and it ought to be a handsome one. When Prince of Wales His Majesty did receive a gift from the Georges. It was a collar of St. George made by a man named George, who insisted on contributing to the fund, tho it was then of a limited nature. The then Prince was greatly interested in him and had a chat with him about his work. Now the fund is to be a universal one. Lord Stradbroke told me that the schoolboys in his part of the country had in part originated the idea. They objected to their sisters Mary being allowed to share in a gift to the Queen, and wanted strongly to send in their pennies for a gife to their namesake, King George. Hence the movement arose, and it will probably develop into a big one.

THE SHADOW ON THE WALL----By Nell Brinkley

There is something ominous about a shadow—something that tells of impending peril. But those whom the peril threatens seldom see the shadow. Cupid is such a sly chap! You never know what moment he's going to pop out from around some corner and pierce your fluttering heart with one of his arrows.

Casual Comment

The Mail does not often flirt with Comus—consciously—but in a recent issue it gives a three-act comedy, stated to be copied from The London Times—tho I can hardly credit the assertion. The First Act—I will only quote that—seems to be a little confused. However, here is what The Mail prints:

"Will the LADY who at DOWN STREET Station on Wednesday afternoon, gave up her seat in the train Street Station on Wednesday after express his sincere THANKS," &c.

This, my dear Mail, is not Comedy—it is pure knock-about Farce. Comedy is humor within the bounds of human reason. Farce is what I have quoted.

* * *

There is a man's hat shop on Yonge-street, advertising a clearance sale of hats. The stock is to be sold out at reductions which seem to be abnormal. These are to apply to all Spring hats except opera hats—and yet, considering earnestly, it seems to me that the only real Spring hat, affected by the mere male, is the opera hat.

* * *

In the cycle of the year
Spring is only with us here
Just for three months of the twelve
And then she's quickly on the wing;
Follows summer-time, but that
Does not follow for a hat—
Naught follows for an opera-lid
That once has lost its spring.

* * *

No rule can be established which is not subject to exceptions. Even the Post Office cannot make one. Mother had to send a little warmer clothing to her youngster at school, so she wrapped the garment carefully into a small parcel and tendered it at the local P.O. to be forwarded by book post. The clerk objected that it could not be sent by book post as it was not open at both ends. The mother got quite angry. She told the clerk, "Why, 'tis a pair of pants for my son, and if they are not open at both ends, I would like to know how will he get into them."

* * *

THE MOTOR SHOW.

It costs a lot o' money and anxiety to float a Show
Which ordinary people are prepared to see, and vote a Show,
But, if you will allow me, I would like, to you, to quote a Show
That was quite a big success—and that's your own Toronto Motor Show.

* * *

"Set a thief to catch a thief" has been allowed to take rank as a wise saying. May it not be paraphrased to read, "Set a thief to teach a thief?" A young man, one Wm. Bradshaw, masquerading as an agent for a "Bible firm," has been obtaining money by falsifying Canadian Express Co's money orders. He pleaded guilty when charged, and, so that there might be no one doubtful as to the purity of his plea, he proceeded to demonstrate to the court and a crowd of police officials exactly how it was done. Later the method is expained with strict regard to detail in the newspapers—so lucidly indeed, that I have very little doubt I could repeat the process myself. I assure the police, however, that, personally, I do not intend to emulate Mr. William Bradshaw. The only thing that has inspired this comment is the thought that such a clear description, in a newspaper, of how it was done, may possibly turn the attention of some younger, or older, or less fearful criminal than I to similar naughtiness. It would be better, perhaps, in such, as in many other cases, if the press refused to allow itself to be the means whereby criminals "in being" may suggest their methods to criminals "in the making."

* * *

It is not often The Globe gets hold of such a "scoop" as this. Last Monday the opening item in the paper read: "A women ended her life owing to ill-health." Seems like a case of plain death from a natural cause.

* * *

Probably few of you are aware who Count Apponyi is, but it is a fact to be reckoned with that, at present, he is going about Canada "takin' notes" Apponyi.

* * *

I am subject to an unusual curiosity—have indeed a searching interest, purely academical,—in slang. I have studied it's incidence to several languages, in all the Continents, and it is curious how the commoner words of the various Nationals get mixed, principally thru the acquired bits of mutilated words, introduced by sailors, from one country to another. So that, in course of time, they actually become established as current words of the country into which they are imported, permeating from the sea-edge to far inland.

* * *

Canada, that is to say those centres of Canada which I have so far visited, does not seem to be receptive of an imported slang, and her indigenous argot is comparatively and uninterestingly simple. The outstanding slang word seems to be three words pronounced as one, viz:

YOUBETCHER!

He wasn't as old as his looks seemed to show,
The Canuck infrequently is.
And he never quite shone in the social small-talk,
He preferred to get right down to "biz"!
You could sketch out all kinds of proposals to him,
You could talk half a day—and he'd let yer—
Then he'd smile in a "heard it before" sort o' way,
And languidly mutter—"Youbetcher!"

And 'twas not only he who did this sort o' thing,
His sister was just the same kind,
She wouldn't be rushed where the way wasn't clear.
She would not—so to speak—"go it blind!"
I could dance with her, sup with her, take her to shows,
And she'd say "I'm quite pleased that I've met yer,"
But, beyond that, she'd answer to all I could say—
Just as warm as ice-cream is—"Youbetcher!"

She afterwards married—I knew the man well,
He'd some sort of a business in lumber,
I still went on eating, and sleeping o' nights,
It needs earthquakes to worry my slumber!
But, later, I heard when the parson enquired—
"Wilt thou take"—that's the question they set yer—
He replied with a snuffle "Don't mind if I do"—
And she—well she murmured "Youbetcher!"

You see—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, said recently, inter alia, "Reciprocity would mean millions of dollars of profit every year to Indiana factories. This would mean vast increases in Canada's purchases FROM US." From, to be exact, U. S. A. It is clear that it does not enter into the worthy Senator's mental book-keeping that any credit side for Canada need be kept.

If this trifling thought had struck him as being a thing necessary to balance all the profit he saw in the immediate Reciprocal future for Indiana—and, presumably, for the rest of the States in some degree—he would have undoubtedly continued, so as to impress the Canadian side—"And it will advantage Canada in such-wise and in such-wise." He didn't—and we must judge that he failed to see any balancing advantage to Canada worth pointing out.

RECIPROCITY.

When a rider fords a stream,
And he sees that, just a-beam,
There's another man on horseback, going across it—he
Is unwise if he should stop,
To negotiate a "swap."
It can never be a case of Reciprocity.

A nice point, which appears to defeat itself, if a truism may be regarded as a truth, seems to have been raised in the controversy as to the pay of mail clerks. The official objection to the increment sought is that "technically" the mail sorters are "laborers." That objection seems to be met by the accepted view that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." All that the mail clerks appear to want is a higher hire.

* * *

I just happened to notice one list of eleven deaths in a local paper last week. The average age at death was nearly 70. All except one had lived in Ontario. If this is not an unusual average it speaks very well for the health of the province,—lake water notwithstanding.

* * *

The Suffragettes have succeeded in getting themselves made eligible for election to all State offices—excepting such inconsiderable positions as those having to do with the Cabinet, the Navy, the Army, the Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Church. The exceptions seem to include the entire bunch of State offices. Hard luck! "Recessionals" are nowadays getting a little common. Let us try our hand at a

* * *

PROCESSIONAL.

(Enter Suffragettes singing.)

We may not be an Admiral,
We must not be a Colonel,
We can't be called as Bishops
And we mayn't be sent as Consuls—
This is after all our meetings.
After all our noise infernal.
Oh! Sisters, let's go out again
And agitate our tonsils.

* * *

I do not believe that any man can possibly be prouder of the British Flag than is deponent. I may claim that I have given some proof of my pride in it, and my willingness to fit myself to help defend it, should occasion arise, by serving some fifteen years as a Volunteer gunner in the Far East, on the Equator, and under conditions of extreme heat and considerable discomfort in Camp. And yet, the jolliest time! So, I have the very strongest objection to seeing The Flag treated with anything but the greatest possible respect. Having premised this, perhaps, to some, it may seem a little as if I stultified my claim in saying that I regard all the perfervid, somewhat theatrical chatter at Ottawa about the position of the British Flag with regard to the Flags of other countries, when more than one national flag is displayed, as a little hysterical, partly theatrical—wholly ridiculous. The mere fact of an American hoisting his flag on top of his flagstaff, with the British Flag beneath, probably means nothing more than a desire to show his friendly feeling to the second flag—and it is surely natural that his own bit o' bunting should come out on top. It cannot certainly be taken as the outward and visible sign of his wish to insult the Union Jack. But—and it is wise to pause over this "but"—even if he did so intend, what private citizen of any state in the world could—see what I mean?—COULD—insult our Ensign. The supposition is too supremely childish. The British Flag is infinitely beyond such infantile nonsense. It is necessary—NECESSARY—that a WHOLE NATION'S GOVERNMENT should insult it—then I am with the indignant ones. Talking, only talking, about an insult to what Private Orthers lovingly calls "The bloomin' old rag over'ead" is plain piffle, and is by way of being a bigger insult to it than the alleged offence. "Cease firing—replace stores!" As Mulvaney says: "I was a Corp'ril wanst."

I still hear occasionally from my old pal "Arry." He tells me he has no serious objection to his little rhyming epistles being published. To be exact he does not put it quite in those words. His permission is granted in the neat, but expressive phrase: "Thet's orl rite, ole pal—bung 'em orl in!" I therefore "bung in" the following.

* * *

'ARRY ON FEMININE NAMES.

Dear Charlie,
Long time since I wrote yer?
Yus—must be three moons since I did,
Well—'ow are yer, cully?—an' 'ow is
The Missus, an' that barmy kid?
Remember 'er? Iumme! why didn't
I gooseberry for yer both—wot?
When you was a-courtin' yer Gwenny,
When you was—well, fair orf yer dot.

It's a little bit rum, Charlie, ain't it,
What monikers gels gits these days?
These 'ere Cristables, Clarrisses, Mabels,
These Pertricters, Perkeeters an' Fays;
But, mostly, when they comes to keepin'
The 'ouse an' the kids as they ort,
I've noticed it frequently, Charlie,
These names wears down quite a bit short.

Like it was with your Gwenderlean, Charlie,
When you two got rite down to "biz"
You chucks up yer "Charles" an' yer "Gwenny,"
An' jest becomes "Charlie" an' "Lizz"—

So "Gladys" may last fer a fortnite;
It seems quite orl rite on the mash,
But Clorinder sounds queer with the cabbage,
An' Mirander don't mix well with 'ash.

Clarisser an' Vliet an' Ider,
Titanier—tho she was a fairy
So she 'ardly counts—but, 'ere, Charlie
What's wrong with yer Lizzie an' Mary?
There's a gel 'ere, a picter, ole party,
Jest a peach, an' she's quite a bit dressy,
'Er gordparents labelled 'er Mordie—
Any mug can see, easy, she's Bessie.

These 'ere novelist's book-names is orl rite
Fer flappers—but jest a sergestion
Of a snuggy pet name 'elps yer wonders
When yer blurts that blighted ole question;
So yer starts with Miss Mord—then it's Mordie,
Rite up ter the time when yer marry,
Then it's "Come on, old gel—'urry up Bess,
An' do—stop—that—kid—'owlin'

Yours,
Arry.

G. T. B.

Lace Trimmings For Men's Wear

Revival of Splendors of the Eighteenth Century Attempted by English Tailor.

LONDON, March 4.—Lace-trimmed waistcoats are the latest novelty in men's wear, an attempt to popularize this frippery having been made by a Nottingham lace manufacturers with the aid of an inventive tailor. Together they have evolved "artistic" waistcoats for day and evening wear.

The garment for ordinary "dressy" use is of purple cloth trimmed with black lace; while the evening dress waistcoat is sea-green trimmed with white lace. The technical term for the lace used is "figured lace web."

Whether the attempt to revive the splendors of the eighteenth century waistcoats will succeed is very problematical, tho it is said that the laced waistcoats have achieved a certain vogue among the "bloods" of the Nottingham district, which largely exists upon the lace trade.

What Will Lords Do To Reform Themselves?

Will Listen To Mr. Balfour Who Is Once More Absolute Master of His Followers.

LONDON, March 4.—These are the days of great political suspense. That the Liberal Government is in earnest, no one doubts, what they are going to do, if opposed, is also known, but what the lords will do, not even the lords themselves know. To-day they are a anxious to reform themselves as a schoolboy trembling in fear of a spanking; to-morrow they sulk and refuse to do anything.

What they probably will do is to listen to the dictates of Mr. Balfour, who is once more the absolute master of his followers in the house of lords, and Mr. Balfour is an expert in the art of delaying matters, and will do so as long as he possibly can, but in the end, if he thinks that a reform bill in the house of lords will help the fight against the veto bill in the house of commons, the bill will be produced; if he does not, we shall probably hear a great deal more about its advent, but we shall never see much of it.

Whichever policy the lords may adopt it is a matter of indifference to the government and the Liberal party. From their point of view, both policies have their advantages, and the government will be quite ready to go forward with their attack, whether the lords produce a reform bill or not.

"Shadow of The Cross" In London Gallery

Picture by Canadian Artist Recently Exhibited in Toronto Creates Stir Abroad.

LONDIN, March 4.—A strangely ingenius pictorial experiment which for more than a decade has filled audiences in Canada and the United States with wonder and awe, has been placed on view at the Dore Galleries. It is by Mr. Henri Ault, a Canadian artist, and, seen in full light, is an ordinary representation of the amply draped figure of the Saviour silhouetted against a clouded sky. But the moment the lights are turned out and complete darkness prevails in the room the figure of Christ remains as a black silhouette against a luminous, phosphorescent background, on which appears, a little vague in outline, but still clearly visible, the shadowy form of the cross.

Unlike the "picture with the moving eyes," this "Shadow of the Cross" owes nothing to mechanism and cunning contrivances of lighting. There is no reason to doubt the assertion that no phosphorescent matter is applied to the surface of the canvas, and that the painter, is spite of tempting offers, has been unable to reproduce the effect, which is presumably due to the mixing of some phosphorescent substance with the pigments used for the sky. The picture would thus be painted partly with ordinary pigments—the figure and the part of the sky where the cross appears when the light is shut out—and partly with the phosphorescent mixture, which is only used for the luminous portion.

Aeroplanes For Army Officers

Experiments Along Mexican-U.S. Border Have Created Strong Impression in England.

LONDON, March 4.—The experiments made in America with aeroplanes under conditions of actual warfare along the Mexican border have created a strong impression here even among the officials of the war department, and this is undoubtedly the reason why it is now said that in a very near future a large number of aeroplanes will be bought for the use of English army officers.

The British War Department was, until quite recently, almost assured of the uselessness of the aeroplane for military purposes and, like German military authorities, pinned its faith almost entirely to the dirigible airship, but now the authorities will devote their attention to the formation of a corps of officers skilled in the use of the swifter aeroplanes.

No Idler.

"Squire," asked the visiting friend, "how do you manage to occupy your time in this little village."

The only justice of the peace in the drunk leisurely bit off a large chunk of plug tobacco and chewed it in silence a few moments.

"Bill," he said, with judicial solemnity, "I can beat any man in six counties pitchin' horseshoes."—Chicago Tribune.

---

ed would sure have been
a blessing—on the dead.
Telegram.

Realm of Fiction.

threw down his newsn expression of annoyo much when the daily to print fairy tales," he

e it," said Mrs. Graham. uld read it to the childe to-night."
at kind," said her husis the story of a young istant who declared that fust that it was not fair y the hour, but that he id by the job."—Youth's

Motors

A Car for Canadians

The use of jigs thruout its manufacture guarantees accuracy to the 1000th part of an inch and consequent absolute smoothness of action and interchangeability of parts.

In all there are six "Everitt" models. The chassis—the engine and framework—being identical in all five. This chassis is made complete in Orillia. In fact the entire car is constructed there—not assembled—this being a unique record for Canada.

The five-passenger standard touring model, price $1450 at Orillia, gives exceptional value and has the exclusive Tudhope features.

The five-passenger foredoor touring model, $1500 at Orillia, is one of the classiest cars made to-day.

The four-passenger demi-tonneau model with removable tonneau, making a two-passenger runabout, $1450 at Orillia, makes a smart and fashionable car in either style.

The two-passenger torpedo roadster, $1450 at Orillia, is very up-to-date and is the same model that will be shown this spring in the fashionable boulevards of Paris and London.

The three-passenger inside control coupe model, $1550 at Orillia, makes an excellent car for professional use. In fact, it gives limousine comfort with added convenience and ease of control.

The Everitt light delivery model, $1450 at Orillia, offers an up-to-date, money-saving goods carrier for live merchants.

The "Special Tudhope equipment" adds exceptional value to every "Everitt" car. The equipment comprises: Extra tire, shopping pockets at the side, shock absorbers, foot-rests, robe rail and sight gasoline gauge.

The comprehensive Tudhope guarantee of two years against defects in material or workmanship covers twelve times the usual guarantee given to buyers of cars.

The motor is a model of simplicity. It is more than a model for efficiency. In fact, the whole car is a tribute to all that is up-to-date and beforehand in modern motor manufacturing.

A full line of all models will be exhibited at the Toronto Motor Show together with an exposed chassis so that visitors may see for themselves the quality, the simplicity and the beauty of every line and part of the "Everitt."

Drop in at the Tudhope Motor Sales Limited, 168 King-street west, at any time. All six models can be seen there.

A LOAD OF PAPER FOR THE SUNDAY WORLD

A LOAD OF PAPER FROM THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S MILLS, DELIVERED FROM THE C. P. R. BY THE DOMINION TRANSPORT CO. WITH A PACKARD TRUCK. THE LOAD WAS HANDLED WITH AN EASE AND CELERITY FAR ABOVE THAT OF HORSES. DURING AN EIGHT HOUR DAY THE DOMINION TRANSPORT HANDLED THIRTY TONS WITH THIS MACHINE.

A FLANDERS CLIMB.

Not satisfied with making the greatest non-stop mileage ever accomplished by a motor-car, the Flanders "20," which covered 10,872 miles without stopping the motor, has recently made a climb to the clouds up San Jacinto Mountain, California, reaching an altitude of 6800 feet.

The upper part of the mountain above Idyllwild was covered with snow and ice, making the trip extremely hazardous. The sturdy Flanders "20" made the trip of 116 miles from Los Angeles to the top of the mountain loaded down with a weight of four passengers. A steady climb of nineteen miles, with grades ranging as high as twenty-five per cent. were encountered.

Harry Lord of the Lord Motor-Car Company of Los Angeles, California, gives the following interesting version of the trip down the mountain: "A stop at the snow-capped peak was made to enjoy the pure mountain air, every breath of which was tinted with snow. A dip was made into Dark Canyon which empties at right angles into the San Jacinto River, twenty two miles away. Two miles more of beautiful panoramic scenes brought us to Hall Ranch and then to Dip Springs.

"Running along a dangerous mountain side the road turns and plunges toward the head of the river. Then began a descent of ever-broadening and kaleidoscopic vistas, winding about rugged mountain shoulders, encircling ravines on sweeping curves, pausing now and then on a promontory to overlook a broad fertile valley—a wonderland spead out below. Thus went the drive of 6800 feet to the level of the sea, and the non-stop Flanders '20' had once more demonstrated its staunchness and reliability."

Anti-Skid Devices

There is particular activity shown this year in the matter of anti-skid devices for chains. The majority of these are based on the principle of permitting circumferential creep; that is, the chain which encircles the tire is not anchored rigidly to the rim of the wheel, the felloe or the spokes, but the chain is free to creep slightly on the tire. This has the advantage of constantly changing the position of the cross chains on the tire and so preserving the tire. Another advantage of the circumferential creep is that when starting the tire can start faster than the chain. Owing to the friction of the chains on the ground, were it to start rotating as rapidly as the tire there would be disastrous results at times.

Six or Seven Different Chains.

There are upwards of six or seven different chains on the market. The Weed uses a curved link cross chain; on the Zigzag practically the same type of cross chain is used; on the Reliance metal bands are strapped over the chain links; the metal band is also used on the links of the Fegley; on the Atlas special links, some forgings, and some stampings are used; and on the Kant-skids but three links are used, the centre one being a steel stamping with smooth rounded surface to the tire and a gripping surface exposed to the load. This main link extends across the entire tread and to its ends are ordinary steel hook links for connecting with the circumferential chains. The Kant-skid chain can be anchored to the wheel felloe.

On the Weed chain the ordinary type of cross chain is used and the circumferential chains have the usual clasp fasteners. A useful device to be used in conjunction with Weed chains is the equalizer spring, which consists of four radially placed springs that sit outside of the wheel spokes. At their centre they connect with a common chain part that surrounds the wheel hub, and at the outer ends hook onto the circumferential chains at 90 degrees.

Of the Staggered Type.

On the Zigzag chains the feature is that the chains which cross the tire do not cross at right angles, but at an angle of 45 degrees, being staggered first in one direction and then in the opposite direction. The cross chains on the Zigzag are of the standard curved link type.

Fegley Non Skid.

The Fegley is a conventional type of anti-skid tire chain with an improved style of cross chain. Each link of the cross chain has a steel band stamped around it. These steel bands prevent the link cutting into the tire and increase the wear of the chain. The cross links attach to the circumferential chain by a double steel hook, which snaps into one link of the circumferential. With this double hook a cross chain can be replaced without the use of a tool. The circumferential chain-fastener is a hinged clamp with three positions for the link. Should this adjustment not prove sufficient the end link of the circumferential is the double hook type as used on the cross chain, and can be taken from the end link of the circumferential and snapped into the second or third from the end according to the requirement. Linkage furnishes to anchor the circumferential chain to one of the spokes for use in snow.

Reliance Tire Chain.

The Reliance anti-skid tire chain uses cross chains in which each link has a case-hardened flat band around it which prevents the link from cutting the tire. Due to the use of these bands the chain is reversible, so that when one side is worn the other can be turned outward to wear against the road surface. The circumferential chain is self-adjusting because of a coil spring which forms the end link of it and to which hooks one end of the long S-shaped hook, which is the locking feature. This hook at its free end hooks itself into a small locking ring carried on one of the links of the circumferential chain.

Atlas Tire Chains.

The Atlas anti-skid tire chain uses a novel cross chain in which the centre link is a drop forging and the adjoining two links on each side are steel stampings. The object of using a high car on steel forged centre link, which is heat-treated, is to give increased mileage. It has a corrugated surface bearing on the road and a plain surface bearing on the tire. Ordinary hook-shaped steel links are used to connect cross link to the circumferential chain.

A novel fastener is used for the circumferential chain. It is a curved lever with a hook on each end. One end of the chain fulcrums to a bend in the lever and the other end hooks into the short arm of the lever. On the long arm is a side hook which is anchored into the chain link. By this lever arrangement a take-up of 1¾-inch in the chain length is possible.—Motor Age.

Ominous.

"The trustees of our church seem to have determined that there shall be no more flirting in the choir."

"What have they done?"

"They have secured a new pastor, and his name is Witherspoon."

"Canadian" Tires

FIRST QUALITY—QUALITY FIRST

Service Counts Most

The Big Advertising Features of "Canadian" Tires are Real Service and Maximum Satisfaction

SUPPLIED ON ALL CARS

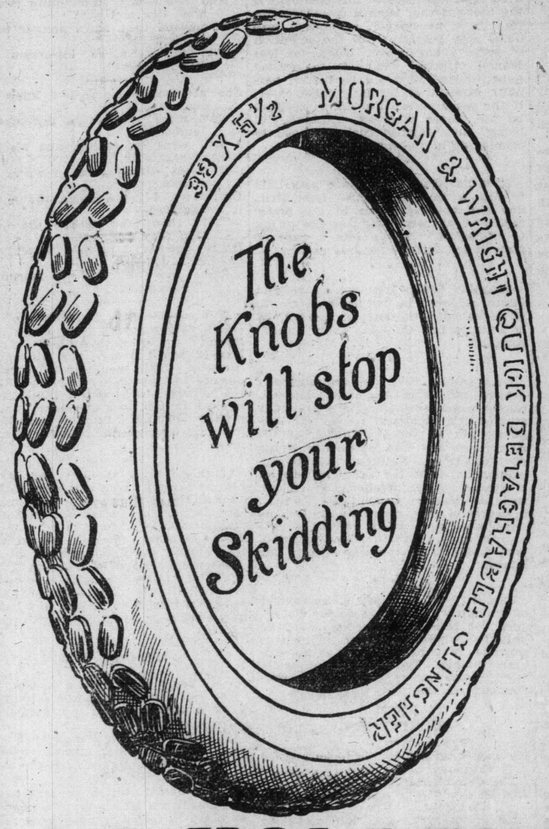
The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited

Toronto Branch and Tire Depot
No. 1 Front St. East

Tire Depots at London and Brantford

Morgan & Wright Nobby Tread Tires

The Knobs Will Stop Your Skidding—Throw Away Your Chains



NOTICE

Automobile Owners.....

After March 1st, 1911, we will guarantee all of our retreading work for 2500 miles.

We have the best and largest Vulcanizing Plant in Toronto, and are so well equipped that there will be no delay in turning out your work. Call and see us at the Show, or at 699 Yonge Street, City.

J. P. HOLDEN RUBBER CO.
699 YONGE STREET, CITY

Motoring

HINTS FOR YOUNG DRIVERS.

Pass any moving vehicle going in the same direction on the left. Even if there is room on the right always pass to the left.

In turning into another street do not cross from right to left without looking back. If another vehicle is following hold up the hand.

Always give proper warning before passing any passing vehicle going in the same direction. Do the same for any vehicle that in standing still, but facing in the direction you are going.

Give ample warning by sounding horn before crossing intersecting roads. It is also wise to slow down. It is not wise to slow down quickly or stop without looking back and giving warning if another vehicle is following.

In going thru a settled district, always be cautious.

If obliged to pass to the left of a trolley car, whether it be standing or in motion, be sure the view is unobstructed and do not pass a standing trolley car without slowing up or stopping entirely; also be sure to give warning.

Do not attempt to pass a vehicle going in the same direction when about to turn a corner or curve. Someone may be coming from the other direction. Better wait until the view is clear.

Always keep to the right and sound the horn whether the view is obstructed or not when about to turn a corner or curve.

Be careful about running fast on slippery or sandy roads. Even the experts should be cautious in such cases.

If you are following another fast-moving vehicle in a cloud of dust be extremely cautious, as a vehicle may be coming toward you.

Do not run away in case of collision or accident.

If another vehicle is trying to pass you keep to the right.

It is unwise to leave your car on an incline, even with the brakes on, unless the front wheels are turned to the curb. You never can tell when may release the brakes.

It is not wise to run fast on narrow roads.

If you have been drinking alcoholic beverages better not drive a car while under their influence. It comes pretty near being a criminal act.

If the road is narrow and you are approaching another vehicle, slow down.

If you meet another vehicle in trouble, help if you can. Some day you may need it.

Blowing the horn is not always enough. Signal people out of the way. They may be deaf, intent on other things, old or infirm. Your legal and human duty is to slow down and avoid trouble.

Do not pass anyone on the street whose back is to you without giving warning, as they may stepbackward at any moment.

Do not look back unless you are sure that no vehicle is in your immediate vicinity ahead.

Always turn from right to left. Remember that other people have the same right as yourself in public highways. Do not be a road hog. If you are in doubt as to who should have the right of way let the other fellow have it. Life is too short to take chances. —Karl Ehrens, in The Lever.

THE MOTOR FOR BUSINESS

E. R. WOOD AND PRESIDENT HAYS OF THE GRAND TRUNK.

MADE IN CANADA

GOODYEAR TIRES

MADE IN CANADA

Goodyear Tires Lead by 128%

At the Toronto Motor Show

BY a careful count on the Opening Night of the Toronto Show, (Feb. 25th), it was found that, comparing the number of Goodyear Tires on cars shown, with the representation of other makes, Goodyear had an actual lead of 128%.

The total number of sets bearing the Goodyear name and trade-mark was 57 sets. The next competitor had only 25 sets.

Is this not an overwhelming demonstration of Goodyear prestige? Is it not a safe assumption that the tires so generally chosen by the car manufacturers as proper equipment, are the tires you should choose to have on your car?

Goodyear Tires on Show cars .....57 sets Nearest competitor...25 sets	Goodyear Tires on Show cars .....57 sets All other makes of Canadian tires combined .....42 sets	Goodyear Tires on Show cars .....57 sets All other makes of Canadian and U. S. tires combined .....81 sets
A lead for Goodyear of 128%	A lead for Goodyear of 36%	Goodyear Tires on 41% of all cars shown.

AT THE RECENT WINNIPEG AUTO SHOW GOODYEAR TIRES HAD A LEAD OF 183% OVER THE NEAREST COMPETITOR

Goodyear Tires Will Be Standard Equipment on All High-grade Cars For 1911

We have received tire contracts from every Canadian automobile manufacturer, calling for a total of over 60 per cent. of all the cars to be turned out for 1911.

Orders were placed with us long before our factory in Bowmanville was completed. Manufacturers knew the Goodyear reputation, and were prompt to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from the manufacure of these celebrated Tires right here in Canada.

Already we have been obliged, by reason of the heavy demand, to increase our factory facilities. We are now well equipped to handle the enormous business in Goodyear Tires that is springing up all over the country.

For, be it known, the phenomenal Goodyear lead of 128 per cent. at the Toronto Show is not merely a **local** popularity—this record is but an index of the strong approbation of Goodyear Tires that is being shown everywhere throughout the Dominion.

ADDED EVIDENCE

of the outstanding Goodyear superiority—and of the recognition of that superiority—is furnished by the recent placing with us of what is known to be THE LARGEST INDIVIDUAL ORDER for motor car tires ever placed in Canada—largest both as to number of tires, and as to "dollars and cents" value.

Do You Know These Facts About Goodyear No-rim-cut Tires?

Always oversize—each size is larger than rated.

Won't rim-cut or force off the rim, even though ridden deflated.

Won't creep, though no tire bolts are needed.

Give extreme mileage, often twice or three times that given by the best of ordinary tires.

Are supreme in resiliency.

Are easiest removed and replaced in case of need.

Are the best tires procurable, as demonstrated by contracts from practically every maker of high-class motor cars in Canada and the United States.

If you would have tires that will save you time, trouble and money, get "Goodyear"—the tires that experienced motorists buy.

Write for our free book, "How to Select an Auto Tire," and learn how to cut down your tire expense.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., of Canada Limited

Also Agencies Everywhere **85-87 Queen Street East, Toronto** Factory at Bowmanville, Ont.

BRANCHES AT VANCOUVER, CALGARY, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND ST. JOHN, N.B.

E. R. THOMAS COMPANY HAS CHANGED HANDS

Big Buffalo Concern to Operate Under New Management In Future.

One of the most important and significant changes that has occurred in the motor car industry during the past twelve months is the passing of the E. R. Thomas Motor Company of Buffalo, from the control of the Thomases into the hands of the well-known financial house of Eugene Meyer, Jr., and Co., of New York City.

The Meyer interests have secured a small group of officials from the Packard Motor Car Company and have given them absolute control of the reorganization of the Thomas Company and its subsequent operation. This group has been carefully chosen with a view to placing a past master at the head of each of the important departments of production, marketing and finance. W. L. Gleason as factory manager will be at the head of the producing end of the business. F. R. Humpage, vice-president and general manager, will be responsible for manufacturing and purchasing. E. P. Chalfant will occupy the position of president, and will direct the marketing and publicity departments. J. J. Ramsey has been appointed treasurer.

Messrs. Humpage, Gleason and Ramsey have been business associates for the past eight years, since the infancy of the Packard Company in Warren, Ohio, following its fortunes to Detroit; Humpage as general purchasing agent, Gleason as general superintendent and Ramsey as general auditor. Chalfant is a more recent member of the Packard family, having joined it about two years ago as sales manager, prior to which time he was general manager of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

This quartet presents an exceptionally strong combination, for their training has been in the same school and along parallel lines. They exemplify the highest ideals of construction, standardization, service and conservation, which have made them prime factors in the success and popularity of Packard cars, and they propose to carry these business policies on the banner of the "New Thomas."

Mr. Edwin Ross Thomas, the ex-president of the company, retains the taxicab end of the business as a separate institution but the new organization will devote itself solely to the manufacture of high-grade pleasure cars of the six-cylinder type, and a small number of strictly town cars, with four-cylinder motors.

THE CADILLAC BALLOON DESTROYER.

There is always an interested crowd around this car. It is one of several machines that have been used by the North Western Military Academy in the States for training purposes. Its make-up is: a Cadillac thirty chassis equipped with runabout body with rumble seat: a Colt automatic point 303 gun and a special frame attached to the seat. This gun is sighted for 2000 yards and has a capacity of 400 shots a minute. It can be pointed at any angle up in the air for the purpose of destroying aeroplanes or dirigible balloons. This particular car has seen very hard service under the worst possible conditions and has proved highly satisfactory. The United States Government is considering the installation of a number of these machines as part of its regular military equipment. A picture of this car will be found in the illustrated section of this issue.

Standardization of Design Was Keynote of Recent Show

Manufacturers Have Arrived at Type of Car Which is Ideal Vehicle for Average Man—Some General Comment.

It has been said by experts that the motor car will not reach the height of its efficiency till it has become standardized. Of course it is too much to expect that the time will come when the parts of one make of car may be used in another. Such complete standardization as this would hardly be desirable. It is necessary to leave a certain amount of latitude to each manufacturer in order that a continued advance may be made in construction and shop practices.

But tho one car may differ from another in many details, there is no reason why we should not arrive at a standardization of general design, and this is rapidly approaching. Manufacturers seem to have determined upon a certain type as the ideal car for what is by far the largest class of motorists, everyday people with moderate incomes. This ideal type predominated at the recent Toronto Show and there were a very large number of models which for practical purposes corresponded to the following specifications: Price, from $1000 to $2000; engine, a four cylinder, four cycle, water cooled motor of about thirty horse-power; double ignition by means of magneto and storage battery; clutch, metal to metal discs or leather faced cone; transmission selective; three speeds forward and reverse; control, hand and foot brakes, both on drums on the rear axle; foot accelerator; spark and throttle levers on the steering wheel; steering gear irreversible; carburetor, float feed; mushroom valves operated either by shaft or walking beam; body, five passenger touring with or without fore doors; top folding with side curtains.

Low Cost of Operation.

It is the rapid increase of cars of the above type that has made motoring so popular. Their first cost is not prohibitive and the operating expenses may be kept by a little care down to a very low figure. Such a machine is is easy to run and does not require the services of a paid driver. It is absolutely efficient and will go anywhere and do anything.

There will, of course, always be a market for the high priced car. The beautiful and expensive machines seen at the show have a definite place in the motoring world and will always be in demand by those who are fortunate enough to be able to afford them.

There is another type of car that was well represented at the show, and for which there is a great demand; the two or three passenger runabout selling at from $400 to $1000. This is the ideal vehicle for the traveller or business man. A car of this type absolutely eliminates the personal transportation problem at a very low cost. The inside drive coupe is another machine to which the makers have devoted a large amount of time and their efforts have been rewarded by an ever increasing demand for these comfortable little vehicles. The limousines always will be pre-eminent among those who desire the maximum amount of comfort and beauty.

Body Design.

In body design the fore door is becoming almost universal. The general lines of the 1911 body are a happy compromise between the extreme torpedo of last year and the ordinary touring car.

In the realms of the commercial vehicle very rapid advances have been made. All sorts of machines from the light delivery waggon to the five or ten ton truck were on exhibition and when one sees the ease with which the motor waggon does its work and the saving of time and expense which it makes, there is no doubt that the horse as far as hauling and delivery work go, is doomed.

Tires, accessories and removable rims have all kept pace with the general forward movement. Taking it all round the cars shown are rapidly nearing perfection and a man who cannot suit himself after a tour of the show must be hard to please indeed.

THE E-M-F.

There are probably no exhibits at the automobile show which will be more popular than that of the E-M-F Co. of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont. This high valued and low priced car has been a drawing card at the shows since its inception and recent figures issued by the A. L. A. M. state that the E-M-F "30" is the most popular car of the 30-horsepower class.

There has been practically no change in the chassis owing to universal satisfaction. The four L type cylinders develop 30-horsepower, and a speed in excess of 50 miles an hour. The three speed reverse selective type of transmission is the same standard system as found on all high-class cars. The transmission gears are located on the real axle, a location which assures perfect weight distribution. The carburetor is of E-F-M design.

Unlike most cars selling at $1350, a cone leather-faced clutch is used and the ignition is by magneto and dry cells. The steering gear is of the worm and sector type, irreversible and adjustable. The gasoline tank holds 16 gallons and the E-M-F Company say this is enough for 300 miles.

The unprecedented success of the E-M-F Company and the fact that 20,000 E-M-F "30's" have been sold in two years is argument enough that this car is one of durability and staunchness.

NOISELESS PIERCE.

Design and Use of Good Material Eliminate Unpleasant Sounds.

For several years past a good portion of the efforts of motor-car engineers has been centered on the matter of elliminating noise in the operation of a car. Until a few years ago they were concerned chiefly with reliability and strength, but in some of the higher grades of cars that question has been now rather thoroly settled and the refinements are what demand attention. First of these in importance has been silence and it is generally conceded now that the engineers have gone about as far as it is possible in solving the problems along this line that have been handed to them.

Especially is this true with the new Pierce-Arrow models. This car is inherently silent by reason of its six-cylinder construction and consequently running on high gear most of the time, a fact which eliminates the noise of the power gears. In the current models, however, improvements have been made in the time gears, universal joints and other chassis parts that have a tendency to create noise with the result that the car is practically silent when running on fourth speed.

The novice in motor-car construction imagines that most of the noise or the car comes from the exhaust of the motor. If th's were true silence would be simply a question of an adequate muffler. The matter is one that goes far deeper than that, however, and in addition to correct design, a highly important part is in the workmanship on the parts and assembly. It is in this regard that the high-grade car has the advantage, since the makers are enabled to go to much greater lengths in seeing that every part is perfect than when they are forced to conform to a fixed price and one that is so low that to build an ideal car would mean a loss on every one sold.

Quick Changes.

"Can you tell me what country has tht most powerful Dreadnoght?"

"No.'

"Or who holds the aeroplane altitude record?"

"No.'

"Or which liner has the transatlantic speed record?"

"No.'

"On in what state the greatest graft steal in the history of the country exists"

"No.'

"Then maybe you can tell me the name of the richest baby in the world?"

"No. Confound it, man, I haven't seen the morning paper yet."—Puck.

Sunday World Auto Directory

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THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT—"IMMENSE"
MOST BEAUTIFUL CHORUS IN THE WORLD
VIOLA SHELDON THE CALIFORNIA NIGHTINGALE
AND THE HAPPY CHAPPY GEORGE ARMSTRONG
AMERICA'S GREATEST SINGING AND TALKING COMEDIAN.
MARCH 13—"THE GIRLS FROM HAPPYLAND."

THE Stage

ALEXANDRA—
"THE MELTING POT."
PRINCESS—
"SMITH."
GRAND—
"THE MAN OF THE HOUR."
SHEA'S—
VAUDEVILLE.
MAJESTIC—
"VAUDEVILLE"
STAR
"THE LADY BUCCANEERS."
GAYETY—
HARRY HASTING'S BIG SHOW.

Walker Whiteside in "The Melting Pot"

Israel Zangwill's Most Notable Play at Royal Alexandra This Week.

Walker Whiteside, star of Liebler and Company's production of "The Melting Pot," to be seen at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for a week commencing Monday night, has achieved an excellent standing and worked out his own destiny thru his own unaided efforts. Mr. Whiteside's estimate of the course he has pursued is tempered with modesty, for while he observes that he has never been subjected to a directing influence in his work, he has taken countless opportunities to observe, analyse and dissect, the work and efforts of every prominent artist in the world. He has watched them at rehearsals in the preparation of forthcoming portrayals, and has then studied the effect of the resultant production at first nights and subsequent performances. He has talked with them and has obtained their personal views on their chosen profession, and from this he has so shaped his own life that he stands where he does today at the head of his company, a star in his own right, and under the management of one of the biggest and most artistic theatrical producing firms, Messrs. Liebler and Company. Mr. Whiteside was an intimate friend of the late Sir Henry Irving and watched his work with interest and profit. He studied carefully the methods of the late Adelaide Restori and analysed her success. He has dissected the art of the late Richard Mansfield and has found much therein to profit him. He has also been a close student of Polsard, Coquelin, Bernhardt, Sonnenthal, Duse, Rejane, Novelli, Salvini and countless others and from each he has gleaned some knowledge that has helped him mold his destiny to its needs. "The Melding Pot" has established Walker Whiteside among the stars where he belongs. He has proved that he has genius, and if other roles can be found for him as congenial as this present one, great things may be expected of him. His success in the role of David Quixano insures his permanent appearances in modern drama.

John Drew in "Smith" A Brilliant Comedy

Pleased London For Over a Year—and New York Four Months—Princess This Week.

At the Princess Theatre all this week, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday, Charles Frohman will present John Drew in what is generally considered that distinguished player's finest success of recent years, "Smith," a comedy by W. Somerset Maughan, author of "Lady Frederick," "Jack Straw," and other plays which have won popular favor. The piece has been brilliantly successful in London and New York, having been given in the latter city at the Empire Theatre for three months with remarkably gratifying results. It deals bitterly with some of the follies of fashionable society, and while it is a play with a purpose, the purpose does not intrude itself to the extent of being preachy, and the leading role affords Mr. Drew an opportunity to play with sincerity as well as humor and to convey an impression of genuineness and earnestness, at the same time showing how wide and varied is his comedy. In a word, he finds scope in "Smith" for more variety and breadth of work than has been afforded him in any of his plays of recent years. In his excellent supporting company are Mary Boland, Isabel Irving, Sybil Thorndike, JaneLaurel, Morton Selten, Hassard Short and Lewis Casson. The stage setting are said to be unusually fine and correct.

The principal character of "Smith" is Thomas Freeman, who has been roughing it in Rhodesia for eight years and who comes back to England to visit his sister, Mrs. Dallas Baker. She is married to a middle-aged man, but is entertaining at her home a young man, Algy Peppercorn, whose duties are to go shopping with her and escort her to the theatre and restaurants in her husband's absence. In return for his attentions he gets his meals free at the Baker's flat. The sister is also surrounded by a bridge playing coterie, among whom are Emily Chapman, a spinster of thirty, who jilted Freeman when he lost his money, and Mrs. Otto Rosenberg, the wife of a rich old German and mother of a baby whom she does not care for. In this fashionable crowd Freeman discovers a fresh-faced, fresh-minded girl, Smith, the parlor-maid. One of his reasons for coming back to London was to choose a wife, to return with him to Africa, and he selects Smith as the fittest among all those he has met. He does not pretend to love her, but he proposes to her. She, however, is of a romantic disposition and does not care to marry for no other reason than health and wholesome-mindedness. Meanwhile Miss Chapman discovers that Freeman is wealthy again and tries to win him back, only to reject him again when he proposes.

The climax of his disgust for the falsity of life he has found comes during one of his sister's bridge parties, to which Mrs. Rosenberg has been invited. Shortly before her arrival a message is received stating that her baby is seriously ill. The bridge players do not think it worth while to distress her with the news, and keep the message from her until the end of the game, when another arrives announcing the child's death. Freeman then takes up the task of converting his sister and her friends, and succeeds by the end of the play.

"Man of the Hour" Coming to the Grand

Famous Political Drama to be Presented at the Popular Playhouse This Week With a Great Cast.

What is claimed by many to be the greatest play of modern times, "The Man of the Hour," under the direction of Wm. A. Brady, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House for one week, commencing on Monday night. No other American play has commanded such a cosmopolitan following as this strong, vital, vigorous play of Broadhurst's with its big, forceful types of masculinity, its gentle and appealing examples of womanhood, its charming love story, and its abundant and buoyant fund of general good humor. No other production has been witnessed by so many men eminent in public life, none other has inspired such broadcast and enthusiastic editorial comment, to say nothing of the attention commanded from writers upon social and theatrical topics. Plays of the standard of "The Man of the Hour" encourage the belief that the stage is pressing into new and sweeter pastures upon which the public will feed in the years to come. Nor is the uplifting influence of these drama lessons in the highest ideals of human aspirations, conditional upon environment of place and action. The play is a message to the people; its pertinent and timely truths are carried straight to the mind and conscience of the playgoer. While it is before him he is alike diverted and uplifted. When he goes away he has something to think about. "The Man of the Hour" is aglow with as buoyant humor as George Broadhurst ever wrote into his merriest farces. There is the sensible, straightforward, appealing love story, just such a one as real men and women figure in, not the mawkish sentimentality often found between book covers. It is a real, vital, wholesome, human play, and there ought to be the heartiest kind of a welcome on its appearance here. Manager Wm. A. Brady's special cast will be seen during this engagement. The principal members are: Felix Haney, the original Alderman Phelan, J. O. Le Brasse as Boss Horrigan, Edwin McKim, P. J. Rollow, Wm. Lloyd, Gertrude Fowler, Anna Dehr, Bertha Holly and others.

During the week the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees will be given.

SCENE FROM "THE MAN OF THE HOUR," AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK

MARY BOLAND, WITH JOHN DREW, IN "SMITH," AT THE PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

"Raffles" at Princess Next

One of the most important local dramatic announcements of the season is that Charles Frohman will present Kyrle Bellew in his most famous success "Raffles" at the Princess Theatre, next week. Mr. Bellew is recognized by many critics as the most finished actor on the English speaking stage, and who is one of the greatest romantic actors; has played the role nearly 2000times in America and Great Britain. He has been persuaded to return to the part of the gentleman burglar after six years, owing to a flood of appeals from every section of the country, that he make a farewell tour in it. The play is noteworthy as having had the largest run attained by any dramatic production, in the last ten years, not excepting "The Thief" in which Mr. Bellew scored his last great success, is well remembered by Sheagoers, altho he has not been here in several seasons. His material is all new and brighter than ever and his delightful dialect is as refreshing as ever. Butler Haviland and Alice Thornton are newcomers at Shea's, and their offering, "A Question of Policy," is an up-to-date novelty, introducing specialties that have made a hit everywhere. Miss Thornton is a dainty and clever dancer, and with Mr. Haviland and his dry humorous style, will please Sheagoers.

Luciano Luca, the double voiced singer, will also be heard. This marvelous voice has been the wonder of the country. The singer has chosen a splendid repertoire and one that shows his voice to the best advantage. A feature of the week's bill will be the appearance of the Strength Brothers, acrobats, who are worthy of their name. The performance is little short of sensational.

Irene Franklin Heads Bill at Shea's

America's Foremost Comedienne Will Be Here This Week With Other High-Class Artists.

At Shea's Theatre this week Manager Shea has a great bill headed by America's foremost comedienne, Irene Franklin, offering a repertoire of original character types in songs of her own composition. Mr. Burt Green, who writes the music, presides at the piano and gives Miss Franklin able assistance. There are no greater favorites who visit Shea's, and this week several special theatre parties have been arranged for their welcome. Miss Franklin will sing many new songs, but will also sing some of the favorites she has made famous.

The special extra attraction on the bill for the week is J. C. Nugent, one of vaudeville's author comedians, assisted by Miss Jule York, in Mr. Nugent's best skit, "The Squarer." Mr. Nugent and Miss York keep their audiences in one laugh thruout the two scenes of the comedy. Miss York appears as Dr. Williams, an osteopath, and Mr. Nugent as the squarer. There is a well tangled skein to unravel and plenty of fun until a happy termination. Mr. Nugent and Miss York have met with wonderful success in vaudeville and are immense favorites wherever they are seen. The Charles Ahearn troupe of comedy cyclists are always a whirlwind of fun and their wonderful finish with "A mile in 13 seconds," is the greatest laughing absurdity presented on the stage.

Lew Anger, "The German Soldier,"

Artistic Vaudeville at Popular Prices

Program for Majestic This Week Abounds With Sterling Attractions to Amuse Playgoer.

The whole vaudeville program at the Majestic Theatre this week, commencing to-morrow afternoon, abounds with novelties, foremost of which will be a company of players headed by E. Warren Hatch, presenting a delightful comedy playlet entitled "Miss Cupid," an offering which has found quick success in vaudeville. Mr. Warren is a gifted light comedian and his new and screamingly funny playlet offers a title role in which he has won success quite as substantial as anything the legitimate stage has achieved this season. Thru the sketch a story runs, a story of martial difficulties not unusual to the stage. The Three Juggling Hardings, who will appear as the extra added attraction, have gained an international reputation of being America's premier hat scalers and clubists of vaudeville. The members of the troupe are jugglers far above the average. While their agility and skill are shown in every one of the numerous tricks they perform, the hat scaling, one of the principal features of the offering, abounds with grotesque comedy.

Other prominent features of the program embrace Ehrendall Marcella, novelty athletic entertainer, who recently came over from European music halls, and who has won his way to the front ranks of American vaudeville; Merle Florence, a character singer and dancer, who is the possessor of a deep, resonant quality of voice; Billy and May Owens, in a comic sketch, "Jack's Proposal," a piece which abounds with flashes of wit and sparks of humor exchanged by the pair in good-natured jollity; Murray and Stone, the burned cork comedians, with a brand new example of rollicking jollity, and Sam T. Wise, an Ethiopian monologist, who will create a diversion with his droll oratory and quaint philosophy. The motion picture offerings, which are changed daily, will be both comic and sentimental, and the performance as a whole bids fair to mark an epoch in the history of this popular playhouse, which makes a specialty of catering to the masses.

Harry Hastings Coming to Gayety

Most Hilarious and Enchanting Offering of Season at Popular Burlesque House.

In these prosaic days the seriousness of the heavy dramatic productions is but little to the taste of theatregoers who are more fond of the poetical and melodious beauty of a mirthful, musical comedy production. Mr. Harry Hastings, the sole owner and proprietor of the "Hastings Show" realizing this fact combined money and untiring efforts to organize what, since its initial performance, is known to be the most boisterous, hilarious and enchanting offering of this season. It is, therefore, but natural that extraordinary activity is displayed around the box office of the Gayety Theatre where the "Hastings Show" is scheduled to entertain during the week commencing next Monday matinee. Like most offerings presented at this popular playhouse, the Hastings Show presents a conglomeration of furious and fantastic frivolities woven into two burlettas and linked together by a bully good olio. The difference between the general run of burlesque and the "Hastings Show" attraction is not only noteworthy in the superiority of the comedy which emanates from ridiculously funny situations, and the healthy plot of "A Night at the Club" and "A Trip to the Golden West" and oh! what joy in the two merry skits in which the entire cast is engaged to keep the laughing muscles of their audience in continuous action. But it also excels all similar offerings on account of its large and shapely girls, its magnificence in the costuming, its revelation of scenic gorgeousness and its many brilliant electrical features, some of which outshine the prettiest effects seen heretofore.

The company embraces a cast of 50 people and has among its vaudeville features the excellent specialities of the ever-popular Harry Hastings and Miss Viola Sheldon. Tom Covne, funniest comedian on the American or European stage; Harry Harvey, Hill, Cherry and Hill, the Harmonious Four; Bohannon and Corey; Adams and Winfield; Mina Raymond, and others of equal prominence.

WALKER WHITESIDE, IN "THE MELTING POT," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK.

Prefers Burlesque to Musical Comedy

Miss Viola Sheldon, who comes to the Gayety Theatre this week with Harry Hastings Big Show, is one of the few women on the burlesque stage who is there simply because she prefers it to opera or musical comedy. She has had opportunities to go into both but has turned them down every time. Miss Sheldon is a beautiful Pacific Coast girl having been born in Portland, Ore., and has had a varied career on the stage. Among the companies with which she played was the Tivoli Opera Company of San Francisco, and it was while she was with this company she was induced to turn her talents to the burlesque stage. So successful has she been that she now refuses to leave it, the forty weeks of the wheel having a better look to her than the precarious ten or twelve of opera.

Anyone who goes to the Gayety this week and hears Miss Sheldon sing can appreciate why she had so many offers from the big producers to go with their musical productions. Her steadfast refusal to entertain any of these propositions indicates that she is apparently satisfied that the burlesque field is one that is bound to forge to the front, and therefore, she feels that it is best to cling to that form of amusement where she has made her biggest success.

Lady Buccaneers Big Burlesque Hit

With Joseph K. Watson as Chief Fun Maker, at the Star This Week.

The Star promises to have an exceptionally strong burlesque organization this week when Strouse and Martin's Lady Buccaneers reach this city. This company made a tremendous hit here last season, it will be remembered, and the management insists that Jos. K. Watson is still with the organization, and that the olio numbers and the work of the chorus remains the same high grade, which caught on so tremendously last season. "There Is One Born Every Minute," is the name of the two act burlesque, upon which the evening's entertainment hangs. Jos K. Watson has a role of "a rather wise fellow" who wishes to break into the show business. He succeeds, setting at rest the accepted notion that every "angel" of the show world has cause to be sorry for his venture.

Vesta Victoria, who begins her Canadian tour at Ottawa next Tuesday.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA

MATS WED. SAT. BEST SEATS $1

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THIS WEEK—SEATS NOW SELLING

NEXT WEEK SEATS THURS.

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THE DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE DECADE

WALKER WHITESIDE

SEVEN MONTHS IN CHICAGO

(Management LIEBLER & CO.)

IN ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S MASTERPIECE

THE MELTING POT

ONE MONTH IN BOSTON

Bearing the Endorsement of

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
OSCAR S. STRAUS
JACOB SCHIFF
BRAND WHITLOCK
HAMLIN GARLAND

AND A HOST OF OTHERS

ONE MONTH IN Philadelphia

"A PLAY OF VITAL IMPORTANCE."—*COLLIER'S*

Management JOHN CORT

MRS. LESLIE CARTER

IN HER GREATEST SUCCESS SINCE 'ZAZA' AND 'DU BARRY'

"TWO WOMEN"

By RUPERT HUGHES

A Chat on Acting With John Drew

John Drew having been asked recently if an actor ever really is, on the stage, the character he impersonates, replied: "No, no, not for a moment. To assert otherwise is merely a delusion—a delusion frequently voiced by certain actors, and some of them very excellent actors, at that. To actually be the characters he impersonates would be for an actor a physical and mental impossibility. It would probably be his death. Let me illustrate. Hamlet's entire history—and rarely has a life story been more poignant and tragic—is acted on the stage within a space of three hours. Edwin Booth and Henry Irving played the role of Hamlet for one hundred consecutive nights. Do you suppose that either of those players could actually have been Hamlet for that period—Hamlet with his distraught mind, his maddening suspicions, his strange frenzies, his spells of agonizing terror—and not have gone mad himself? It would be impossible.

"In this connection I recall a woman who once said to me referring to an impersonation of Camille by Madame Duse, the Italian actress: 'She positively was Camille—her tears were absolutely real.' After a moment I asked: 'Did you ever read Tennyson's "Death of the May Queen?" 'Oh, yes,' the lady replied, 'and I cried my eyes out over it.' 'And, why' I continued, 'did you cry? Did you think you were the May Queen?' 'Oh, dear, no,' she answered. 'but I felt so sorry for the poor child.' 'And that,' I said, 'is why Madame Duse wept—not because she thought she was Camille—but because she was in sympathy with her.'

"No, I repeat, a played could never by any possibility be the character he impersonates. All acting is to a greater or less extent an imitation. It is an imitation of a figure in your mind's eye—an imitation of an imaginary man. You cannot be that man, but you must do your utmost to be in perfect sympathy with him, so that you may present him to your audience clothed with the proper physical and mental attributes, and you must also give careful consideration to the style of garments that particular man would wear. In a word, you must create a personage who will appeal to the eye, the intellect and the emotions.

"Many players consider acting an emotional process. It is not. It is a purely intellectual process. If it were an emotional process, the player would be constantly affected by external happenings. Making a conception a solidly intellectual one, it becomes fixed, and nothing external interferes with it. Edwin Booth's conceptions of the characters he played were wholly intellectual. He would finish an act of Hamlet, go to his dressing room, smoke his pipe and chat with a friend until he was called for the next act—and the little relaxation in his dressing room had no effect whatever on his work for the remainder of the evening. Why? Because he had a settled intellectual conception of Hamlet. Nowadays you will occasionally find an actor who secludes himself for hours before he goes upon the stage and who remains solitary in his dressing room between the acts, lest he should break the spell. That man, you may be sure, has not built his conception on an intellectual basis. Otherwise he would not fear that it might suffer from a chat with a friend."

PRINCESS WEEK OF MARCH 6

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

JOHN DREW

In His Greatest Comedy Triumph

SMITH By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM

Author of "Lady Frederic," "Mrs. Dot," "Jack Straw," &c.

ONE YEAR IN LONDON, 125 NIGHTS IN NEW YORK

THE COMPLETE ORIGINAL COMPANY

PRINCESS WEEK OF MARCH 13 SEAT SALE THURSDAY

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents

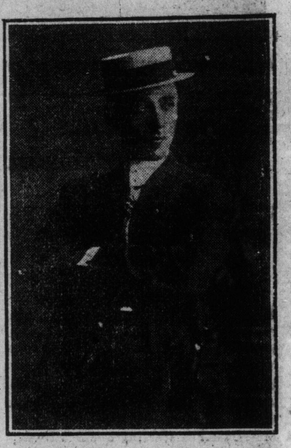
THE EMINENT ENGLISH ACTOR

KYRLE BELLEW

IN A SUMPTUOUS REVIVAL, BY POPULAR DEMAND, OF THE BEST OF ALL DETECTIVE PLAYS

"RAFFLES"

THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN



WILL J. WHITE, COMEDIAN, WHO WILL APPEAR AT PRINTERS' CONCERT IN MASSEY HALL ON SATURDAY NEXT.

Alice Nielson and Her Concert Company

Alice Nielsen the popular prima-donna and her operatic concert company will visit Toronto on April 3. This well-known organization will come direct from their home, the Boston Opera House. They will give only four concerts on this tour. Miss Nielsen will be assisted by Marie Claessens, a graduate of the great conservatory at Brussels; Ruby Cutter Savage, a graduate of the Berlin Royal Opera; Bernice Fisher, an American girl who finished her musical education in Berlin; Ernesto Giaccone of the Hof Opera of Vienna; Rodolfo Fornari, who has been identified with the most important European Opera Companies; Guiseppe Perini, late of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Robert Lasalle, the brilliant young tenor, who has just concluded several noted engagements in Europe.

The program will consist of solos, duetts, trios, quartets and sextets from such popular operas as La Boheme, Madame Butterfly, La Traviata, Don Pasquale, Faust, Rigoletto, Romeo and Juliette, and Lucia di Lammermoor.

STAR

COMMENCING MATINEE TO-MORROW

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON - - A REAL BURLESQUE SHOW

"THE LADY BUCCANEERS"

WITH

JOS. K. WATSON

AND

40——CLEVER BURLESQUERS——40

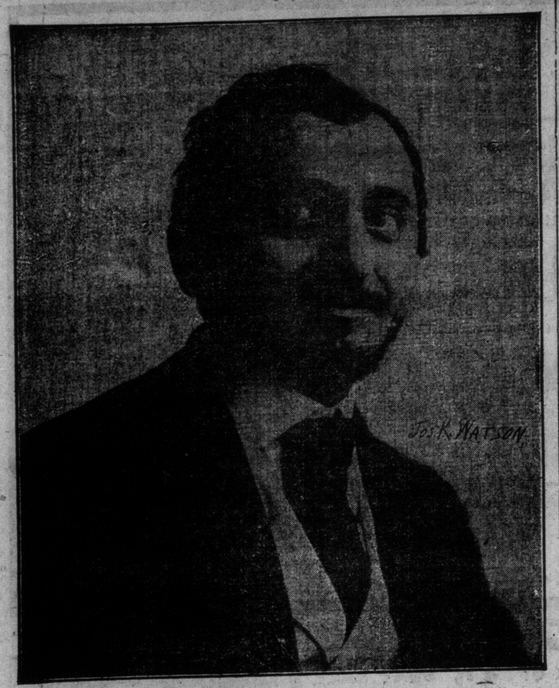
SPECIAL

THE GREAT ARVI MYSTERY

THE SENSATION OF TWO CONTINENTS

DON'T MISS THIS ONE

NEXT WEEK—"THE RECTOR GIRLS"



JOS. K. WATSON, WITH "THE LADY BUCCANEERS," AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

Mrs. Leslie Carter at Royal Alexandra

Will Be Seen Next Week in Her New Play, "Two Women," by Rupert Hughes.

Mrs. Leslie Carter will be the attraction at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week beginning on Monday night, March 13, in her new play, "Two Women," by Rupert Hughes, which has proven the most satisfying vehicle America's foremost emotional actress has had since "Zaza" and "Du Barry." Mrs. Carter is starring under the management of John Cort, who has supplied her with an exceptionally capable supporting company, including E. J. Ratcliffe, Harrison Hunter, Brandon Hurst, Harry G. Carlton, Helen Tracy, Lily Cahill, Mlle. Andree Corday and forty others. Mr. Cort has, as is his custom, given the play a most elaborate mounting.

The story of "Two Women" has to do with Comte Remy de Margyl, who has wasted two fortunes in dissipation. He marries a little seamstress of lowly birth, Jeannette Moreau, and is making a brave effort to relieve the poverty that oppresses them, under the beautiful influence of Jeannette. Just when fortune again smiles upon him, she dies. Her half finished portrait and the remembrance of her lovely spirit remain with him. He lives in the companionship of the latter and in the hope of completing the former.

Two years later he meets the other woman, Jeannine Bartet, a public dancer, at the Bal Tabarin, Paris. She is vicious and utterly selfish, but physically the exact counterpart of Jeannette. Remy hires her to sit as a model for the unfinished picture of his wife in the little home in the country where he and Jeannette had lived so happily together. The atmosphere of the place and the man's beautiful devotion to his wife's memory work a complete transformation in the life of Jeannine.

These two characters, the one sweet, pure and noble, the other the direct opposite, at the beginning of the story, afford Mrs. Carter splendid opportunities for the display of her wonderful emotional acting. Particularly is this so in the character of Jeannine, where all the fire she has shown in her other great roles is shown plentifully.

The author has endeavored in this play to demonstrate the effect of the good life upon the bad and the redeeming qualities of noble example.

David Higgins in "His Last Dollar"

Popular Actor Coming to the Grand in a Revival of the Famous Racing Play.

David Higgins, who will be remembered by local theatregoers for his splendid work in "His Last Dollar" has revived this popular racing play, and will make a short tour, taking in all the cities where there have been requests for a revival. Toronto is one of the cities where Mr. Higgins and his interesting drama are popular, and he has been prevailed upon to play a week at the Grand, commencing Monday, March 13. Mr. Higgins has in his support several of the principals who were with him when "His Last Dollar" was first produced and were identified with its success.

Novelty at the Star

The patrons of the Star Theatre will have an opportunity of witnessing an attraction this week that really is a "change" from anything seen here before. The management this season of "The Lady Buccaneers" seems to have taken the limit off in presenting its company, with everything new but the title. The interpreting cast is of musical importance and magnitude, featuring the well known Hebrew comedian, Joseph K. Watson, supported by Helen Van Buren, rightly called "The Queen of Burlesque," George Martin, William Harris, Josephine Bonnet, Harry Wise, M'lle. Emeri, the Parisian sensation, and what is claimed to be the handsomest chorus on the road.

A great novelty has been secured by the Star Theatre for this week in conjunction with the "Buccaneers" in what is known as the Arvi Mystery. This is a European act and one of the biggest successes that ever came to the hospitable shores of Canada. It consists of an enigmatical mystery, whereby beautiful women models appear out of nothing and return from whence they came. For his setting Prof. Arvi uses a representation of a handsome Greek temple and the young women, in an almost endless variety of poses, appear and disappear in the brightly illuminated interior of this edifice. The act has been a tremendous sensation everywhere. Last week in Buffalo it was the talk of the city.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

THE FAMILY PLAYHOUSE | ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE NOVELTIES | POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL

MATS.: 1 and 3 EVGS.: 7 and 9

PRICES	THIS WEEK'S BILL
Matinees 2500 SEATS AT 10c	E. WARREN HATCH & CO. Presenting "Miss Cupid."
	THE THREE JUGGLING HARDINGS. Premier Hat Scalers.
	EHRENDALL MARCELLA Novelty Athletic Entertainer.
	BILLY & MAY OWENS Offering "Jack's Proposal."
Evenings 10c and 20c	MERLE FLORENCE The "Only-Only" Character Singer.
	MURRAY and STONE America's Foremost Singers and Dancers.
	SAM T. WISE The Droll Burnt Cork Comedian.
	MAJESTICOGRAPH, Latest and Best Subjects, Comic and Otherwise.

TAKE THE FAMILY WHERE THE SHOW IS ALWAYS GOOD.

Walker Whiteside in "The Melting Pot"

Monday night marks the opening of a week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre of Walker Whiteside in Israel Zangwill's most notable play, "The Melting Pot." It might be said in passing that the engagement of this much-talked of drama has been long looked forward to as one of the events of the local theatrical season. Both play and star come to Toronto after having had sensational careers in almost every city in America. Mr. Whiteside, who has been a comparative stranger to local theatre-goers, has created a veritable sensation in this play, but is best remembered by old-timers thru his memorable appearances as an eighteen-year-old "Hamlet" at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, in 1891, and at the Union Square Theatre in New York, the following year. Four years ago he allied himself with Liebler and Company and agreed to appear in modern plays. Assigned to the principal role of "The Melting Pot," he opened in that play three years ago last October in the City of Washington. On the evening of the first performance, the then president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, was worked up into an enthusiasm by the remarkable play, and Mr. Whiteside's stirring acting, and, as he had no hesitation in saying so out loud, the production at once achieved national publicity. "A great play," shouted Mr. Roosevelt on the opening night and evidently he was not alone in his opinion, for during the week that Whiteside played in Washington, Oscar Strauss, then secretary of commerce and labor, hastened to back up his chief in a public statement and Jacob Schiff also found time to express his approval of the wonderful play.

VESTA VICTORIA

To Begin Her Canadian Tour At Ottawa.

One of the most interesting announcements in years is the approaching recital tour of Miss Vesta Victoria, the famous English comedienne, who will begin her tour of Canada on next Tuesday, March 7, in connection with a cast of international stars, each one of whom is a leader in his or her particular style of entertainment. This great performance is the result of unremitting effort over a period covering two years on the part of Col. William A. Thompson, the Australian impressario. It has been Col. Thompson's dream to secure Miss Vesta Victoria's name to a contract, but the little English artist has, up to the present time, eluded all offers. Her ideas have centred in the rose-covered cottage near her birth place in Lancastershire. Inasmuch as she is well endowed with the world's goods, she considered that it would be advisable for her to retire, but the call of the theatre was at last too strong for her. Her three tours of the United States have been so successful and so far-reaching in their influence that Canada has become most eager to see and hear this wonderful English singer. Miss Victoria has received an avalanche of mail from various towns in Canada begging her to come there and assuring her of the hearty support and patronage of the people.

These letters, like the proverbial water that drops upon the stone, finally had their effect, and, coupled with Col. Thompson's persuasive arguments, could not be denied any longer. The little English lass is now about to make a tour of Canada from coast to coast, but she has insisted that the company engaged to support her on this recital tour shall be first-class in every particular. Col. Thompson has reached out in every direction for talent. From Russia he has secured Ivanowski, a pianist of marvellous skill; from Holland he has secured the services of a psychic named Van Camp, whose marvellous demonstrations of necromancy are still the talk of the Netherlands; Frank Bush, an entertainer known from one end of the United States to the other as one of the drollest story tellers in existence, and Johnny Ford, a dancer of marvellous agility, make up the American contingent. The Church City Quartet, whose home is in Auckland, New Zealand, have been engaged after many demonstrations of excellence in their native country. The Maclaren Family of Scotch instrumentalists, consisting of four beautiful sisters and a brother to chaperone them, furnish one of the most entertaining musical performances ever given, while the artistic end of the bill is strengthened by the addition of the celebrated prima donna, Tillie Terriss, a lady who possesses a remarkable range of voice and wonderful sweetness of tone. Ray Barton, the famous Dublin pianist, has been especially engaged as accompanist.

Miss Victoria has a complet line of new songs, especially written for her use in Canada. Of course, she will be called upon to sing her old favorites, "Waiting at the Church" and "Poor John." The complete entertainment furnishes one of the most delightful evenings imaginable. Miss Victoria's route will include all the Canadian cities and extend as far west as Vancouver, B.C.

MRS LESLIE CARTER, AMERICA'S FAVORITE EMOTIONAL ACTRESS, WHO COMES TO THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA WEEK OF MARCH 18.

Whiteside and "The Melting Pot" then went out to Chicago, meeting with a greater success than ever the lot of a serious play in that city. In four different theatres, it piled up a total of 150 performances without wearing out its welcome. It became the subject of pulpit utterances and newspaper editorials almost without numbers, and Jane Addams, Hamlin Garland, Clarence Darrow and Opie Read were among those would not withhold their ardent admiration for play and player from the world at large. During the brief tour of the middle-west, Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo added his unqualified endorsement to the unprecendented burden of praise the attraction had already elicited.

One year ago last Labor Day, Mr. Whiteside entered New York for the first time in seventeen years In "The Melting Pot." He opened the beautiful Comedy Theatre, and remained there until well in January of the past year. His success was instantaneous, and, needless to say, many names were added to the swelling list of eminent people who have liked the play and actor and have not hesitated to say so. To the former president and cabinet officers, the respected multi-millionare, and famous western mayor, to all the clergy and literary lights of the western metropolis, Booth Tarkington, the novelist, Augustus Thomas, the playwright, Robert H. Davis, the editor of Munsey's Magazine, were among the very many to add their names. Collier's, the National Weekly, spoke of Whiteside and "The Melting Pot" in words of extravagant praise, such as rarely, if ever, have been used in so conservative an organ in reference to a dramatic representation. Surely no attraction has ever come to Toronto as heartily recommened as Whiteside in "The Melting Pot."

Royal Welsh Ladies Choir.

This choir is unique, as far as Canadian audiences are concerned, at least. It consists of but twenty voices, but every voice is a voice of fine quality—every voice is one of natural beauty; and not one has been spoiled by bad training. Natural production, natural singing—nothing artificial, nothing that of necessity detracts from the volume, the purity or the quality of the organ. The result is that these twenty singers not only sing in a manner that stamps them all as finished artists, but with an astounding volume, a clarity of enunciation and a perfection of intonation wholly unusual, and with phrasing that is a lesson to any student of song. At Massey Hall, Saturday, March 18. Plan opens March 15.

Sherlock Male Quartette.

The popular Sherlock Male Quartet were very successful in their concert in Elmvale last week and the local papers speak in high terms of praise of the singing of this well-known organization. The Lance has a well written account of the concert, from which the following is taken: "This quartet, which has been heralded as the best organization of its kind in Canada, speedily proved that they truly merited the great reputation that had preceded them. The voice blending in the quartet was almost perfect, while as soloists each member was excellent. In 'The Standard on the Braes o' Mar,' Mr. Sherlock's splendid tenor voice was heard to its greatest advantage, and his singing of this stirring Jacobite song drew unstinted praise from the Sons o' the Heather, who had often heard the call of the '45 as sung by the very best vocalists in their native land."

Musical Reciprocity

His Last Phase

The Musical Festivals of the Empire, towards which Dr. Charles Harriss has been devoting all his energies for the past ten years, will culminate in April next, in a three-days' festival in this city, which is likely to prove a historic event in Toronto's musical story. On the 4th, 5th and 6th of that month there will appear in the Massey Hall the greatest chorus ever selected in England; the greatest chorus, Dr. Coward, the famous Sheffield Choir conductor declares, that he has ever had under his baton. This picked Sheffield Choir will be heard in a series of choral masterpieces and other works, and Toronto will have a large personal share in the concerts.

Special Features.

The world-tour planned by Dr. Harriss includes some special features that are of importance to every lover of music. Prominent is the coming of England's greatest living composer, Sir Edward Elgar, who will conduct in Toronto his finest work, "The Dream of Gerontius," the setting of Cardinal Newman's beautiful poem which has aroused the admiration of musicians thruout the world. This will open the festival.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra has been specially invited by Dr. Harriss to participate, and will be under Sir Edward Elgar's baton on the opening night. Not the orchestra alone, however, but the National Chorus, and Drs. Vogt, Ham and Broome, will also share in the programs of the festival. Dr. Harriss' own interesting work, the choric idyl "Pan," a Canadian composition with a Canadian-written libretto, will be heard for the first time here on the following evening, together with Sir Hubert Parry's well-known "Blest Pair of Syrens," Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," Elgar's "Go, Song of Mine," and various madrigals, part-songs, and glees. The closing night will be one of a Coronation Empire concert, in which Toronto conductors, Toronto singers and Toronto musicians will take a leading part, in co-operation with the Sheffield Choir.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that the forthcoming festival is one of extraordinary interest. The coming of Sir Edward Elgar is in itself a most notable event, and Canada has special reason to be interested in this, as Sir Edward is coming across the Atlantic specially to conduct his work in Montreal and Toronto, and this will be the first occasion on which any people of the British Empire outside England will have an opportunity of coming into contact with one of the foremost musical figures of our day.

Well Known People.

The choir includes many of England's best-known men of business, and, as was the case with the former visit of Dr. Coward's choristers two years ago, it is a foregone conclusion that the impressions these men will be given of this Dominion and its cities, their resources and their possibilities for commercial development and reprochement with the Old Country, will receive widest publicity on their return home.

That the business men of the empire fully realise this is demonstrated from the fact that everywhere the choir is being taken by Dr. Harriss, who has spent two years organizing the tour, board of trade, civic bodies, commercial organizations, and the leading public men in politics, commerce, and art, are vying with each other to give the visitors a welcome and to enlighten them as to the resources and requirements of the various cities, provinces, and countries.

Moreover, statesmen and the highest dignitaries in the overseas dominions are lending their active personal support and encouragement to the movement, realizing its far-reaching significance and its immense potentialities.

The tour will occupy six months and two weeks, and during this period the organization, engineered by Dr. Harriss, will circle the world, visiting all the outlying Dominions of the empire, and also singing in many of the leading cities of the United States and in such out-of-the-way corners of the earth as Fiji.

Local Assisting Talent.

In various other places besides Toronto local organizations and local musicians will have a prominent place in the programs, which have been selected with the double object in view of presenting novelties and of giving interpretations of the greatest and most representative works available.

Dr. Harriss is bringing with him a double set of soloists, including several of the most popular and ablest vocalists in the Old Country, among them Miss Gertrude Lonsdale, who made such a deep impression when she last sang in Canada, and Lady Norah Noel, daughter of Lord Gainsborough, who will be accompanied thruout the tour by her brother, the Viscount Campden.

In Canada, for the most part, the entire choir of two hundred will live on special trains, tho in the larger cities they will be accommodated at the hotels. The west is making great efforts to give them a hearty welcome, and already some very elaborate and attractive features have been planned for their entertainment while here. Subscribers' lists are now at Massey Hall; Heintzman's; Whaley Royce's, and Bell Piano Co.

SHEA'S THEATRE

Matinee Daily 25c | WEEK OF Mar. 6 | Evenings 25, 50, 75c

America's Favorite and Foremost Comedienne

IRENE FRANKLIN

In Her Repertoire of Original Character Types.

LEW ANGER
The German Soldier.

HAVILAND & THORNTON
A Question of Policy.

CLIFFORD & BURKE
Black Face Comedians.

CHARLES AHEARN TROUPE

The Whirlwind Comedy Cyclists.

LUCIANO LUCCA
The Double Voiced Singer.

STRENGTH BROS.
Sensational Equilibrists.

THE KINETOGRAPH
All New Pictures.

Special Extra Attraction

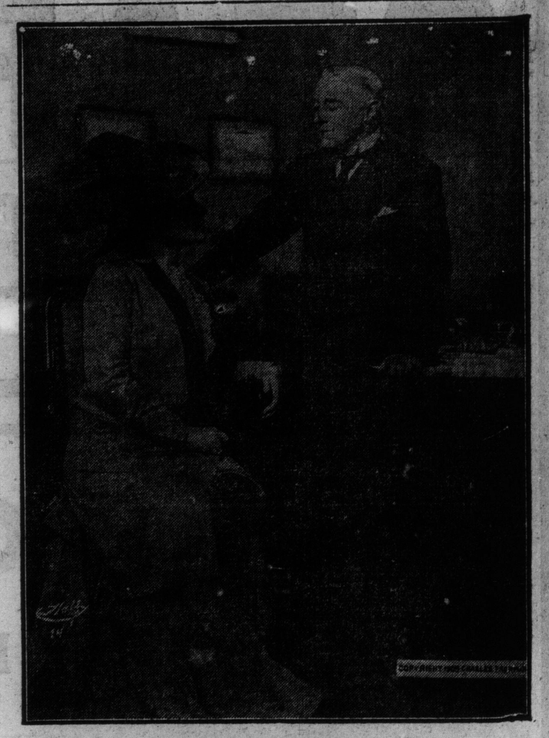
J. C. NUGENT

In His Original Oddity, "The Squarer."

COMPETITION FOR YOUNG AMATEUR PIANISTS.

Actuated by the desire to stimulate interest in the study of pianoforte music and to encourage excellence particularly among young amateur pianists of Toronto, the Bell Piano Company, thru their manager, Mr. H. E. Wimperly, has resolved to award a prize of $100 to the best all-round performer. The proposal has been submitted to several of the leading musical experts of the city who have warmly commended it and the conditions governing the competition are now under consideration. As presently contemplated the judges, who will probably be three in number, will be selected from outside centres. The age limit has not yet been fixed but full particulars will be published in due course and without any very long delay.

This competition will no doubt attract a large amount of attention from young students of the piano and is well calculated to extend its already extensive popularity as the musical instrument best adapted for home use. There has not as yet been any attempt made to provide amateur pianists with the opportunity of testing their skill, among themselves and in this contest now being arranged every care will be taken to select such compositions as are best adapted to exhibit both temperament and technic. It will be conducted with scrupulous fairness and impartiality and the regulations will be those meeting all requirements in this respect. The Bell Company's enterprise deserves high commendation and it is to be hoped will successfully achieve its object.



KYRLE BELLEW AND GLADYS HANSON, IN "RAFFLES," AT THE PRINCESS NEXT WEEK.

NOTICE

See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

CANADIAN TOUR

COL. W. A. THOMPSON Presents

ENGLAND'S MOST FAMOUS COMEDIENNE

MISS VESTA VICTORIA

AND HER OWN COMPANY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS.

MAR. 7, 8 - OTTAWA
" 9—KINGSTON
" 10—PETERBORO
" 11—BRANTFORD
" 13, 14—LONDON
Mar. 15, 16 - HAMILTON
" 17—GALT
" 18 ST. THOMAS
Week Mar. 27—MONTREAL
" April 3—TORONTO

APOSTACY---Sermon by Bishop R. C. Evans

Permit me to draw your attention to the 11th chapter of the gospel as recorded by Saint Matthew and the 12th verse where you will read these words: "And from the days of John the Baptist until now the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence and the violent take it by force." These words fell from the lips of Jesus Christ Himself, thus predicting an apostacy, a falling away of the church that He established.

The words kingdom of heaven, sheepfold, bride, lamb's wife, are synonymous, conveying the idea of God's church or kingdom upon the earth. According to this prophecy of the Master, this kingdom or church was to suffer violence and the violence would take it by force. Now what do we mean by the word violent. Webster's definition is vehemency profanation, outrage, wrath; so that in the process of time the evil force would abound, the church would be profaned and the power would overcome it. Now the word apostacy is defined by the dictionaries as follows: "renunciation of a religious faith." (Webster). "This consists in the total renunciation of Christianity by embracing either a false religion or no religion at all. The offence can only take place in such as have once possessed the true religion." (Blackstone). "Apostacy is of three kinds: that from the Christian faith; that from ecclesiastical obedience, and from a religious profession or from holy orders." (Catholic Dictionary).

Kingdom Suffers Violence.

Now we want to follow this kingdom or church right from the days referred to by the Master—the days of John the Baptist—and we find that this forerunner of the Master met an ignominious death; he was beheaded. That was violence and force. A little later Jasus Himself was crucified, thus meeting a violent death; following that, we have the death of the apostles by violence. Peter is said to have been crucified head downwards; Paul beheaded; James the Great assaulted with clubs and thrown from the pinnacle of the temple; Thomas pierced to death; Bartholomew stoned, and so we might go on showing that every apostle met an ignominious death at the hands of mobocracy, save possibly John the Revelator. It is said that he was thrown into a caldron of boiling oil, but by the power of God made his escape, and there is no authentic account of his death and history records the fact that he is the only apostle whose grave cannot be located. Some are of the opinion that he never tasted death but is still living according to a promise said to have been made to him by Jesus Christ.

Not only did the apostles themselves suffer, but Jesus suffered—not only Christ but His followers. Indeed it is said by the Master Himself: "All that live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. If ye were of the world, the world would love its own, but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you."

It hateth me and it will also hate you. If they call the Master of the house Beelzebub, what will they do to the household! The servant is not above his master and the time will come when they will kill you. They will think they are doing God's service."

Paul Prophesies An Apostacy.

The saints continued to suffer as long as they continued to live right; as long as the faith was kept inviolate so long did the fierce fires of persecution rage and under this persecution men and women failed in courage and became more or less mixed up with the world to avoid persecution. No one likes to be ostracised. No one likes to incur the displeasure of their fellowmen, and so the church gradually lost the spirit, began to conform to the things by which they were surrounded and began to take on the complexion of other denominations. The world was gaining in power and the church gradually was losing its distinctive plea, until we learn in Matthew 24, 12: Jesus again uttered this prophecy, "Because iniquity shall abound the love of many shall wax cold"—the church, losing a degree of the spirit, becoming more and more worldly, went farther and farther into sin, 2nd. Thessalions, 2, 7; Paul, speaking of the apostacy of the church and describing the man of sin that will assume to be like God and sitting in the temple of God, declares further that there will be a falling away and "the mystery of iniquity doth already work." Acts, 20, 29, 30, where Paul again in prophecy says: "After my departure wolves shall enter among you, not sparing the flock, and men of your own selves will draw away disciples after them." Second Timothy, 13, he says: "Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse." Again in 2nd. Tim. 4, 3 and 4, he declares that they will heap to themselves teachers having itching ears who will turn away the people from the truth and they will be turned into fables—a gradual departure from the truth to false doctrine and into the practice of iniquity. Titus, 1, 9 and 11, Paul says: "They will teach things they ought not, for filthy lucre's sake." That was the curse of the ministry then; it is continued to be the curse; it is still the curse, for men sell themselves, put to silence their own conscience and worship at the shrine of a big salary and they teach that which is the most popular, which will draw the biggest audience and create for them the largest salary. I grant you that there are noble exceptions to this but it is a fact that "the hireling ministry careth not for the sheep." That is a statement made by Jesus Christ. While they don't care much for the sheep, they do like their wool.

Paul, speaking at Corinth, 1st. Corinthians, 5, 1, says: "There were fornicators in the church" and the condition of the church was so bad then that they had delved into worse sins than had been named even among the Gentiles. Even before the death of Paul we hear him bemoaning the fact that the church was going into all manner of iniquity. His epistolary addresses to the several saints are filled with this cry of iniquity that was coming into the church in the first century, and so he says to Timothy, so great had been the apostacy even at that time, Second Tim., 1, 15: "All they who are in Asia are turned away from me." Just think of that, my friends: the whole country of Asia, every former day saint that had embraced the gospel of God's dear Son had gone into apostacy. He relates how the ministry themselves were leaving him. "Demos hath forsaken me," and so he calls to mind a number of the brethren that had left the ministry for the evil of the world until Paul cried out in one of his statements, "Only Luke is with me," but he prayed that God would continue to have mercy upon them.

What Peter Himself Says.

Peter speaking along these lines gives evidence. He says, "As there were false prophets in the past, so shall there be false teachers among you (the church) who shall privately bring in damnable heresies." 2 Pet., 2, 3, Permit me to read from a work entitled, "The Faith of Our Fathers," by Cardinal Gibbons; page 87-88: "Our blessed Lord in constituting St. Peter prince of his apostles, says to him: Thou are Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' Christ makes here a solmen prediction that no error shall ever invade His church; and if she fell into error, the gates of hell have certainly prevailed against her. If the prediction of our Savior about the preservation of His church from error be false, then Jesus Christ is not God, since God cannot lie. He is not even a Prophet, since He predicted falsehood; nay, He is an impostor, and all Christanity is a miserable failure and a huge deception, since it rests on a false Prophet."

Not so fast, Mr. Cardinal. Christ did not say that the church would not fall into error, He never hinted that the church would not imbibe heresy. There is nothing in the prediction that says error would not come into the church. Christ did not say that the church would not fall away and furthermore Christ had no reference to the individual Peter. Christ would have been in big business to build his church on a man who after that

BISHOP EVANS.

statement was made, cursed and swore till the air was blue with profanity, denying time after time that he did not know Jesus Christ. Peter was mistaken many times in his life, and Paul, writing in later years, says of Peter: "I withstood him to the face because he was to blame." That is a poor sample for a Pope that is infallible. Jesus knew the church would fall, as the statements already given prove, but the principles upon which the church was built would not change. That divine rock, the eternal revelation that Jesus was the Christ was the power upon which the church was built and the gates of hell should not prevail against it. Mark that little word "it." That did not refer to Peter. It did not refer to Peter as a "IT," but he referred to the principle, the great principle of divine communication from God to man would continue to reveal the centralising truth of Christ, the truth around which all our hopes and aspirations revolve, the grand and central illuminating truth that will glorify the whole world eventually—that truth that Jesus is the Christ. That is the great point that even the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. Not a church organization at all. The cardinal is mistaken, Jesus was not a false prophet but the church did fall. I will take that up in a later sermon. Peter himself, who is said to be the one that Christ referred to and the one that the cardinal makes mention of is right up against the cardinal himself. The cardinal says that the church could not entertain error or heresy and Peter says that they will bring in damnable heresies. Peter versus Cardinal Gibbons. Take your choice.

Heresies Introduced.

Now what were these heresies that came in? I want to read you one of the great heresies. "What renders this highly probable is that the most urgent necessity required it being done. For not long after Christ's ascension into heaven several histories of His life and doctrines full of pious fraud and fabulous wonders were written by persons whose intentions perhaps were not bad but whose writing discovered the greatest superstition and ignorance. Nor was that all. Predictions appear that were imposed upon the world by fraudulent men as the writings of the Holy Apostles. These hypocritical and spurious writings must have produced a sad confusion and rendered both the history and the doctrine of Christ uncertain."

Now I want to draw your attention to one of these spurious predictions. Come with me to the 6th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles and there you will read where several men had been ordained to the offices of deacons or as some would call it, bishops, and one of them was by name Nicolas. We find this man referred to in the second chapter of Revelations 6, 15; where it says: "But this thou hast that thou that hatest the deeds of the Nicolaitanes, which I also hate. So also thou hast them that hold the doctrine of the Nicolaitanes which thing I hate." What was that doctrine? The doctrine of the Nicolaitanes was a community of wives. They believed in having their wives in promiscuous lewdness; they believed in promiscuous intercourse with women. (See Gardiner's Church Encyclopaedia, page 690; Buck's Theological Dictionary, page 408; and Barnes' notes on Revelations, 2 and 6). These, and other authorities convince me that this great man of the church introduced that awful system of polygamy, concubinage and other phases of lewdness that brought the church into disrepute. That was, as I believe, the damnable heresy that Peter referred to here.

Now all these false doctrines were gradually gaining sway. Of course they came in as the apostles were killed, the church growing weaker and weaker and fraudulent and impious men came into the church and as a result we read: Rev. 2 and 2, "Thou hast tried them which say they are apostles and are not and thou hast found them liars." Here you discover that after the true servants of God had been murdered in various ways, false men entered in assuming the position to which God had never called them and the result was the church rapidly, and more and more rapidly went down into the meshes of superstition, priestcraft and idolatry.

John's Vision of the Church.

And now I would draw your attention to the 12th chapter of the book of Revelations. I will not read this at length but give you the salient points. John sees a woman clothed with the sun; the woman is the church. All Bible commentators I think without exception will agree with that. Clothed with the sun, the gospel of Jesus Christ in all its glory; the moon under her feet, the old Mosaic law from which she had just passed. The crown upon her head and in that crown twelve stars, the royal priesthood and the first missionary quorum of the church—the twelve apostles. She brought forth a man child. And here we come to the parting of the ways. Many commentators say that the man child was Jesus. I don't believe that and I will just assten one reason. The church did not bring forth Jesus. Jesus brought forth the church. He said Himself, "You have not chosen me. I have chosen you and ordained you." What was this man child? The priesthood. And this man child was to rule all nations with the rod of iron. What was the rod of iron? The world of God. The picture continues as soon as the child was born it was caught up to God and to His throne, and the woman fled into the wilderness. Ezekiel describing the wilderness, calls it the wilderness of the people. Now turning to the 17th chapter we see the woman again but oh, how changed. He sees the woman in the wilderness just where the 12th chapter said she was going sitting upon a scarlet colored beast, full of names and blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns and the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet, decked with gold and precious stones and pearl, having a golden cup in her hand full of abomination and filthiness of her fornication and upon her forehead was a name written, "Mystery, Babylon the Great, Moth of harlots and abominations of the earth." And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints and with the blood of the martyrs, and when I saw her I wondered with great admiration. Further down it says, "And here is the mind which hath wisdom. The seven heads are seven mountains upon which the woman sits." Draw the line of demarcation between the woman clothed with the sun, the moon under her feet and upon her head the crown with twelve stars and the woman we see in later years sitting upon a scarlet colored beast. Every Bible commentator will agree with me that the beast here represents political power. Here was an ecclesiastical political force at work, church and state joined together.

What city is here referred to. Rome was built on seven hills and was known as "The seven hill city." (Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, page 239, 346, 437); Gibbons' Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, volume 1, page 536; Smith's Bible Dictionary, article Rome, page 588, and so I might go on for half an hour quoting authorities that had reference to Rome. What about this scarlet colored beast. This is the color of the cardinal's dress: the hat, the cloak, the stockings; the entire body of the cardinal's carriage was scarlet and the trappings of the horses were of the same color. The inner color of the Pope cloak is scarlet; the carpet on which he walks is scarlet; a large part of the dress of the Pope's Body Guard is scarlet. (Barnes on Revelations 17, 4, page 430).

"Having a golden cup in her hands." The papacy represents itself as a female extending an alluring cup to passersby. See engraving of Pope Leo 12. I have the picture of the engraving where the woman is sitting, extending the golden cup. Barnes on Rev. 17, 4. That this has reference to Rome, I think will be admitted. Now mark you, it is the same church, she claims to be the mother church. By the way, this refers to her as the mother of harlots. What are the harlots? What else did she do? The woman was drunken with the blood of the saints. Has Rome filled that bill? Listen to the history. "Fifteen millions are said to have been sacrificed to the altar of Popery in about forty years. It has been computed that fifty millions of Protestants have been the victims of persecutions of the papists and put to death for their religious opinions." (Buck's Theological Dictionary, article "Persecution," and Buck quotes from 14 different authors).

Christians Persecuted.

"From the first institution of the Jesuits to the year 1480, that is in little more than thirty years, nine hundred thousand Christians were slain in the Netherlands alone. The Duke of Alva boasted that within a few years he had despatched 36,000 souls, in the space of scarce thirty years. The inquisition killed 150,000 Christians." (Newton on the prophecies of Revelations 1, 3, and 7, page 532). I want my audience to remember that I am not asking you to believe any particular statement that I make with regard to the Romanism of to-day. I may say personally that I have been as well treated by our Roman Catholic friends as I have by our Protestant friends, and while I do not hold them accountable for the dastardly deeds of their church in former ages, yet I must submit to you that a church that was guilty of all this could not be the infallible, unalterable, unchangeable church of Jesus Christ. I want that considered.

The church went on growing weaker and weaker, until we reach the third century, when Constantine, the Roman Emperor was about to engage in a bloody battle outside the gates of Rome. (Oct. 3, 312 A. D.). He professed to have seen a cross in the heavens on which were written the words. "In hoc, signo vinces." Signifying, "By this sign thou shalt conquer." He immediately professed conversion to Christianity and by the vain imagination of his heart thinking to promote the Christian religion he not only repealed all the cruel edicts imposed on the Christians but he heaped riches upon them and especially upon the clergy, until we find the bishops reigning upon thrones, wearing the mitre and having their servants and they became the most powerful potentates of the country. I might say that prior to the time of Constantine, during the great persecutions called the Ten Persecutions, the saints suffered everything. History says they were crucified, flailed, burned in houses, dipped in wax, tied to chariots, boiled in oil, held fire in their hands, scalded in hot bath, burned in lime kilns, flesh torn by hot pinchers, torn by wild beasts, scourged till the flesh fell off them, bound with hot chains; mothers, just delivered, torn by wild beasts, rubbed with lime and afterwards flailed and burned on gridirons. (Buck's Theology; article "Persecutions;" and Blanche's Book of Persecutions; pages 19, 40).

A Fatal Period.

But when Constantine was converted, re repealed these edicts and persecution ceased and the church had rest, but as John Wesley said, "It was a fatal period" because in place of the church being persecuted she now had the sword of power placed in her hand. And now the scene is changed. It's a picture from the life of other side and the woman and woman of any and every city that refused to bow to the church had to suffer. These wealthy and prominent bishops became frequently dictatorial and domineering and were continually fighting for position and place, until they gradually wore the thing down till they had four great leading bishops—the bishops of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch and Constantinople. They were the four great leading lights, but it did not stop there. Still the fuss went on. Who is going to be the greatest? and finally Rome overcame Alexandria and Antioch and they three formed the great church now represented by over 190,000,000 of people called Roman Catholics. Constantinople revolted and hence we have the Greek Church with its 116,000,000 people. Hence the origin of the Roman Catholic Church on the one hand, and the origin of the Greek Catholic on the other. They went on and on until the year 533, when the Emperor Justinian declared papal power supreme: that the bishop, Pope, papa or father of Rome was the daddy of them all. This did not exactly suit them all and there was more or less stir until the year 606 when the Emperor Phocas declared the Pontiff the universal bishop. Now I submit to you that the histories are not very explicit upon this point. They run all the way from those two dates, 533 to 606. Now let us just take the middle point between those two dates—that is the year 570. I am not going to be able to make much of an argument to-night on dates, but I want you to remember this: that the year 570 is a wonderful, peculiar and interesting date. If I had the time I could read to you history that shows that around the year 570 rests the beginning of that period referred to in so many places in the Bible, where the spirit left the church in its entirety and was to remain away for 1260 years, when by the hand of an angel the priesthood would be again restored in the latter days. Those of you who wish to continue with me in these lectures will see how this will be brought about. I submit to you in Revelations 11, 2; also 13, 5 you read of a period called forty and two months. In Rev. 12, 14; also Daniel 7, 25 and 12, 7 you read of a period called: A time times and a half a time. In Revelations 12, 6; also 11, 13 you read of a thousand two hundred and three score days. Num. 4, 34; Ezekiel 4, 6, you read that a day in prophecy stands for a year. Now these forty-two months, at thirty days to a month, bring you 1260 days. Now it says one time, two times and then half a time. First in the singular, and then in the plural, making three times, and half a time meant a year, which brings the number of days to 1260. Again, one thousand two hundred and three score days is 1260 days. Now in prophecy a day stands for a year, so that from the time of papal supremacy to the restoration by angel hands in the latter days will be just 1260 years. If the date 570 is the correct time, this will bring you to 1830, and on the 6th day of April, 1830, this church was organized! That is all I have time to say about that matter to-night. For proof that "time, times, and the dividing of time" "Forty-two months." "A thousand two hundred and three score days" means twelve hundred and sixty years, please read Newton, On Prophecy, page 211; Barnes, On Rev. 12, page 356; Nelson, On Infidelity, page 218.

History On Apostacy.

I want now to read you the history on the apostacy. This history will prove that the prophecies I have already quoted to you from the Scriptures have been literally fulfilled, and that the church established by Jesus Christ did go into apostacy. "The apostles being dead, everything came to pass as they had foretold. The whole Christian system underwent a miserable change. Christianity was maintained the under gradual decay during the first three centuries. (Buck's Theological Dictionary, page 475; Philadelphia edition, published 1870).

In the very first society at Rome there were devisions and offences but how early and how powerful did the mystery of iniquity work in the church at Corinth. Not only schisms, heresies, animosities, fierce, bitter contentions, but actual open sin. We meet with abundant proof that in all the churches the tares grow up with the wheat, and that the mystery of iniquity did everywhere work in a thousand forms. That grand pest of Christianity, a faith without works (let me say in parenthesis that the Methodist discipline in saying that "faith alone is a wholesome doctrine" here runs right up against John Wesley, who declares that the faith without works system is the grand pest of Christianity), that grand pest of Christianity spread far and wide when James wrote his epistle; the tares had produced a plentiful harvest. See chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5. There was strife, confusion and every evil work. We easily see what was the state of the church in general from those seven churches in Asia. We have been apt to imagine that the primitive church was all excellence and perfection, and such without doubt it was on the day of Penticost, but how soon did the fine gold become dim; how soon was the wine mixed with water; how little time before the Christians were scarcely to be distinguished from the heathen. And if so bad in the first century, we cannot suppose it to have been any better in the second. Undoubtedly it grew worse and worse.

Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, in the third century gives an account of his time. He says: "The converts practised all kinds of abominations, exactly as they did before conversion." A Christian nation. A Christian city (according to the ancient pattern) was no longer to be found. Has the case altered since the reformation? (John Wesley; sermon 63. Subject, Mystery of Iniquity).

"This was the real cause why the gifts of the Holy Spirit were no longer to be found in the Christian Church, because the Christians were turned heathens again and had only a dead form left." (John Wesley. Sermon 94). "The Christian Church was scarcely formed when in different places there started up certain pretended reformers, who, not satisfied with the simplicity of that religion which was taught by the apostles, meditated changes in doctrine and worship and set up a new religion drawn from their own licentious imagination." (Mosheims' Church History; page 106). "By the middle of the second century the counsels and synods had changed the whole phase of the church and given it a new name." (Mosheims' Church History. Chap. 2, page 145). "These councils changed nearly the whole form of the church, for by them in the first place the ancient rights and privileges of the people were very much abridged, and on the other hand the influence and authority of the bishops were not a little augmented." (Mosheim; chap. 2, page 3). "There is no institution so pure and excellent which the corruption and folly of man will not in time alter for the worse and load with conditions foreign to its nature and original design. Such in a particular manner was the fate of Christianity in this century. Many unnecessary rites and ceremonies were added to the Christian worship, the introduction of which was extremely offensive to wise and good men." "At the close of this century there remained no more than a mere shadow of the ancient government of the church." (Mosheim; chapter 2, verse 2). "The Christian religion or worship was now (sixth century) become no less idolatrous than that of the Gentiles, who therefore chose to retain their own, there being no material difference between one and the other: between worshipping the ancient heroes or the modern saints." (History of the Pope, by Bowers). I must give you this one and we will close this part of the subject." "The Christian bishops introduced with but slight alterations into the Christian worship those rites and institutions by which formerly Greeks, Romans and other nations had manifested their piety and reverence towards their imaginary dieties, supposing that the people would more readily embrace Christianity if they saw that the rites handed down to them from their fathers still existed unchanged among the Christians, and perceived that Christ and the martyrs were worshipped in the same manner as formerly their gods were. There was little difference in these times of the public worship of the Christians and that of the Greeks and Romans. In both alike there were splendid robes, mitres, wax tapers, processions, lustrations, images, gold and silver vases and numberless other things. Thus in this particular, the true religion evidently copied after superstition." (Mosheim; chap. 4, paragraph 1 and 2).

Catholic Church Has Changed.

Now with all this from the Bible, and with all this from the history, are we not justified in declaring there was an apostacy. Now the Roman Catholic Church makes the boast that she never changes. Now if she were the true church that would be the right thing to say for the Church of Christ will never deviate the thousandth part of an inch from that which He established. To make any alterations is to fling an insult in the face of divinity. Nothing can be added to it. Nothing can be taken from it. Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever, and so if the church, making this claim, told the truth about it, I would go into her, no matter if I lost every friend I had in this world. But in making that statement she is very far from the truth, and now to the history to prove it. I will give you just a few changes that have been made by the church that claims to be changeless. Prayers first offered for the dead, A. D. 200; celibacy of the clergy recommended, 225; infant baptism introduced, 254; Mary called the Mother of God, 431; the priests begin to wear distinctive dress, 500; prayers addressed to the Virgin Mary, 593; Pope's supremacy somewhere between 593 and 606; Justinian's decree and Procus' decree in 606; holy water introduced, 682; kissing Pope's toe, 708.

(I remember an old gentleman now dead who lived in the City of London and became converted to Catholicism, and in a burst of enthusiasm said to me one night: "Oh, Elder Evans, what glory would fill my soul if I could only go to Rome and kiss the Pope's toe. Now," he said, "Richard, what would you do about that?" "Oh," I said, "I would want the missionaries to go there a long time before my arrival and get him thoroly converted to the doctrine of feet washing.")

Cardinals created, 817; cannonisation of saints introduced by John XIV., 933; celibacy of the priests made obligatory, 1000; prayers for souls in purgatory introduced, 1007; sacrifice of the mass, 1100; transubstantiation introduced, 1000; transubstantiation made a church dogma, 1215; auricular confession imposed, 1215; cup with held from the laity, 1263. Now I would not like that. When the bread is handed me I regard it as a symbol of the broken body of our Lord, and when the cup is handed me it symbolizes for me the blood shed for the remission of sins. What right has any man to say: "You take the bread and I will take the cup." That would not please me. No man or no council has the right to do it. That is a law. The sacrament of the Lord's supper is one of the most sacred ordinances of the church and no Pope or priest has the right to withhold half of it from the people. Jesus said, "Drink ye all of it." What right has the priest to get all the wine for himself and give you the cracker?

Sprinkling is legalized as baptism by the council of Ravenna, 1311; papal infallibility confirmed, 1870. Now, I could read on and on and show you how the true apostles were murdered and the apostolic office done away with and the Pope introduced. Is not that a change? No prophet, but a Pope; no apostles, but cardinals, and so we might go on.

Now I have had nothing to say to-night on the succession from Peter to Leo 10th. I have not time to enter into it, but suffice it to say, I challenge the production of any history that proves the unbroken chain of priesthood and that pure, true God-appointed men have occupied the pontificate chair from Peter to Leo 10th. I can show where there were several Popes at one time, each breathing out curses against the other, and if I have to do it, I will, but I just cite these in passing. That is their claim—an unbroken succession. I have not time to examine to-night. I just deny it.

As to the private lives of our Catholic friends I have nothing to say. I can only give my opinion and if that is worth anything I may freely say to you that for zeal, faithfulness, diligence to church service, respect for the sacred edifices, they outshine Protestantism in a thousand ways. I say it to their lasting credit. They have many marks of goodness that I admire, but with all that, in the face of all the Bible prophecies—and I have not handed out one hundredth part of them, in the face of all the histories—and I have not spoken of a thousandth part of them—in the face of the conflict and false doctrine—of which I have not cited one thousandth part, I am compelled to believe that the church as established by Jesus Christ gradually dwindled into sin and iniquity till she was rejected of God and the power of the priesthood was to remain away from the earth for 1260 years, when it is to be restored.

Now I ask you that you follow these lectures. I cannot tell you everything in one. I thank you.

To-night at 7.30, in the Princess Theatre, Bishop Evans will preach on the Reformation.

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, March 5, 1911.

THE CONTEST.

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

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

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

March 5th, 1911.

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

Elijah Goes Up By a Whirlwind Into Heaven. 2 Kings ii: 1-13.

Golden Text—Enoch walked with God; and he was not; for God took him. Gen. v:24

(1.) Verse 1—Where is heaven?

(1.) Is heaven a place or a condition only?

(2.) Is it possible here for two to live in the same house, and in the same outward circumstances, one enjoying heaven and the other suffering the pangs of hell; will the same thing be possible in the future life? Why?

(4.) What reasons have you for or against, the thought that heaven is peopled by beings with material bodies?

(5.) Did Elijah's material body enter heaven?

(6.) Has Jesus got a material body in heaven?

(7.) Has God got a material body? Give your reasons.

(8.) Verses 2-8—Why did Elijah act as if he wanted to get rid of the company of Elisha?

(9.) Why would it not be right, or in good taste, for a man of God to-day, when he is starting for a particular place to say like Elisha "the Lord hath sent me?" (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(10.) What qualities did Elisha display in refusing to leave Elijah? (See verses 2, 4, 6, 9.)

(11.) What is the chief reason for men being failures?

(12.) Did Elisha know that his master was going to heaven, in the near future, and if so how did he learn of it?

(13.) Why did God choose Elisha for Elijah's successor?

(14.) What reason, if any, is there to believe that a man of God will never fail to get the position, and do the work, which God has planned for him?

(15.) Are there any such things as chance, or luck in attaining distinction with God? Why?

(16.) When we are called of God to a work are there any circumstances which will justify us in giving it up? Why?

(17.) What led Elijah from place to place, and did he probably know his final destination?

(18.) What is it that leads a true Christian, from place to place, or, from one thing to another?

(19.) Verses 9-10—What prompted Elijah to ask Elisha what he should give nim?

(20.) What did Elisha request, and what did it mean?

(21.) Which is the greater practical blessing to give or to receive? Why?

(22.) When you make your supreme wish what is it?

(23.) How may we impart to others the good qualities we possess?

(24.) Verses 11-12—Is there any way to explain Elijah's translation to heaven other than by miracle?

(25.) Verses 13-18—To-day there is no more charm, or wonder working power, in the garment of a good man than of a man not good, how then do you explain the power in Elijah's mantle?

(26.) Suppose the miraculous part of this narrative should not be historical how should that affect your faith in the essentials of Christianity?

March 12th, 1911.

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

Elisha, the Prophet, Restores a Child to Life. 2 Kings iv:8-37.

Golden Text—The gift of God is eternal life thru Jesus Christ our Lord. Rom. vi:23.

(1.) Verse 8—What is the reason that people in the towns and cities are not as free in tendering off-hand hospitality, to preachers, as they are in the country?

(2.) Are people in the country as free, in tendering hospitality to preachers, as they used to be? Why?

(3.) What qualities did this woman possess to be called a "great woman?"

(4.) When we entertain a man of God, in our homes, which gets the greater benefit, the entertainer or the entertained? Why?

(5.) What was probably this woman's motive in urging her hospitality upon Elisha?

(6.) Verses 9-11—What rule should govern a wife in consulting her husband before inviting a man of God to make his home at her house?

(7.) What benefit would naturally come to a home entertaining a man of God?

(8.) If a woman of godly character frequently entertains a man of God, in these days, what effect does it have upon the neighbors? Why?

(9.) To what extent should the association of a godly woman and a godly man be governed by the evil surmising of the gossips of the community?

(10.) Verses 12-13—Under the circumstances it would not be good taste for Elisha to offer his hostess money, but was it in good taste and what prompted Elisha to offer to speak for her to the King or to the Captain of the host?

(11.) Is it legitimate to desire to be introduced to the king, or the president, or into rich society? Why?

(12.) How would you characterize the refusal of this woman to be brought into the society of royalty and the rich?

(13.) Verses 14-17—Is it to-day a calamity for a home to be childless? Why?

(14.) If by plan and preference there are no children in the home, how does it affect the character of the husband and wife, the happiness of the home and the good of the community?

(15.) What is the value of each child born into an average home? What will you take for your baby?

(16.) What, if any, difference is there in the character and disposition of children born in answer to prayer and children born under protest?

(17.) Verses 18-25—When sickness or death comes to the home how much value is there in conferring with a man of God? (This question must be answered by members of the club in writing.)

(18.) Verses 25-26—When is it right, if ever, for us to say one thing while we mean another?

(19.) Verses 27-37—Would it ever be right or seemly, in these days, for a woman to act toward her pastor as this woman did to Elisha when she met him?

(20.) The restoration of this lad was miraculous, but what would be the duty and privilege of a man of God to-day under similar circumstances?

Lesson for Sunday, March 19, 1911. Defeat Thru Drunkenness. I Kings xx:12-21.

Loons Reach Old Age.

What is the age of a loon? More than 10 years ago a yachting party in Rhode Island waters shot and severely wounded one. It was nursed back to soundness, relates The New York Tribune, but as it did not take kindly to domestication it was released after a brass tag of identification had been attached to its leg. Recently it was shot again in Florida, this time fatally, and the tag was sent to those who had put it on. As there was no record of its age at the time of its first misfortune, or no identification of how long it might have lived had it been exempt from violence, the conclusion must be that the loon is a long-lived bird if let alone.

Pills to Prevent Earthquakes.

"I remember," says Addison in the 240th Tatler, "when our whole island was shaken with an earthquake some years ago, there was an impudent mountebank who sold pills which, as he told the country people, were very good against an earthquake.'"—London Saturday Review.

Cure Catarrh at Home

A Practical Remedy So Simple and Pleasant That Even a Child Can Use It.

A neglected cold lays the foundation for catarrh: neglected catarrh lays the foundation for consumption. Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy will break up the cold, or cure the catarrh and prevent consumption.

The symptoms of catarrh are a discharge, which is either blown from the nose or runs back and drops into the throat; a dull headache; a stopped-up feeling in the nose and head; extreme liability to take cold, etc. These conditions often lead to noises in the head, deafness, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, indigestion and consumption.

If you suffer from any of the above troubles you should begin the proper treatment at once.

Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy is the best Remedy known to medical science for these diseases. It cures 95 out of every 100 cases.

Samples Mailed Free.

In order to demonstrate its virtues, a five days' trial treatment will be mailed absolutely free to any interested sufferer. The price of the Remedy is $1.00 per box (one month's treatment), sent postpaid. Address Dr. J. W. Blosser, 193 B Spadina avenue, Toronto, Canada.

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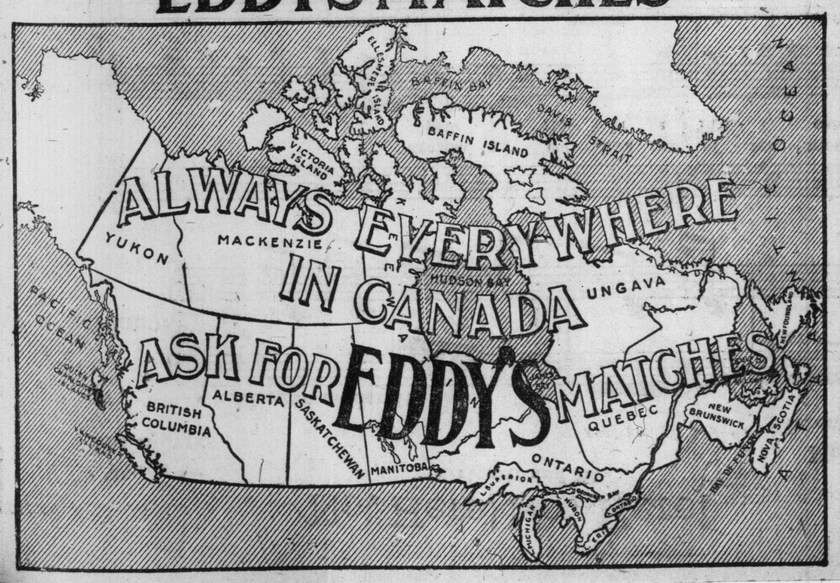

Not Here! Not Here!

Tartaroff and Men.

Words by M.E.Rourke.

Music by Jerome D.Kern.

Allegro moderato.

Piano.

I dropped ten dol - lars one af - ter - noon a
I took a ride in a Tax - i - cab and

beau - ti - ful new bill And might have been but for
as we whirled a - way I watched the cir - cu' - ar

one young man just that much poor - er still. I
thing go 'round knew what I had to pay. And

now be-lieve though I did - n't once that mir - a - cles oc - cur, He
when I got to the jour-ney's end I paid the prop-er fare, The

meno mosso.

Re-

picked it up ran af - ter me and said you dropped this sir.
chauffeur said, "I thank you sir" he did I do de - clare. Not

rall.

a -

frain. Maestoso.

here, not here, not here. It might have hap-pened in

tempo. f pp

Rus - sia, Not here, not here, not here, In

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LEO FALL

GEORGE GROSSMITH, JR.

AND WILLIAM J. DEVERE

IN THE POLAR PRINCESS

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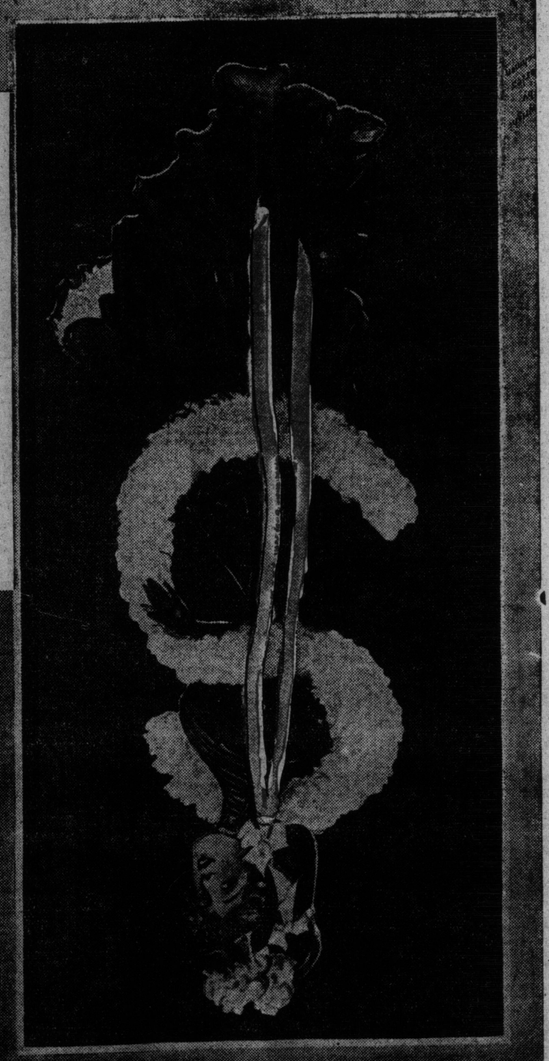


tra - la - la - la - la - la - la - la - la!

2 4

Tra - la - la - la - la - la - la - la - la!

know ve - ry well, That it could-n't have hap-pened here.

here. I did - n't say not here There's no need to yell, for I

Ger - man - y or Prus - sia, Not here, not here, not

Reno, Nevada, February 20.

"I WOULDN'T marry another Eastern man if he was the last man on this green earth," said Mrs. Frieda Marsh Thaw-Peet-Young.

This was in the library of her cottage at Reno, where a few hours before she had received word that her divorce from J. Doddridge Peet, Jr., the New York millionaire clubman, had been granted, and where florists were fixing bowers of roses for her wedding to Frederick Young, a Western mining man.

"And I ought to know," said Mrs. Thaw-Peet-Young, waving a little hand that looked as small and soft as a baby's. "I married two of 'em. One was Ed Thaw, Harry Thaw's brother; the second was Dan Peet. I'll never marry another. I'll marry only Western men after this.

"That is," she said naively, "if I ever marry again—but I know I'm going to be happy now. Mr. Young is a great big Western man, and my real ideal."

If one thought that Mrs. Thaw-Peet-Young must perhaps have told Mr. Thaw and Mr. Peet the same thing it did not seem just right to voice it. The luxurious cottage which has sheltered half a score of fair women during the interval between divorce and remarriage seemed to be full of the ghosts of ideals, both broken and mended. Just outside the Truckee River rippled along with the pleasant sound as of thousands of rustling absolute decrees fresh from the court. Perhaps Mrs. Thaw-Peet-Young thought of this, too. At any rate:

"Reno," said she pensively, "is the best little city on the globe.

"Won't you have a cigarette with me?" she asked, reaching forward to the library table and opening a golden box. The cigarettes were four inches long. Each was stamped with her name, "Frieda," in gold lettering. They are of imported tobacco, and are made up for her especially in New York. They are sent to her in great quantities, for Mrs. Young is a great lover of the papered smoke.

"Mrs. Peet, why did you choose a purely Western man for your next husband?" I asked.

And while Mrs. Frieda is lighting her cigarette slowly and thinking of her answer, it may be just as well now to tell what practical experience she has had to make her judgment upon Eastern men and Eastern marriages worth serious consideration.

Mrs. Peet started life as a Pittsburg girl. Her father was Professor Marsh, of Yale University. When she was not yet eighteen she married Edward Thaw, also of Pittsburg, and half-brother of Harry K. Thaw, who married Evelyn Nesbit and killed Stanford White. Mr. Thaw had much money, but the two weren't very happy. After a couple of years Mrs. Thaw secured a divorce.

Five weeks later she married "Dodd" Peet, Jr. Mr. Peet has several millions. The marriage was notable for the gay behavior of the wedding party—which played "ring-around-the-rosy" on the sidewalk while dressed most unsuitably for the street.

Four years of life as Mrs. Peet sent Mrs. Thaw-Peet to Reno last month. The charge was that flexible one of cruelty. While at Reno Mrs. Thaw-Peet met Professor Frederick Newton Young, a Western mining engineer. Six hours after her divorce from Peet was handed down she became Mrs. Thaw-Peet-Young.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Mrs. Young-to-be, going back to the question. "My own life has been one of many experiences, a co-mingling of sadness and happiness—a life of joy and disappointment combined—and all through the East.

"I wouldn't marry another Eastern man on this green earth. I've had enough, and too much of them. There is nothing of love in the marriages between men and women of the East—those whose lives know little or nothing of anything else but society.

"The social atmosphere of New York means nothing but mental disaster to the average married couple there. Such marriages are neither human, normal nor pretty. All the wife need be is to be better dressed than the other woman, believes the husband, while the wife is satisfied, for a time, at least, if her husband appears in the drawing room as fine a looking man as any other there.

"Such a thing as one making a confidant of the other, telling the wife or husband of his or her little troubles which come up at different times in every one's daily life, is wholly unknown among the high social class of the East. It isn't the thing to do. And right there you have the explanation of Reno's divorce colony to-day, where I meet so many women from the East like myself, here for the purpose well known to you.

"I tell you the whole trouble is this: Instead of the girl and the man of her voluntary choice making their own match and doing their own choosing of each for a life partner, the parents of the girl too often make the match.

"In one case the family is wealthy and the parents want to have their daughter marry a man of social position; in another case the family has a social position and wants a husband for her who has money, and plenty of it. Where the girl has one alone they insist that she secure the other through marriage.

"It's the everlasting craving for social position or money that is the curse in New York to-day to most unions among the men and women of aristocratic or wealthy families. The question of love doesn't enter into it at all. And without love what can one expect of a marriage except final shipwreck, disappointment, unrest, discontent. One inexperienced has no conception of how remote most of the society marriages of the East are to the least possibility of any future happiness; and when the discontent comes, then is the beginning of the end.

"I know, for I have been there. If a girl of position marries a poor man she hears upon all sides what a fool she is; if she has money, either inherited or by virtue of her father's wealth, she hears, if she fails to marry a clubman, what a fool she is that she did not secure greater social position through her marriage. And so it goes. There's no getting around it.

"The wife of that class has nothing to do all through the day. She isn't expected to have; it's not the thing. If she has children, which many regret, she has the nurses to care for them. She doesn't bother her head about them. Why, when I was attending one drawing room my little boy was ill at home and I went to the hostess to excuse myself, giving my reason for an early departure. She looked at me in utmost astonishment and chagrin and exclaimed:

"'Why, haven't you nurses to take care of your children? I have three, and I know that I never saw them even washed once since they were born.'

"Yes, I blame the wives for much of the divorce business of Reno to-day. My own physician in New York, when I was talking with him one day along these lines, declared, with no apparent surprise, that he had a number of patients among the wives of N. w York who never even knew when their children were

(Continued on Next Page.)

MRS. PEDAR BRUGUIÈRE, WHO DIVORCED A WESTERN HUSBAND AND WILL MARRY WILLIAMS P. BURDEN, THE NOTED NEW YORK MULTI—MILLIONAIRE.

PHOTO BY MISTED, N.Y.

MRS. FRIEDA MARSH-THAW-PEET-YOUNG, WHO AFTER DIVORCING TWO EASTERN MEN HAS LOST FAITH IN EASTERN MARRIAGES.

FROM PAINTING BY A. BENZIGER.

The Open Road Towards Democracy

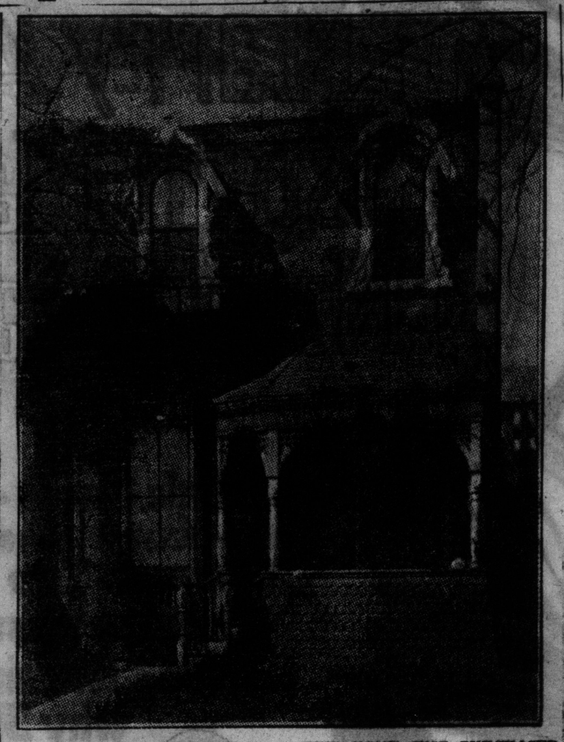
By Flora MacD. Denison

Editorial.

It is just sixty-three years ago since the first "Woman's Rights Convention" was held in Seneca Falls, N. Y. This convention was inspired eight years before in London, England, when John Bull issued an invitation to the world to his great anti-slavery convention and when several of the United States delegates turned out to be women—and gentle Quaker women at that—John Bull gasped and stared and decidedly said—no—a woman to speak—no, all England shouted—no. Queen Victoria while willing to occupy the highest position in the realm also said no; and so the mild Quaker women were put outside the railing of that sacred convention. But they brought back to America a torch lit by such righteous indignation that it sat a fire going that has been sweeping around the world ever since and it looks as tho it will gain in strength and force till every disability due to sex will be burned up, leaving the ground clear for a race of men and women to build a human civilization.

The week before last two very notable banquets took place here—one tht Board of Trade—for men, by men, of men—held in the National Club, a club for the exclusive use of men—an elegant and exclusive club—its aim and object being social and creature comfort benefits. Many women in Toronto have large real estate interests, many are carrying on extensive commercial enterprises—yet women are barred from becoming members of the Board of Trade.

The other banquet was held in McConkeys by the Local Council of Women, representing thirty-nine societies. The aim and object of all these organized women being to render service along social betterment lines. The local council want a juvenile court, a separate court for women, better laws for the protection of girls, etc. Women and men speak at the council. No women speak at the board of trade. If the board of trade want measures to become laws they have votes back of them. If the local council want measures to become laws they have only the power to petition—which petition is promptly pigeonholed. How much more dignified if the women could back their reform with their vote instead and then proceed to apply and carry out the reform instead of spending time and money only to be sidt-tracked every year. The bill to enfranchise the women of Ontario is now before the provincial government. Every woman should use her influence to obtain for this bill a fair discussion. It is not a party issue it is one of straight, simple justice. Ontario should be abreast of the other colonies.



WOMEN'S DISPENSARY BUILDING—NEW HOME JUST PURCHASED FOR WOMEN'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL DISPENSARY.

Party Politics and Woman's Wrongs.

A gentle, little, refined, Englishwoman came to me a few days ago and asked if there were any suffragets in Toronto.

I told her that there were several English suffragets but that Canadian women were as yet only suffragists. "Well," she said, "I would like to join some body of women that were fighting for women." Then she told a story story of desertion and of appealing to court after court and finally she traced her husband to Toronto. A deserted wife is not at all an extraordinary thing and might not require special comment but the fact that this woman had always to apply to men for assistance or information does deserve comment. She was a Roman Catholic and she said: "Men, always men—even in the church I can only talk to men. Surely when Mary was honored by being the mother of God other women should be allowed to be priestesses in our church. I am tired of suggestive looks and sneering insults from those in authority. The injustice of our laws makes me strong to want to fight in this battle of woman's emancipation." In this case this woman was hard hit by English laws and that is why English women to-day are putting up such a strenuous fight, they are hit personally, while we in Canada are not crushed into the wall to the same extent, still we do not want to be absolutely the crushed worm before we will turn. There is much to be done that women can best do and we do not want to be handicapped by political disabilities on account of sex.

Dozens of the men in Queen's Park, including the speaker, are confirmed suffragists and yet only two men were willing to second Mr. Studholme's suffrage bill. These were Mr. Proudfoot and Mr. McEwen.

We feel sorry for the men under the party lash to such an extent that they admit they are afraid to stand for principle.

Party politics was clearly shown in all its harmfulness when the debate on the budget drifted into a discussion on reciprocity and Sir James Whitney and the Hon. Mr. Mackay showed their teeth at each other.

Good men, brainy men, men with visions and ideals soon descend to vicious personalities when once party gets a grip of their throats and the country instead of getting the best services of their representatives, get hours of valuable time wasted in vindicative downing each other.

No wonder women think it time they had a say in things.

The Women's Medical Dispensary

It is often said if you want anything done get a busy person to do it and in making a study of the different charitable institutions of Toronto we find the same names appearing over and over again, proving the old adage true "The willing horse pulls the heaviest load."

Our women doctors have all been overworked showing a crying need for women in the medical profession.

The Woman's Dispensary is about a dozen years old and from the fact that over thirty-seven thousand consultations have taken place shows what a want this work fills in the community.

To be sick is bad enough but to be poor and sick and friendless is indeed to be in a sorry plight.

Women suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex are naturally the ones who especially appreciate the opportunity of consulting medical women.

There is always in our midst numbers of timid, retiring poor ones that would suffer death rather than seek relief at a public dispensary where men are in attendance is an actual fact. Many times it has been in the power of this institution with its staff of medical women to help those shrinking ones and many are the words of thanks uttered that there is a place where women may consult women.

The president of the Woman's Dispensary, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, is a woman well-known in Canada from the fact that she has been connected with the very life and history of the W. C. T. U. and working steadily as an officer for twenty-five years, first as secretary then as president and now as honorary president. Years of unselfish devotion to this great reform has developed in Mrs. Rutherford ability as a sympathetic and convincing speaker and an anxiety coupled with an optimistic hope for the ultimate bettering of conditions under which so many of our poor are forced to live.

A splendid equipment indeed is Mrs. Rutherford able to give to the dispensary work where judgment, executive ability is hers and she has the confidence and gratitude of a large public. The motto of this institution is, "The union of those who love on behalf of those who suffer."

Last year out of over three hundred and fifty consulations over two hundred were too poor to pay anything and both treatment and medicine were given free. This shows the great need for the union of those who are able to assist those who are not able.

The pathetic part of so many cases is that it is thru no fault of the patients that they are destitute. Many of the wives who come for treatment are prospective mothers and they are not able to earn their own living while so handicapped and yet too often they are deserted by their husbands, who should then, above any other time, protect and support them.

In investigating the history of this most worthy work I was given an appeal prepared by one entirely outside and I am going to give a few paragraphs from it in the hope that an odd reader may find it in his heart to assist in this work.

"Among the poor sufferers seeking the help that the sympathy and skill of trained physicans of their own sex could give, came a poor Irish woman. The big eyes in her pale face were haunted with an expression begotten of twenty years of patient pain bearing, during which time she had toiled as an hotel help at a pittance of $8.00 a month to support an old father and mother. Poverty had barred her from the private attendance of a doctor, and feminine delicacy had held her back from the exposure of herself to the clinics of a public institution.

Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, leader among women, who is president of Women's Medical Dispensary.

"When the news came to her of a free dispensary under the direction of the women doctors of Toronto for the treatment of her sex, she lost no time in seeking its aid. Here after a score of years in which every day had been a day of martyrdom to duty, under the lash of pain, she was met with that tender understanding of her condition and sensitivity for which she had vainly craved. Examination proved that a slight operation would result in permanent betterment. That woman returned to her little home, bare as necessity, but clean and neat as care could make it, with the pitiful look of helpless suffering in her eyes turned to one of hope.

"A few days later, after the work of the dispensary was over, in the small house at evening time, a surgeon, one of Toronto's most skilled woman physicians, assisted by several women students, performed the necessary operation. Love moved the trained fingers in their work, and with the certainty and speed begotten of years of preparation, it was accomplished. A week or so of rest, in which nourishment and attendance were provided, saw the patient back at her work a new woman, emancipated from the thraldom of weakness and pain. This is but one instance of many that might be related which speak so eloquently of the place and the need for such an institution in a big city. For a dozen years the Woman's Dispensary has struggled against many discouragements in its Christ-like work for the poor, and suffering of womanhood."

Each year its ministry has grown and the most capable woman doctors give their time ungrudgingly to this work bringing deliverance to many shrinking helpless women, unable to secure medical attendance and fearful of the hospitals. The dispensary has lately secured as its home number 18 Seaton-street and the faithful few who have stood by the movement have guaranteed the payments for this home trusting that the public will come to their assistance with donations sufficient to not only pay for the building but enough that it may be properly equipped. Many cases come for help that necessitate a slight operation after which it is necessary for the patient to rest twenty four to forty-eight hours. If a resident nurse and beds were provided this would obviate the necessity of sending the patient to a hospital.

The work is very varied but of course the majority of women both young and old come to be treated for diseases of the pelvic organs. One of the doctors says "Many times repeated you hear the story of years of suffering because they could not bear to tell a man about their pain. Three weeks ago a young woman came to the clinic and told me she had only the day before heard of our dispensary. She said she had suffered for some months from a growth but had never sought relief because she could not bear the thought of going to a man. The growth was easily removed under cocaine and the girl went home thankful and happy.

We had an amusing experience with an old lady from a home near here. She came in and said "Be ye lady doctors?" I said yes. "Well" she said, "I want my toe nails cut, nobody will do them for me" Her poor feet were a sight. Without any exaggeration the nails were three quarters of an inch long and were grown right over the toes and bent underneath. It took us hours to get her feet in even presentable shape and she left calling down all manner of blessings on us."

I am told that when the doctors and students follow up cases to the homes they are handicapped for anything clean to work with. Old pieces of clean cotton or linen are a great boom with a sick mother and child and donations of this kind will be very acceptable at the dispensary.

One of the doctors told of a recent case where the mother was quite unprepared, not having even baby clothes ready when the infant was born, she was in such poor circumstances that there was not even heat so it can readily be seen how every bit of clean clothes would be of value and we have so many homes with such a surfeit of things. No wonder the socialists harp about a better distribution of wealth.

The opening of Toronto University to women for the study of medicine caused the closing of the women's Medical College some four years ago. The fact that the following year only one woman entered to study medicine shows that there still exists a feeling against women bairg allowed to study with men. Undoubtedly this false conception of things will wear away and the dispensary will be able thru its work to give women students a chance to be trained in dispensing and obstetrical work thru the out patient obstetrical department in genecology as well as in general medicine and surgery.

It is planned in the new building to provide a furnished room for a fifth year medical student who would be of very great assistance in following up the cases outside.

No more needs to be said to show that this institution is one of the needed charities in the City of Toronto.

If there is one profession more than another where women are a blessing to their sisters it is the medical profession and it is to be hoped that more of our talented girls will take advantage of the opportunities open to them and equip themselves to be, not only of value to themselves, but of great service to the community in which they live.

The Pioneers.

(A Poetic Drama by James Oppenheim)

This sould awakening poem comes to us as an elemental breath blown to us from America's old aristocracy—the Wild Indians—that is only under wild and free influences could such words be spoken as the heroine of this litale play treats us to:

Margaret to David her suiteor

Do you think that you, who cannot grasp the greatness
Of my own father, will ever understand me?
I'm not so keen for marriage—marriage, David,
Is not all of woman's life, and better
No marriage than wrong marriage.
For there comes
Upon the earth a newer kind of woman,
And there must come a newer kind of man
To be that woman's mate.

David—A woman's a woman.

Margaret—
No more than that—she is a human being—
And I can see her as I would have her, David:
Athletic, sinewy, sun-tanned she must be,
Able to run, dive, lift and leap the hurdle,
Free in her actions—with the world to range,
And yet a mother beautiful, a wife
Gentle and sweet; a being who takes the dust,
The bread-things and the broom-things, makes of them
Vital adventures. This is my comrade woman.
She must be man as far as freedom goes,
And yet all wrought of the eternal woman,
The graceful beauty and the lovely manner,
But a new manhood must arise to to mate her,
A manhood as heroic as the old,
Unafraid of roughness, sweat and life's fine dangers,
Meeting the whole thick fighting world in the open,
Light-hearted, joyous, hardy—yet and yet,
Unafraid also of woman things—
Quite unashamed of tenderness and goodness,
With a heart large enough to house all moods,
Of beauty and music and the old chivalry,
He must be a woman as far as sweetness goes,
And yet all wrought of the eternal man,
The creative worker and the woman's protector;
These are my man and woman.

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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Continued From Last Sunday.

And this was the "ghost" of the "haunted" house! The girl could understand that much, but there was room left for boundless wondering. How had the thing come there? How long had it inhabited the island? How had Willing earned its confidence?

While she speculated, astonishment for the time driving from her mind the urgency of her errand, Willing himself came out of the secret vault, a soiled, disheveled and toil-marked man, very different from the Willing who had borne himself with such self?effacing humility and apparent candor about the lighthouse for so many months. A little boisterous, a little excited, and carried out of himself, gay and rendered reckless with the fumes of treasure, he staggered out into the light, arms full of golden vessels—cups, plates, ewers, ocwls, salt cellars and a score of others which the girl had no time to recognize, all of heavy, dull, shining gold.

Flinging these in a clattering heap on the floor, the man laughed thickly.

"That's right, Billy-boy!" he told the negro at his feet. "That's right! Doubloons and pieces of eight, louis d'ors and moidores, and a dozen other kinds that I don't know the names of—more money'n you ever touched before in your life, Billy-boy, and more'n you'll ever touch again! Play with it while you've got a chance, boy—play with it and be happy—be as happy as I am!

"Heaven!"—In derision, balancing himself unsteadily and licking his thin, hard lips—"a king's ransom, and it's been waiting here in the dark for God knows how long, for me! And those fools upstairs thought they'd do me out of it! Fools!" He spat, repeating the epithet with relish. "Fools! To think that they could stand in the light of honest Ben Willing."

The recollection of his captives seemed to sober him a shade; his brow darkened, and he thought it over, stroking his square chin nervously with his strong, blunted fingers, while the negro lowered the lantern and continued to squat at his feet, chuckling, and lifting great handfuls of the ancient coins, which he permitted to trickle between his thin black fingers, to fall, a glittering cascade, with dull musical clashing, upon the original heap.

"Here, this won't do!" Reflection had evidently brought sage counsel to the brain befuddled with triumph and riches. "If I keep on playing here I won't make the clean get-away I ought to. It'd be a shame to let anybody else share this, when I've found it all by my lonely. No, sir. Get it down to the boat is best, and by sun up it'l be goodbye to Plunder Island!"

He was evidently too thoroly elated to keep quiet. He continued to commune with himself, now with humor, now with thoughtfulness, while he turned back into the secret vault, fumbled about, reappeared with a tarred canvas bag, which, presumably on account of its prepared surface, had better withstood the ravages of time than those in which the coin had been packed.

"Here, Billy, shove that truck into this." Willing tossed the bag on the negro's knees. "Get a move on you, because—— D'you hear me?" For the negro had made no move to obey, but continued to play with the gold. "I say"—Willing bent and gripped the man's shoulder with his hand— "I say, pack that in this!"

He pointed to make his meaning clear, and got for answer a snarl and a scrowl. The brute had its childish side. The child was pleased with the glitter and tinkle of the coin, and did not wish to be disturbed. Without further ado Willing promptly cuffed the negro on the side of the head so soundly that he knocked him over.

"Will you do as I say, you black devil?"

A devil indeed was looking out of the negro's eyes as he rose, and it was with relief that the girl saw Willing's hand move toward the butt of a revolver that protruded from his pocket. Presumably the negro, too, saw the movement, and had enough intelligence in his sluggish brain to tell him the meaning of the gesture. At all events, his tense strung limbs relaxed—he had gathered himself up in precisely the attitude of a cat about to spring—then nodded a sullenly submissive assent.

"Yeh, Ah hears you'," he whined. "Ah'll do jest' wut yo' says. But please don' hit me ergin, Marse Willin'."

That he was capable of articulate speech was a shock to one who had considered him in the light of a wholly abnormal monster. But a species of intelligence undoubtedly animated him and directed his movements—a sly, suspicious intelligence, and a dangerous one if he were to be judged by the glances he shot at Willing from time to time as he stooped to his task, scooping up double handfuls of gold and sliding them into the bag.

But the girl had heard enough and seen enough. Willing had spoken of "those fools upstairs" in a manner which sickened her soul with fear. And whether he had referred to living or dead, or merely wounded men, her place was—like her heart—with Codogan. She stole away, leaving the criminal and his creature to wallow in their dream of riches.

Discreetly and silently, at first, then with greater and more heedless haste, she groped her way out of the cellar, hounded on by the clink and crash of metal, which warned her that Willing was making ready to leave the house, according to his spoken intention. After the third arch she lost herself, and for a while blundered blindly thru the boundless darkness, choking back her sobs lest they should be heard—sobs of sheer anxiety and solitude. For if she failed to find the stairs she would be too late.

But she found them; chance and her guardian angel led her, and she scrambled up, dashing tears from her eyes as hope sprang up anew in her tired heart. At the top she paused, for an instant doubtful. If he had made prisoners of Codogan and Creagh, where would Willing have locked them up?

A sudden bestial scream of rage echoed thru the vaulted cellars like the shriek of a soul in torment, and struck cold terror to the girl's heart. She stood as if petrified with fear, her face blanched, her eyes stony with horror. Had the monster turned upon its master?

There was a dozen cries, not one—a chorus like the raving of as many maniacs—and sharp above them rose the sound of an exploding pistol, the detonation roaring and reverberating in the pent stone walls, and another and another. There followed the sound of hurrying feet. Some seconds later, a fourth report. And on the heels of that—for so powerful had been the shock that the girl had not moved from her place at the cellar door—the lantern's yellow door became visible in the darkness at the foot of the stairs, silhouetting Willing's feet and legs as he backed slowly down the corridor swearing furiously to himself in a half-chocked tone.

It appeared that, having mutinied, the negro had escaped. But the girl hardly waited to grasp the thought. Already she was in flight, thru the door to the main hall, thru that to the veranda, guided to the refuge of the open by the star-glimmer in the doors and windows.

But here the flight ended. She was cowed with rare resolution, and tho fear might daunt her heart, it could not cow it. She was given pause by a comforting sound—the shock of the slamming of the door at the head of the stairs—to which there was added the click of a lock shot home. Willing had imprisoned the monster.

CHAPTER XV.

The Green Lantern.

For an instant the negro's eyes, rolling around the room, flickered over the faces of Calogan and the girl, but without intelligence; he did not seem aware of their existence. Their faces, their attitudes—even the girl's as she knelt with lifted pistol—seemed to convey no meaning to him.

His whole being was absorbed with one thought; he sought one thing, and not finding it, his brute rage and lust for blood shook him as its engines shake a steamer.

But suddenly his eyes lifted up. He heard—and Cadogan and the girl heard at the same instant—the thud of Willing's feet as he descended.

The sound galvanized the negro to action. He pulled himself across the floor, leaving a trail of blood, to the foot of the stairs, and there, crouching in the shadow of the huge newel post like the picture of some malignant demon limned by the brush of a medieval monk, he waited the coming of his prey.

Willing descended slowly, naturally anxious to spare himself; the banisters complained as he leaned his weight upon them, and his alternate footfalls were heavy and light as he favored his hurt limb.

The lantern-wick was in need of trimming. The flame flickered and died and flared gustily, throwing queer shadows that wavered and flew, dissolved and reappeared on the gloomy paneling of the hall. Out of doors a breeze was coming up, and the night was rife with sibilant noises—the groaning of the awakening surf, the shivering of trees and undergrowth, the creaking of ill-fastened shutters. Waves of cool air rolled thru the hall.

In this atmosphere, so depressing in its influence, Cadogan and the girl hung in strained suspense upon the final act of a tragedy, feeling themselves chained to inaction as by a palpable force, resistless, enervating.

In his excitement the negro began to breathe more stertorously, with an eery whistling sound; it seemed to be growing darker, for he was all but invisible in the shadow, only the white of his bulging eyes catching now and then a glimmer of light as they moved incessantly in their sockets.

Willing, dragged along the hall and appeared at the head of the stairs, empty-handed, so far as the lantern was concerned. He still carried his revolver, however. The girl drew a quick breath of relief as she saw his face, and her emotion was echoed in Cadogan's breast.

His first glance downward discovered them, and he exclaimed aloud with surprise, having the best of reasons for not expecting the girl to interfere. But he said nothing and began to descend, keeping the muzzle of the revolver trained upon them with obvious significance. Of the weapon in the girl's hand he took no account—if he saw it. His attention was concentrated upon them, and he moved on in ignorance of his impending danger.

And neither could warn him. With his sore and swollen tongue and bruised lips, Cadogan was as yet incapable of speaking above a whisper; the girl felt as if paralyzed.

But the responsibility of his life was abruptly taken out of their hands by the negro himself, who, rendered incautious by his hot impatience, or perhaps yielding to the weakening influence of loss of blood, lurched against the post.

The adventurer's eyes moved quickly

The adventurer's eyes moved swiftly from the girl to the negro. He was then half way down the stairs. A sharp click rang in the hush as the hammer of his revolver flew back.

"Billy!" he cried, and added an oath.

Instantly the negro came out of concealment. Advised that he was discovered, he no longer sought to delay the end. There could be but one end for him, and he sprang to meet it with the insane recklessness of the infuriated animal that he was.

Willing fired as he appeared. Probably he missed. At all events, the shot had no other effect upon the negro than to inspire him to instant retaliation. That he managed to stand at all was astonishing; that he should have been able to swing the heavy club round his head and send it crashing toward Willing was almost incredible. But that is what he did. The second bullet caught him just as the missile left his hands.

He seemed to shrivel up, precisely as a child's toy balloon collapses if the air is let out thru a small pin-hole. His head dropped upon his shoulders, his sides seemed to close in upon themselves, his legs gave beneath him. In a trice he was no more than a huddled heap on the floor.

The whirling club first struck Willing's arm upon the wrist, knocking the weapon from his hand, then sent its heavier end smashing thru the other arm, which he had instinctively raised as a guard and into his face. He stumbled and fell, slid down a few steps, and lay still.

The shots, breaking the tension, shocked the spectators out of their involuntarily passive poses, affecting them in precisely contrary ways.

The girl yielded for the first time in two hours of intense emotion to the weakness which she had been fighting off. The pistol fell from her fingers, and she swayed for a moment as a flower sways in the wind.

She would have fallen on her face had not Cadogan, electrified into action, comprehended her trouble and caught her in his arms.

And in that moment, on the heels of someau and tawdry a tragedy, he found time to understand the true nature of his feeling for her. His heart yearned as she lay limp and senseless in his grasp, and he pitied her with a poignant compassion, bending over and whispering to her immobile and beautiful face, as if he had some thought of so rousing her.

Presently quickening to the knowledge that she should not be allowed to remain there if she were to be saved from a violent form of hysteria when she should become conscious, he arose (wholly unconscious of any reluctance on the part of his arms and legs) and, lifting her as easily as if she had been a child, bore her out upon the veranda. There putting her down between door and window, so that she might not be able to see into the hall if she were to come to herself before he returned, he went back into the room.

His first duty was to Creagh. The Irishman lay supine between the cots, a grimace of unrecieved wrath and anxiety on his face. Cadogan got his knife and in a twinkling had relieved him of his bonds; then, passing an arm behind his shoulders, he lifted him up.

"Don't try to speak, Terry; it's all right."

The Irishman leered and spat. Cadogan's warning had been useless. Creagh's tongue was as completely out of commission as his employer's had been a little while before.

Cadogan patted him affectionately on the shoulder, and strode across the hall to the staircase. With a quaim of disgust he stepped around the lifeless thing that an hour before had embodied the ghost of "Cadogan's Folly" and took up Willing's revolver from the step to which it had slid, some few feet below its owner. Then he ascended to examine that unconscious but normally astute and ingenious gentleman.

He would never again be able to hold himself even passably well favored, unless he happened to fall into the hands of an uncommonly competent surgeon. His nose was badly crushed, he had lost some teeth, and there was an abrasion on his forehead that would leave a scar if it failed to receive careful attention.

One hand lay on his chest with a handkerchief falling from around it. Cadogan shuddered to see that it had been almost bitten thru from back to palm.

Continued Next Sunday.

"Marry an Eastern Man? Never Again"

Continued from Preceding Page.

sick; they left the entire attention of their little ones to the nurses.

"Well, as I started to say, the wife kills time during the day, sleeping, reading or such, and when her husband, the clubman, comes home at night the first thing he says is, 'Will, what is our engagement for to-night?' she reminds him, and then they dress for their next social obligation. And it's night after night just that way. That sort of life and existence goes on very well for a time, but after a while the wife tires of that. At first she does not disclose her inner feelings, but in the end she cannot help it. Then again the husband, seeing in his wife indications of discontent, meets other young and attractive women, who appeal to his sense of entertainment and amusement in women's companionships.

"What's the result? Find it in your Nevada divorce courts. The story is not told in your witness chairs at the hearings here. I tell you honestly the women of society life of the east don't make homes; the men of the clubs don't make husbands—in the right sense. That's what's the matter with the average eastern marriage."

My Secrets of Beauty.

No. 114—Good Corsets First Aid To The Figure

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, The Most Famous Living Beauty

TO-DAY Mme. Cavalieri talks of the feminine figure, especially of the American feminine figure. She emphasizes the need of good corseting, and describes the kind of corsets that should be worn by various figures.

This authority on beauty, the greatest in the world—especially in the respect that she is herself beautiful—describes valuable exercises for correcting a great fault of the figure, the protruding abdomen.

A Corrective Exercise for a Too Large Abdomen—Draw a Deep Breath and Slowly Raise the Body to a Sitting Posture."

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri

WHILE I have always considered training to a proper carriage, the first aid to the figure, I regard a good corset as a second and an important aid.

One cannot fancy the stout woman without her corset. It is her staff of grace. But her corset must be almost as carefully selected as her husband. And as in the case of the husband one should not look too long nor critically upon the mere appearance. It is the strength and durability and adaptability that count for most in both.

Take for instance the stout woman. She needs a corset that will mould her figure as a stone jar the soft jelly that has been poured into it. But this must be done without compressing the vital organs. Corset makers have given much study to uniting these conditions and this they have done by introducing webbing, a strong elastic, which will yield ever so slightly, yet enough to save a dangerous compression.

The stout woman's corset should be as long as it can comfortably be worn. It should be of the strongest material, as coutil or a strong cotton brocade. The whalebones and stitching should be of the strongest. It should be high enough to support the bust and not too tight in the back so that the flesh will roll over it in an unsightly mass, breaking the smooth, graceful line from shoulders to waist.

The corset should be buttressed by the gyving, lengthwise bands of four pairs of elastics on either side. The first pair fastened beneath the lowest clasp of the corset, and attached to the stockings in front should hold in the abdomen. The fact that they are elastic should remove any fear that they will press back that part of the body too much for health or comfort. The next pair are attached to the corset farther back, about three inches. The next set are arranged at the same interval, and the fourth set hold in the thighs as the first do the abdomen. These are of almost as much value as the corset itself in girding in the figure.

I hold the opinion that such steady pressure upon the fleshy portions of the body has the effect of slowly dissolving the fat. For fat itself, superfluous fat at least, is of the same quality and almost the same consistency, as jelly, and it is of the same use and purpose to keep it confined in a mould.

The stout woman should never be without her corsets, except when she is in the bath or in bed.

The thin woman, on the other hand, need only wear a half corset, if she prefers. I know many girls of slender, elegant figures and fine, upright carriage, who cut off their corsets at the waist, bind the upper edge of the lower half with a strong silk ribbon and toss the other away. In this way they keep the lower part of the thorax confined, prevent the spreading of the hips that is so unbecoming and adds so many apparent years to the owner, enable their gowns to hang well, and yet leave the upper part of the body quite free, adding to the suppleness and grace of their movements.

In any case loosen the laces of the corsets at night so that it will be necessary to redraw them in the morning. The figure changes with its hours of rest. Usually it is larger in the morning. No matter how hurried you are, suit the drawing of the corset strings to the morning's figure. Draw the laces a little tighter or a little looser as may be needed.

Don't, as you prize your figure, permit the abdomen to increase out of proportion to the rest of the body. There is nothing so opposed to the symmetry of the figure as a protruding abdomen.

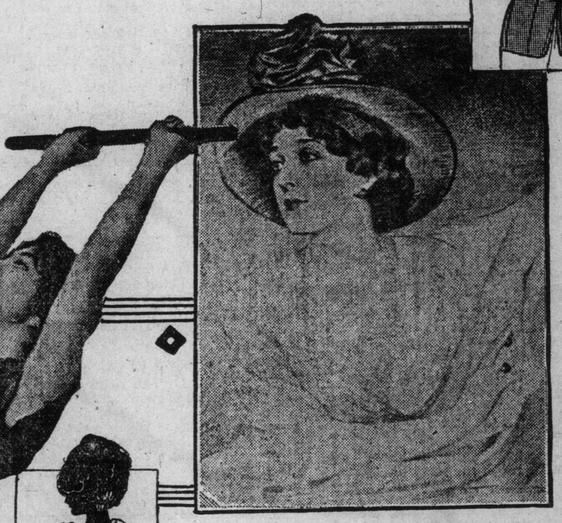
Try prevention. Stand well. Standing well means chin up, chest high and abdomen in and feet parallel. Sag downward as a tired horse does and the abdomen will protrude.

For cure of the too large abdomen press it backward with the palm of the hands as far as possible. Take several deep breaths, holding in the abdomen at the same time. The chest should dilate with every deep breath, not the abdomen.

Another exercise for reducing the redundant abdomen is leaning forward with hands clasped upon the abdomen, drawing it in as far as possible. Then incline the body forward at the hips, draw in a deep breath and while slowly raising the figure until it is erect, expel the air.

Another corrective exercise may be taken while lying on the floor or on a firm mattress or broad settee, the harder the better. Place the hands at the side. Draw in a deep breath and slowly raise the body to a sitting posture. Then slowly let it fall again.

"Press backward the too large abdomen as far as possible, drawing a deep breath to dilate the chest."



"There is nothing so opposed to the symmetry of the body as a protruding abdomen."

Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

"Moles are removed by using an electrical needle or by being cut out, and the edges of the wound being brought together by a few stitches. This must, of course, be done by a skilful surgeon. My correspondent must be a new reader of this page, else she could not have missed the many formulae given for removing freckles.

Prevention is worth far more than cure, and is safer. I have repeatedly advised protecting the skin before going out by a coat of cold cream and afterward dusting it with powder. But if the freckles have been acquired these remedies are helpful:

Glycerine, 1 dram.
Oxide of zinc, 1 dram.
Dextrin, 1 dram.
Subiodide of bismuth, ½ dram.

Anoint the freckles with this at night. If any of the application remain in the morning it can be removed by the application of olive oil.

Simpler is this:

Lemon juice, 2 ounces.
Glycerine 1 ounce.
Or:
Lactic acid, 1 ounce.
Glycerine, ½ ounce.
Rose water, 20 drops.

From Hartford comes the request:

"Will you please publish formulae for some good face bleaches? Also what is the best way to rid one's self of dandruff?"

Washing the face in slices of lemon is one of the mildest methods of removing tan.

Cucumber cream is another mild bleach for redness, sunburn and windburn. This is a good mixture:

Cucumber juice, 1 teaspoonful.
Almond oil, 2 ounces.
White wax, ½ ounce.
Spermaceti, ½ ounce.

This is a powerful whitener, which, like the others, should not be continually applied:

Camphor water, ½ pint.
Glycerine, ¼ ounce.
Powdered borax, ⅛ ounce.

From Denver has come the inquiry: What shall I do for a persistent case of dandruff that has resisted all ordinary cures a brushing, massage and well-known tonics.

One wet shampoo a week is sufficient. If a persistent case, of which these ordinary measures do not meet the need, this should effect a cure. Rub into the scalp at night before retiring this:

Bay rum, 1 ounce.
Cocoanut oil, 1½ ounces.
Tincture of nux vomica, 1 dram.
Oil of lemon, 12 drops.

A Middletown, Conn., correspondent asks for a remedy for enlarged pores, also for blackheads in the chin.

Bathe the nose or other parts of the face where the enlarged pores appear with camphor water, or alcohol, or place upon it on retiring a paste made of pulverized borax and water, thick enough to adhere. Repeat this until you note an improvement.

To remove blackheads the face may be steamed until the contents of the pores are softened. Then press them out with a comedone extractor, or even with a watch key. Or, moistening them thoroughly first with this perparation:

Alcohol, 1 teaspoonful.
Water, 1 teaspoonful.

into which you have dipped absorbent cotton, which use for bathing the part affected, press them out by pinching the part between the cushions of the fingers.

From San Francisco comes this inquiry which I publish in full, because it may be a warning signal to other girls of the same fixed habit.

"I am a constant reader of your Secret of Beauty and will not pester you with questions you have already answered as so many do. My complaint is a novel one, and I write you in the hope that you can help me as you have helped so many others.

"An old habit of letting chewing gum lie in one side of my face when I am not chewing the gum has caused that side of my face to become enlarged.

"It seemed to how all at once, and though I immediately stopped the use of gum the enlargement is still noticeable and makes me look as though I were suffering from toothache."

Massage and avoiding the cause by leaving off gum chewing for all times are the cures. Go to an expert masseur or masseuse once and observe the method of massage. Then try to use the same stroke yourself for self cure. I uggest this substitute only because you add that you are a working girl and have little margin for luxuries.

If this were not so I should advise having your face massaged by a skillful person until it resumes its normal evenness.

An "Office Girl" writes from Jersey City asking for a remedy for pimples. Internal remedies are best. Drink plenty of water, beginning with two tumblersful as soon as you rise in the morning. Eat nourishing food, but avoid sweets. For external application this has removed many such blemishes.

Alcohol, 2 drams.
Ether, 1½ drams.
Ichthyol, 50 grains.

A Bronx reader asks for a "simple remedy for hair that is breaking off and falling out."

Crude oil, 2 ounces.
Bay rum, 1 pint.

Massage this into the scalp every night before retiring.

The Woman Who Wrote It

Jack Was Amazed to Find His Wife Was the Great Unknown Authoress

JACK was busy on his novel in his study. Elizabeth was inspecting the larder. The result was not encouraging. She took up her pocketbook, looked into that, then sighed. Then she went and tapped at Jack's door.

"Oh, come in," he called rather impatiently. "Well, dear, what do you want?"

"Jack, dear, funds are low; can't you write a pot boiler?"

"No, I can't; it's out of the question. I'm just at fever heat in my book, and I can't stop for such trifles."

Elizabeth left and shut the door, emphatically.

Well, she could write a pot boiler and would. She wrote before she was married little stories that always sold, but since her marriage to the rising young author she had kept every annoyance from him so he could make the best of his talents. She must not call it a pot boiler, and must not let any one suspect it was so sordid a thing.

Snatching stray minutes through the days, her little story grew.

She called it "Threads and Patches." It was a story of a poor seamstress, who at night depicted her woes and pleasures, her little longings and sorrows, in a little diary—told where she had worked, and what she had seen and, heard. Many glimpses into the home life of many families the little book contained.

Elizabeth put some of her own thoughts into it, I dare say.

Frequently she thrust her pad and pencil into a drawer to run at John's bidding; still the story grew.

"Jack, dear, do leave your desk," she said one afternoon, "and take a walk. Your ideas will come faster and your blood flow quicker for a good walk."

"You are right, Elizabeth. I will."

Jack safely out of the way, the arch-conspirator took possession of his study and typewriter.

She had copied only about half her story when she heard her husband's footsteps, and away she flew, all traces of her visit gone.

Another night she drove him to a play and finished her typewriting. The manuscript was sent off under an assumed name.

A night or two after the popular young author and his wife were dining out. Editors do not often talk shop, but this one, a guest at the dinner also, was an old college chum of Jack, so he asked if he had ever heard of a writer named Kathryn Bancroft.

Jack answered, "No, why?"

"Well, we have a little gem sent in by her. A pastel called 'Threads and Patches.' It is a diary of a poor seamstress, and for outpourings of her soul in her little book she has outdone Marie Bashkirtseff."

Soon after this conversation a check, for more than she ever dreamed could come from a short story, came to Elizabeth. Still she did not take Jack into her confidence. The money made him very comfortable, and as his dinners were good he forgot all about the lack of funds. Elizabeth did not care as long as he loved her.

At last the magazine containing her story came out. Jack bought it to read "Threads and Patches" to his wife. He went into raptures over it, and tears trembled on Elizabeth's lashes; the story was pathetic, read in Jack's pleasing manner.

"Gracious! what a woman that must be!" he said. "A woman with a soul wrote that!" emphatically.

He read on and on, carried away with the bits of longing expressed by the little seamstress.

"I never read a thing that moved me more," he sighed, as he closed the magazine. "I wish I knew the woman who wrote it."

"Jack, dear, you do; you have lived with her a year."

"Elizabeth, you!"

"Yes, dear. I. I just wrote a little pot-boiler, because you hadn't the time."

"Hadn't time! Why, if I could write like that it would be worth while."

He went over to her chair. "Elizabeth, dear," he urged, "let me boil the pots, and you take my place in the study. You can write."

POOR FATHER.

Do not pass the pickles to him
Tho it makes the children grin,
Father will not like your humor,
It's an ugly mood he's in.
And it isn't wise to snicker
Or he'll make you bump the bumps.
This is not the time for joking,
Dear old father has the mumps.

Do not stand and suck a lemon
In his presence now, I pray,
For you can't tell what will happen
If his temper gets away.
Do not ask him foolish questions
Or refer unto the lumps
That now decorate his features,
Dear old father has the mumps.

Oh, it isn't safe to titter
And it isn't safe to smile;
Do not slip him something bitter
If you count your life worth while.
He's more angry than he's poorly,
And it's awful how he jumps
At the folks who come to josh him
Just because he has the mumps.
—Edgar A. Guest.

A MAIL ORDER.

A Quebec shoe dealer recently received the following order from a French-Canadian customer:

"You will put some shoe on my little families like this, and send by Sam Jameson, the carrier: One man, Jean St. Jean (me), 42 years; one woman, Sophie St. Jean (she), 41 years; Hermedes and Lenore, 19 years; Honore, 18 years; Celina, 17 years; Narcisse, Octavia and Phyllis, 16 years; Olive, 14 years; Phillippa, 13 years; Alexandre, 12 years, Rosina, 11 years; Bruno, 10 years; Pierre, 9 years; Eugene, we lose him; Edouard and Elisa, 7 years, Adrien, 6 years; Camille, 5 years; Zoel, 4 years; Joseph, 3 years; Moise, 2 years; Muriel, 1 year; Hilaire, he go barefoot. How much?"

AS FAR AS THEY LIKED.

There was a young school teacher who thought she knew how to rule boys by kindness and not by fear.

So on the first day she assumed a bright smile and told them that she wouldn't be angry at a little innocent fun. If they whispered she was willing to believe that it was necessary. She would treat them like gentlemen and ladies, not like babies.

As long as they didn't throw spitballs they could go as far as they liked. That was the only thing she detested.

It made a great hit with the school, that. For months they haven't done anything but throw spitballs.

A CRITIC'S ADVICE.

William Dean Howells at one of the "Immortals" recent receptions in New York, told a good story about a critic.

"To this critic," he said, "a popular novelist brought his first novel in manuscript—a manuscript of about 140,000 words. The critic duly read it, then he gave the actor this advice:

"'Cut out half.'

"The young man accepted the advice. He cut out all the weak and dull portions, and it seemed to him that the story was improved wonderfully thereby. He sent it in its new form to the critic, who then gave him this second piece of advice:

"'Cut out the other half.'"

A FAIR FIELD.

He had asked her father for her hand and been duly accepted.

Naturally he was inclined to be jubilant, the girl being pretty, and the father reputed rich.

"Oh, well," said the latter, presently, as he carefully inspected the clear Havana the youth handed him, "you needn't be so unduly puffed up over it. You're the sixteenth youngster I've accepted for a son-in-law this year, and I expect two more to-morrow."

"Wh-why, what does this mean?" stammered the youth.

"It means," replied the shocking old poppy, "amusement for the girl and cigars for me."

CHEER UP

Don't let a condition affect your happiness, especially if that condition consists of a disfiguring complexional trouble. We have corrected worse cases than yours. If you have

Superfluous Hair,
Moles, Warts, Red Veins,
Red Nose, Pimples,
Blackheads, Eczema, Rash,
Psoriasis, Brown Spots,
Freckles, Discolorations,
Wrinkles, Fading Skin, etc.

or if your hair, scalp and hands are giving you trouble, call and see us. If you can't come, write. We have successful home remedies for most of these. Superfluous hair can only be permanently removed by Electrolysis. Our method is safe, sure and practically painless. Satisfactory results are assured. Consultation free at office or by mail.

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Literature, Science, Education

The Pleasure of Reading

Herein lies the real pleasure of reading—to touch hands with those who, having truly loved, have had the divine gift to translate their experience into communicative words so that we, sitting in our home, or lying on the hillsides, may be transported in imagination to live in joy what they may have passed thru in pain. Pleasure is transportation. It is a veritable carrying over of the spirit in the stress of a joyous experience.

In reading we re-live the dead and the past. It is not the David and Jonathan of the Bible of whom we read as loving each other; it is our better selves blossoming in fine impulses towards our friend.

It is not a fictitious tale of Faust and Mephistopheles; it is our own soul living the temptation and finding its strength thru the imagined experience.

We are again children who see the real in the ideal, and for whom the make-believe is the actual. And who shall say that children are not the very types of pleasure-knowing beings?—From "The Pleasure of Reading," by Temple Scott.

WITH THE GOSSIPS

The father of Rudyard Kipling, who died at his home at Tisbury, England, recently, was known in this country as the illustrator of his son's books. By profession he was an architectural sculptor. Mr. Kipling married Miss Alice Macdonald, daughter of the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, thus becoming the brother-in-law of Lady Poynter and Lady Burne-Jones. Rudyard Kipling was born in Bombay in Christmas week of 1865—the year his parents arrived there. Lockwood Kipling remained in direction of the Bombay School of Art until 1875, when he established at Lahore the Mayo Art School, a monument to the memory of Lord Mayo. Later he was appointed curator of the Lahore museum, which throve under his management. In 1893 he returned to England, where Mrs. Kipling died only a few weeks ago. Mr Kipling made a number of trips to this country. He was the author of "Beast and Man in India," which appeared twenty years ago.

At the recent sale of the books and autographs of the late E. C. Stedman fancy prices were paid for some manuscripts and letters. Some of the items, such as the Swinburne letter of Feb. 20, 1875 ($675) and the Eugene Field 16-page parchment MS. of archaic verses, written for Mr. Stedman in acknowledgment of his kindness in procuring the publication of the writer's first book ($1700), were really astonishing. The six Swinburne letters fetched $1,155.50. A Poe MS. (64 lines only), brought $365, a Poe letter $375 and another $490, and a daguerrotype portrait, which Mr. Stedman considered the best, $250. Of several other notable items the prices have been given here. Some of the less noteworthy ones went for a quarter of a dollar; 21 together fetched only 30 cents each, but the 3,372 of which the catalog consisted averaged $6.63; in all, $22,035.40.

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Sturgis & Walton Co. will publish the "Report of the Commission on Country Life," with an introduction by Mr. Roosevelt. This commission, having for its purpose the systematic study of rural conditions in United States, with suggestions of practical remedies, improvements, etc., is composed of Messrs. L. H. Bailey, Henry Wallace, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Gifford Pinchot, Norval D. Kemp, Walter H. Page, William A. Beard, Charles S. Barrett and E. W. Barrett.

"Thru the Heart of Canada," by Frank Yeigh, is proving a very popular book. Two editions have already been called for both in Canada and in Great Britain.

"Prairie Born and Other Poems," is the title of a new volume of verse by Robert J. C. Stead, author of the "Empire Builders." The new collection will be published this spring.

The library and manuscripts of the late Samuel L. Clemens were sold at auction a short time ago. The highest prices were brought by the Mark Twain manuscripts—"The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg," $900; "A Double-Barreled Detective Story," $790; "A Horse's Tale," $600; "Meisterschaft, in Three Acts," $500; "The $30,000 Bequest," $400. Others fetched $185, $180 and smaller sums down to $16. Nearly all the bound volumes bore the autograph signature of the owner, and some contained running comments from his pen.

NEW BOOKS

United States History Chart.

"Groscup's Synchronic Chart of United States History," is a decidedly successful attempt to present the main facts of U. S. history within a very narrow compass. The leading feature of the book is an unfolding chart which sets down each historic event so as to show its relation to every other event both as to time, locality and relative importance. The relation of the U. S. to other countries is also shown including the leading events of European history which have influenced America. The events of the different administrations are outlined in the body of the book. It should prove a splendid aid to students of history. (McClelland and Goodchild, Toronto).

The Primal Passions.

Of recent years certain writers and readers have made much ado about the "primal passions" of man. Do these persons realise that they are exploiting the brute and not the human being? Man's brute nature is in no sense the true man. If you believe else, God pity you; if aught else be true, God pity the human race!

There is no excuse for parading this brute side as Jack London does in his recently published collection of short stories, entitled, "When God Laughs," (Macmillan Co., Toronto). The stories have force, yes, but it is brute force. Artistically done, after their fashion; and if there is any merit in the accomplishment, London may be credited with outdoing in this book all other "primal passion" exploiters and "red-blood" fictionists in sustaining thruout the note of brutality at its highest pitch.

Canadian "Multum in Parvo."

The 1911 edition of "Five Thousand Facts About Canada," (Frank Yeigh, Toronto), is as astonishing as its predecessors in the quantity of valuable information that is compiled within a remarkably limited space. These "facts" are in many cases just the things one wants to know about Canada's commerce, resources, industries, finances, etc.—"Facts," which are not available in convenient form elsewhere.

"We Young Men."

A straight talk on matters of vital interest to men—young or old—is Hans Wegener's "We Young Men," (Wm. Briggs, Toronto). It is a square face to face talk on the scientific and physical, intellectual and social results of right living in regard to sexual relationships. It is not a preachment but a presentation of facts—facts which every man should acquaint himself with and govern himself accordingly.

THE COST OF AN EDUCATION.

"How much did it cost you to get your education?" asked Jones.

"Well," said Smith, "let's see. My primary education was cheap—say, five hundred dollars. My secondary training was about twice as much while my college course amounted to something like a thousand a year, or four thousand in all. Then I had three years at a technical school, at about the same rate—so, all in all, my education came to about eight thousand five hundred, or nine thousand at the outside. What do you figure yours cost?"

"Well," replied Jones, reflectively, "I guess mine was rather more expensive. I went thru college, but I didn't have any technical training. Up to that point we are about equal. Then I went West and got interested in a gold mine. That bit of knowledge cost considerable. Next I tried stock-raising, and found that a pretty expensive school. Before I was finally graduated from that I took a hand at the theatrical business, and learned a lot at fairly high rates. There was a little girl in the company, too, seemed to think I hadn't got all the knowledge that was coming to me, so she put me in the matrimonial school. Not having graduated from that yet. I can't give any final figures, but I can tell you this: the higher up you get the more it costs. After a while the kids came along, and they taught me a whole heap, but the bills were high. For twenty years or so I worried along on this kind of schooling, and then my eldest girl got married. Her husband thought he'd like to try farming, and I learned a lot about that in the next few years, at the cost of about five thousand a year. Then pretty soon they had a couple of kids, and what my own children ain't taught me they did. The fact is—Hey, there! where are you going? I've only just began to tell you about my education."

But already Smith was far down the street with his fingers in his ears, fleeing as tho from the wrath to come. —(From "Success Magazine.")

HOMES OF FAMOUS AUTHORS.

4. Where Henry Fielding wrote "Tom Jones," at Tiverton, Bath, England.

TALKS WITH THE AMATEUR POETS.

4—Atmosphere of a Poem.

When we say that poetry appeals to our emotions, we recognize the two chief attitudes of the mind—the intellectual and the emotional. The intellect is concerned with generalities, abstractions, scientific facts, with the problem of two and two make four, with the dissection of a flower into sepals, petals, stamens and pistels. The beauty of color and form in the flower, and the spiritual truth symbolized thereby—these are what our emotions perceive.

The appeal to the emotions comes from the reproduction, mentally, of the concrete scenes and conditions which reach us thru the senses. This is why the poet's presentation of a subject is so largely imaginative and descriptive. This explains what is called the atmosphere or setting of a poem. For instance:

"The day is cold and dark and dreary,
It rains and the wind is ever weary;
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
And at every gust the dead leaves fall."

The mental picture of the cold, wet day, the mouldering wall, the dead leaves, serves to heighten the emotional effect which is certainly not cheerful. These are reproduced sight-impressions, but are reproduced sight-pressions also; these are (1) imaginative, in the reproduction of the sounds made by the wind; (2) real and actual, in the employing of rhyming words which of themselves produce a drawn-out, sorrowful wail—"dreary, weary, wail, fail."

Read Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott" and notice how the brightness of the outside world is made to force itself upon the mysterious secluded lady:

"The sun came dazzling thru the leaves
And flamed upon the brazen greaves
Of bold Sir Lancelot.

The gemmy bridle glittered free,
Like to some branch of stars we see
Hung in the golden Galaxy.

He flashed into the crystal mirror
'Tirra, lirra,' by the river
Sang Sir Lancelot."

But what a change in the setting of the next portion of the poem, describing the fall of the curse:

"In the stormy east wind straining

The pale yellow woods were waning,
The broad stream in its banks complaining
Heavily the low sky raining
Over towered Camelot."

The atmosphere of your poem is very important. It must harmonize with the mood and thought expressed

* * * * *

Why, yes, I suppose you should have a chance now, "Alpha." What is it. "A Sonnet on Recollection." Proceed:

"I sit before the hearth and gaze
Upon the visions which the flames have blest,
The others have long since retired to rest
And I alone remain to watch the blaze
That conjures up the scenes of other days."

No more, I pray you. Friend "Alpha" and the rest of the amateur class, please understand that a sonnet is the concentrated essence of poetry. It is bound by fixed laws as to its form, and it requires you to employ a subject of dignity and importance and to show your power of concentrating as much thought as possible in as few words as you can.

Your first error is in using a line of four measures to begin the sonnet. Read it again and notice the irregularity. The correct line has five measures.

Next, I attack you as to the thought. Twice you tell us—lines 1 and 4—that you sit watching the fire. Also you remark that the "other" are in bed and that you are "alone." Now, couldn't you have allowed the reader to infer that you were alone? It would not have been a severe tax on his imagination. It might even have been possible to put the "others" to bed without telling anybody.

Again, in lines 2 and 5, you speak of the "visions" in the flames. This method of presentation is the very opposite of the concentrated expression required in a sonnet. Besides, you as a poet, should SHOW us the visions. To drop for a moment into the language of sordid commercialism, we would say: "Show us the goods. Don't talk about and around them, but let us see them."

No, I don't care to hear the rest. "Lorell," you say you have something good entitled, "Cheer Up." We need it. "Give a rouse":

"Cheer up, sad heart, do not repine,
E'en tho' the way seem dark and drear;
Behind the clouds the sun doth shine—
Soon shall his gladsome rays appear."

Please don't continue, "Lorell"! It irks me that I have heard almost the same thing before. Remember this, there are many old thoughts, and many old themes reappearing in the work of even the best poets, but you must give them a new dress when you use them—it is there that the imaginative power, the poet's skill in picturing new combinations, comes into play.

"K. H. D." will now read a stanza from "The Winner":

"I will give my songs to the world,"
she said,
"To the listening, wondering world,"
she said,
"And they will bring me fame from far and near"—
But she sang her songs to the child instead,
The listening, wondering child instead;
She sang the songs a little child to cheer;
And the dim, unfathomed wonder died
In the mother-heart with fame denied."

The metre of this is not quite correct, but it gets away from the hackneyed and outworn topics. No doubt, there are others among you who have something equally good, but—time is up. The class stands dismissed for another week.

* * * * *

The prize poem for this week is "Little Wee Girl of Mine," by "Jeanie."

"O LITTLE WEE GIRL OF MINE"

"O little wee girl of mine,"
With your eyes of cornflower blue,
With your pretty hair so golden and fair,
And your little heart so true:
You would come to mother and tell your woe,
Your arms about her entwine.
Then give her a kiss and away you'd go;
"O little wee girl of mine."

"O little wee girl of mine,"
The years still come and go;
But come to me that I may take thee,
In my arms, as in long ago,
Come pillow your head upon my breast,
My baby for you I pine;
But alas you have gone to your long, long rest,
"O little wee girl of mine."

—By "Jeanie" (Age, 15 years.)

Readers' Reviews

3—"The Second Chance"

I have just finished reading that charming little book, "The Second Chance," by Mrs. Nellie McClung. It is a picture of homely rural life written in such a pleasing style that it appeals equally to the school-girl or one of riper experience. In it is plainly demonstrated that the humble life may be the happiest and the most useful. The response of the child-heroine to her opportunities and advantages moulds and develops her character and so inweaves her life with all with whom she comes in contact that she becomes the inspiration of many of their better efforts.

She is introduced to us as the manager-in-chief of a large family of younger brothers and sisters taking stock of the chances for and against their moral and educational well-being in the present village life. Soon follows her decision for a change of surroundings—a transplanting even at the sacrifice of her own splendid chances at the village school. She is convinced that farm-life, with its close touch of nature will have better influences than the village life with its temptations and many not too innocent amusements.

The plan meets with the hearty approval of her parents, who, tho simple and uncultured, are anxious to do the best for their children. The brave girl and her father visit the 'promised land' and make ready for the family to follow. The farm, an abandoned one, appeals to our sympathetic young friend and she resolves it shall have a "second chance"—another opportunity of proving its worth! The new home is established and the neighbors, the school and the church receive the interest and consideration of the family in general, and the young manager in particular.

She proves so interesting and winsome, not an extraordinary character, not a prodigy of child virtues—only an example of the possibilities of a sweet with her own girlish interests simple, useful life. She is natural and and ambitions and her own simple way of expressing her opinions and ideas. How interesting to her is a discussion on becoming ways of wearing her hair; the cooling ardor of her neighbor's maid's lover or (without open discussion) her own lack of amorous attentions! Again she poses as the champion of justice—always lovable.

Dictated to by plain commonsense, she does her duty and in such a frank, unassuming way that she completely wins our hearts and earns for herself happiness and sweet content. For the selfish and too ambitious with their utter irresponsibility to their fellows —what a picture!

To quote Hugh Black: "To be a strong hand in the dark to another in time of need, to be a cup of strength to a soul in a crisis of weakness is to know the glory of life." We find this exemplified in the story of this young life and to even we older ones the appeal is not in vain.—Grace Thompson, Boissevain, Man.

In Coming Now Under the Control of the

University of Cambridge.

(ENGLAND)

THE ENCYCLOPAEDICA BRITANNICA, as a most comprehensive exposition of exact knowledge, will be regarded as having found a natural abiding place. On its side, in assuming the charge of a most powerful instrument of a general instruction, the University takes a step in fulfilment of its responsibility towards a wider circle than that of its students.

A New Era of Human Experience

The importance of such an event as the issue of a new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica would be very inadequately recognized if one thought of it merely as the publication of a book. It is much more than that—it actually marks an era of the world's social development, no less than of its commercial and industrial enterprise. The new discoveries in science and the remarkable expansion that has accompanied every branch of activity in all civilized countries during the last twenty-five years have involved a virtual reconstruction both in the premises and the conclusions upon which a large part of the knowledge of the 'eighties was based.

A Need of the Day

The new (11th) Edition will therefore meet a pressing need of the day, in that it will present, in orderly and convenient form, a scholarly and authoritative inventory of extant knowledge, in the light of the most recent research, and will supersede and displace all previous editions, as well as unauthorized and incomplete American reprints. The civilized world will be able to take stock, as it were, of its knowledge—to reduce to concrete form the latest results of study, of experience, and of experiment in every department of knowledge.

The Greatest Book in the World

Successive editions—ten in all—of the Encyclopaedia Britannica have been issued since its first appearance in Edinburgh in 1768—1771. No other work of its kind has enjoyed so long and honorable a career, and none has been so widely distributed. Of the Ninth Edition, with Supplement (including mutilated and garbled American reprints), more than 400,000 copies were sold throughout the world. The work has gained a position of preeminence among works of reference which has never been seriously challenged. As a comprehensive repository of human learning, as a register of social and industrial progress, it has been a potent instrument of popular culture for the English-speaking people. It has, moreover, now come to be an international institution.

No completely new Edition of this celebrated work has been issued since the Ninth, the first volume of which was published in 1875, the twenty-fifth in 1889.

Published by a University

The publication of the new Eleventh Edition of the great library of universal knowledge by the University of Cambridge will be a fitting culmination to the steadily widening task of popular culture which Cambridge has successfully carried on for more than five centuries. Carlyle said that the true University is a collection of books, and since the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is a library in itself, it is fitted by its authoritative character and its universal appeal to exercise a far wider educational influence than if it were to be issued, as in the past, by a private publisher. Cambridge has, since 1871, been closely identified with University Extension—a movement having as its object the diffusion of knowledge outside the circle of mere students. The publication of the new Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica will be another step in the direction of spreading the influence of this ancient public institution beyond academic or local limits.

The Work of Scholars of All Nations

The Encyclopaedia Britannica is the only work in any language which has ever attempted to give adequate treatment to the whole field of human endeavor and to ensure that this shall be accomplished at the hands of the foremost scholars. All previous encyclopaedias have had a national limitation, being written by Englishmen for Englishmen, by French for Frenchmen, by Germans for Germans, and Americans for Americans, and inevitably they have taken much of their contents at second hand from translations. The time is past when the scholars of one country alone were qualified to sum up the ascertained knowledge of the world, and to pass final judgment upon it. To-day an investigator in Germany, to-morrow another in France, or, it may be, in some college in Canada—working inconspicuously along original lines of research—may add some new contribution to the world's knowledge which will modify, even if it does not actually nullify, previously accepted theories.

1,500 Contributors

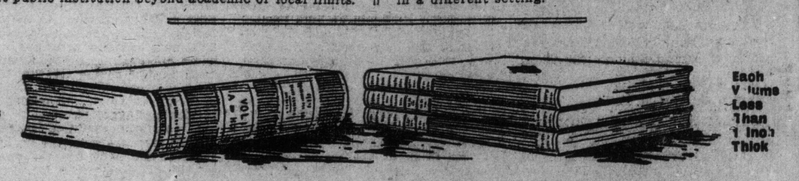
It was therefore essential—in fact, it was inevitable—that the Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica should be planned and edited as a work of international scholarship. The 1500 contributors represent all civilized countries. The editors recognized at the outset that in the last twenty-five years there has been a closer communion of scholarly aims as between the nations of the world, and a readier acceptance of the achievements of other countries than ever before. They therefore approached their task in the spirit which recognizes that scholarship to-day knows no nationality. Among the many Canadian authorities who have contributed to the new edition may be mentioned the following: Prof. George McKinnon Wrong of the Toronto University, Dr. George Robert Parkin, C.M.G., Professor William Lawson Grant of Queen's University, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Anderson, Dr. George Bryce, President of the Royal Society of Canada; Lawrence Johnston Burpee, Lieut.-Col. William Wood, D.C.L.; Arthur Doughty, C.M.G.; Dr. Narcisse Eutrope Dionne, Henry Percival Bigger, etc.

The Whole of the MS. Written Simultaneously

The new (Eleventh) Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is the only work of any magnitude ever written as a complete whole. Practically the entire contents have been under the editorial eye before a single page was sent to the printer, the contributors having been at work simultaneously with a common purpose. In the past, the Encyclopaedia Britannica has been produced volume by volume, each having a different date from the others. In the case of the Ninth Edition, the interval between the completion of the first and the twenty-fifth volume was fourteen years.

Continuous Editorial Control

A decided advantage over its predecessors consists of the fact that, in the case of the Eleventh Edition, a large and exceptionally efficient editorial staff has been engaged continuously during eight years in directing the work of the contributors. All the volumes are of an even date (1910), and the information under each heading is complete and individual, and does not appear elsewhere, even in a different setting.



Reduced photograph showing difference in size between the volumes of the New (11th) Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica on ordinary paper, and on the famous India paper. Note that, though the contents of corresponding volumes are identical, the bulk and weight are reduced by two-thirds in the new format.

The New Encyclopaedia Britannica

That the new (11th) edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica—besides being new, i.e., the result of a fresh survey of the world—carries forward the famous characteristics of earlier editions while developing other features which were latent, the reader may best judge for himself from the prospectus and specimen pages for which this announcement invites him to enquire. From these sources he will learn that, for the first time in its history, an edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica has been written, and will be issued, as one consistent whole, from A to Z. He will learn that the consequently more systematic manner of its preparation will be recognizable throughout its pages in the better distribution of more exhaustive information under twice as many headings as appeared in the previous edition, and that this development, while enhancing the value of the Encyclopaedia Britannica as a book for study and for reading, greatly increases its usefulness as a work of quick reference. He will learn also that, by the employment of India paper, a book of which the contents have always been intended for reading, has been rendered readable at last in the shape of light and slender volumes.

THE ENGLISH EDITION FOR CANADA: Canadian subscribers will be supplied with copies of the English Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and not of that which for purposes of copyright had to be printed in the United States. The work will be delivered from England, carriage and duty paid to Toronto. Subscriptions in advance of publication at substantial concessions in price are now being accepted; but no remittance need be sent till after delivery.

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THIN VOLUMES—LIGHT IN WEIGHT AND EASY TO HOLD AND TO READ—PRINTED ON INDIA PAPER.

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The verdict of book-buyers is almost unanimous in favor of the India Paper Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Ninety per cent. of the orders for the new edition of the world's greatest work of reference call for sets printed on India paper (29 volumes, each less than an inch thick, although containing 960-1060 pages). The public's preference for the flexible sheepskin binding is also made clear. The success of the India Paper Edition is, therefore, assured.

The new (11th) Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is a Fresh and Original Survey of Human Thought, Learning, and Achievement in 1910. A Complete and Authoritative Exposition of Knowledge. It Consists of 28 Volumes and Index, Comprising 27,000 Pages and 40,000 Articles, and will Supersede and Displace all Previous Editions and Unauthorized and Garbled American Reprints.

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MUSIC

People's Choral Union Next Musical Event

Signor Campanari Will be Assisting Artist at Great Concert on March 23.

The next large choral event will be the concert of the People's Choral Union, 250 voices under the direction of Mr. H. M. Fletcher in Massey Hall on Thursday, March 23, when the assisting artist will be the great Campanari who will sing three groups of songs and the "Toreador Song" from Carmen, of which he is the greatest interpreter living.

Sig Campanari, the famous and most popular baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, is by universal acknowledgment one of the greatest operatic stars and concert attractions of the present time. He alone of all artists bears the distinction of having been engaged at the Metropolitan Opera House for twelve consecutive seasons. Giuseppe Campanari was born in Venice, and was a 'cello virtuoso at the age of nine years, when he traveled thruout Europe with his brother Leandro giving concerts in the larger cities. At the age of seventeen he accepted the position of first solo 'cellist in the grand orchestra of "La Scala" in Milan. Vocal art, however, attracted him greatly, much against the wishes of his family, and to the jeers of his friends, he secretly studied voice culture. During his career as 'cello virtuoso he appeared with extraordinary success in the leading cities of Europe.

The choral numbers will include a beautiful arrangement of: "The Lost Chord," (eight parts), Sullivan; "The Miller's Wooing," Fanning; "Duncan Gray," (old Scotch); "Cradle Song," Brahms, (eight parts); "Warning," Othengraven, men's voices; "Rock-a-bye," Nevin, ladies' voices; and a number of old English madrigals, and part songs. The subscription lists are now in the hands of the chorus.

Mrs. Thomas Writes

An official of the Mendelssohn Choir has received a very interesting letter from Mrs. Theodore Thomas relative to the concerts held in Toronto recently in which Mrs. Thomas says:

"Each year, when our orchestra goes to Toronto, I plan to go too. But so far I have not been able to carry out my plans. Perhaps I will be more fortunate next winter, and if I am I shall enjoy again the pleasure of hearing the only choir in America which matches in its perfection of technique and its high standard of interpretation our own orchestra.

"I have just completed the 'Memoirs' of my husband, which will be published next fall, and I think you will be interested in his ideas in the matter of chorus training, and which I think must be similar to Dr. Vogt's. The chorus he had in New York for many years did the same work that yours does, but it was the only chorus he ever had which could do it, because it was the only one he trained personally."

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.

New Edition.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica is a national institution rather than a collection of volumes. No other nation has a work of reference of a similar character, containing the product of the best minds of its nation on the results of scientific investigation in all branches of knowledge.

The first edition of this famous reference work was published in Edinburgh in 1768 by Colin Macfarquhar, with whom was associated Andrew Bell, an engraver. The publication of the earlier editions was attended with various vicissitudes of business. At one time Sir Walter Scott contributed to the pages of the encyclopaedia, it being issued by his publishers.

In 1898 The London Times offered for sale a reprint of the ninth edition at a reduced price and thus extended its usefulness and popularity.

The latest—eleventh—edition is now being issued by the University of Cambridge. It is an entirely new work founded upon a fresh survey of the world in every department of knowledge. A great many improvements in indexing, illustrations, maps, and other reference features have been made.

A rather astonishing change is the reduction of the whole encyclopaedia to one-third of the former weight and bulk by the employment of India paper. Besides lessening the space required for the set, this increases the convenience of the volumes for reference work. The new edition will consist of 28 volumes but will contain over two million more words than the 25-volume tenth edition.

Dr. A. S. Vogt, director of the famous Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, and Frederick A. Stock, conductor of the Thomas Orchestra.

Wagner Lectures at College of Music

Mr. Oscar Goldschmidt, whose present series of Wagner lectures has been of so much interest to Toronto people, has arranged to give two more lectures at the College of Music, Pembroke-street.

The first takes place on March 8, the subject being "Wagner's Life." The second is set for March 20 when the subject will be the opera "Lohengrin." At the first lecture Mr. Goldschmidt will be assisted by Miss Mabel Beddoe, mezzo contralto, and at the second lecture by Miss Jeffers and Mr. Coates Lockhart. The lectures will begin at 8.15.

Mr. Goldschmidt is an authority on Wagner, and no one interested in the works of the great master should miss the opportunity of attending these two lectures.

An interesting musical event of last week was the sacred cantata, "Oliver to Calvary," given by the choir and Young People's Chorus of Avenue-road Presbyterian Church under the direction of Mr. James Quarrington.

Mr. Louis Ruthenburg, the young Toronto violinist who made such a favorable impression at a recital this winter, has gone to study with Professor Sevcik of Prague. Before he went Mr. Ruthenburg was made the recipient of a very beautiful violin from the well-known collection of Mr. Williams of this city. There is no doubt that the talent which Mr. Ruthenburg possesses will be developed to a great degree under the tuition of the famous master to whom he has gone.

Music in London

LONDON, Feb. 10.—An after-Christmas season of unusual activity in the musical world of London is promised during the forthcoming months. Already the number of concerts announced is prodigious. Among the most important events looming on the horizon are the re-appearance of Mme. Melba, and the performance of Dr. Cowen's eagerly awaited work, The Veil. Mme. Melba is to appear at the fourth of the New York Symphony Orchestra's concerts, on Feb. 14; the third, by the way, took place last Wednesday, and consisted of a most attractive program of modern foreign composers' works. Mr. Landon Ronald, the New Symphony Orchestra's conductor, whose activity is great, is proving himself a splendid head at the Guildhall School of Music, by the way it is known on good authority that his advent, as might only have been expected, has proved most beneficial. Mr. Ronald will, of course, conduct when Mme. Melba re-appears, when the diva will be heard in the Mad Scene from Hamlet, and in the Aria "Dove Sono," from Mozart's Nozzi di Figaro. Included also in the program is the Fifth Symphony of Tschaikovsky, with which Mr. Landon Ronald made such a great impression last year—altogether an exceptional occasion, for which we understand the booking is already very heavy.

New McKenzie Cantata Well Received in Vienna.

British musical folk are overjoyed at the enthusiastic reception accorded Sir Alexander Mackenzie's cantata "The Sun-God's Return," in Vienna last month. "The Sun-God's Return' is fine music, modern, powerful, dramatic, yet melodious," remarked one Vienna musician. 'This last trait distinguishes it favorably from much modern German work. The orchestration shows particular skill. If English musicians have anything more as good as this and 'The Dream of Gerontius,' which we heard in this hall four years ago, Vienna is keen to hear it." After the performance Sir Alexander was banqueted at the Vienna Sing-Akademie.

Observing that British composers, as such, have from time to time been made very welcome in Germany and Vienna, The Pall Mall Gazette recalls that "Sir George Smart was received as an honored guest of Beethoven: Sterndale Bennett, in his young days, was most generously received and encouraged by Schumann: and in our own day Sir Edward Elgar has been similarly honored by the musicians of the Fatherland. On the whole, however, our musicians are not lionized abroad as foreign musicians are here. * * * When one nation's musicians visit another nation they go as ambassadors of the cause of humanity and their success is a contribution to international friendliness."

The Wagnerian Musical Club met last Monday afternoon when an excellent program was provided by Miss Vera Hamilton, Miss Irvine, Miss Eldt and Mr. James S. Ross. Mrs. R. H. Sanderson was the hostess.

Miss Hazel Adelaide Fegan, a young pianist of splendid ability, who will at the invitation of her master, Mr. W. O. Forsyth, give a piano recital

Program Music

The old argument averred that the writer of poetic or pictorial music is like the child who adds to his rude drawing of an animal the words: "This is a dog." If this is a sign of foolishness, then almost every great musician one can name is a fool. Bach says: "This is a lament over the departure of my brother;" "This is a postillon's horn;" "This is a serpent;" "This is a river;" "This is the wind;" "This is Jesus staggering under the cross." Beethoven says: "This is Egmont;" "This is Coriolanus;" "This is Florestan;" "This is Leonora;" "This is a brook;" "This is thunder;" "These are peasants singing a hymn of gratitude after a storm." Wagner says: "This is Siegfried;" "This is a dragon;" "This is a fire;" "This is the flowing Rhine." Mendelssohn says: "These are fairies;" "This is Melusina;" "This is a calm sea." Elgar says: "These are cockneys;" "This is a Salvation Army band approaching;" "This is an Italian landscape;" "This is the might of Rome." Strauss says: "This is Don Juan;" "This is Anna;" "This is Don Quixote;" "This is Sancho Panza;" "This is a windmill;" "This is Dulcinea as she really is;" "This is Dulcinea as she really is." Debussy says: "This is a faun." Schumann says: "This is Manfred;" "This is Faust." Tschaikowski says: "This is Romeo;" "This is Friar Laurence;" "This is a gloomy landscape;" "This is fate." Schubert says: "This is a spinning-wheel;" "This is a trout;" "This is a hurdy-gurdy"—and so on ad infinitum.

There are simple musical imaginations of different orders. Let us roughly classify them as (1) those that act without any external stimulus, (2) those that act with the slightest of external stimuli, (3) those that need, at times, a very definite external stimulus—a distinct poetic or pictorial image. To the first order, speaking in general terms, belongs Mozart; to the second order, Chopin; to the third order, Bach, Berlioz and Strauss. We get, that is (1) what is sometimes called abstract music; (2) music with a vague, poetic content, so vague that probably the composer himself could not phrase it in words; (3) music with a very definite poetic content. For the thoro understanding of (1) no verbal clew is necessary; for (2) none may be necessary, or, in some cases, the barest hint may be enough; for (3) the verbial clew has to be fairly full—that is to say, the hearer needs to be placed in precisely the same relation to the music as the composer was when he wrote it. If he did not need a poetic or pictorial suggestion, neither do I. If he needed something of the kind—needed it so urgently that without it the music would not have been written—then I need it too. The "program," therefore, may be anything from the vaguest hint to a page of close type; it all depends on the music. Corresponding with these three orders of imagination in composers are three similiar orders in the listeners. Just as some composers combine them all, so may some listeners. If we can do this we can appreciate equally 1, 2 and 3. If we are only, or mostly, sensitive to 1, then we are practically tone-deaf to 3. This, I take it, is the state of many. They are deficient in a certain imaginative faculty. No one blames them for this. It is their misfortune, not their fault. But when they want to turn their failings into a standard for the rest of the world, that is a little too much.—Ernest Newman in London Nation.

The Modern Concerto and the Virtuoso

The virtuosi of the violin and the pianoforte are prone to lament that nowadays no one writes concerti for them. You cannot conceive Debussy writing a concerto, they say; Strauss has written none since he was a youth; your contemporary composer will write music-dramas, tone-poems, symphonies, rhapsodies, what you will, but he feels no promptings toward a concerto. Or if he writes one, as Elgar and Sibelius have for the violin, as Rachmaninoff has for the pianoforte, as Reger has for both instruments, what does he do? He writes a symphonic piece in which the violin or the pianoforte is the most conspicuous instrument, and he cares not whether he makes it "grateful" or "ungratefull" to the virtuoso, so long as, forsooth, the music shall impart his ideas and unfold his emotional and poetic scheme.

The violinist or the pianist plays such a concerto, because he must have some respite from the everlasting classics and the "favorite" mediocrities. He plays it to the utmost of his ability, after months of preparation, and, lo! he is submerged in the music as a whole, and his audience departs to discourse of the concerto and not of the virtuoso. There is reason and unreason in these replinings. The old days of the concerto as a formal piece for the display of the former seem gone. Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Schumann glorified such concerti by what they added to them out of their own minds and hearts. Mediocrities, like Bruch and countless others, wrote them because they were a part of the full duty of a composer.

The new generation works to new ends. It would make the concerto form, as it has made every other, more pliant and sensitive. It would make a concerto serve ideas, emotion, poetic or pictorial designs, as well as the chosen instrument. Nay, it chooses the instrument only when its voice is above all others the fitting voice for the imaginings behind. And the virtuoso complains that thes new concerti give him no room to display his precious personality. In reality they give him more; since it is for him to impart the finer and the subtler essence of the music even as the conductor does with symphony or tone-poem. The newer concerti really exalt him; they make him not a performer, but an "interpreter"—much-loved word!—as soon as he is willing to forego his prejudices and put himself in accord with them. —H. T. Parker in Boston Transcript.

Opera in English

Enrico Caruso made 125 members of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Company happy last Saturday by presenting them each with a $5 gold piece. A dispatch from New York was recently printed in a newspaper in Italy to the effect that the tenor had given each member of the chorus $5 for a Christmas present, but the first Caruso knew of it was when two members of the chorus called his attention to the item on Tuesday of last week. They wanted to know how their share had happened to be overlooked.

"It must be the joke of some reporter," said the tenor, "I never offered to do such a thing."

"Then we shall have to cable back that there is no truth in the report," said the chorus men.

"No," said Caruso, "cable back that the money is yours."

The following are extracts from a music catalogue: "Trust Her Not"—for four shillings. "I Would Not Live Always"—without accompaniment. "See the Conquering Hero Comes"—with full orchestra. "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming"—with illuminated cover. "There Was a Little Fisher Maiden"—in three parts.—Tit-Bits.

CROTCHETS AND QUAVERS

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF MUSIC GOSSIP

CONDUCTED BY FRAULEIN VAN

At the forthcoming concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra another eminent artist will make her introductory appearance before a local audience, this being Miss Kathleen Parlow, the youthful Canadian genius whose wonderful mastery of her chosen instrument, the violin, baffles all attempt at explanation. Tho still in her teens Miss Parlow is acclaimed thruout musical Europe as the greatest lady violinist in the world, an opinion which is doubly verified by her recent recitals in London, New York, Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa, where she has been greeted with immense enthusiasm. The complete program will be as follows: Prelude to the "Dream of Gerontius," by Sir Edward Elgar; Symphony in G minor, Mozart, and the Violin Concerto, D major, Taschaikowsky. Miss Parlow will also play several short pieces with piano accompaniment.

The Toronto String Quartet play in Brantford on March 14, under the auspices of the Ladies Musical Club of that city. The string quartet concert which was announced for March 6 at the Margaret Eaton School, and which was postponed on account of Mr. Frank E. Blachford's illness, will take place on the 22nd of March. The program will comprise quartets by Mozart and Smetana and a Quintet by Arensky, with Dr. Harvey Robb at the piano. Mr. Frank Converse Smith, will be the soloist.

Miss Gertrude Lonsdale, contralto, whose singing so charmed her hearers at the Sheffield Choir concerts two years ago, is again to be one of the soloists with the famous English chorus, and already many small social affairs are being planned in her honor. Miss Lonsdale is a grand-daughter of the celebrated Hungarian prima-donna, Madame Peschka-Leutner.

The annual concert of the Toronto Conservatory String Orchestra, Mrs. B. Drechsler-Adamson, conductor, will be given at the Conservatory Music Hall on March 21. The principal orchestral numbers will be the Peer Gynt Suite, Grieg; Oberon, Weber, and the Emperor's Hymn, Haydn. Miss Eugenie Quehen, pianist, will play a Rondo by Beethoven, Moonlight, Debussy; Polonaise, Macdowell. This orchestra was organized about twelve years ago by its present conductor, and is composed of about thirty players, most of whom are young ladies, with Miss Lina Drechsler-Adamson as first violinist.

Mr. P. Redfern Hollinshead, tenor, and Mr. Arthur Blight, baritone, are to be the soloists in the "Prodigal Son," which will be performed in the Centenary Methodist Church, Hamilton, March 28, under the direction of the organist, Mr. W. H. Hewlett. They will also sing at the First Methodist Church, Hamilton, on Good Friday, when Dubois, "Seven Last Words of Christ," will be given. Mr. Hollinshead also sings at Oshawa on the 17th of March, at a concert given by the Hibernian Society, and has chosen for his program the new Irish song cycle by Hermann Lohr, called "Songs in Exile," and the Aria from Sterndale Bennett's "Lily of Killarney."

The members of St. Patrick's Church Choir, all male voices, gave a musical vespers at the inauguration of the new organ at the Church of St. Leo, Mimico, last Sunday evening.

Mr. C. E. Johnson, whose song recital was announced for Feb. 16, will give his concert at the Greek Theatre on March 9, when he will be assisted by Miss Frances Wood, violinist, and Miss Frances Williams, pianist.

Mr. Arthur Baxter, tenor, who is devoting most of his time to study finds an opportunity occasionally to fill a concert engagement, and at Easter will sing at North Bay. Mr. Baxter also sang at Avenue-road Pres. Church last Tuesday evening.

Mr. Ernest H. Dainty, a young pianist of promising attainments, and pupil of Mr. Peter C. Kennedy, has taken a private studio for practising at Nordheimer's, and for some time will do a good deal of hard work preparatory to a course of training abroad. A wealthy and influential citizen has placed at his disposal a handsome Steinway Grand, and will, in future, interest himself in his professional career. Mr. Dainty was formerly a pupil of De Zielinski, the great Polish pianist and teacher of Buffalo, and was also assistant organist of St. John's Church, in that city.

Henry Such, the noted violinist, who is well known to many local musicians, paid this city a flying visit one day last week. Mr. Such is now residing in New York City, where he is one of the most prosperous teachers and concert violinists.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra played at Barrie last Tuesday night to a packed house. Mr. Macdonald Fahey, soprano, Miss Helen Grasett, pianist, and Mr. Leo Smith, 'cellist, were the soloists.

From London, England, comes the report that John Linden, the clever 'cellist, who has many warm admirers in Toronto, has been playing in Queen's Hall, with immense success.

Mr. Norman McKibbon, a pupil of Mrs. J. W. Bradley, has been appointed bass soloist in Parkdale Pres. Church Choir.

At the Bishop Bethune College, Oshawa, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25, a most enjoyable miscellaneous program was presented by Miss Mabel Boddy, pianist; Miss Muriel Goggin, contralto; and the College Chorus under the direction of Mr. W. J. McNally. Miss Flossie Papst also gave an interesting reading in her usual fine style.

Mr. Arthur Blight's annual song recital recently given at the Margaret Eaton School of Expression was one of the most successful and largely attended musicales of the season. Mr. Blight was in excellent form and gave a program demanding widely diversified treatment, which served to reveal his versatility and emphasize the many appealing qualities of his voice. Miss Grace Smith, pianist, was the assisting artist, and Miss Lilyan Smith made a most competent and sympathetic accompanist.

At the bi-weekly organ recital at St. Andrew's Church, on Saturday, Dr. Norman Anderson, the organist, played the C minor Sonata, Thayer; Kammenoi Ostro, Rubinstein, and two new pieces by Alden and Dunham. These recitals continue to be well attended and have proven both enjoyable and profitable. The choir which numbers about seventy voices is now rehearsing the "Crucifixion" to be performed during Holy Week. Mrs. Wm. Douglas, the popular contralto, is spending a few months in New York, furthering her studies with Mr. George Sweet, and will occupy her old place in the choir upon her return. For the past two Sundays Miss Brenda Smellie has filled the vacancy very acceptably.

The Ten Most Popular Hymns

An attempt made in a church to ascertain by vote of the congregation the ten best hymns is reported in The Christian Advocate.

"'Nearer My God to Thee,' led the popular vote," it says. "There were 112 votes cast for this hymn out of a total of 185. 'Abide With Me' came second with 107 votes; 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul' third, with 92 votes. Strange to say—some of us think it to be strange—'I Love to Tell the Story' came fourth, 89 votes.

"Close after this came 'Lead, Kindly Light' (84 votes). The others chosen were: 'Rescue the Perishing' (80 votes); 'Rock of Ages' (75 votes); 'Onward Christian Soldiers' (67 votes), and 'What a Friend We Have in Jesus' (61 votes).

"Four great hymns just failed to get into the list, each of them receiving more than 50 votes: 'Love Divine, All Love Excelling,' 'Just As I Am Without One Plea,' 'Faith of Our Fathers! Living Still,' and 'In the Cross of Christ I Glory.'

"It was no easy task to choose among so many favorites, yet many were glad to attempt it. A large proportion of the answers were given by men, who supposedly are not interested in the music of our services. The place of the gospel song, the song with a chorus, is higher in the estimation of our people than many of us have believed; indeed, than many would have it hold.

"Three of the ten chosen are relegated by many of us to the prayer meeting or to the more fervid and informal after service during the season of revival. The people would have them in their most delightful hour of praise. The people prefer to sing, for example, 'I Love to Tell the Story' rather than 'O, for a Thousand Tongues to Sing'; at least this vote would so indicate.

"Wesley's great hymn that is ever to begin our hymnal, ever to be the first hymn in all Methodist collections of sacred songs, had only sixteen votes, while its humbler contestant had eighty-nine. 'Rescue the Perishing' had more votes than 'Rock of Ages,' and twice as many votes as 'All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name.'

"Prayer is the attitude of the soul in the first five hymns chosen; petition, not praise nor personal appeal. Seven of the ten have the first personal pronoun in the first line. 'Nearer My God, to Thee' is the first hymn chosen, 'What a Friend We Have in Jesus' the last one. What would have been the order had the last hymn had the line 'What a Friend I Have in Jesus'? Oliver Wendell Holmes says somewhere that Dr. Smith showed his genius in writing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee', not 'Our Country'.

"The power of the humble poet, 'whose songs gushed from his heart,' is strikingly emphasized. Henry Francis Lyte leads Charles Wesley and Miss Katherine Hankey leads Cardinal Newman. Mrs. Sarah Flower Adams leads all of them. There is a refreshing catholicity. A Methodist church chooses only one of the hymns of the Wesleys to remain in its list of ten. A Methodist church chooses as its dearest hymn one written by a Unitarian! A Methodist church puts a Roman Catholic hymn well up toward the top among its favorites."

Among the advertisements in a current monthly magazine we find this:

For Sale and Exchange.—A fine young male bobcat and a female coyote; also a mandolin and a pair of field glasses.

Such opportunities as this are not often offered. The field glasses most of us could manage to do without, but the male bobcat, the female coyote and the mandolin would go far to make life happy for any reasonable individual. All these are productive of music, and music gives joy to all rightly constituted persons. There are, of course, some people who cannot play upon a mandolin, but anybody can play upon a bobcat or a coyote. This fine chance to get a varied and interesting collection of musical instruments will undoubtedly bring many replies.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Another man took two operas to Rossini, saying: "Which is the better of the two?" And Rossini sat down and played a few bars of one opera.

He closed the score suddenly, as if by inspiration. "The other," said he, "is the better."—New York Telegraph.

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"Schwarzschwanreich"

Siegfried Wagner has just finished a new opera, which he calls "Schwarzschwaeureich," or "The Kingdom of the Black Swan." The title suggests all manner of possibilities. It might be a legend, it might be a fairy tale, it might even be Bayreuth itself, for one of the presents which Richard Wagner received on his sixty-ninth birthday from his munificent patron, Ludwig of Bavaria, was a pair of black swans. As this gift coincided with the preparations for the first "Parsifal," performance, the swans were christened "Parsifal" and "Kundry." Prof. Edward Reuss, the well-known critic of Dresden, has arranged the score for piano.

The opera was "Trovatore."

"Tho' I no more may hold thee,
Yet is thy name a spell,"

sang the basso to the prima donna. And it was. Her name was Sophronia Czechlinskiwicz.—Judge's Library.

Newest Coiffures And the "Horrors of the Harem Skirt."

A "Harem" Evening Gown—Undesirable, but More Graceful and Suitable Than Those for Ordinary Wear.

The Graceful, New Coiffure with Braids at the Neck, Which Makes Artificial Hair and Rats Superfluous.

Loops, Instead of Braids, at the Neck Fastened with Large Pins.

How the "Harem" Cannot Be Kept Out of Dust and Mud in Walking.

The Natural Hair Parted Half Way and Drawn Over to Leave a "Bang."

At Last, Hairdressing Styles That Taboo the "Rat"— and Reasons Why the Trousered Gown Must Be Short-Lived

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, illustrating it with sketches and photographs of her own original models.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at No. 17 West Thirty-sixth street, New York City.

IT is a most agreeable duty to inform you that the newest accepted theory—and practice—respecting the coiffure pronounces the righteous doom of vast quantities of false hair and other unsanitary means of deceiving the public—perhaps even your intimates—regarding the abundance of your natural tresses.

Physicians have long inveighed against the unwholesome "rat." False "puffs," coils and switches have come in for their share of merited criticism. Now, at last, the pendulum has swung in the direction of honesty about the natural hair—and the means of grace in this instance are not penitential, but productive of new, fresh and simple charms.

Few women lack a sufficient amount of natural hair to conform to the new system of coiffure. The keynote lies in close braids over the ears and around the neck, braids which fall hardly below the nape of the neck, where they are held close with pins or combs.

From the crown to these braids the hair is parted to suit the shape of the head and the profile and falls simply and naturally. The parting may be clean, in the centre, or it may be to one side. It may be only half a part, one side drawn over a forehead "bang"—a style which is quite effective in the case of young girls.

Instead of braids at the neck, the ends of the hair may be gathered into loops and thus fastened, so that the loops just touch the neck.

The photographic illustrations show how even a scanty length of hair may be effectively arranged in this way, without any artificial aids whatever.

And now I come to that unfortunate affair, the "harem" skirt—which, having upset the dignity of the Comedie Francaise, probably will make no headway on the stage, and which the Countess of Warwick, Flora Annie Steele, the novelist, and other noted Englishwomen are condemning with such just severity.

Yet I am afraid this mistaken idea will develop into an actual and accepted idea.

Women were certainly curious as to its fashioning and its possible fascination and made so many inquiries that I suppose some firms, none too sure of their standing, thought it necessary to prove that they were well "in the movement" by displaying some duplicate productions or parodies of the latest freak fashion of Paris.

I call upon my pictures of this week to prove to you, the entire unsuitability of full Turkish trousers to the design and detail of daytime costumes; being, I should say, sufficiently apparent to deter even the most enthusiastic seeker after sartorial sensations.

As I have said before, and as I now repeat with extra emphasis, these trousered underskirts—if I may so describe them—are only possible (and even then not pretty) when made in the filmiest fabrics and dedicated to evening wear, when there can also be donned appropriately Oriental headgear and sandals, or shoes of flesh-pink satin, or else a fabric faithfully repeating the coloring of the trousers.

Even then these divided garments should only be suggested, and never by any chance obtruded, and even then, too, they will entirely destroy the outline and the fascination of the slender, well-turned ankle which has hitherto been a much prized feminine possession.

But the "Harem" evening gown, undesirable and undecorative as it is when considered by itself, is a vertitable thing of beauty and of joy when compared to the "divided skirt" which is being introduced as an accessory to day-time attire!

For imagine—or better, or worse still—realize with these pictures before you the appalling figure of fun which any woman would make who was so misguided as to display in necessarily close contrast a pair of these softly hanging and full Turkish trousers with footwear of the most correct American modelling and heels of the sturdy Cuban variety even elongated and Louis-heeled Parisian shoes being almost equally unsuitable accessories! Inasmuch, too, as overhanging folds or frill-like borderings tied in with a band and bow of ribbon, are essential features of these garments, it is hardly necessary for me to point out the practical inconveniences which must result from the inevitable dipping of such folds and frills into the dust and mud from whose damaging effect the sensible short skirt has kept us delightfully free for so long.

There is, of course, no possible chance of catching up the divided garment, and so its condition after even one day's fine weather wear can be better imagined than described. However, I really have too much faith in the good sense of my fellow-women to seriously think that they will ever submit themselves to ridicule and contempt by thus disguising and disfiguring themselves, more especially, too, as no real compensations are offered in the way of increased comfort. Quite the contrary, in fact, as even a moment's consideration must make obvious to every one.

I am merely endeavoring to keep you well informed of the latest details of dress and fashion, and in not the slightest degree advocating the adoption of a *mode* which I personally and deeply deplore—not to say abhor! So, having done my duty in this respect, I shall next week voice my pleasure in revealing to you all the accredited and more attractive phases of the new fashions for the Spring.

Making Good Milk, Butter and Cheese Out of a Chinese Bean

THE latest attempt to supply cheap food to Paris is being made by a young Chinese chemist in Paris, who was formerly a student at the Pasteur Institute. This skilled chemist, Li-Yu-Ying, has already started his factory in Paris and is turning out the most varied products from nothing but a very cheap and common Chinese bean, known as the Soja.

In this bean Li-Yu-Ying has discovered the many food elements provided by the cow and various vegetables. By mechanical and chemical processes he is making a long line of very useful, nutritious and valuable food products, which can be sold at much less than the usual prices, and which he claims are as nutritious and healthful as the ordinary kinds.

He is making already in his factory, where twenty-four men are kept busily employed, milk, butter, caseine, cheese and a fine, sweet syrup that may be used even for preserving; farinaceous cakes and other varieties of foods that appeal to the eye and to the taste.

That the humble and popular bean, of all vegetables, should reveal itself a substitute to the high-priced and overworked cow is not surprising once on has the idea fixed that it is possible to transmute vegetable into animal matter outside the animal laboratory known as its digestive tract.

Beans have long been celebrated by food economists as the most completely nutritious of all vegetables, with the one possible exception of peanuts. Beans, to a larger extent than any other vegetable, can compensate for the absence of a flesh diet. Their richness in proteid makes them a popular article of diet among the laboring classes in all civilized countries.

So solid in their nutritive constituents are common white beans that persons of sedentary habits are able to indulge in them only sparingly, but their near relative, lentils, overcome this disadvantage by lighter and more easily assimilated properties. From the most ancient times, the whole bean family, including peas (pulse of the Bible) have been a staple article of diet, next to bread really a "staff of life."

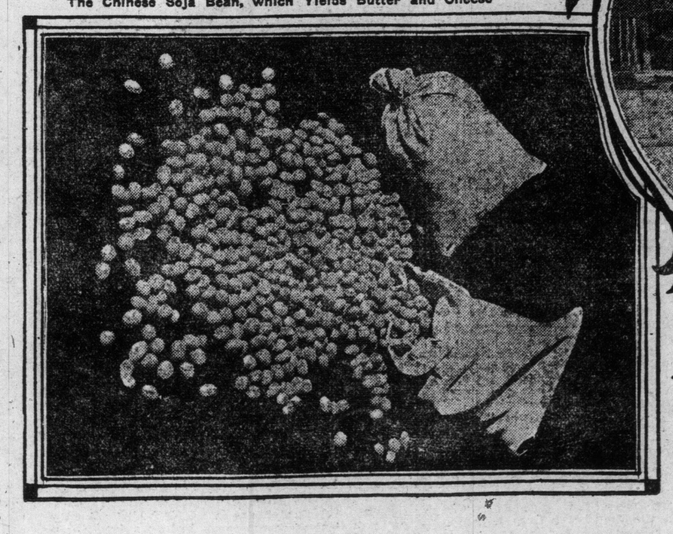
As the chemists are making pretty nearly everything out of coal tar products, including perfumes and flavoring extracts that can hardly be distinguished from genuine fruit and flower products, it does not seem incredible that vegetable matter, especially beans, should be induced to yield imitations of animal products, especially butter, for their oily character is well known.

It is rather surprising, however, to learn that beans can be made to yield caseine in quantities to make it rival milk as a cheese producer without first being fed to and digested by a cow or a goat. Of course, milk comes under the head of the proverb that "All flesh is grass," and it will be extremely interesting to observe proof that milk and flesh foods can be gained by a chemical short cut that eliminates the ruminating animal.

It seems more than possible that this clever Chinese chemist has discovered some method of transforming purely vegetable products, just as these are transformed by the digestion of the cow or goat, and that he has crossed the line between vegetable and animal products in the walls of his laboratory.

It may mark a great advance in the making of food products, for what can be made out of the Soja bean can probably be made from other beans, and the chemists of the world, being directed towards this end, will show the way to produce cheese, milk and caseine without the intervention of the cow, saving much loss, and making these important products very cheap.

The Chinese Soja Bean, which Yields Butter and Cheese



The Paris Laboratory of the Chinese Chemist Who Turns Beans Cheaply Into Staple Food Products.

THE WORLD AT LARGE AND SPORT IN GENERAL

CONDUCTED BY H. J. P. GOOD

Affairs of the Day

Of Course Buffalo Applauded.

Isn't it strange, the Liberal party declare that this reciprocity matter is not a question of loyalty and yet in all their speeches and in all their writings they take pains to assert their devotion to the empire? Mr. Guthrie went to Buffalo for no other purpose than to tell the people how loyal to British connection he and his friends were. There was no more necessity for his speech than there was for Mr. Monk's resolution. "Like a woman's virtue a nation's loyalty speaks for itself!" Quite true, Mr. Guthrie, then why prate so much about it? It may interest that gentleman to know that there are many friends of this reciprocity treaty who do not hesitate to say that they would not feel aggrieved were annexation to result, and that is putting the thing mildly. They do not stand on platforms and bellow forth their ideas because, in the first place, they have no mind to, and, in the next, they would be mobbed if they were to do so. Doubtless many of Mr. Guthrie's friends would join in the mobbing if it were only to prove how sincere they were in their lip-loyalty. If Mr. Guthrie, instead of so vociferously expressing the attachment of himself and his friends to British connection had gone into details of the treaty or pact and shown wherein it would benefit Canada, and wherein the United States would gain, he would probably have astonished his hearers by explaining how much the latter was giving away. Our friends to the south are addicted to that sort of thing and Buffalonians are not such fools as not to see that the closer they are brought to Canada the more they will profit. Canadian money is good money and when this pact comes into force more in proportion will flow to Buffalo and Chicago than to any other city in the States.

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Mitts and Mutts at Hamilton

Hamilton is always behind Toronto! In another paragraph reference is made to the early experiences of glove contests in this city. That was thirty years ago and now Hamilton is going thru the same experience. Cheer up Hamilton you are not the only city under police tyranny. Of the peculiar kind that you are suffering from this city appears to be emancipated, altho one never knows what will enter the obtuse heads of the Toronto morality department, a branch of a system which allows the big fish to escape and lands the little ones. But we have classical littrature seized and doubtless art will be subject to the same ignominious treatment and we shall be called upon to put the statues of our Daphnes, Phrynes, Venuses, Dianas, and others of the noble realm of poesy into chemises, wraps and breeches. If the extra wise Bobbies do not put the extinguishing sacks on the heads of the classical beauties, such as modern girls are wearing, we shall at least have something to be thankful for, altho not much. But out upon the entire system. Let the gentlemen who have been called upon to give their opinion as regards the classical literature series be a board of arbitration on all questions of morality and there will not be so much cause for complaint. That a policeman should be permitted to sit in judgment on such matters is an outrage on modern intelligence, to say nothing of the civilized sense of refinement.

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Senate Reform.

It really begins to look as if following in the wake of Great Britain, Canada's upper house were to be amended or ended. But the way that this long overdue reform is to be brought about is likely to be a subject of much discussion. It is desirable that as far as possible the senate should be possessed of the spirit of the times. How would it be then to give members who have served twelve years in the house of commons the privilege of going into the senate if so minded? They would have been at least thrice honored by their constituents and thus have proved themselves to some extent worthy of public confidence. Why the government of the day should have any power of absolute appointment in the chamber is something a little difficult to understand. Service in the house of commons or a provincial legislature might be made a qualification in order to make sure that the members were men of some experience, but in other respects it is difficult to see why the senate should not be elective in a similar manner to the commons, but under different conditions as to length of term and qualification. At any rate it is worse than a farce, it is a fraud to expect the country to pay a large amount of good money for a mere registering body whose only independent function is the passing of judgment upon the filthy, nauseating, immoral details of divorce cases. Surely hoary-headed men approaching the end of all might be and should be better occupied. It is a wonder that W. S. Gilbert has not made Canada's divorce methods a subject for dramatic satire. He doubtless would have been glad to do so had he been posted. Canada's senate is a joke, but a costly one, for even if there are wise men among the veterans they have sunk into the position of recorders as much subject to party discipline as the rank and file in the commons. And after this reciprocity business it is hardly likely that anybody will entertain as much respect for British constitutional methods as practised in Canada as he formerly did.

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Australia and the Meat Trusts.

Australia on several occasions has shown itself in the van of political and domestic progress. In nothing has it more markedly done so than in its attitude towards the American meat trusts. Further its action is most timely, for it furnishes an object lesson to this country, which is on the verge of throwing itself into the maw of the huge Chicago packers—the Armours, the Swifts, the Morrises, and others, who already have their Canadian branches and their allen travelers permeating the country. When reciprocity comes into force they will simply rule the roost. With its mines, its forests, its transportation to a large extent, its live stock and its meat trade in the hands of foreigners, Canada will have a fine opportunity to control its own affairs even if it stands off annexation. This is a matter which concerns the working man far more than he at present appears to recognize, for if reciprocity passes a weakening of the alien labor law must of necessity follow, and, heaven knows, even as it is the law on this side of the line, after the fashion of the anti-combine act—which is also or should be an anti-meat trust act—is laxly administered

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Clifford Sifton the Patriot.

The concluding sentences of the Hon. Clifford Sifton's masterly indictment of the reciprocity pact cannot be too frequently repeated. "It seems to me," he said, "perfectly clear that every day on which we adapt ourselves to the markets of the United States and cater to those markets we but strengthen the grip of the United States upon Canada. I do not believe that if this agreement goes into effect there will ever again be, so long as it goes on, a revision of our tariff in which the United States interests, United States lobbyists and United States pressure will not be brought to bear on this parliament. The only possible effect is domination of the smaller by the larger. I think the domination has come now in the discussion of this agreement. For the last thirty or forty years we have been ignored and buffeted by them, and during all that time we have taken our way, secure, firm, serene, under the strong arm of the British Empire.

"But what happens? The United States beckoned from Washington, and we are asked to turn the first time anybody beckons, to turn from the path that leads from the capital of the empire towards the path that leads to Washington. I say, so far as I am concerned. 'Not for me.' President Taft says, 'Now, before the Dominion of Canada is irrevocably fixed in the policy which leads to the consolidation and strengthening of the British Empire, we must turn her from her course.' I say to my friends of the Liberal party, as well as to my friends of the Conservative party, 'Stop and think.' Is it a safe thing for the representatives of seven and a-half millions of people to say to the representatives of ninety millions of people: 'You may say what you like; we will take your terms, but we will not take the price'? I say that if we accept the terms we shall be assuredly called upon to pay the price.

"Sir, I oppose these resolutions, because, in my judgment, they reverse the great and successful policy under which the people of Canada, fighting against poverty, against natural obstacles, against geographical conditions, have made of their country one of the most enviable I n the world. These resolutions, in my judgment, spell retrogression, commercial subordination, the destruction of our national ideals, and displacement from our proud position as the hope of the British Empire."

Interest would have been added to the debate had the government put up Mr. Sifton's successor in the ministry of the interior, Hon. Frank Oliver, to reply, but they called upon Hon. Sydney Fisher, a conscientious, hard-working minister but by no means a strong man in counsel or in policy.

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Senator Cox to the Rescue.

Senator Cox is right in his opinion that his views are of some value on a question affecting the business relations of Canada, but he is wrong in supposing that had he remained quiet it would have been thought that he was against the reciprocity pact. Mr. Cox need not fear that anybody would suppose that he would oppose the government in any policy they might choose to pursue. He is too closely identified with them in interests of vital concern to their existence. The pronunciaments of the worthy senator really contains nothing new, nothing to warrant its receiving undue prominence and with its egoism reads more like a personal statement than an argument in favor of a certain line of national conduct.

* * * * * *

Ontario Taxation.

It is to be feared that in their new taxation bills the Ontario Government have made a rod to thwack their own backs. They will certainly not increase their popularity if for no other reason than the proof furnished that expenditure is outrunning the revenue. It may be that the increased outlay is on useful works, but all the same the rural friends of the party will look askance on the expense account. Probably the most daring feature of the new bills is the decision to take five per cent. of the receipts from the bar sales in excess of forty dollars. This will need a system of bookkeeping to which hotel keepers generally are not accustomed. Nor is that all, for it will cause, in fact has caused, a charge by the temperance people that the government is willing to profit to the utmost extent from an immoral traffic. My own idea is that the tax is a mistake. There can be no objection to the vetoing power, altho its application is bound to lead to allegations of abuse and misuse ance. As it is the trade is sufficiently under the dominance of party hacks and officials and this new enactment will strengthen that influence. Whether it is wise to put a heavier tax on railways and express companies is a moot question. As regards railways such action may be accepted as a check to enterprise and as regards the express companies as an invitation to exact more from the public. The tax on stocks is too small to be hurtful, but its inconvenience will be considerable. As regards the tax on race-courses, the policy is one I have advocated but the amount demanded is excessive. Further than that the time for extorting so large a figure is inopportune, considering the efforts at improvement and elevation that are being made and the curtailment of race meetings called for by the Miller bill. Further, the tax is objectionable in so far as no provision appears to be made for the devotion of the funds derived therefrom specially to the encouragement of horse breeding.

TORONTO PROFESSIONAL FOUR, 1881.
H. D. WISE, STROKE, A. ELLIOTT, BOW,
J. F. SCHOLES, NO. 3, WM. RAMSEY, NO. 2,

Recent Hockey Happenings

Parkdale's Defeat by the Argonauts a Decided Surprise, Altho Conditions Greatly Favored the Visitors—An Interesting State of Affairs.

It was only in keeping with the run of things in senior hockey this season that the Argonauts should upset the paddlers in the semi-final round. The campaign has been replete with surprises, likewise much in and out play, and the dopesters have had a bad season of it. The good team one night would be the bad one the next and vice versa. St. Michael's started it by losing to Parkdale, unexpectedly the latter team carried it along by dropping a battle to Stratford, who were beaten both at home and abroad by the champions.

Then Parkdale came back and administered the quietus to the boys in green for good. On top of their double triumph over Murphy's little men Parkdale apparently only had to go thru the formality of putting in an appearance as far as the Argo's were concerned. The scullers had not shown anything, and even tho the paddlers were without Evans, their crack centre man, there did not seem to be any cause to apprehend defeat. The Argos surprised everybody by their grand form. Favored by the conditions they played Parkdale to a tie in the first game and beat them decisively in the final fixture. Parkdale was lucky to make a draw of it in the first contest. They were outplayed until within a few minutes of time, when they managed to pull up level by running in two fluky goals. That they were beaten by a better team cannot be gainsaid. The Argos had the speed and the weight and showed no weak spots. Their grand defence was too much for the Parkdalers, who in only one particular evidenced any superiority, and that was in goal. Holmes played marvellously thruout and saved the West Enders from a disastrous defeat. Argos perhaps have only one real star, Murphy, their grand point man, but he is a team in himself. The others are a hard checking, determined lot and play well together. Fleming and Brody of the forwards are the pick, but Gordon and Moore would have no difficulty in securing places on any team. Kidd at cover, when he cuts out the rough work, is as good as they make 'em. Yuille is a capable goal keeper tho hardly as steady or as clever as either McLaren of the T.A.A.C. or Brisker of the Eatons.

Argos have the call for the finals but Eatons may do the unexpected. The big store tribe have all kinds of speed but lack of team play. In their games to date it has been a case of every man for himself and this way of going nearly spelled disaster for them when they met T.A.A.C. in the semi-finals. In their first game with the Torontos they were away off, but they were fortunate indeed to win the second encounter by one goal. T.A.A.C. had strengthened up for the occasion and nearly did the trick. Which ever team wins will know they have been in a hockey game. Popular fancy tends toward the Argos, but the ribbon counter seven may put one over.

STEEPLECHASING IN FRANCE.

W. C. Hayes, and Others Known in Canada, in Camp Over There.

Preston Burch, son of the veteran American horseman, William Preston Burch, who is acting with Thomas C. McDowell as steward of the Jacksonville meeting this winter, writes from Paris that American trainers are getting on in France, says O'Neil Sevier.

And there are a bunch of them over there with Burch, notably Eugene Leigh, William Duke, Nash Turner, Ross Adams, George Johnson, William C. Hayes, William Campbell and I. Shields. Enoch Wishard also is in France, but he has made no engagements to train horses there next season. Whether Wishard remains depends upon circumstances. If John A. Drake, who threatens to buy some horses and take up racing again, wants him to come back to America, he will do it.

Davis, young Burch avers, is handling the best string of jumpers in France, which is saying quite a lot. Steeplechasing is a highly popular form of racing in France and there are many good jumpers.

That Thos. Hitchcock, Jr., will have a first-class four-year-old jumper next season in Stoure, Burch predicts firmly. Stoure, the three-year-old son of Mrs. L. A. Livingston's Armeath, which defeated leppers of mature age last August at Saratoga, landed in France in September in tip top condition and finished fourth under top weight in a field of first-rate horses his first time out. Burch agrees with most Yankee horsemen that Stoure is the best finished American jumper that has yet gone to France.

It does not follow, however, that he will not beat the Jersey-bred son of Armeath next summer with one of the jumpers he took across the Atlantic for Harry La Montagne. Martinez, the Mazagan colt, reckoned the best of the La Montagne string while Burch was still in America, had an unlucky sea trip. His stomach was upset by the motion of the ship and he fell an easy victim to a stubborn cold which made it impossible for Burch to do anything with him in October and November. Recently, however, Martinez was put to schooling and he jumps naturally and cleverly. He will be ready for the races early in the spring and Burch expects to win first-class races with him.

Martinez is a horse of higher class than Stoure. He was not last season as clever a three-year-old as Dalmatian, Prince Imperial, Sweep or The Turk, but the best of that shifty bunch had to be right to beat him. Martinez fit, could get a mile in 1.39 or better and keep on going. His ample size enabled him to manage weight

The first of the La Montagne horses to get down in front on the other side was Merry Knight, a son of Knight of the Thistle and Merrythought, and a half brother to Merry Acrobat. Merry Knight got a little schooling at Saratoga last summer and was partially educated when Mr. Burch sprung him on the unsuspecting Frenchmen. He fetched up third his first out at Auteuil, fourth in his second and won his third start. Merry Knight's successful effort was a hurdle handicap at two miles at Saint Ouen. He won by four or five lengths.

The Montreal River

By W. Milton Yorke, of Gowganda.

This is the prospector's highway
Cut out by the Creator's hand,
From Temasking's rolling waters
Way up to the height of land;
Thru leagues of dusky jack pines,
And miles of swampy shore,
Still north and west it winds its way
Where northern tempests roar.

And its waters sing of the northland
As they tumble towards the sea,
A silver song in notes of foam
Of the lone land, vast and free.
With its unshorn miles of pine land,
Its mineral treasures rare;
Of prosperous homes and ax man's might
To shear its valleys bare.
It calls to the hardy prospector,
It calls to the hungry throng,
In whispers low, as its waters flow
Its pine clad shores along.

Where the smoke of the Indian tepee
Meets the haze of the northern sky,
And lonely hut and tent are seen
As the river boat sweeps by
With its load of fortune seekers,
Who northward turn their gaze,
And follow the Montreal River
Thru its winding forest maze.

These are the pilgrim fathers,
The men who go before.
And blaze the trail for the coming host,
As our fathers did of yore.
And the river is now the highway,
Which carries their hopes and fears,
The canoe is the ark of safety.
And silver the dream of years.

And so, on our mortal journey
We dream as the years glide by,
And our lives resemble the river,
That reflects the northern sky—
To some the reflection is murky,
To others, the color is blue,
Let us all sail under pure colors,
And a ship that will carry us thru.

Pastimes of the People

Boxing Past and Present.

Chartered clubs are now for everything—boxing, wrestling, bowling, racing, curling, athletics and all other branches of sport. Talking of boxing, apropos of the new Metropolitan Club, which promises to be exceptionally well managed, the game has made tremendous progress in popularity since the old days when Harry Piper was prosecuted for having glove fights in a miserable sort of den up the lane at the back of Rice Lewis' and by the side of the inland revenue and weights and measure offices. On that occasion "yours truly" was a witness for the defence and the then County Crown Attorney Fenton was the prosecutor. The Blake act prohibiting prize fights and the publication of challenges had just been passed. And the question raised was as to whether glove fighting or boxing was prize fighting under the act. Alexander MacNab was, I think, on the bench, altho I am not sure that it was not Col. Denison. However, Harry Piper won the case, and boxing henceforth was not considered prize fighting even tho prizes were given and an admission fee charged. But poor Harry had a hard time, for the game was not then remunerative and great expenses came high. I was sporting editor of The Mail and Mr. Bunting, the then managing director, warned me to be careful in the reporting and handling of ring contests. A great moral wave was on and acts were passed the same year prohibiting pool-selling and betting on race courses and the carrying of concealed weapons. Sheriff Powell of Ottawa, himself a horseman, had a grievance against some bookmaker and the race courses, and in revenge prompted the Hon. Edward Blake, then minister of justice or solicitor-general, to bring in the anti-betting bill. It is strange the extent to which moral reformers will use spiteful persons to achieve their objects. To some extent they are frequently jesuitical in their methods, seeing that they adopt the motto, "The end justifies the means."

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Municipal Boxing.

Boxing is fast becoming as popular an indoor sport in Britain as cricket and football are outdoor. Scores of contests, more or less genuine, take place every day in the great metropolis. In fact, no vaudeville or music hall show is complete without its exhibition of boxing. And why not? If decently conducted is there any harm in a bout at boxing? Has it not as many good points to recommend it as other sports? But it must be boxing, not viciousness, not kidney punching and clinching and wrestling. Such things if permitted tend only to the advantage of the butcher, of the man whose sole desire is greed, and who, to the remotest part of his composition, has no idea of true manliness. To the core he is selfish and brutal, and those are not the qualities calculated to make boxing the admiration of just men. The more stand-off and stand-up there are in boxing the better for the game. In every case the decision should be by points. Instead of a referee only there might be two judges of play, as in football, who might score from opposite sides of the ring and then compare notes, leaving the referee to decide any problems and to see fair play. It rather appears to me that this would be an excellent system and to be at least worth the trying. And all I started out to do was to comment upon the progress of boxing in Britain and to direct attention to the fact that the borough of Shoreditch in London the great has started a municipal boxing school, at which lessons are given in the manly art and spectacular sport at two pence or four cents apiece. Imagine Controller Church or that true friend of the common people, Controller J. J. Ward, suggesting to council that a school for boxing should be established in connection with the public schools and that lessons should be given by a salaried professional at a nickel a head! And yet a worse course might be taken.

* * * * * *

The Example of Shoreditch.

In connection with the aforementioned municipal boxing scheme, an interview had by the representative of a London paper with the town clerk of Shoreditch, one Dr. Mansfield Robinson, has so much meat in it that it appears to me well worthy of quotation. Cutting out extraneous matter Dr. Robinson said:

"We have not as yet engaged a regular professional instructor, but the attendant at the baths is an excellent boxer and he gives the lessons at two-pence apiece. But we have under consideration a much wider and more comprehensive scheme. We mean to give physical culture instruction and provide adequate facilities for the same under municipal auspices. Personally, I look at the matter in the light that it is our duty to do all in our power to improve the health and physique of the people who send the council to represent them. Our baths are a splendid venue for such a scheme—they cost £60,000 to erect—and why should they lie practically unused during the winter?

"We are going to try and bring the best kind of physical culture to the doors of the workers of Shoreditch, and what is under consideration now is what particular system to adopt. A moment or two ago I rang up Mr. Meredith Clease, and he has very readily and kindly consented to come down and give a lecture and demonstration free of charge. If we can once get and keep the interest of the man in the street, whether he works with his hands or is a clerk leading a sedentary life, then the scheme may well lead to most important and far-reaching results. The other borough councils will in all probability follow our lead, and a healthier and a fitter London would be the outcome.

"The cost? Yes. I have no doubt we shall have to meet a criticism there; but, after all, such criticism would be very shortsighted. If a long view is taken, it will be seen that the ratepayers' purse will be saved in the long run; more gymnasia mean fewer men thrown on the rates thru ill-health and incapacity to work. That is the point in a nutshell."

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A Lacrosse Revolt.

So once more there is a revolt in lacrosse circles and a new association is to be formed of Simon Pure amateurs and to run on the same lines as the O. H. A. This is the outcome of the Young Toronto-Vancouver trouble last fall about the Mann Cup. Of course the C. L. A. officials view the movement with distrust and something akin to alarm. Whether there is any cause for their uneasiness the future alone can reveal. It will not be surprising, however, if the new association proves to be a real live active body. The C. L. A. has done excellent work since its organization in the old Rossin House 24 years ago and on the whole has been wisely and liberally governed. It is certainly an anomaly that an institution with an amateur definition should have professional members and yet the adoption of the latter element was the only possible step towards honesty, for prior to the taking of it matters were pretty rotten so far as amateurism was concerned. They are probably a bit better now but undoubtedly quite a little cleaning up could advantageously be done. The Canadian Lacrosse Association itself was an off-shoot from the National Association and the National Lacrosse Union is a combination of senior clubs from each. It is a quarter of a century ago since the Toronto Lacrosse Club had so serious a grievance against the National Association that it felt called upon to resign and that on meeting in Boustead's Hall on Adelaide-street it was resolved to form a new association. Clubs thruout the province joined in, feeling that things had been run too much from Montreal. Altho Canadian in name the association has never been anything but provincial in its scope. Well do I remember the satisfaction with which the assembled guests at a dinner in the Granite Club received the news that the Ontario Club, always a fierce rival of the Torontos' had decided to join the new association. That cinched the matter and subsequently the late J. S. Garvin, Dan A. Ross and "yours truly" had the honor to draft the first book of rules, which has since been amended and revised almost out of existence. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton was the first president, Dan A. Rose the second, and "yours truly" the third. If the new organization has strength and management enough to run as proposed on pure amateur lines it will accomplish much good and also wonders. We shall see what we shall see.

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A Baseball Book.

So a book has been made on the various baseball leagues and as regards the Eastern Buffalo is the favorite at 2 to 1, tho why, seeing that last year the Bisons were a poor sixth, the order being: Rochester, 601; Newark, 571; Baltimore, 542; Toronto, 526; Montreal, 470; Buffalo, 460; Jersey City, 429, and Providence, 397. In the book, "which is a Buffalo one," Toronto has second call at 7 to 2, Rochester third at 4 to 1; Newark and Baltimore each 6 to1; Jersey City, 15 to 1; Providence, 25 to 1 and Montreal 50 to 1. Providence won in 1897, 1900 and 1905; Rochester in 1899, 1901, 1909 and 1910; Toronto in 1902 and 1907; Buffalo in 1904 and 1906; Jersey City in 1903; Baltimore in 1908, and Montreal in 1898. Newark is the only club that has never flown the pennant and Newark was runner-up last year.

* * * * * *

Twenty-Nine Years Ago.

This week is presented a cut giving the portraits of the four-oared crew that in 1881 won probably the most sensational race in the biggest professional regatta ever held in Canada and perhaps in America. Eight thousand dollars were given in prizes. There were 23 entries for the single sculls, altho Hanlan, for whom the arrangements were specially made, stood out, claiming that after a jaunt to St. Louis he was not fit to row. Much indignation was felt at the time, and justly so. The regatta experienced the hardest kind of luck as regards the weather. It was September and the exhibition was on. As that association had subscribed a $1000 towards the expenses it was decided to wait for the coming of the directors before proceeding. They were late in arriving and the bay had become ruffled. The most elaborate preparations had been made with courses off the main land, off the island and off the western shore outside the bay. But all was of no avail, for the weather with ugly persistence remained perverse. A whole week was consumed in bringing the affair to a conclusion, the final in the single sculls, which had to be rowed in heats, being pulled off at 8 o'clock on the Monday morning following the Tuesday on which a start was to have been made. There were eleven entries for the fours. First of all an attempt was made to bring this particular race on the western or outside the island course. The water was shallow and a bit of a breeze was blowing off shore. The conditions called for each crew to turn its own buoy, but owing to the confusion it was decided to allow the contestants to turn the nearest buoy they came to. After the race, the Celtics of Buffalo having finished first, some of the crews claimed that they were not aware of the change in the conditions and went out of their way to find and turn their own buoys. Owing to the doubt that prevailed the referee (the conductor of this page) ordered the race to be rowed over in face of a suggestion from a backer of the Celtics that there was a thousand dollars in his pocket if he decided in their favor. On the following day an attempt was made to bring the race off over the mainland course on the bay. Altho the water was somewhat rough the race was proceeding finely when out came the Corinthian of the Ontario and Richelieu line. With a lack of sportsmanship that was astounding in a seafaring man the captain steered right down the course, causing such a tremendous swell that one boat capsized and another swamped. The Toronto crew, composed of H. D. Wise, J. F. Scholes, Wm. Ramsey and Alex. Elliott, had the heaviest boat, and they rested on their oars, breasted the swell and won the race, the first prize being $600. For the second prize a row over was necessary, so that this one contest took three days to decide. A double sculling race had eight entries. It will be a long time before another professional regatta of such dimensions will be given on Toronto Bay, if ever.

HOW MUCH DO YOU FOOL YOURSELF?

This Is a Question That Every Man Ought to Study Carefully at Least Once a Year.

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THERE is no doubt that most men believe that they are honest. The grafter who sells his vote thinks that it is the law, not he, who is in the wrong. The burglar who enters a house at night and takes everything of value that he can carry away, tells himself, no doubt, that he is merely trying to bring about that equable division of property which he thinks would be made in an ideal condition of society.

Lord Bacon, a deep and philosophical thinker, admitted that he sometimes took bribes, but defended himself on the ground that he never took them save from the right side.

The vanity of men prompts them to fool themselves constantly, unless they occasionally take thought, and really examine their own conditions of mind.

The barn-storming actor who falls into the habit of telling other actors that if given the chance he would be greater than Henry Irving at last comes to believe it. He fools himself deliberately.

The cart-tail orator, who fancies, because he can arouse the plaudits of a handful of sidewalk loafers that he is a second Daniel Webster, fools himself quite as effectually. The vanity of the actor and the orator does not harm any one but themselves, consequently it is of little importance. But when whole collections and companies of individuals, practising hypocrisies and petty deceits and dishonesties, begin to imagine that they are high-minded citizens, working for lofty ends, it is time for some one to awake them to the actual state of affairs.

The thief and the crook are both menaces to society, even when they frankly admit that they are what they are. But the hypocrite is ten times as dangerous, for, after fooling himself, he begins to fool other people, and the discovery of his rascality comes after he has done an infinite amount of harm.

The smug side-whiskered gentleman who is lavish with benevolences, a pillar of his church, foremost in all reform movements, and yet who takes advantage of other men's necessities to cheat them out of their property, believes, without a doubt, that he is a really good citizen. As a matter of fact, he is considerably worse than a footpad, for the footpad's victim has a chance to fight back.

The railroad president, who, after uniting with other men to engineer a corner in the coal-carrying business, announced that "God in His infinite wisdom had entrusted the coal to those most fitted to manage it," probably fooled himself. He fancied that his was a devout and pious utterance, when it was actual blasphemy.

In forcing the price of coal up to twenty dollars a ton, the coal carriers and operators, without a doubt, were responsible for more deaths than the war with Spain. And every death from cold, due to their greed, was a deliberate, cold-blooded murder.

A few of them, open and self-confessed pirates, made no bones about what they were doing. These men were at least straightforward and aboveboard, and therefore not nearly so dangerous as the canting hypocrites who talked of being entrusted with the coal mines by the Creator.

There are a few very rich gentlemen in this country, who, because they have bestowed their wealth on many charities, justify the more than questionable means by which they got it.

These men are not a whit better than the politicians in New York who collect money from gambling houses and other vicious resorts, and justify themselves yearly by giving some of it back to buy fuel and potatoes for the poor, whose interests they have betrayed to the despoilers of the poor, who seek special legislation in the Aldermanic chamber and at the State Capitol.

A thief is a thief, no matter what guise he wears. If he knows he is a thief there is a chance to reform him. If he is fooling himself, neither fine nor imprisonment will do him any good.

When the man who, with others, was responsible for the iniquitous Ice Trust gets out of jail, he will, of course, look upon himself as a martyr. Unquestionably it has never occurred to him that he deserved the punishment he got. Instead of thanking his lucky stars that he got off as easily as he did, he is resentful because his fellow-men sent him to jail at all.

If this gentleman had not contracted the habit of fooling himself early in life he might have been of great service to mankind, for there is no disputing the fact that he has brains. But he believed that he was greater than the law, and that belief made a wreck of his life.

Now turn to men who are not vicious, and not criminal, but merely idle or vain. In every city, however small, there are from one to ten thousand pompous gentlemen who pose about clubs or grocery stores, according to the size of the cities, giving sage advice on all subjects to their brethren, and fancying that they are really important.

Usually they are taken at their own valuation, and grave attention is paid to everything they say or do. But now and then some inquiring person comes along, asks them a few pertinent questions about what they actually know, and lo! they discover that they amount to nothing after all, and that they have merely fooled themselves with the belief that they were factors in human affairs.

There is another class of men who hurry about here and there, busying themselves with everybody's affairs save their own, and imagining that because they are usually out of breath and weary at the end of the day that they are patterns of industry. But when you check them up and find that the sum total of their accomplishment is nothing at all, you discover that they, too, have been fooling themselves.

In one of the stories written just before his death, David Graham Phillips, an earnest, sincere and forceful writer, spoke of the human tendency to measure a man's height together with the tower he was standing on. Thus the youth with a wealthy father judges his own importance by the deference that is paid to his inherited wealth.

It is this habit that is behind all snobbishness and pride of birth—qualities that are ridiculous even in Europe, and utterly idiotic in America.

If you have ever seen a foolish little pug-nosed dog, sitting up in state on the seat of a carriage that is being driven down a fashionable avenue, and looking with contempt on the mangy dogs that go nosing along the gutter, you can understand what snobbishness really amounts to.

A man who has fought his way up to any position of responsibility has a shadow of right to be proud of his achievement, though he seldom entertains any such feeling.

But the individual who is thrust into prominence by accident of birth, by favor, or by chance fools himself utterly if he indulges in any self-congratulation because of his station.

Every man ought to ask himself at least once a year, "How much am I fooling myself?"

Let him go over his achievements, and see if they compare with what he might have accomplished by quiet, steady industry.

Let him consider the position he holds, and make sure whether or not he has really earned it.

And, above all, if he has talent, let him not fool himself into the belief that he is using it, unless he has so employed it that it has brought actual results.

The idler is likely to delude himself with the belief that he is industrious, because he merely works by fits and starts.

No talent, however great, will amount to anything unless it is developed by hard work. Once in a century a man is born who cannot help being industrious, but only once in a century. The great majority must eat their bread in the sweat of their face, and find little enjoyment in the working.

To live in a fool's paradise, imagining that somehow and sometime chance will provide for them, is the worst kind of self-deceit—the kind that fills poorhouses and homes for the aged—and too often penitentiaries.

Perhaps every one must fool himself a little—either in over-estimating or under-estimating his abilities. No man who has consistently kept away from evil knows whether or not he is honest, as many men who have believed themselves honest have discovered late in life, to their sorrow and ruin.

Obey the Scriptural injunction, "Know thyself," if you can. You will find it one of the hardest of human accomplishments, but if you can compass it you will be surer of keeping out of trouble, and consequently of doing a little real good, than nine-tenths of your brother men.

Comic Section of the Toronto World

March 5th · 1911.

Jimmy--He Meets His Pa (Later.)

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Der Cap Is Bound to Get Thin!

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1
MY! MY! SUCH A FATNESS! YOU NEED A LONG WALK FOR SIX HUNDRED MILES TO GET SKINNY!
YOU GOT RIGHT DOCTOR - I START IN DER MORNING!

2
PLEASE CAPTAIN BE A HOT SPORT UND TAKE US MIT YOU??
NIX! NO! NOT! I SHOULD GUESS NOT! HAW! HAW! TAKE YOU KIDS ALONG! DID YOU TINK I VOS SO FOOLISH!
CAP.

3
IT'S A TOUGH JOB BUT VUN TING ISS FINE - I GET RID OF DOSE DOD-GASTED KIDS FOR A VHILE ANYHOW!
CAP.

4
EEE-EE!
CAP.

5
WHO DONE DOT! VOT! ??-* !! *-!!!!
CAP.

6
DOT'S FUNNY, IT FELT CHUST LIKE A PAIN! AH-LOOK! VEN A MAN GETS REAL THOISTY NOTHING ISS LIKE WATER!

7
UM-
GLUGG!
UM GLUGG!
UM GLUGG!

8
FRITZ, I AM ASHAMED OF YOU!
HANS, YOU FLATTER ME!

9
VELL, OF ALL DER DOD-GASTED HUM-BUG! DOT VOS CHUST LIKE A PUSH! I MUST BE GETTING NOIVOUS!!

10
CLAUDIE I-VISH TO COME IN UND DRY MY CLOTHES! I'M ON A WALK TO GET THIN UND SUMTING ISS DER MATTER!
AHOY! IT'S THE CAP!!
CAP.

11
AW, NEVER MIND THE FAT - TRY SUMPIN' FOR YOUR HAIR - ITS EASIER!
DISS BEATS WALK-ING - I GUESS I'LL WRITE A LINE TO DOT DOCTOR UND TELL HIM SUMTING!
U.S.
CAP.
SNIFF! G-R-R-R

12
WOT-?
VOT-?
U.S.
OW!
CAP.

13
FASTER HANS - FASTER-!
FASTER YOURSELF!
ROOF ROOF
CAP.

14
SO! SO! SO.! UND SO DOT'S IT ISS IT! VELL! VELL! VELL!
DOWN WIT 'EM WOTAN!
UFF! UFF!
U.S.

15
SCOUNDRELS!! LUBBERS! YOU SEE I'M TOO SMART FOR SUCH DOD-GASTED FRESHIES LIKE YOU!
I GUESS AFTER THIS YOU'LL KNOW WHO'S BOSS AROUND HERE!
WUFF
U.S.
CAP.

A Visit to Howson Lott--Postponed!

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Bad Mans! He Has Nothing Concealed!

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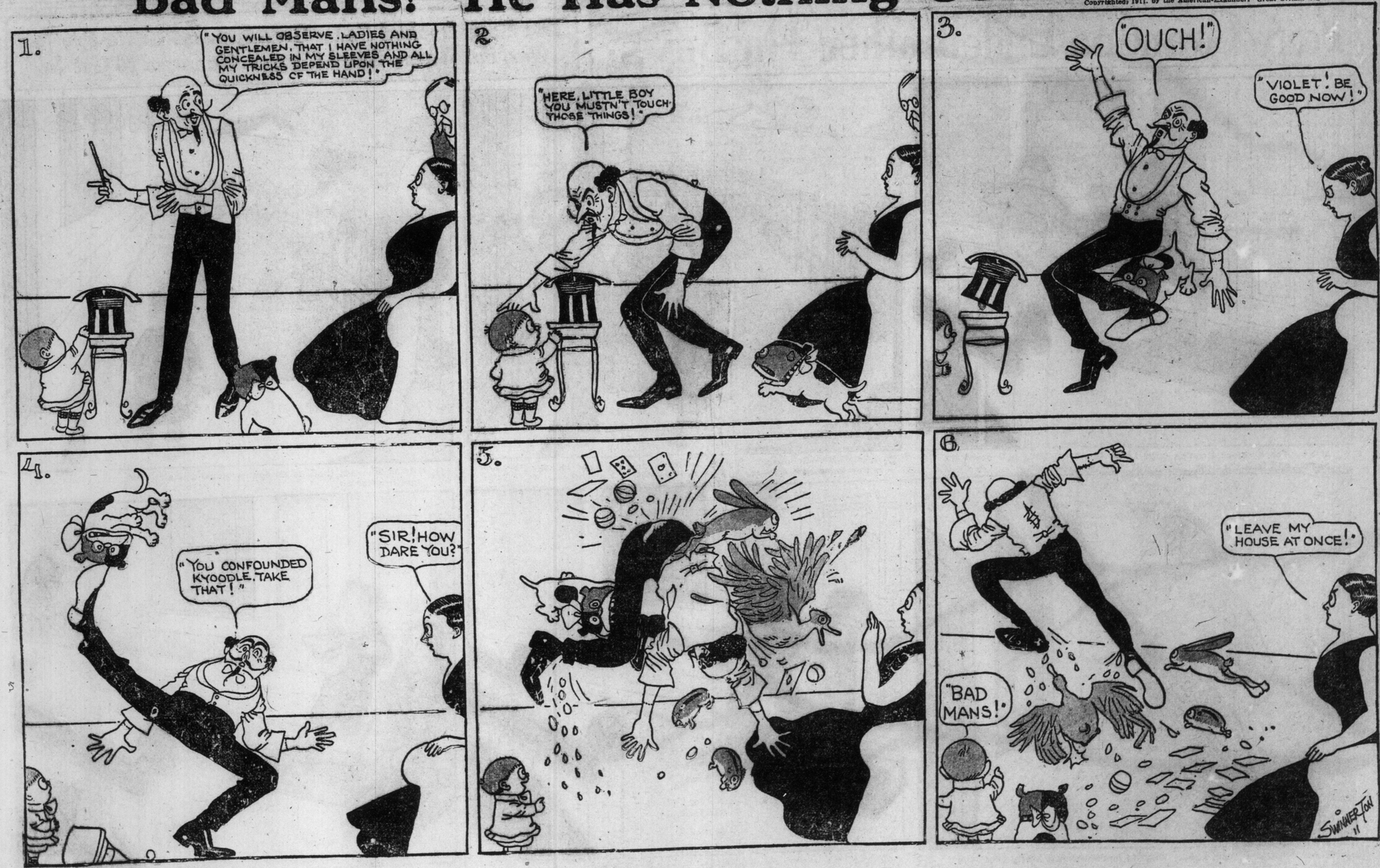

Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears the Crown!

(But Isn't Hooligan a Wonder?)

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Foxy Grandpa·Little Brother·The Boys·

The Boys Locked Foxy Grandpa and Little Brother Out, but These Good Chums Managed to Get In.

1. BOYS—There comes Gran'pa with Little Brother. Let's pull down the shades and lock the door. They will think we have left.

2. GRANDPA—Goodness! Shades all down and the door locked! Why, this looks as if we were left out in the cold!

3. GRANDPA—Ah, there is an open window upstairs. We may manage to get in after all.

4. GRANDPA—Hold tight, baby. This old fence makes a pretty good ladder after all.

5. BOYS—It's mighty quiet out there. Gran'pa must be in a stew by this time. So let's open the window and have our little laugh.

6. GRANDPA—Why, hello, boys. When did you young mischiefs get home?