Astounding Utterance May Bring Two Empires to Verge of War

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Bulletin London, Jan. 15.—(By Associated Press.)—David Lloyd-George, in closing his campaign with a speech at Grimsby this afternoon, referred to the invincibility of the British navy and declared: "If the German fleet in a moment of madness ever attacked Great Britain, it would be at the bottom of the German Ocean in a very few hours." This news is of gravest import.

RECORD VOTE IN BRITAIN IS INDICATED

Party Workers Are Making Every Effort to Get the Voters Out—Unionists Returned Unopposed.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Polling is taking place in 66 constituencies to-day, returning 74 members.

In 1906 these constituencies returned 49 Liberal, 17 Unionist and 8 Labor candidates. To-day's polling will show a considerable change in the party figures. This is generally conceded as the election is being contested with entirely new lists, and the fight has been so bitter that a much larger number of votes undoubtedly will be polled.

Heavy Balloting.

Everything to-day favored heavy balloting. The weather throughout the districts was clear and the party workers made every effort to bring out the voters. From early morning motor cars and carriages were kept on the move and the number of early voters was very large. It was expected that the rush to the polls would be greater during the afternoon when the workers released from office and factory recorded their votes.

Unionists Unopposed.

Seven more Unionists became members of the new Parliament this morning without contests, the Liberals, as usual, offering no opposition to the return of members from the three Universities at Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, and of Speaker Lowther, member for Penrith.

The Nationalists also scored one uncontested election, Patrick O'Brien being chosen by acclamation for Kilkenny.

Candidates Unopposed.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the state of the parties in the general elections for members of the new parliament was as follows: Ministerialists, Irish Nationalists, 5; Radicals 1; Opposition, Unionists 11.

All the candidates thus far chosen were unopposed, and so little significance attaches to their election. The Unionist member chosen to-day was G. W. Wolff, for the East Division of Belfast. The Nationalists' additions were Timothy Harrington for Dublin, Harbor Division; W. Field for Dublin, St. Patrick's Division; and John J. Clancy for Dublin County, North Division. The Radical chosen was John Wilson, from Durham County Mid-division.

Free Trade Centre.

Special interest is felt to-day in the balloting at Manchester and vicinity, the stronghold of free trade. The results there can hardly fail to indicate strongly what progress, if any, has been made by the protection campaign of the opposition.

To-day's list of unopposed candidates was completed with the choice of Stephen Gwynn, Irish-Nationalist for Galway City.

The Issue.

Despite the attempts of the opposition to befog the main issue by the introduction of questions of tariff reform, a stronger navy and other matters designed to appeal to the masses, the matter to be determined by the present British general elections is whether the house of lords shall be permitted to hold up or modify financial legislation heretofore the unchallenged prerogative of the popular chamber. The rejection by the lords of the budget precipitated the struggle and left but one clean cut issue. Briefly put, the budget provided for unprecedented taxes upon wealth and selfishly viewed was as displeasing to the lords as it was popular among the classes directly represented in the house of commons.

The necessity for offering some revenue raising means to offset those provided by the budget brought about the introduction into the campaign of a policy of protection upon which, however, the opposition is by no means united.

BETTING ON UNIONISTS

Financial Interests Manifest Belief in Opposition Chances.

(Special Cable to The Sunday World.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Betting odds on the election at the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange this afternoon were 5 to 2 on the Unionists.

The betting odds at Lloyds' and on the stock exchange, which have for weeks persistently favored the Liberals, have been modified these last few days, and this modification of view partly explains the rise in consols and English railway shares on the stock exchange since the middle of the week. Belief still exists on Lombard-street that the result of the voting as a whole may be close.

Is Wanted in Winnipeg.

W. C. Morden, 27 years of age, a married man and erstwhile merchant of Winnipeg, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Murray at 446 Sherbourne-street in this city. He was taken at the request of Chief of Provincial Police McKenzie of Winnipeg, upon charges of theft and false pretences, the particulars of which are not given and of which Morden declares he is ignorant.

Watch for the Election Extras

The Sunday World will receive the returns of the British elections to-night (Saturday) by direct wire connection with the Commercial and Anglo Cable terminals. The information will come right into the building over special wires, and, as soon as practicable after the appearance of this edition, an extra will be put on the streets, giving the trend of the results. This will be followed by later editions until the complete results for the day are set forth. The Lancashire returns will be particularly interesting, in view of the old prophecy, "What Lancashire says to-day, England will say to-morrow."

STREET RAILWAY IS THE GREAT ISSUE

Council of 1910 Cannot Sidestep This Important Question—It Will Not Be Put Down.

The Street Railway has been the outstanding topic at the city hall during the past week. At Monday's civic inaugural Mayor Geary, in his address, dealt with the company's service as the issue overshadowing all others, and he must be given due credit for a declaration of proper loyalty to the interests of citizens, tho the real test of his professions is yet to come.

Many notices of motion had to do with the company, the most clear-cut and pronounced of all being Ald. May's flat-footed proposal to expropriate. Whatever may be the result, there is no denying that all other civic problems are temporarily relegated to the background.

Cannot Sidestep It.

The city council of 1910 can't sidestep the question. Ald. May has "put it up" to his colleagues. They must either approve the plan of getting expropriation powers or go on record as opposed to taking a firm grip of the big club. The tube scheme is also a club, and a good one, but it hasn't the persuasive power of the right to take over the company's plant, lock, stock and barrel.

Those who are lukewarm in the street railway fight are trying to foster the idea that the expropriation idea conflicts with the tubes. The truth is that there is no clashing at all. Toronto will need the underground railway before many years anyway, irrespective of the best surface service that can be given by a city-owned railway. But it should be always remembered that the securing of permission to expropriate is only a first step. Before the city could take over the plant, the ratepayers would have to be consulted. If they voted nay, the company would continue its franchise until 1921, provided an upheaval of public opinion didn't upset the program before the eleven years expired.

One Enemy Disclosed.

The expropriation plan has already had a preliminary skirmish, which has disclosed the fact that it has one enemy in Ald. McMurrich who, during the recent campaign, was conspicuous for his onslaughts on the existing service. At the meeting of the legislation committee on Thursday he objected to the scheme as involving the city's paying for the plant as a going concern, pointing out that in 1921 it could be taken over as "scrap iron." Granting that the city might have to pay to expropriate on a basis of the estimated value of the franchise, it would simply mean that the revenue would be diverted from the company's private treasury to the civic coffers and would thus balance the liability incurred.

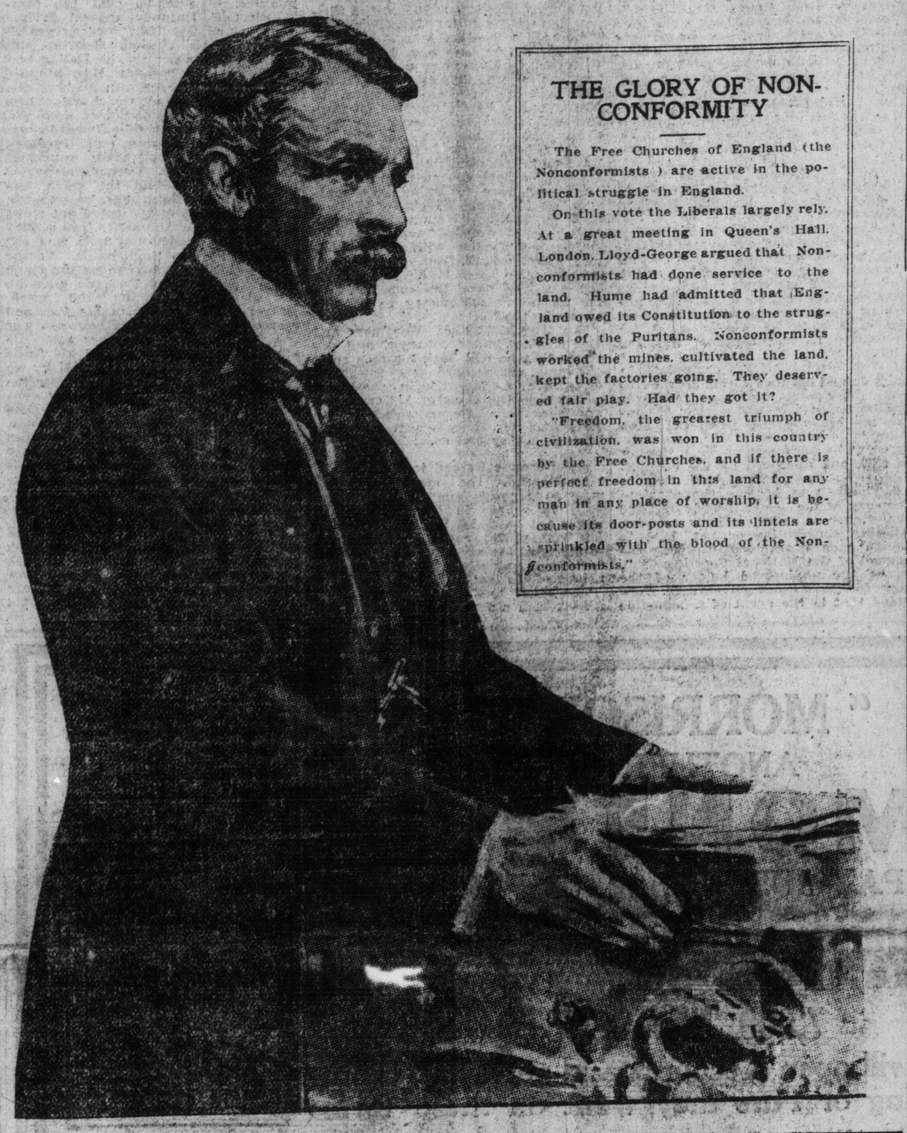
Were From Missouri.

Controller Spence will have to show his hand when the board of control, to whom Ald. May's proposal was referred at the controller's suggestion, takes it up this week. His election at the head of the poll was largely due to his hot denunciation of the service and strong advocacy of expropriation as the one certain cure. At the committee meeting he said no word in favor of expropriation, wherein he disappointed many of his followers, but judgment should be suspended in the meantime.

Ald. O'Neill and several others have revived the old suggestion of conference with the street railway. No good has ever in the past resulted from such confabs.

READY TO SEND TROOPS.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—A despatch to The Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says that the Turkish Government is holding 12,000 troops in readiness to be sent to Crete. Turkey alleges violation of its sovereign right.



THE GLORY OF NON-CONFORMITY

The Free Churches of England (the Nonconformists) are active in the political struggle in England.

On this vote the Liberals largely rely. At a great meeting in Queen's Hall, London, Lloyd-George argued that Nonconformists had done service to the land. Hume had admitted that England owed its Constitution to the struggles of the Puritans. Nonconformists worked the mines, cultivated the land, kept the factories going. They deserved fair play. Had they got it?

"Freedom, the greatest triumph of civilization, was won in this country by the Free Churches, and if there is perfect freedom in this land for any man in any place of worship, it is because its door-posts and its lintels are sprinkled with the blood of the Nonconformists."

A Defi That Brings Two Angry Peoples To the Brink of War

Utterances of Lloyd-George at This Time Unnecessary and Ill-Advised—Touched Match to a Magazine.

Rt. Hon. Lloyd-George on Saturday, at Grimsby, touched a match to a magazine that may explode at any minute by practically hurling defiance at the German Empire.

It is safe to say that not since the present Anglo-German situation assumed the proportions of international concern has anything happened to so inflame the Germans as the utterance made at Grimsby by the chancellor of the exchequer of the late government.

The utterance, if made for political advantage, was ill-advised, and will call for the immediate application of diplomacy from the nation's most influential sources.

At the hour of writing to-night, it has cast the gloom of uncertainty and concern over the British Empire that cannot, or will not, be allayed until news of a reassuring character is received of the effect of the news received from Germany.

CANADIANS NOT BEHIND THE ROCK ISLAND MOVE

OTTAWA HIGHLANDERS.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—(Special).—It is stated here that a Highland regiment will be organized in Ottawa this summer. It will have as a nucleus the St. Andrew's Pipe Band. It is understood that the difficulty of expense has been surmounted.

Dr. F. S. Pearson, if in Deal at All, Acting on His Own Initiative — Not Logical Connection for Canadian Railway.

The story from New York in relation to the Rock Island financing in which Dr. F. S. Pearson is said to be the moving spirit and to have allied himself with several prominent Canadians is altogether dislocated by an interview which Mr. Byron E. Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, gave to The World Saturday. Both Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, who are supposed to be the only Canadian interests who would be affiliated with Dr. Pearson, were out of the city, and the president of the Bank of Commerce, who is well informed in connection with all the leading financial movements in Canada, stated distinctly that as far as he knew Dr. Pearson had no relations with Canadians in his venture in the Rock Island deal.

On His Own Initiative.

"Dr. Pearson," Mr. Walker said, "is an eminent engineer who has undoubtedly made a lot of money in several ventures and was associated with Mr. Mackenzie, particularly in the Rio Light and Power Co. and the Sao Paulo Light and Power. I am satisfied, however, that he has entered the Rock Island venture on his own initiative. He was originally introduced to Messrs. Sperling & Co. of London, who are leading financial interests in that centre, by Mr. Mackenzie, but he has acquired great wealth and his Rock Island venture is clearly one without affiliations in connection with his former Canadian associates.

Not a Logical Connection.

"There can be, of course, no close connections between the Canadian railroads and the Rock Island system, and any venture into this American railway would be entirely outside of any considerations in connection with the Canadian roads.

"Mr. Pearson is an exceedingly clever man, but he is evidently not allying himself with any Canadian interests in connection with his latest venture."

The Rock Island common stock is the one which did such sensational stunts in the New York market a few days ago, rising 31 points and declining an equal amount in about 12 minutes. The belief that there is something doing in connection with this railroad proposition is enhanced by the way in which the stock withstood the break in the market on Friday and Saturday, the common shares closing three points above the low of Friday.

JAPANESE PUBLICATION SNEERS AT U.S. PROPOSAL

Cannot Imagine Yankees Sending a Force Competent to Overpower Japan.

(Special Cable to The Sunday World.)

TOKIO, Jan. 15.—The Hochi, discussing the ability of America to enforce the Knox proposal, sneers at the American army and navy, and says: "We are familiar with the absence of discipline in the troops in the Phillipines and Cuba and the existence of white war ships with guns red with rust. We cannot imagine them sending an army and navy competent to overpower Japan and Russia."

BLOODTHIRSTY TEDDY

In Midst of Animal Slaughter He Dreams of Coming Fistic Battle.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—Theodore Roosevelt's consideration of old friends and his love of a fighter and a good fight, have not been changed any by his African trip as a letter from him received by "Tony" Gavin, former Rough Rider, testifies.

Gavin frequently corresponded with Col. Roosevelt when he was president. Some months ago he wrote to him in Africa. He has received a reply dated "Africa, on Safari," in which the ex-president says, "It was good to hear from you. That must have been a rattling fight between Ketchel and Johnson. Johnson is unquestionably a first-class fighter; I wonder if Jim Jeffries can get back into form; if he can it will be a tremendous battle when they meet."

ROUSING BY-ELECTION

Many Prominent Politicians Will Go on the Stump.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—(Special).—Great interest is being manifested in the Ottawa by-election, which takes place a fortnight from to-day. Many well-known Conservative parliamentarians will go on the stump for Dr. Chabot.

R. L. Borden will speak and some of the big western men will give the Ottawa public a taste of their western ways. Glen Campbell, for instance, declares himself in great fighting trim.

There is considerable feeling apparent against J. A. Ellis, former secretary of the Conservative Association, who is running as an independent. His candidature will probably ensure the election of Auguste Lemieux, the Liberal nominee. However, Ellis may be induced to get out of the way. He has no earthly chance of being elected himself. The Liberals opened their campaign last evening. The Conservatives follow on Monday.

WORLD'S FORECAST HAS STIRRED THE POLITICIANS

Hon. L. P. Brodeur for the Supreme Court

Senator Dandurand Competitor With Rodolphe Lemieux for Control of Canadian Navy—Templeman Averse to Change of Departments.

GUTHRIE'S ELEVATION SURE

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—(Special).—There is a flutter of excitement on Parliament Hill to-day. The news of the impending cabinet changes, published in The World this morning, reached the members by wire at an early hour and caused a good deal of speculation.

It is further learned by The World that Hon. L. P. Brodeur, when he returns from the south, will be appointed to the supreme court bench in place of Judge Girouard, who has indicated his desire to be relieved of his duties.

Brodeur to Supreme Court.

It is believed that Mr. Brodeur will make an excellent judge. He created a good impression as speaker of the commons.

The publicity given to the proposed cabinet changes has stirred to action the friends of certain candidates for honors.

While it is admitted that Hon. Rodolph Lemieux is the natural successor to Mr. Brodeur, there are those who would rather see Senator Dandurand appointed minister of marine and fisheries.

Control of the Navy.

However, Mr. Lemieux is a man of undoubted ability, and he is known to possess broad imperial sympathy, which would make him well qualified to be in charge of the Canadian navy, which is to be under the care of the minister of marine and fisheries.

Hon. Wm. Templeman, who is understood to be averse to taking over such a busy department as that of the post office, may refuse to be changed, but he will be pressed to accept that portfolio.

The certainty that Mr. Hugh Guthrie will be elevated to the cabinet is regarded with satisfaction on both sides of the house.

He has been overlooked when men of less ability and inferior capacity for such a position have been preferred.

DANGER OF IRISH CONTROL HELPS UNIONISTS

The Opposition Hopes for a Landslide, and Predicts the Unseating of Ministers.

(Special Cable to The Sunday World.)

DUNDEE, Jan. 15.—To-night's election returns and those of Monday night should indicate the extent of Unionist gains. The Unionists hope for a landslide, and predict the unseating of prominent Liberals, including Birrell, Burns, McNamara and others.

Winston Churchill is here, full of steam, despite his arduious campaign. His seat is safe.

The Liberals predict a hundred majority. Neither party is confident. The danger of Irish control proves an important Unionist asset. Protection and other issues are well threshed out.

Whatever the result, the country will be greatly benefited by the educational awakening.

Rowdyism at the meetings continues.

COMPLETIN PRAIRIE SECTION.

EDMONTON, Jan. 15.—Two weeks will see the completion of the Edmonton Wolf Creek section of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which means that trains will be operating 923 miles west of Winnipeg.

This will mark the completion of the prairie section of the transcontinental, and contracts are now let for construction west of Wolf Creek into the mountains, and preparations are being made to carry this forward as fast as possible.

Only twenty-five miles of steel remain to be laid to Wolf Creek.

C. P. R. RAILWAY TIGHTENS ITS GRIP

Now Looks Certain That the Passenger Terminal Will Be Created at North Toronto.

There can be no question now that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are slowly but surely working out a big scheme for the creation of terminals in North Toronto.

While the activities of this railway have been discussed freely from time to time in the newspapers of the city and by the people of North Toronto it seemed impossible to get information sufficiently reliable to get a line on what the railway really proposed to do.

Several profitable businesses in North Toronto have been purchased by representatives of the C.P.R., one of these being that of Gibb Brothers at 1174 Yonge-street, who, it is understood, were paid $22,500 for their property.

In the angle formed by the C.P.R. right of way and Macpherson-avenue extending west from Avenue-road to Rathnally-avenue, the C.P.R. have acquired some half dozen houses that stand on land required by the company. So far as can be judged from the extent of the real estate transactions in which the railway figures, it would seem that the site was being chosen for a passenger terminal rather than combined freight and passenger traffic.

It looks as tho the C.P.R. have decided, rather than submit to the order of the railway commissioners in reference to the viaduct, to bring their passenger traffic into North Toronto.

Your Sunday Weather

Fair and Mild.

SPORTING NOTES

At Montreal—While hockey merger is the talk of the town to-day it is stated on good authority a good many obstacles have to be overcome before the object is brought about to the satisfaction of all. Ambrose O'Brien of the Renfrew team, who is in town for the match in which his team will take part to-night, takes the ground that if the two leagues are brought together it will not be strictly speaking an amalgamation. If the Canadian League wants to join the National League all well and good. The National League is satisfied with things as they are and does not contemplate an amalgamation. It is stated that the Ottawas and Shamrocks are strongly in favor of the proposed merger.

By winning from his opponent, T. Care is now in line to play G. Curle for first honors in J. & J. Taylor's progressive play. Joe Walker and Billy Trayling are playing classy checkers and will be heard from later on. The positions up to Jan. 15 are:

	Win.		Win.	Draw
G.Curle	4	G. Tordoff	3	0
T.Care	3	W. Care	2	1
H.Webb	3	J. Walker	3	0
W.Mitchell	3	W. Simpson	3	0
J.Reid	1	J. Good	2	3
G.Edwards	2	W. Gray	3	1
W.Trayling	1	W.Leadbeater	0	5
F.Turner	2	H. Chambers	2	2
S.Mitchell	1	J. McGlone	1	4

At the Granite Friday evening the Rovers defeated a team representing the Canada Permanent Loan. The half-time score was 4—0 and at full time it had been increased to 5—3. The game was fast thruout and the referee kept most of the roughness in check. The Rovers lined-up as follows: Goal, F. J. Rooney; point, J. Jamieson; cover-point, H. Cooch; rover, G. Woodley; centre, H. Fierheller; left wing, E. L. Frankel; right wing, B. McCaul.

The Oakland hockey team are still on the lookout for more games. Their average age is 18. Any teams wishing games kindly write to R. C. Wilson, 63 Gould-street, Toronto, or phone him at Main 1634, any time after 6 p.m.

Mr. Aemilius Jarvis will read his paper on "Right-of-Way in Yacht Racing," at 8.15 to-morrow (Monday) night, at the Engineers' Club, 96 West King-street. The usual informal discussion will follow.

Inspired by the success of Bat. Nelson, Billy Evans, John L. Sullivan and Christy Mathewson, as adventurers into the field of literature, either as writers of books or contributors to the daily press, Hugh Jennings, not unknown locally and in other large league towns, has decided to spill a little ink himself. His admirers in his home town have convinced him that some of the other celebrities were putting something over on him, and Hughie decided on a plunge into the syndicate newspaper feature game. Unfortunately because of the early start south of the Tigers, decided on after Hughie began his literary work, Mr. Jennings will be forced to postpone his real efforts for some months. He had planned a series of articles on the game itself and proper methods of training, and some reminiscences of the world's series and of other famous mix-ups in which he personally had been concerned; but the early start of the club has interfered, and Hughie will content himself with seeing one article in print now, resuming his labors in the fall.

At San Francisco, official assurance has been given to Jack Gleason that he can hold the Jeffries and Johnson fight in that city on July 4. Supervisor John L. Herget, formerly Young Mitchell, a boxer, who is chairman of the police committee of the board of supervisors, before which the applications for fight permits are heard, said he believed Gleason to be sincere in his attitude of independence towards Tex. Rickard, and that he would give the local promoter his support.

The high rollers for the suit or overcoat monthly prize at the Brunswick Alleys are as follows: H. Phelan 621, C. Adams 585, W. Hughes 580, F. Phelan 555, W. Brydon 542, A. Tomlin 535, E. Pierce 521.

Tex. Rickard is in Ogden, Utah, to meet a local committee that has been working to bring to Ogden the Jeffries and Johnson fight. It is said that the mayor will offer no opposition to the match if it is called a "boxing contest." Rickard said that San Francisco would not get the fight if enough inducement were offered to take it elsewhere.

At Chicago, Yussif Mahmout, the Turk, and Stanislaus Zbyszko, Polish champion, have been matched to wrestle a handicap bout in private on Jan. 30 for $500 a side. According to the articles of agreement, Mahmout is to throw Zbyszko twice in one hour of actual wrestling, or to lose the match. If the Pole gains a fall he shall be declared the winner. The place is to be selected by E. W. Smith, who will act as referee, name the official timekeepers, and arrange other details of the match.

SCHOOL BASKETBALL

Dufferin Defeat Winchester and Lansdowne Trim Rose Avenue.

The weekly meet of the Public School Basketball League was held at Central Y. M. C. A. Saturday afternoon, and the following are the results:

Lansdowne seniors won from King Edward seniors by default.

Wellesley intermediates won from Jesse Ketchum intermediates by default.

King Edward intermediates won from Winchester intermediates by default.

Dufferin defeated Winchester in the junior series by a score of 51 to 21. Dufferin were much the better team, and they had no trouble in beating the Winchester five. Their team work and shooting were certainly good for a public school team. The line-up:

Dufferin (51)—Forward, Sheppard; centre, Ellis; defence, Carter, Dallamore.

Winchester (21)—Forward, Hall; centre, McDonald; defence, Gooderich, Harris.

Lansdowne juniors defeated Rose-avenue juniors by a score of 42 to 17. Lansdowne had Rose on the run most of the time, and found no trouble in winning. Lansdowne lined up as follows: Forwards, Tooze, Slater; centre, Rockwood; defence, Williams, Gurnett, Smith.

I.C.A.C. Indoor Meet.

The Irish-Canadians' first venture into the field of indoor athletics will be on Friday night at Excelsior Roller Rink. They are making their program short and sweet, only five events, as follows:

Half-mile, one mile, 300 yards, boys under 17; a two-mile walk and a ten-mile invitation race.

The program will be over in two hours and a quarter. Tho the program is short, it is also sweet. While the other events will be interesting, this ten-mile invitation race looks like the best race ever pulled off here. The following have accepted invitations to compete, and, barring unforeseen contingencies, will positively be on the mark in the big race:

U. S. champion—Robert Fowler of Cambridge, Mass.

The 1910 Canadian champion—Jas. Corkery, I.C.A.C.

The Canadian record-holder—Buck Adams, Hamilton.

Central Y.M.C.A. team—Jack Near and Harry Tressider.

West End Y.M.C.A. team—A. R. Holden and Alf. Sellers.

Hamilton Y.M.C.A.—Geo. Richards.

Six Nations champion—Levi Jamieson of Ohsweken.

The Hamilton Herald winner—Jimmie George of Beaverton.

I. C. A. C. team—Harry Lawson and Dick McCormick.

Galt Reformer race winner—John Love of Ayr.

Entries may be made with Claude Pearce, the I.C.A.C. captain, Tim O'Rourke, at the Grand Central Hotel, up to Wednesday morning at 12 o'clock. Pearce's phone is Park 96, and his address is [illegible] O'Rourke's [illegible]

OLD COUNTRY FOOTBALL

Results of Games Played in the Various Leagues Saturday.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The following are the football results to-day:

—First Round, English Cup—

Bradford City 4, Notts County 2.
Bury 2, Glossop 1.
Blackburn Rovers 7, Accrington Stanley 1.
Burnley 2, Manchester United 0.
Notts Forest 3, Sheffield United 2.
Chelsea 2, Hull 1.
Woolwich 3, Watford 0.
Leyton 0, New Brompton 0.
West Ham 1, Carlisle United 1.
Crystal Palace 1, Swindon 3.
Plymouth 1, Tottenham Hotspurs 1.
Derby County 5, Milwall 0.
Gainsboro' 1, Southend 1.
Preston Northend 1, Coventry City 2.
Northampton 0, Sheffield Wed. 0.
Bristol City 2, Liverpool 0.
Grimsby 0, Bristol Rovers 2.
Chesterfield 0, Fulham 0.
Norwich City 0, Queen's Park Rangers 0.
Brighton 0, Southampton 1.
Portsmouth 3, Shrewsbury Town 0.
Wolverhampton 5, Reading 0.
West Bromwich 2, Clapton Orient 0.
Birmingham 12, Leicester Fosee 4.
Oldham Athletic 1, Ashton Villa 2.
Blackpool 1, Barnsley 1.
Middlesborough 1, Everton 12.
Bradford 8, Bishop Auckland 0.
Workington 1, Manchester City 2.
Stockport 4, Bolton Wanderers 1.
Stoke 1, Newcastle United 1.
Sunderland 1, Leeds City 0.

—Rugby, International—

England—1 goal, 1 penalty goal, 1 try, 11 points; Wales—2 tries, 6 points.

—Scottish League—

Aberdeen 1, Clyde 1.
eHarts 0, Audrieonians 1.
Celtic 4, Port Glasgow 0.
Morton 2, Hiberians 0.
Dundee 1, Falkirk 0.
Kilmarnock 0, Third Lanark 3.
Kilmanock 0, Glasgow R. 3.
Queen's P. 3, Motherwell 1.
Partick T. 3, St. Mirren 2.

Millinery Hockey League.

In the Wholesale Millinery League, A and C. departments of D. McCall Company defeated B department of the same company by a score of 5 to 4.

The game was the best game played in this league during this season, and was witnessed by a large number of interested spectators. The line-up:

B Dept. (4)—Goal, Barron; point, O'Leary; cover, Ames; rover, Watt; centre, Beaton; right wing, D. Sutherland; left wing, S. Sutherland.

A and C Dept. (5)—Goal, McCaul; point, Windsor; cover, Dudley; rover, Sutherland; centre, Robbi; right wing, Eckert; left wing, Watson.

Referee—H. Sherring.

Royals' Carnival Monday.

The Royal Canadians are holding their twelfth annual carnival at Maple Leaf Rink Monday night.

OLD COUNTRY SPORTS

LONDON, Jan. 15.—(Special Cable to Sunday World).—Both Thomas and Wilson were on hand at the National Sporting Club the other night, when the final part of the business in connection with the overnight contest for the middleweight championship was settled. This consisted in the paying over of stakes and purse money and the presentation of the belt, two important matters which were disposed of by the manager, Mr. Bettinson. Thomas was highly pleased with both his belt and check. The belt will be insured forthwith, and the certificate for the purse in due course will pass through the bank, where the Welshman stores his well-earned gains.

Thomas is a very modest young man and had very little to say regarding the contest, except to declare that he was at all times confident of the result.

As regards the future Thomas tells me that he will take a rest, and, being a sufferer from an occasional attack of rheumatism, he may take a run over to Italy to get away from our clammy winter, and remain there until spring.

Wilson was not in very good humor, and showed that he had taken a good beating.

The Lonsdale belt which was presented to Thomas was, of course, conditioned, and the articles of conveyance, accepted by Thomas, are given herewith:

National Sporting Club.
Middle-weight Championship — Challenge Belt of England—Holder's Guarantee.

I, Tom Thomas, of South Wales, being the winner of the above championship, hereby agree and guarantee that in consideration of National Sporting Club handing me their middle-weight championship belt, to abide by the following conditions governing the possession of same as stipulated by the committee of the National Sporting Club.

1. Any boxer holding a championship must defend his title within six months after the receipt of a challenge for a minimum stake of $500 a side, excepting the heavyweight, when the minimum is to be $1,000 a side, the challenge to be accompanied by a deposit of $250, and approved by the committee of the National Sporting Club.

2. The belt to become the absolute property of the holder if he is declared the winner of same at three contests, whether consecutive or not, held to decide such championship under the control of the National Sporting Club, or be the undisputed holder of the same for three consecutive years. Provided that in the event of a bona-fide challenge in accordance with the terms of condition being made before the expiration of the said three years, it shall be necessary for the holder to win such contest before the belt becomes his absolute property, altho the said contest may not be determined within the said three years.

3. The holder shall deposit such belt with the manager of the club previous to any contest taking place in reference to such championship.

4. The holder shall be accountable for any damage done the belt during such time as he is the qualified holder, and shall insure it against loss or damage by larceny and fire in the sum of $41,500.

5. The holder of the belt shall deposit as security the sum of $1000 with the National Sporting Club, which shall be returned to him when the belt becomes his absolute property in accordance with the above conditions, or on his returning same.

(Signed) Tom Thomas.

Thomas is not destined to rest on his laurels long if Mr. Richard C. Klegin can prevent it. Mr. Klegin, a promoter of boxing, who arrived in this city a few days ago, in company with Mr. O. Engstrom, a well-known sporting man of Spokane, Wash., and both gentlemen are talking fight. In fact they had hardly put foot on English soil before they were out with a defi. Mr. Klegin, who was the first to introduce boxing in Paris, knows what he is talking about, and is thoroly up in affairs of the ring.

"We are here to make some matches," said Mr. Klegin. "We are ready to match Al Kauffman with any of your best heavies, and we will match Joe Thomas with your champion middleweight, Tom Thomas, and we will whip them both. This in not hot air. We have the men to turn the trick and the money to back it up with, too."

Mr. Klegin has Al Kaufman and Joe Thomas under contract, and declares that he will have his men come over and fight here and in Paris, or anywhere. Mr. Klegin challenges any one in the class of his two men, and bars none. Accompanied by Mr. Engstrom, Mr. Klegin will leave for Paris in a day or two.

Dorando Forced to Quit.

As Dorando, the marathoner, has gone to America and intends to engage in racing in that country, it might not be amiss to give a story of his last pitiful race here, partially to substantiate my statement that he could not run again, and to inform Canadians of his last attempt at racing.

The event took place at the Royal Albert Hall a few days ago, and was for the marathon distance, 26 miles, 385 yards. The principals were Dorando Pietri and Charles W. Gardiner, and the purse was one of $750, of which the winner's share was $500, and the loser's $250. Dorando needed no introduction. It was he who finished first in the Olympian games marathon race, but met with disqualification. His time then was two hours, 54 minutes, 46 2-5 seconds.

Gardiner has run the same distance in two hours, 53 minutes, 23 1-5 seconds, and has won long-distance events in Scotland and in the south. The track over which Dorando ran his last race before leaving for the United States, measured twenty laps to the mile. The surface was of cocoanut matting.

The story of the race is soon told. Dorando led at the end of the first mile, a fast one, in 4 minutes, 39 2-5 seconds. At the five miles Gardiner led in 25 minutes, 2 seconds, with Dorando treading on his heels. At the tenth mile the Englishman led in 51 minutes, 58 seconds. At the fourteenth mile Dorando showed evident distress and Gardiner, running grandly, lapped the Italian. Between this and the fifteenth mile the Italian was again lapped. Dorando then stopped to change his shoes, ran a short distance and stopped to change them again, but he was obviously suffering. At the seventeenth mile Dorando was nineteen laps behind and Gardiner, running steadily and easily, continued to lap him at will. Dorando struggled on bravely. He had the spirit and made a noble fight, but he was not up to his old form and could not stand the pace. He continued to lose ground and at the twenty-first mile was one mile behind the Englishman. At the twenty-third mile human nature could stand no more and Dorando gave up the ghost and fell on the track. Bravely he struggled to his feet and started to run, but alas, Dorando was not the Dorando of a year ago. His stamina was wonderful and his futile efforts were repeatedly cheered by an admiring throng. He retired after the twenty-third mile, but Gardiner continued and finished in the good time of two hours, 37 minutes, 1 2-5 seconds.

It is quite possible that Gardiner may go to America and enter into some of the races there. In fact it is stated on good authority that overtures to this end are already under way.

George Gunther has accepted the challenge of Jim Sullivan and will box the latter on his own terms. Both men have agreed to meet and talke over terms. As both these fighters are game, and tough, the match should prove a good card.

THE DIXIE HANDICAP WON BY GREEN SEAL

Sinfran at 8 to 1 Was Second and Polls, 2 to 1, Third—The Summary.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 15.—The following are the results at Jacksonville Saturday:

1. Lady Stalwart, 115 (Troxler), 8 to 5, 2 to 5 and out.
2. Lady Ormicant, 111 (Musgrave), 10 to 1, 3 to 1 and even.
3. Stepfather, 115 (Nicol), 25 to 1, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, coupled with Naughty Lad.

Time .35 4-5. Bendaga, Easy Life, Agnes May (coupled with Edna Collins), Valonia, James Mc, Naughty Lad and Definite also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE—Selling, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:
1. High Range, 112 (G. Burns), 1 to 3 and out.
2. Harold Hall, 109 (Troxler), 30 to 1, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.
3. Endymion, 111 (King), 6 to 5, 1 to 2 and out.

Time 1.13 4-5. Enlist, Inferno Queen, Splendida, Katherine Van and Alencon also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE—Selling, 3-year-olds, 7 furlongs:
1. Frank Purcell, 110 (Powers), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.
2. Lotta Creed, 96 (O. Fain), 9 to 5, 3 to 5 and out.
3. Cindy, 99 (King), 20 to 1, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.

Time 1.27 4-5. Amyl, Ten Paces and Starover also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE, Dixie Handicap, $1500, 3-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:
1. Green Seal, 115 (Ganz), 9 to 5, 7 to 10 and out.
2. Sinfran, 101 (Davis), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.
3. Polls, 105 (Howard), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.

Time 1.47 1-5. Pinte, Sir Cleges and Jack Nunnally also ran.

FIFTH RACE, selling, 4-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs:
1. Tom McGrath, 113 (Leibert), 13 to 10, 1 to 3 and out.
2. Pocomoke, 104 (King), 20 to 1, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.
3. Arionette, 107 (Davis), 11 to 10, 1 to 3 and out.

Time 1.07 2-5. La Salle, Anderson and Rubia Granda also ran.

Tampa Results.

TAMPA, Jan. 15.—The following are the results at Tampa Saturday:

FIRST RACE, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs, selling:
1. Cobmosa, 106 (F. Lewis), 40 to 1, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.
2. Necha, 107 (Reilly), 4 to 5, 2 to 5 and out.
3. Judge Sauffley, 104 (Finley), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.

Necha won, but was disqualified and placed second.

Time 1.13 2-5. Harvest Time, Sanona Girl, Limelight, Daisy B., Lady Helen also ran.

SECOND RACE, purse $200, for 4-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs, selling:
1. Grenade, 109 (Glasner), 7 to 10, 2 to 5 and out.
2. Grace Kimball, 107 (Davenport), 5 to 1, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.
3. Billie Hibbs, 109 (Lewis), 2 to 1, 3 to 5 and out.

Time 1.18 2-5. Rebel Queen, Merise, John Garner also ran.

THIRD RACE, purse $200, for 3-year-olds, 5½ furlongs, selling:
1. St. Deniol, 105 (Davenport), 1 to 2, 1 to 4 and out.
2. Caesar, 110 (Finley), 15 to 1, 4 to 1 and even.
3. Morpeth, 110 (Gilbert), 2 to 1, 8 to 4 and 7 to 20.

Time 1.12 4-5. Temper, Lou Lanier, Inspection also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $200, handicap, for 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile:
1. Osorine, 110 (Glasner), even, 1 to 3, out.
2. Hyperion II., 110 (Davenport), even, 1 to 3 and out.
3. Warner Griswell, 105 (Brannon), 2 to 1, 7 to 10 and out.

Time 1.48. Sir Catesby, Heart of Hyacinth and Kercheval also ran.

Wesley Beat Broadway.

Wesley defeated Broadway in the senior series of the M.Y.M.A. Hockey League Saturday afternoon by a score of 8 to 1. The match, which was played at the Excelsior Rink, was witnessed by a large number of enthusiastic spectators. The combination plays of the Wesley aggregation were the features of the game. Wesley lined up as follows:

Goal, Wilson; point, Lowrey; cover, Hunter; rover, Graham; centre, Spence; right wing, McCullough; left wing, Mearns.

Sympathy for Fitzsimmons.

Much sympathy is expressed for Bob Fitzsimmons, the "grand old man," who has met his Waterloo at the hands of Bill Lange, the youngster who claims the championship of Australia. But, Fitzsimmons is making money at that. He is under contract with Hugh McIntosh, and has yet to fight two battles and earn the $25,000 reward pledged by McIntosh. Just who will be Fitzsimmon's next antagonist is a matter that has not yet been settled. It is said, however, that he will not go on with a second-rater, and it is more than probable that he will be matched with Tommy Burns. These two would make a drawing card, and McIntosh is alive to the situation. The third match will probably be with "Bill" Squires.

Danny Maher Buys.

Danny Maheer, the well-known American jockey, who is an ardent follower of the hounds, has just purchased the manor house and estate known as Cropwell Hall, Cropwell Butler, near Nottingham, the price being $42,500. Cropwell Hall is within easy distance of the Quorn, Belvoir, or Harrington Hunts.

BIRTHS.

CORBETT—On Thursday, Jan. 6th, at 9 Irene-avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Corbett, a son.

DEATHS.

BEATTY—On Thursday, the 13th inst., at her late residence, No. 33 Elm-street, Elizabeth, relict of the late Joseph Beatty, in her 75th year.

Funeral (private) Saturday, 3 p.m.

GRAHAM—On Saturday, Jan. 15th, 1910, at her residence, 8 Sackville-place, Sarah Eveline (Eva), dearly-beloved wife of Thomas E. Graham, in her 34th year.

Funeral Monday, at 2.30 p.m., to Prospect Cemetery.

MALONEY—On Saturday, Jan. 15, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Burns, 134 Brunswick-avenue, Mary Elizabeth Maloney.

Funeral private. London papers please copy.

WILSON—At Winnipeg, Man., on Thursday, Jan. 13th, 1910, Mary Auld, beloved wife of John E. Wilson of Gleniffer Braes, Lake Joseph, Muskoka, formerly of Galt, Ont.

The remains will arrive in Toronto on Sunday afternoon. Funeral will be held from the residence of her son, Jas. G. Wilson, 119 Langley-avenue, Monday, Jan. 17th, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

BURGOYNE—Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Wm. Catherine Burgoyne, who departed this life Jan. 14th, 1909, aged 52 years.

One year has passed and still we miss her.
Never shall her memory fade.
Loving hearts shall always linger
Around the grave where mother's laid.
Family.

Did You Buy That Suit?

Remember this important fact:

Broderick's Annual Suit Sale

is half over and when it ends no more chances like these:

$27, $30, $36 and $40 Scotch Tweeds and English Worsteds For $22.50

We are showing the biggest range of the newest and most desirable patterns in our history.

We never bought goods at such big value prices, consequently never gave you value quite so good. You never had better workmanship, style or fit than we promise you.

ORDER IT NOW.

Frank Broderick & Co.
113 West King, Toronto

Nationals Look Strong

A Philadelphia writer is responsible for the following:

When making a book on the first division teams in the American League for next year don't overlook "them there tail-enders" from the city of Bill Taft.

Altho he has passed the heyday of his career as a player, don't think for a minute that "Kid" Elberfeld, secured by Washington from New York, is not some ball player. The "Tabasco Kid," as he is known over the American League circuit, has several years more of big league stuff in his system, and there is not the slightest doubt that he will add much strength to the Nationals' infield.

Elberfeld has the reputation of being a hard man to handle, and his varied experiences on the different teams he has played would lead one to believe that perhaps the title was deserved. There are many who contend that Elberfeld is not a hard man to manage if he could only secure a position under the proper task master. The question naturally arises, Is Jimmy McAleer the man to get the best possible results from Elberfeld? Baseball history would lead one to think so.

Handled Williams Easily.

Jimmy Williams came to McAleer from New York, with Griffith's word that he was a bad man to handle. No player ever behaved better than Williams did for McAleer in 1908, and he played sensational ball. He would have probably repeated last year had it not been for injuries. McAleer took "Hobe" Ferris and "Rube" Waddell after they were labeled as "N. G." and got a lot of good work out of them. It would not be the least bit surprising if Elberfeld showed better form in 1910 in a Washington uniform than he has displayed for the last five years.

Then, again, the addition of Elberfeld to the ranks of the Washingtonians will add lots of ginger to the team, something in which the club has been woefully deficient for years. With Schaefer of Detroit at second, and Elberfeld at third, keeping up a constant chatter, the Capital City fans are certain to see more pepper displayed than is the usual custom of their favorites.

The Washington infield of Unglaub, Schaefer, McBride and Elberfeld will be far better than the average. McBride is one of the best shortstops in the business, Unglaub is good at first, while Elberfeld and Schaefer are certain to prove that they are far from being all in.

Outfield Looks Strong.

The outfield of Browne, Lelivelt and Gessler is a good one. Browne may not be as clever as he was last year, but young Milan is liable to show his true form. And don't forget that Mr. Wid Conroy, who will be supplanted at third by Elberfeld, is some outfielder. McAleer has always been sweet on Conroy, and it would not be surprising if he shifted him to the outfield.

Walter Johnson is unquestionably one of the greatest pitchers in the business. Dolly Gray, with his year's experience, should prove a dependable southpaw. Groome is a star if he can overcome his one fault, wildness, while Witherup and the youngster, Walker, should show to advantage.

To be in the running, however, McAleer must get another backstop of fair ability. Few catchers have anything on Charley Street, but Street can't do all the work. Last year he did more than he should; and the strain began to tell on him late in the season.

What would the Washington fans do if McAleer happened to give them a first division team, or even a leader in the second division?

To be truthful, we fear they would go crazy.

A REAL "MORRISON" CREDIT SALE

ANOTHER OFFER OF

NO MONEY DOWN

PAY JUST $1, $2, $3 PER WEEK

NOT GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

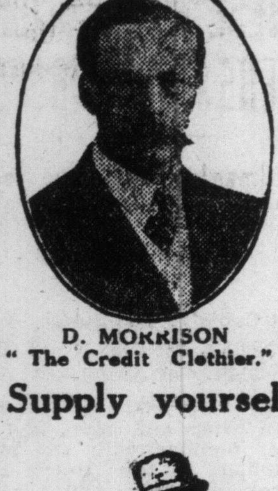
During Special Reduction Sale

JUST A FAIR BID FOR YOUR CUSTOM

7,000 NEW CUSTOMERS

will open Accounts and get what Clothing or Furs they want on these terms

NOT A CRY FOR READY CASH

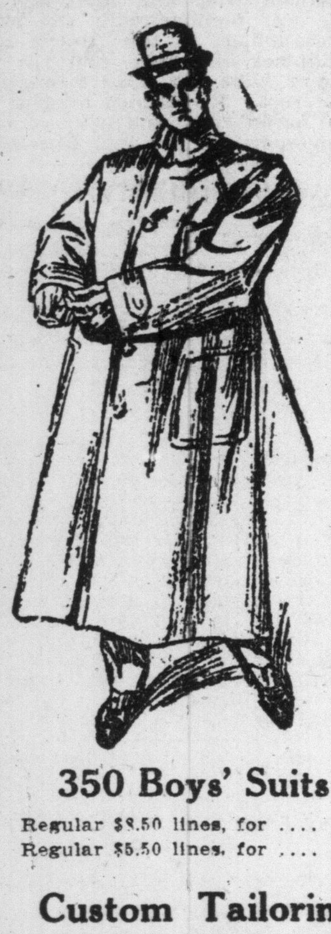


D. MORRISON
"The Credit Clothier."

The original No-Money-Down offer was made by D. Morrison two years ago, and brought 4,000 new customers to this store. It is still remembered by all who profited by it—it won the confidence of the people, because it showed the confidence Morrison had in the wage-earner. Now—this fair and square deal offer is in force once more, starting January 15th until March 15th. What better chance could you ask? Why not make your account one of the 7,000?

People who own their own homes—people who rent—people who earn good salaries—also special arrangements made for boarders and roomers who do not live at home.

Supply yourself and Family while these Reductions in Prices and Terms are offered



4,000 Men's Suits

Regular $25.00 lines, for ... 20.00
Regular $20.00 lines, for ... 16.50
Regular $16.50 lines, for ... 13.50
Regular $13.50 lines, for ... 10.50
Regular $10.50 lines, for ... 7.50

1,250 Men's Overcoats

Regular $25.00 lines, for ... 20.00
Regular $20.00 lines, for ... 16.50
Regular $16.50 lines, for ... 13.50
Regular $13.50 lines, for ... 10.50
Regular $10.50 lines, for ... 7.50

200 Men's Reefers

Regular $6.50 lines, for ... 3.95

2,000 Pairs Men's Trousers

Reduced to 99c, $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, and $4.50.

150 Boys' Overcoats

Regular $8.50 lines, for ... 4.95
Regular $5.50 lines, for ... 3.95

200 Ladies' Suits

All New York models, hand-tailored, majority Princess dresses, with coats to match, silk and satin lined, made up in best French and English worsteds, sizes 36 to 38 only, no two alike. Regular $45.00 and $50.00, for ... 25.00

250 Ladies' Suits

Comprising all odd Suits or broken lines, in tweeds, worsteds, cheviots and vicunas, silk and satin lined. Regular $18.00 to $25.00, for ... 15.00

200 Ladies' Suits

Consisting of balances of stock, in tweeds and cheviots. Regular $15.00 to $20.00, for ... 9.95

Ladies' Winter Coats

120 fine beaver and kersey cloths in black, grey, and navy, tight or semi-fitting, mostly samples. Regular $25, for ... 16.50

175 in all of serges, tweeds, and meltons, in black and colors, all sizes, semi or tight fitting with or without military collar. Regular $18.00 to $25, for ... 15.00

125 coats in all styles and colors ranging in price from $10 to $16, for ... 7.95

350 Boys' Suits

Regular $8.50 lines, for ... 5.95
Regular $5.50 lines, for ... 3.95

1,500 Pairs Men's Boots

Regular $2.50 lines, for ... 1.95
Regular $3.50 lines, for ... 2.75
Regular $5.00 lines, for ... 3.95

Custom Tailoring

400 patterns to select from.
Regular $30.00 suit, for ... 25.00
Regular $25.00 suit, for ... 21.50

150 Misses' Coats

Regular $10.50 lines, for ... 6.95
Regular $6.50 lines, for ... 4.50

25 Men's Fur-Lined Coats

Regular $95.00 lines, for ... 75.00

200 Children's Coats

Regular $7.50 lines, for ... 5.95
Regular $6.50 lines, for ... 3.95

Special January Prices in Furs

The following is a list of the different furs, sets, and pieces on sale:

50 Mink Sets.
30 Black Lynx Sets.
25 Sable Sets.
100 Persian Lamb Sets.
20 Coon Sets.
150 Marmot Sets.
75 River Rat Sets.
15 Isabella Fox Sets.
40 Grey Lamb Sets.
75 White Thibet Sets.
Any muff or neck piece may be had separately.

85 Caracul Coats

Regular $35.00 lines, for ... 30.00
Regular $30.00 lines, for ... 25.00
Regular $25.00 lines, for ... 20.00
Most of these have military collars, silk braid trimming, and are semi-fitting.

75 Fur and Fur-lined Coats

Regular $100.00 coats, for ... 79.00
Regular $75.00 coats, for ... 59.00
Regular $50.00 coats, for ... 39.00

10 per cent. Discount for Bills paid in 30 Days. Store open evenings

D. MORRISON

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318 QUEEN STREET WEST

$1.00 allowed to any Customer sending or bringing another Customer who purchases goods amounting to $7.50 or over.

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THIS WEEK ALL BIOGRAPH

Monday, Jan. 17th
Tuesday, Jan. 18th
THE ROCKY ROAD
Or a Long Lane That Has No Turn
THE DANCING GIRL OF BUTTE
A Western Dance Hall Romance

Wednesday, Jan. 19th
Thursday, Jan. 20th
HER TERRIBLE ORDEAL
Or Absentmindedness Proves a Blessing
IN LITTLE ITALY
Or Bull Dog Love

Friday, Jan. 21st
Saturday, Jan. 22nd
ALL ON ACCOUNT OF THE MILK
Or A Cow Turns Cupid
ON THE REEF
A Story of True Love

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DR. CURELL
A Good Comedy Act
FARR and HANES
In Their Song Hits, Including "Honey Lou"

January 19 and 20
LACKEY and DEVLIN
In Song Hit, "A B C of U.S.A."
RAFFETY RAFFLE
In Their Original Irish Boxing Act

January 21 and 22
TRIAL OF ROBERT EMMETT
BUD ROSS
Singing Comedian

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WATCH FOR OTHER BIG FEATURE WEEKS WITH . . . . . SELIG - EDISON - ESSANAY KALEM—ECLIPSE—ITALIA URBAN—LUX—AMBROSIA

Dead Heats Used to Be Numerous

The present day idea that it is ruinous to trotting horse breeding industry as well as a cruelty to youngsters, also aged horses, to race them under the old and elongated system, was discussed by a group of old timers who happened to meet in this city the other day.

They remembered three of the most bitterly contested events in turf history, and while none of the veterans appeared to be in favor of the old system, yet all talked of these special events as the most interesting speed competition ever seen or will perhaps ever be repeated in turf annals. Of the 18 heats trotted by seven starters, in three separate races, five were dead heats and each required six heats for a final decision.

"The breeder, racing man and follower of the harness turf of present day," said a turf veteran, "may take of the cruelty of racing youngsters as well as aged trotters under the long system of racing, but few can tell from experience some of the most famous turf contests in which the winner had to win not only three heats, but five out of six.

"I remember that most gruelling contest between the 3-year-olds at Lexington 23 years ago, when the winner won five heats technically before he topped the race and summary, while the contender placed second won three heats. The race was, of course, to high wheel sulky and the result showed that every one of the six heats was contested closely.

"It was not for a rich futurity as we have at the present day, and although known as a 'stallion produce stake,' the value was only $535. It was the longest and most bitterly contested event in a field of three starters, and with the exception of one other event, was the most unique in the history of harness turf."

"On Oct. 2, 1886," added the old timer, "the stallion produce stake, now known as the Lexington, was called and only three youngsters appeared for the fray, but as all were of the best of the day, each found plenty of following.

"The two opening heats were as much of head to heats as any living horseman ever saw and as the third heat was won by the eventually beaten horse, the winner had to win succeeding three heats in order to get first money of the $535 purse. The summary was as follows:

Stallion Produce Stake; $535; 3-year-olds; trotting—

Bermuda, blk c, by Banker..0 0 2 1 1 1
Nutbreaker, b c, by Nutwood..0 0 1 2 2 2
Sphinx, b h, by Electioneer..3 3 3 3 3 3-hr

Time, 2:24 3-4, 2:24 1-2, 2:26, 2:25 1-2, 2:26 3-4, 2:29.

"These look like slow times, but in those days they were equal to what would be now below the 2.10 mark, and the fact that there was only a quarter of a second difference in the two dead heats is sufficient proof that it was a great contest.

Are Famous Sires To-day.

"The present day record of this trio of youngsters shows that the gruelling race did not the least impair the producing power of any of them, as at the close of the past year Bermuda is the sire of 28 trotters and five pacers, has four producing sons and that many producing daughters, and Nutbreaker is credited with 16 trotters and 10 pacers, while nine of his sons and twelve of his daughters are producers.

"Before participating in this famous race, Sphinx was the best yearling and two-year-old of his day, yet to-day he is among noted speed sires, with 80 trotters and 56 pacers to his credit and ranks high among the very best speed progenitors thru his sons and daughters."

The Lexington race referred to was an exact repetition of one which took place at Buffalo four years previously, or in 1882. This race was between two horses, and hence is the only one of its kind in harness turf history.

It took place on Aug. 3, 1882; and was for a purse of $1500, the contestants being Jerome Eddy, then owned at Buffalo, and Black Cloud, the former being odds on favorite, selling as high as $50 to his opponent's $10.

Two Dead Heats in Race.

It was one of the most desperately contested races between two horses ever recorded, and the result was as follows:

Black Cloud, blk. h., by Ashland
Chief.. ..... 2 1 1 0 0 1 1
Jerome Eddy, b. h., by
Napoleon 1 2 0 0 2 2 2
Time, 2:16 1-2, 2:18 1-2, 2:20, 2:18 1-2, 2:19 1-4.

Another noteworthy race between two trotters took place at Lexington later that same year, in which there was only one dead heat, yet the pair had to get six heats before the winner could be decided. The contestants were Monroe Chief and Rosa Wilkes, the defeated starter again being odds on favorite, with betting heaviest on record in a two-horse event.

The pair stood tied at the finish of the fifth heat and the final result decided by an almost heads apart finish. The summary was:

Lexington, Oct. 6., 1882—Purse $400:
Monroe Chief, br. h., by Jim
Monroe 1 2 2 0 1 1
Rosa Wilkes, b.m., by George
Wilkes.. .. .. 2 1 1 0 2 2
Time, 2.19 1-2, 2.19 1-2, 2.19 3-4, 2.20, 2.21 3-4.

Unfortunately, neither Wallace's year book nor Chester's gives the time of one heat which is supposed to be that of the dead heat.

Eighteen heats in three races with seven contestants in all and five dead heats in a turf incident which perhaps never again will happen.

Jacksonville Card.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 15.—(Special.)—The following are the Jacksonville entries for Monday:

FIRST RACE—Purse, 2-year-olds, 3 furlongs:

Grand Peggy	110	Mouchief	118
Darling	118	Yuletide	118
zFlora Bryan	110	zAgnes May	115
Jack Denman	118	xWhite Wool	118
xCarbineer	118		

z—Pons entry. x—Carmen entry.

SECOND RACE—Maiden 3-year-olds, 5½ furlongs:

Polly Lee	105	Gray Goose	105
Martin May	107	Herdsman	107
Edentata	107	Jack Hale	110
Briarius	110	Kenneth B.	110
Keep Trying	105	Katherine Van	105
Smug	107	Dave Wallace	107
Universe	110	Levengston	110
Tempter	110		

THIRD RACE—Selling, 2-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Clem Beachey	91	Mary Candlemas	102
Gramsar	104	Rosin Grey	105
Seymour Beutler	103	C. W. Burt	109
Toli Box	109	Dolly Bullman	99
Aunt Kate	104	La Salle	106
Night Mist	107	Home Run	109
Earlscourt	109		

FOURTH RACE—Selling, handicap, 2-year-olds and up, 1 mile:

Parkview	94	Ozana	105
Campaigner	111	Slapdale	98
Top Note	109		

FIFTH RACE—Selling, 4-year-olds and up, 1 mile:

Schleswig	95	Admonitor	x101
Flarney	*102	Jack Baker	107
Ceremonius	109	Gold Dust	103
Heeray	111	John Carroll	111
Warfield	94	May Lutz	102
Bosom Friend	z104	Pocomoke	107
Ardri	109	First Premium	111
Stoneman	111	Dr. Barkley	112

SIXTH RACE—Selling, 4-year-olds and up, 1 2-16 miles:

Danger	103	Elgin	107
Harry Scott	109	Maximum	103
Otilo	106	County Clerk	110

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

Largest and Best Garage in Toronto
"INTERNATIONAL"
60-62-64-66 Jarvis St.

BOWLING GAMES THIS WEEK.

The following are the bowling games scheduled this week in various leagues:

—Monday.—
Toronto—Americans v. Ibsenites.
Business—Tor. Gen. Trusts v. Langmuir.
Two-Man—Athenaeums at Gladstones.
Class C. City—McLaughlins at Royal Giants, Parkdale at Strathconas, Royal Bachelors at Dominions.
Hotel—Clyde v. Jersey.
Central—Shamrocks v. Brunswicks.
Parkdale—Benedicts v. Red Sox.
Gladstone—Brownies v. Gladstones.
Printers—Mail v. Daily World, Mlln & Bingham v. Murray.
Beaches—Kenilworth B v. Woodbine B.
A.O.U.W.—Trinity B v. Queen City.
—Tuesday.—
Toronto—Tigers v. Stanleys.
Business—Murby v. Adams Co.
Class A, City—Gladstones at Paynes, Parkdale at Dominions, Athenaeums at Beaches, Brunswicks at Royals.
Orrs—Orr Bros. v. Atkin Colts, Thistles v. Electrics.
Beaches—Royals v. Kenilworth A.
Central—Fishing Club v. Blackhalls.
Parkdale—Sunnysides v. Athletics.
Gladstone—Pastimes v. Parkdales.
Printers—News v. Star.
—Wednesday.—
Toronto—Queen City v. Olympics.
Business—Sellers-Gough v. Burroughs.
Two-Man—Brunswicks at College.
Gladstone—Canadas v. Maple Leafs.
Printers—Southam Press v. Hunter-Rose, Mail v. Sunday World.
Orrs—Victorias v. Pickups, Havelocks v. Indians.
—Thursday.—
Toronto—Dominions v. Mineralites.
Business—National Cash Register v. John Macdonalds.
Two-Man—Gladstones at Parkdales.
Orrs—Tigers v. Maple Leafs.
Class B. City—Aberdeens at Gladstones, Athenaeums at Royal Colts, Dominions at Royal Nationals, Royal Riverdales at Brunswicks.
Central—Night Hawks v. Hunters.
Parkdale—Parkdale C.C. v. Aquatics.
Printers—McLean Pub. Co. v. Toronto Type.
Beaches—Woodbine A v. Norways.
—Friday.—
Toronto—Cubs v. Merchants.
Business—Eatonias v. Emmett Shoe Co.
Two-Man—Paynes at Dominions.
A.O.U.W.—P. Masters v. Capitals.
Central—General Brass v. Crown.
Gladstone—Diamonds v. Brockton Colts.
Beaches—Paps' Pets v. Waverleys.
Class C. City—Beavers at Royal Benedicts, Tecos at Acmes, Brunswicks at Rickeys.
—Saturday.—
Business—Can. Gen. Elec. v. White & Co.
Hotel—Aberdeen v. Kirkland.

Tampa Program.

TAMPA, Jan. 14.—The following are the Tampa entries for Monday:

FIRST RACE, 3 furlongs, purse:

Louise B	102	Reyere	102
M. Depres	102	Blanche Ring	102
Mrs. Carter	102	Tod's Cottage	109
Sanctum	106	Vamoos	106

SECOND RACE, 5 furlongs, selling:

Miss Elliott	z96	Creuse	92
Sysmic	101	Coquetta	106
Vanadium	111	Vic Zeigler	102
Bob May	112	Albusch	116
Lucky Mate	116	Fire Brand	117
Okenite	117	The Ram	120

THIRD RACE, 6 furlongs, selling:

Icarian	96	Alice	*101
Alice Mack	106	Uncle Jim	108
Irvin P. Diggs	108	Virginia Maid	109
May Jene	109	J. C. Core	111
Judge Dundon	114		

FOURTH RACE, 6 furlongs, handicap:

Star Venus	95	Milton B	95
Judge Cabiriss	110		

FIFTH RACE, 5½ furlongs, selling:

Locust Bud	z102	Carondolet	*102
Robert Powell	z104	Banade	105
Brocklin	105	T. M. Irvin	107
Temper	107	Ramon Corona	107
Caesar	110	Kith and Kin	110

SIXTH RACE, 7 furlongs, selling:

Char. Hamilton	105	Warden	107
Alegra	107	Huerfano	105
Frank Flesher	109	Punky	109
Bronte	109	Baleshed	109
The Clown	109	Claiborne	110
Otogo	110	Dredger	112

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.
zThree pounds apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear, track fast.

SCHOOL BUILDING BURNED.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 15.—(Special.)—The public school at Headingly, a village - miles southwest of here, was burned to the ground yesterday, causing a loss of $35,000.

Barn and Stock Burned.

YORKTON, Sask., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Robert Ramsay, a farmer near here, had his barns burned yesterday, with 75 head of export cattle. He was singeing a bull and a spark ignited the straw.

BOWLING LEAGUE RECORDS.

The following are the standings of the various bowling leagues:

—T. B. C. League.—

	Won.	Lost.
Queen City	6	0
Tigers	6	3
Americans	6	3
Stanleys	6	3
Merchants	3	3
Dominions	2	4
Ibsenites	3	6
Mineralites	1	5
The Cubs	1	8
Olympias		

—Business Men's.—

	Won.	Lost.
Canadian Gen. Elec.	25	5
White & Co.	19	8
John Macdonalds	18	9
Eatonias	18	9
Toronto Gen. Trusts	18	12
Sellers - Gough	14	13
Emmett Shoes	14	13
National Cash Reg.	11	9
H. Murby Co.	9	18
Adams Furniture	9	21
Langmuir Paint	9	21
Burroughs Add M. Co.	7	33

—Morning Printers.—

	Won.	Lost.
The Mail	19	11
Sunday World	17	16
Daily World	12	21

—Evening Printers.—

	Won.	Lost.
The News	20	7
McLean Pub. Co.	21	9
The Star	17	13
Mlln & Bingham	16	14
Hunter - Rose	15	17
Toronto Typesetting	16	17
Murray Pig. Co.	8	19
Southam Press	3	18

—Central.—

	Won.	Lost.
Hunters	30	6
Night Hawks	29	10
Brunswicks	28	11
G Co., Grenadiers	28	11
D Co., Grenadiers	19	17
Blackhall & Co.	17	22
General Brass	12	27
Shamrocks	11	28
Crown Bowlers	10	29
Fishing Club	9	30

—Beaches.—

	Won.	Lost.
Norways	10	2
Pap's Pets	12	3
Keffer's Kolts	10	5
Kenilworth A	10	6
Cahley's Colts	11	7
Woodbine A	10	8
Waverley's	4	11
Woodbine B	3	9
Kenilworth B	2	10
Royals	1	8

—Two-Man.—

	Won.	Lost.
Athenaeums	7	1
Parkdale	6	1
Gladstones	4	3
Dominions	5	4
Royal Canadians	4	4
Paynes	4	5
Brunswicks	2	6
College	1	7

—Class A Series—

	Won.	Lost.
Brunswicks	37	2
Royal Canadians	33	6
Athenaeums	27	12
Paynes	17	22
Gladstones	16	23
Dominions	11	28
Beaches	6	30
Parkdales	6	30

—Class B, City—

	Won.	Lost.
Royal Riverdales	33	6
Royal Colts	26	13
Athenaeums	21	18
Aberdeens	21	18
Gladstones	20	16
Brunswicks	11	22
Dominions	7	26
Royal Nationals	5	28

—Class C, City—

	Won.	Lost.
Parkdale	31	5
Rickeys	24	9
Royal Bachelors	22	11
Royal Giants	22	11
McLaughlins	21	18
Brunswicks	15	15
Beavers	16	20
Dominions	15	21
Acmes	15	24
Royal Benedicts	14	16
Strathconas	7	23
Tecos	2	28

CITY OFFICIAL SUSPENDED

Street Foreman Leamy Accused by Italian Laborers.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—(Special.)—City Engineer Kerr this morning suspended Frank Leamy, street foreman of his department, pending a thoro investigation of graft charges made against Mr. Leamy by four Italian laborers.

Mr. Leamy has been requested by Mr. Kerr to make a report upon the charges and will do so to-day.

HOCKEY GAMES THIS WEEK

The following are the hockey games in the different leagues this week:

Monday.
—Intermediate O.H.A.—
Port Hope at Trenton.
Cobourg at Whitby.
Welland at Port Dalhousie.
Woodstock at Galt.
Watford at Sarnia.
Petrolea at Strathroy.
—Junior O.H.A.—
St. Helen's vs. Argos at 7.30.
Simcoes A vs. Toronto R. C.
Paris at Berlin.
Alliston at Collingwood.
—Riverdale School—
Bolton A at Dufferin.
—Intermediate Bank—
Imperial at Home.
—Inter-Catholic—
St. Michaels at Lourdes.
—Inter-Association Junior—
Scotch Thistles at Centennials.
—Northern—
North Toronto at Cobourg.
St. Michaels at Aura Lee.
—Financial—
Confederation Life at Union Life.

Tuesday.
—Senior—
Varsity at Parkdale.
—Intermediate—
Milton at Guelph.
Guelph O.A.C. at Preston.
Grimsby at St. Catharines.
London at Tillsonburg.
—Junior O.H.A.—
Oshawa at Port Hope.
Peterboro Collegite at Peterboro.
London at Seaforth.
Bracebridge at Huntsville.
—Riverdale School—
Dufferin at Kew Beach.
Bolton B at Winchester.
—Canadian—
Quebec at National.
—Inter-Catholic—
St. Nicholas at St. Mary's.
—Intermediate Bank—
Metropolitan at Molsons.
—National—
Cobalt at Haileybury.
Parry Sound—
Powassan at Burk's Falls.
—Northern—
Aura Lee at North Toronto.
Aura Lee at St. Pauls.
Presbyterian—
Central at Knox.
Dovercourt at St. Mark's.
Bloor at Central.
—Toronto Juvenile—
Crusaders at St. Helen's.

Wednesday.
—Intermediate O.H.A.—
Toronto Canoe Club at St. Paul's.
—Junior O.H.A.
Belleville at Trenton.
Whitby at Port Perry.
Simcoes B at T.A.A.C., at 7.30.
St. Michaels vs. Upper Canada.
Barrie at Alliston.
—Riverdale School—
Leslie at Bolton B.
—Northern—
Grenvilles at St. Peter's.
—Inter-Catholic—
St. Peter's at Lourdes.
—Inter-Association—
Invaders at Centennials.
Grenvilles at Scotch Thistles.
—Intermediate Bank—
Imperial at Merchants.

Thursday.
—Senior O.H.A.—
Toronto Canoe at Argonauts.
—Intermediate O.H.A.—
Sarnia at Petrolea.
Strathroy at Watford.
—Junior O.H.A.—
Markdale at Owen Sound.
Preston at Paris.
—Canadian—
All-Montreal at Shamrock.
—Inter-Catholic—
St. Helen's at St. Nicholas.
—Financial—
Manufacturers Life at Union Life.
—Presbyterian—
St. Mark's at Central.
Riverdale School—
Morse at Kew Beach.
Leslie at Queen Alexandra.
—Northern—
North Toronto at St. Michaels.
—Intermediate Bank—
Molsons at Metropolitan.

Friday.
—Intermediate O.H.A.—
Peterbore at Lindsay.
Port Hope at Belleville.
Whitby at Oshawa.
Guelph at Milton.
Preston at Guelph O.A.C.
Port Dalhousie at Grimsby.
St. Catharines at Welland.
Paris at Woodstock.
Galt at Stratford.
Simcoe at London.
Tillsonburg at Ingersoll.
—Junior O.H.A.—
St. Michaels at T.A.A.C.
U.C.C. at Simcoes B, at 7.30
Meaford at Barrie.
Gravenhurst at Bracebridge.
—Intercollegiate—
Toronto at Queen's.
McGill at Laval.
—Inter-Catholic—
Lourdes at St. Peter's.
—National—
Canadian at Renfrew.
—Riverdale School—
Winchester at Withrow.
—Toronto Juvenile—
St. Helen's at Scotch Thistles.
—Northern—
Cobourg at North Toronto.
St. Peter's at Grenvilles.

Saturday.
—Interprovincial—
Cliffsides at T.A.A.C.
—National—
Wanderers at Haileybury.
—Canadian—
Quebec at All-Montreal.
National at Ottawa.
—Northern—
St. Michael's at Rosedale.
St. Paul's at Aura Lee.
—Inter-Catholic—
St. Michael's at St. Mary's.
—Toronto Juvenile—
Invaders at Crusaders.
—Presbyterian—
Knox at Dovercourt.

GAMES AT MUTUAL THIS WEEK.

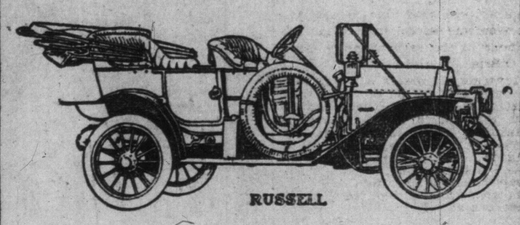
The following are the hockey games scheduled at Mutual-street this week:

—Monday—
St. Helen's at Argos.
Simcoes A at Toronto R. C.
—Tuesday—
Varsity at Parkdale.
—Wednesday—
Toronto Canoe Club at St. Paul's.
—Thursday—
Toronto Canoe Club at Argos.
—Friday—
St. Michael's at T.A.A.C.
U.C.C. at Simcoes B.
—Saturday—
Cliffsides at T.A.A.C.

Newspaper Two-Man League

The Newspaper Two-Man League consists of eight teams, and will play a double series, fourteen games in all. The commencement was made last Wednesday, when four teams rolled. In future the eight teams will all roll together on Thursday afternoons, starting at 2.15. The officers of the league are: President, W. J. Beer; secretary, W. H. Williams; treasurer, N. Faulkner; committee, E. Allen, E. Brunskill. The schedule of the first series is as follows:

Jan. 12—Rubies v. Pearls, Primers v. Picas, Diamonds v. Breviers, Nonpareils v. Agates.
Jan. 20—Diamonds v. Nonpareils, Breviers v. Agates, Rubies v. Primers, Pearls v. Picas.
Jan. 27—Pearls v. Primers, Rubies v. Picas, Breviers v. Nonpareils, Diamonds v. Agates.
Feb. 2—Diamonds v. Rubies, Breviers v. Pearls, Nonpareils v. Primers, Agates v. Picas.
Feb. 10—Nonpareils v. Picas, Agates v. Primers, Diamonds v. Pearls, Breviers v. Rubies.
Feb. 17—Diamonds v. Primers, Breviers v. Picas, Nonpareils v. Rubies, Agates v. Pearls.
Feb. 24—Nonpareils v. Pearls, Agates v. Rubies, Diamonds v. Picas, Breviers v. Primers.


RUSSELL

Russell "30" (MODEL R)
$2,200 (Standard Equipment)
$2,350 (Fully Equipped)

The Greatest Value in the Automobile Field—Bar None.

THIS statement is provable. We ask for no greater privilege than that of supplying the proof, and we will do it, not by mere constant reiteration of the car's value, but by an analysis of the car, in words that you will understand if you are a novice, and appreciate if you are an expert.

THE RUSSELL "30" has nothing to hide and everything to show. It is a great car—great in the character of its power plant—great in the thoroughness and strength of construction—great in the quality of its material. It has the standard features of the world's most famous makes.

Such quality in a car cannot be marketed at a lower price. Such a price was never before known to buy such quality. Why buy a car at all if not a good one? If there is anything on earth that calls for quality it is a motor car.

RUSSELL "30" is simply a wonder on the hills—on the road, and through the sand and mud.

Ask for a demonstration. Let us prove that the Russell "30" is the greatest value in the market. We can. We will. Ask us.

Canada Cycle & Motor Co.
Limited
Makers of High-grade Automobiles
100 RICHMOND ST. WEST
Factory and Main Offices: WEST TORONTO
BRANCHES:
TORONTO, HAMILTON, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, VANCOUVER, MELBOURNE, AUST.

NOT MANY COMPANIES

List of Incorporations in This Week's Gazette is Small.

Six mining and three industrial companies were incorporated by the Ontario Government last week. The capitalization is $5,690,000 for the mining and $100,000 for the industrials. In addition the Capital Real Estate Co., Limited, is increased from $40,000 to $100,000, and the Travelers' Club, Limited, from $10,000 to $50,000.

The mining companies are: Silver Airgold Mining Co., Limited, head office Toronto, $2,000,000; Harris Mines, Limited, Toronto, $2,000,000; German-American Mining Co., Limited, Cobalt, $1,000,000; Old Glory Cobalt Silver Mining Co., Limited, Toronto, $500,000; Caledonia Gypsum Co., Limited, Hamilton, $150,000; Ventura Corporation of Canada, Limited, Toronto $40,000. The name of the Star Silver Cobalt Mining Co., Limited, is changed to Crescent Lorraine Silver Mining Co., Limited.

The industrials are: The Porcupine Transportation and Trading Co., Limited, Cobalt, $40,000; the Canadian Pressed Brick Co., Limited, Hamilton, $40,000; the Victor Industrial Institute, Limited, Toronto, $20,000.

Provincial Licenses.

The following companies receive provincial licenses: British American Bank Note Co., Limited; the Canadian-Crocker Wheeler Co., Limited (Dominion incorporation); Geigy-ter Meer Co. (N. Y. incorporation, limited to $25,000).

The name of Underhill & Sisman, Limited, is changed to Underhills, Limited.

DYEING & CLEANING
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits of all kinds Dyed or Cleaned
WE DYE A GOOD BLACK FOR MOURNING WEAR
First-class Work Only.
STOCKWELL, HENDERSON & CO. Limited.
78 King West.
Phone and wagon will call. Express paid one way on orders from out of town.

ANTICOR
The Safety Corn Shaver
Shaves away the corn or a callous spot, wafer after wafer, as if by magic. Price.... 1.25
Perfect, Self-treatment, No Danger, no Pain.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or money Refunded.
Ask Any Dealer.
CANADIAN MERCHANDISE, LIMITED,
Hunter, Rose Building, Toronto.

Hans Wagner Started Pitching at $35 Per Next With Ed. Barrow

The career of Wagner in baseball has been interesting. He was reared in Carnegie, Pa., before it was Carnegie, and he and his brothers played the game there. John (wonder how many admirers of Honus, or Hans, know his name is John P.?) was not a good player as a boy. The brothers thought he was a bit too awkward, and barred him except when he wanted to pitch, says The American Magazine. His arms were tremendously long, and they assert around his home that when he was a "kid," and his legs were even more bowed than they are now, he could walk along and pick up a pies without stooping.

That immense length of arm has been one of the physical advantages that has gone to make him the greatest of all players. Besides, he has shoulders almost as wide as his arms are long, and he could throw a ball with terrific speed. Because he could throw so hard all the other boys boasted "no catcher could hold John," and thereupon made him pitcher.

Later on Al, who was John's older brother, became a professional player, and got a job playing third base for a team at Steubenville, O. George Moreland, who is now the chief baseball statistician of the country, was seized with a mania for owning and managing teams, and he had bought the Steubenville Club and hired Al Wagner. Moreland needed a pitcher in the summer of 1895, and could not find one to complete his pitching staff until Al Wagner came to him and said:

"Why don't you give my brother John a chance?"

"Can he pitch?" asked Moreland.

"I don't know," replied Al, "but it won't cost much for you to find out."

Honus was playing in the lots around Carnegie, and Moreland wrote, asking him if he would sign a contract to pitch for Steubenville, and the second day thereafter there came a postcard on which was written: "Yes. When do you want me?"

Wagner ignored the salary question entirely, and Moreland called Al into consultation. "What will your brother want?" he asked.

"Oh, anything will suit him," replied Al.

The salary limit of the Steubenville team was $800 a month, and Moreland was within $35 of the limit set by the league, so he offered John Wagner $35 a month to pitch for him. The following day came another laconic card:

"All right. Will accept."

Moreland telegraphed Wagner to report immediately and wired a railroad order for transportation. The telegram was sent at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the first train leaving Pittsburg for Steubenville started at noon, reaching Steubenville about 1.30. Shortly before 2 o'clock Claude Ritchey, who was playing his first professional engagement, said:

"Here comes the big Dutchman," and Hans Wagner, covered with cinders, sauntered up to begin his baseball career.

Wagner's next engagement was with Ed. Barrow in the New England League. Al. Wagner was a member of the Toronto ball team that played under Arthur Irwin at the island, winning the Steinert Cup.

PITY THE POOR UMPIRE.

It does one good to read once in a while of a sporting writer giving the umpire a chance for his white alley. It is generally knock, knock, and some of the prize knockers live in Newark. When the home team is beaten, we hear little else but "Robbed again by the umpire." The sporting editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer, takes a liberal view of the umpire question. What he says follows and what he says is the truth:

"If the newspapers refrain from faultfinding with the work of the umpires, the woes of those gentlemen would be reduced to a minimum. Some newspaper men justify their criticisms of an umpire on the ground that if he makes a mistake he should be criticized the same as a player when he makes a fumble or a wild throw. That was always the contention of Biger Fogel, the present big screw of the reorganized Phillies. But who is going to decide when an umpire has made a mistake? Certainly not the players interested in the decision, and certainly not the reporters seated possibly 200 feet away from the point at which the play arose. Not one-half the kicks registered by the players are on the level, the other half being worked as a stall to cover the bungling work of the kickers. Nor are the newspaper roasts always inspired by the true sporting spirit, they are frequently made to cover up the shortcomings of the team, but they rarely if ever fool the discriminating public. There is one thing that every person who now and then feels like handing the umpire a roast should remember: the honest efficient official makes mistakes. He will admit it, but in the long run those mistakes even themselves up, and the club deprived of a victory to-day will be handed one it didn't deserve later on. But it is the game that the umpire takes away, not the one that he hands, that lingers the longer in the cranks' memory.

THE COLONIAL.

Commencing Monday at noon Messrs. Hill & Spear, owners of the beautiful Colonial Theatre opposite the City Hall, have arranged for exceptionally strong features to continue all week, with three complete changes of program Monday, Wednesday and Friday. They have arranged for the famous biograph films, considered by moving picture patrons to be the best in the world. This will be an all-biograph week, showing nothing but biograph films the entire week. The programs for the week are exceptionally strong and positively the first time ever exhibited in the city. Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 17 and 18, they will present "The Rocky Road," written by Chas. Arthur Fraser, one of the best dramatic authors in America; also, the "Dancing Girl of Butte." This beautiful picture tells the story of life in the music halls in a western mining camp. On Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 19 and 20, the program will consist of two more biograph pictures entitled "In Little Italy." This story is taken from the poem made famous by Elsie Janis, entitled "The Rose." Another picture on the same program will be the big dramatic hit entitled "Her Terrible Ordeal." For Friday and Saturday, Jan. 21 and 22, the program will include "On the Reef," a beautiful story of heart interest and pathos; this together with the hilarious comedy entitled "All on Account of the Milk." The cameraphone for the week will be headed by George M. Cohan, in the song that made him famous, entitled "The Grand Old Flag." Positively no advance in prices.

To California.

The electric lighted Overland Limited, only three days from Chicago to the coast via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western line. Drawing-room and private compartment sleepers, composed of buffet-library and observation cars, dining cars. Trains and berths electric lighted thruout. The China and Japan Fast Mail has Pullman tourist and standard sleepers from Chicago to California points. Illustrated literature, maps, rates, etc., on application to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King-street, Toronto, Ont.

Local Option Plebiscite.

VICTORIA, B.C., Jan. 15.—The official recount of the ballots cast in the local option plebiscite has been fixed for Tuesday. The majority against is said to be 1,386.

HOBBERLIN'S
THE BIG TAILOR SHOP

$12.75

Three Leaders At The Big Semi-Annual Sale

Our reputation for keeping faith with the public is now, and ever will be, an important factor in this business. Hundreds of men are attending this Big Sale, firm in their belief that we "keep our promises." Satisfied that we stand behind every statement made. We are not insensible of the confidence reposed in us, which leads us to further emphasize the many opportunities for saving while this great movement of stocks is in progress. Never at any previous period has the assortment been so large or the values so pronounced. It is therefore with the strongest degree of assurance that we advise every man to inspect the offerings while the stock is seen at its best.

Thousands of Yards of Beautiful Designs and Qualities in Men's Suitings and O'Coatings

Regular Up to $16 Suitings and Overcoatings. Reduced to only
$12.75

Regular Up to $20 Suitings and Overcoatings. Reduced to only
$15.75

Regular Up to $25 Suitings and Overcoating. Reduced to only
$19.75

Regular Up to $30 Suitings and Overcoatings. Reduced to only
$23.75

Regular Up to $35 and $40 Suitings and Overcoatings. Reduced to only
$26.75

Hundreds of Odd Lines of Men's Trouserings and Fancy Vestings at Sensational Price Reductions.

Young men will find this sale especially interesting, as the stock comprises all the most popular weaves for present wear. Men of mature age, and those of middle life, will find the more conservative designs in the immense assemblage of fabrics to choose from.

It will pay every man to watch our newspaper announcements and to visit the store daily.

STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 EVENINGS

The Largest Exclusive Tailoring Establishment in Canada.

HOBBERLIN'S
THE BIG TAILOR SHOP

Entrances on Two Busy Streets:
151 Yonge St. 7 and 9 E. Richmond St.

Samples of any Goods Advertised Sent "FREE" to Any Address.

How Bill Carrigan Was Robbed of a Hit And Lost $500 Bonus

A freak play that helped to break up a hot game and at the same time rob Bill Carrigan of a good Christmas present, is just now furnishing a good laugh to the ballplayers who are wintering around New York. Just where the fun comes in Carrigan says he fails to see.

The Highlanders and the Boston Americans were playing a close game toward the latter part of the season last fall, and New York was ahead. There was a runner on first when Carrigan came to bat for Boston. Bill hit the ball a vicious swipe, and it shot toward Jack Knight like a rocket. There was no chance for the eronsated shortstop to field the ball, but by some twist of fortune it struck him on the toes with a resounding whack. The hard-hit ball deflected into the hands of Earl Gardner, who had run to cover second. The runner was forced out and Carrigan was robbed of what ordinarily would have been a sure hit. There was no chance to get Carrigan, but under the rules a hit cannot be scored on a force out.

"That's cutting down base hits some," remarked Knight as he came to the bench. The players laughed heartily at this strange freak in baseball fortune, and began to "kid" Carrigan. Bill also laughed immoderately at the joke as soon as he had recovered from his surprise.

Last week, however, the smile faded from Bill's face, and he wondered how he ever saw anything funny in it. That failure to get that single cut down his batting average to a fraction below .300, and thereby nangs the tale.

In beginning the season last year, John I. Taylor, owner of the Bostons, offered a bonus of $500 to every player who would hit as good as .300 or better. The only two to win were Lord and Speaker. Taylor held back the bonus money until near Christmas, so that the players would have a little bank roll for the holidays. When the official averages came out, Carrigan began to figure. He found that if he had made just one more hit, he would have received the $500 bonus. One measly single would have landed his average over the .300 dead line. The one lost on the freak was the one he needed.

"Well, I guess the only thing to do," said Bill, as he recalled that play in the game against New York, "is to hit them at their heads in the future, and not take a chance on a cushion carrom from a foot like that hung on to Jack Knight."

J. O. Keene, who raced horses in Russia last year, has nominated his 5-year-old Boggs, by Royal Flush III.—Meg Merrilies II., for the Suburban Handicap. Boggs has never been seen on the eastern race courses, but in California he is highly regarded.

Three Dead in Auto Wreck.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—Three men are dead and two seriously injured as a result of an automobile accident, of which the five victims were occupants, colliding with a street car here this afternoon.

Germany will repl yfavorably to the proposal of the United States with reference to the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads, according to a semi-official statement.

Barrie's Fifth Win.

BARRIE, Jan. 14.—(Special.)—The juniors defeated the Collingwood team on Friday night in the hardest fought O.H.A. game of the season by a score of 11 to 6. The score is no indication of the speed of the game. The Collingwoods were pressed every moment of the play. At half time the score was 5 to 2 in favor of Barrie. Leroux, the speedy right wing, played a star game and Foyston on the left was the hardest fighter and most consistent player of the team. The Collingwood rover, Noble, who was their fastest man, received a blow from a stick on the left temple in the second half and was forced to retire. Barrie's point man, Sib Rowe, was hit in the stomach just as play stopped and had to be carried off. This in the fifth successive game won by the Colts. Lawson Whitehead of Toronto refereed. The line-up:

Barrie (11): Goal, Brown; point, Rowe; cover-point, R. Horsfield; rover, Leroux; left wing, Foyston; centre, Meeking; r.s. Horsfield.

Collingwood (6): Goal, Brown; point, Dance; cover-point, Telfer; left wing, Lawrence; right wing, Sanderson; centre Smith, Rover, Noble.

Port Hope 7, Belleville 6.

PORT HOPE, Jan. 14.—For a team that has not had a single practice together, the Port Hope intermediates made a strong bid for their opening match when they won from the fast Belleville septete in a 7 to 6 game. The teams:

Port Hope (7): Goal, Strickland; point, Douglas; cover, Nixon; rover, Hewson; centre, Rowson; left wing, Davis; right wing, Sinnett.

Belleville (6): Goal, Spangerburg; point, Pepper; cover, Bedborrough; rover, Dr. Gilbert; centre, K. Spangerburg; left wing, Reeve; right wing, Burk.

Glimpses of Life in a Woman's Reformatory

How Ontario Cares for Its Unfortunate Women Criminals—Aims to Correct and Not to Punish — Keeping Prisoners Busy.

MRS. EMMA O'SULLIVAN
Superintendent of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

Among the reformatories and places of correction for criminals in the Province of Ontario it is probable that least is known about the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women, its object and its workings.

The institution has long been held over the heads of unfortunate women as the one place that they should shun more than all others, and when they are sentenced to spend a term in it the punishment sounds almost the same to them as to be placed in an inquisition. This is, however, a greatly exaggerated and almost a false idea of the place in which they are going to spend their time. The duty of the institution is not so much for punishment as for reformative and educative purposes.

Of course the inmates are not allowed their liberty, but they are not kept in cells and isolated totally from their sister inmates. Instead the Mercer in some respects could be favorably compared to a huge boarding school. The inhabitants are taught to cook, sew, and do laundry work. They also make their own clothes, and that of their attendants.

How They Are Divided.

The women are divided into three classes, but the position they occupy depends solely upon their behavior. Those who are on the good list have a small, clean, little room, which contains a cot, washstand, chair and any little decorations that they may choose to fix on the walls. These rooms have a window facing the south side of the lawn, while the door has a small opening that is barred.

Then there are those who are not on the good list. They have not the privilege of a room, but are confined to a cell. This is furnished the same as the former, but instead of having a window they have only a door, which is open and heavily barred. This faces a corridor and that is the only light that they have. The corridors, tho, are painted yellow and this affords them a good light.

Some Are Bad Ones.

Last come the bad members, who have their names on the black list. They are kept isolated in special cells, and have not even the privilege of working. In fact, they do not even leave their cells during the period of their punishment. These cells number about half a dozen, but it is seldom that more than two women are placed in them, as they would talk among themselves and it is a known fact that if a woman can talk, then she is sure to be fairly happy, no matter what circumstances she is in.

At present there are between seventy-five and eighty women in the Mercer, and they are serving terms ranging from six months to two years, less a day, which is the maximum term. Of these the large majority is for six months, while only one or two received the big sentence.

The criminals are recruited from all classes of workers. The domestics are greatly in the majority, but there are a number of housekeepers and laundresses. The most prevalent crimes for which they are sent down are vagrancy and drunkenness. The former, tho, can be taken for many misdemeanors; for it is a name used to cover a multitude of sins.

Majority Are Young Women.

The women vary in ages, but the majority are between the ages of twenty and forty. A few are under the age of twenty, and, strange to relate, they are the ones that cause the greatest trouble. Not that they are more hardened in crime than their elders, but that the crime committed is one that is more degrading. They are usually the frequenters of the Chinese resorts. These are generally the lowest of all women criminals. They are also classed with the weak-minded. In the opinion of the Mercer officials they are the most useless and idle inmates that they have to deal with. It seems that the life led has made them lose the little self-respect that they might have had and they have abandoned themselves to all that is vicious and base in their nature.

With girls like these the short sentence of six months is said to be far too short. In fact some prison authorities claim that no woman who has been more than three times in jail should receive less than the maximum time. In less than two years it is impossible to educate the inmates so that they can be in a position to earn a good living without resorting to crime. Many of those who come are not in a position to read or write, while numerous others have fallen so low that it is almost impossible to bring back their self-respect. With these women it is a certainty that as soon as they have served their short term they will once more return to their old life.

A Splendid System.

Then another bad factor in the regeneration of the criminal is the fine system. It frequently occurs that after a woman has been in the Mercer for some little time along comes one of her drunken friends, who has saved enough money to pay her fine, and releases her. It is obvious that she will once more return to the old habits and again the same trouble will occur and land her in the Mercer once more.

It has often been suggested that if this practice and the short sentence were eliminated a marked improvement would be noticed, but as long as the authorities are forced to labor under this handicap it is certain that no great regeneration of the women criminals can be effected. They simply leave the institution, and drift right back into the life led previously.

Many people will ask why. Two reasons can be given. One that they were not given a long enough term to really be of any benefit to them and the other that they have not any place to go. In the latter case the Salvation Army is deserving of great credit in finding homes for them, while the Prison Reform Association also does good work, but the average housewife would not take one of these unfortunates under any consideration, so in many cases they are forced to go into their old habits in order to live.

A Capable Superintendent.

The lives of these women while in prison are governed by the superintendent, Mrs. Emma O'Sullivan. She is the supreme head of the Mercer, but her rule in most cases is not a hard one. She has been the superintendent for eight years and in her opinion more can be accomplished by kindness than in any other manner. If the prisoners have any complaint they have but to ask to see the superintendent and are at once admitted into her office.

But Mrs. O'Sullivan does not look like what one would picture as the head of a large criminal institution. She is not a stern, austere looking person by any means. In fact she has more the appearance of a woman whose domestic duties commanded her complete attention. There is, however, a certain firmness in her face denoting a strong will power.

When The Sunday World entered into the office of Mrs. O'Sullivan she was busily engaged in making out her monthly report, while her secretary, Miss Boland, was standing beside her comparing figures from a ledger. "Yes," she said, turning and speaking to the reporter. "We have a large family here, and have to keep a close watch on them. Their work has to be checked up and things like that take a great deal of time. You see we have them make all our own uniforms. The ones for the attendants, we do not call them guards, are of white, while the first offences wear goods with a galeated stripe, and the older ones a dress of blue denim."

Here she smiled for a moment as she noticed the perplexed look on the reporter's face as he struggled helplessly into the sea of professional bargain counter language. He did not know what she meant, and he also knew that he never would, even tho he was assured that it was some kind of calico that "any person but a newspaper man would understand." "Then we do work for one of the large hospitals," continued Mrs. O'Sullivan after she had enjoyed another laugh at her little jest on reporters in general. "Last month we turned out over seventy-five thousand pieces, while a great deal of needle work was also done."

Here Mrs. O'Sullivan paused for a minute, and after going over to one of the large book cases that almost covered one of the walls and selecting one that contained some reports, she said: "You see we only get the dregs of humanity here usually, and I think we have a good showing for the material that we work with. We have a larger number of the feebleminded and they are quite a charge. First we have to overcome the fear of the institution before gaining their confidence, and in many cases that takes us a long time. Not that we are hard with them, instead we have the gentlest kind of reign."

A Well Conducted Household.

The telephone interrupted the conversation at this point, and while she was answering it the reporter could not but notice the simplicity of her attire. It was of the plainest black goods, sparingly trimmed with a little lace around the collar and sleeves. As she finished her conversation she pressed an electric call that was attached to her desk and gave some instruction to her secretary, who entered in response, and again turned to the interviewer.

"You know," she whimsically remarked, "we are a well conducted household. We begin every day at 6 o'clock. Breakfast at 6.30 and then work until 12, when dinner is served. Then more work until 6, and after supper, when a short time is allowed for reading and conversation." Here another chance came to crack the newspapers, and she took it up as cheerfully as previously, "We sometimes read them—the papers, but only parts. You know you people often print things that are not good for the women in the position that ours are in. No, there is no reason to argue that point," she said with a smile. Here she fished for a moment among the many papers that littered her desk, and after a hard struggle captured the particular item required. As she triumphantly yanked it out she said: "We also have a night school, and also prayers on Thursday evening, twice on Saturday and Sunday. So you see we are all O.K. Everything that we use is made in the Mercer. We have our cooks and our painters. At present we are painting some of the corridors and the women are making a good job of it. I have also a cook for myself and altho I have to supply my own things I can say that the woman I have at present is as careful of my food as I would be myself. Sometimes, however, a few of them think that I am almost a millionaire, but it is not often, so I usually fare pretty well."

At this time the paper that took so much trouble to find was produced, and with an air of triumph it was laid in the reporter's hand. "Here is something for the skeptics to look at," she declared with the same triumphant air. "This is a note asking for the privilege of coming back to the Mercer to work for a living. It is not an unusual thing, either. I often correspond with my girls and this year I sent every one a Xmas card, that I had especially printed for that purpose." The letter was written in a shaky hand and came from a small town in the province, which read as follows:

Dear Madame,—"I wish that I could go to you for I am lonely and desolate. Could you in any way get me work or anything? I am sure that I would repay you by good living. Yours ——"

"House of Industry."

"The writer of that letter," said Mrs. O'Sullivan, when the reporter finished reading it, "served a term here for vagrancy, and after she left went back to her home town. She was married when only sixteen, and her husband was two years older. She now has a little baby, and is living in the House of Industry. I told her that she should be able to get employment, and earn her own living, but as she only served a short term with me I am afraid that she will once more fall back into the easy way of living and again I will see her. That is but only one case out of many," she concluded as the reporter left.

The Mercer was opened in 1880, and up to the present time has had 3688 women pass in and out of its doors. There are eight corridors, and all decorations and painting are done in yellow, white and green. There is gas throughout the building, but none in the cells and rooms. Fire extinguishers are also in all corridors.

In August, 1908, there was a fire at midnight, which was extinguished by Mr. O'Sullivan, a son of the superintendent, and the night watchman, who is the only man employed in the building during the night.

The only fire near the building is in the engine room, which is in a separate house. The west wing of the institution is used as an asylum and contains about 100 patients.

The greatest enjoyment in life is eating—at Albert Williams' Cafes. A suggestion for Monday's luncheon, special 25c value: Cream of tomato soup, stewed lamb chops, garden peas, boiled potatoes, onions in cream, baked apple dumplings, nutmeg sauce, tea, coffee, milk, buttermilk. Three cafes on Yonge street open till midnight.

THE BOUDOIR OF A FAT WOMAN

What do we see? Terrifically long and austere looking corsets; tiny (as possible) shoes, uppers bulging over the vamps; various restrainers, retainers, detainers (names unknown); perspiration disinfectants; blackhead eradicators; pimple specifics; blood medicine. Strewed around a few candy boxes; maybe an exerciser on the wall. These "properties" signify that at various times this pleasant room is the scene of fashionable tortures, of heart-burnings, of fallings from grace. Here the poor lady gasps into her retainers, her harness. Here she hides her fat-caused pimples, perspiration, blackheads; here, when her spirit is weak, she forsakes the exerciser for the deadly candy box. What a life—what a four-flush!

Avoidable! A Marmola Prescription Tablet, taken after each meal and at bedtime, will reduce that fat (a pound a day) down to the firm flesh beneath; banish the fat-caused blemishes; give a license to eat all the candy, etc., craved, and sleep as long as one desires. Investigate; tender 75 cents to your druggist for a large case, or write the Marmola Co., 837 Farmer Building, Detroit, Mich. Do not be timid—Marmola Tablets are safe—being made strictly in accordance with the famous, fashionable formula: 1-2 oz. Marmola, 3-4 oz. Fl. Ex. Cascara Aromatic, 4 3-4 oz. Peppermint Water; consequently, go ahead—without fear. A month will emancipate you.

Out-of-Town Folks

Can enjoy the purchasing advantages of those who live in the city by having our large illustrated catalogue, which shows over 500 pieces of the latest and best in furniture. Sent FREE to any address outside of Toronto.

Adams

If You Are "Hard Up"

If, after the past month's holiday extravagances you find yourself short of cash and needing things for the home, the Adams store stands ready to accommodate you. A "Charge Account" here is a great convenience—you'll like the service we give you.

The "Dutch Auction"

Only Three Days More of it

Step Lively

Four 10 Per Cent's Come off the Sale Prices on Monday

This sure is a novel way of "auctioning" things. Unlike the ordinary auction sale where the prices are always going up, up, up, every "bid" brings the prices down ten per cent. And mind you, there isn't a piece of furniture in the entire "D. A." collection but what is now away under cost prices.

THE BEST of FURNITURE

for every room in the home. Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Sideboards, Tables, China and Parlor Cabinets, Bookcases, Desks, Metal and Wood Beds, Dressers, Chiffoniers, etc., etc., and some very handsome

RUGS AND DRAPERIES

are included in this slaughter of prices.

But remember: Each day's passing lessens your chance of getting the article you've your mind set upon. Better get it Monday.

Everything is Plainly Priced Showing the very low cash price at which each article started, and the price at which it can be bought for cash on any of the six days following (always provided it remains unsold).

We Cannot Safely Publish the Specials Now Remaining::

as every hour now things are being snapped up by eager buyers. But to give you a hint of the values awaiting Monday buyers, we present these examples:—

A Parlor Suite wearing the low cash price of $100 to start the sale can be bought on Monday (if unsold), for $65.61; on Tuesday (if unsold) $59.05; on Wednesday, the last day, (if unsold), for $53.15.

A Handsome Sideboard reduced to $50.00 to start the sale Monday (if unsold), price $32.81; Tuesday (if unsold) $29.53; on Wednesday the last day (if unsold), $26.58.

A beautiful Brass Bed with little more than the cost price to start it, viz.: $40.00 will (if not previously sold), be offered Monday $26.25; Tuesday (if unsold), $23.63; Wednesday (if unsold), $21.27.

Drapery Doings:

Some Interesting Savings Monday

Made-to-Order Portieres

Portieres in linen velours, in shades of brown, crimson, rose, blue, olive, myrtle and nile; lined with heavy self-tone mercerized Simlis in shades of champagne, rose, nile and myrtle, trimmed with cord; made to fit any size arch up to 7-6 in height; no extra charge for measuring or hanging; regularly sold for $18.50 per pair. Sale price Monday 13.95

Madras 1-3 Off Price

Colored Madras Muslin, in rich dark colorings, suitable for halls, dining-rooms, dens, living rooms, etc.; regularly 90c per yard. Stock-taking sale price ..... .59

Extra: With all purchases amounting to $25 during January made in the Drapery Dept. we give a year's paid-up subscription (regular price $8.00) to the "House Beautiful" absolutely FREE. This is the best magazine published in the interest of home beautifying.

HEATERS

Six-tube Radiators, 15 only, with bronze tops, complete with 6 feet tubing; regularly $5.50. Monday special 4.25

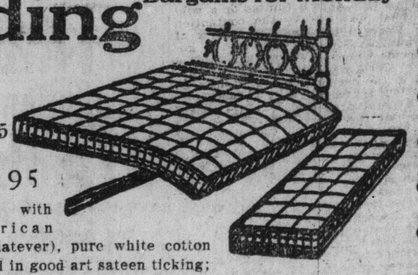
"Oak Heaters," with plain tops, 15-inch fire box; regular price $12.50. On sale Monday for 8.45

"Oak Treasure" Heaters, with 16-inch firepot, duplex grate, full mica front, heavy nickel foot rails; the largest and best "Oak" manufactured; regularly $22.00. Sale price 17.75

"Ruby Treasure" Base Burners, with oven, full mica front, nickel foot rails, fancy urn; regularly sold for $30.00. On sale Monday for 24.75

NOTE—Repairs for all "Treasure" Stoves Kept in Stock.

Bedding Bargains for Monday



Mattresses

Reg. Price $6.75

Monday, $4.95

Mattresses filled with best curled African fibre (no seagrass whatever), pure white cotton both sides, and covered in good art sateen ticking; regularly sold for $6.75. Monday special 4.95

Blankets Union Blankets, extra quality, heavily napped, white, double size, full width; regularly $4.25 per pair. On sale Monday for 2.95

Comforters full double size, filled with absolutely pure white cotton, covered in a good assortment of designs; size 72x72 inches; regular price $2.00 each. Sale price Monday 1.49

Electric and Gas Fixtures

Three-light sample Brass Gas Fixtures, 12 only to sell, complete with fancy or crystal globes; regularly up to $7.50. Special Monday at 3.45

Gas Domes, 6 only to sell, 16-inch, with fringe in assorted colors; complete; regularly $12.50. Monday, special 9.45

Three-light Electric Fixtures, 6 only, wired complete, with crystal globes; regularly $5.00. Sale price Monday 4.45

Electric Brackets, 25 only, wired complete, with crystal globes; regularly $1.50. Sale price Monday ..... .95

The January Carpet Sale

All this month we are liberally lowering the prices of Floor Coverings and making No Charge for Sewing, Lining and Laying. Besides—if your purchase, or purchases of Carpets or Rugs during January amount to $25.00, we present you with a genuine Bissell Carpet Sweeper absolutely Free.

$35.00 Velvet Rugs for $25.90

Velvet Art Squares, 11 only to sell, finest quality, seamless, two-tone greens, green chintz, and tans; size 10-6x12; regularly worth $35.00 each. Sale price Monday 25.90

$1.00 Tapestry Carpet for 79c

Tapestry Carpet, 900 yards, fine quality, some with borders to match, in greens, browns, reds and blues, regularly up to $1.00 per yard. Selling price Monday (sewed, lined and laid free) ..... .79

Axminster and Wilton Carpets Monday, $1.40 Worth $2.25

Wilton and Axminster Carpets, 850 yards, heavy pile, borders to match, in a good range of patterns, suitable for drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, halls and stairs; in two-tone greens, blues, reds, tans, and Orientals; regularly sold for $2.25 per yard. On sale Monday (sewed, lined and laid free) 1.40

No Extra Charge for Credit on Advertised Prices

The Adams Furniture Company, Limited, City Hall Square

Mortal Conflict On The Streets of Berlin

Well-Known Criminal Attacks Officer and is Killed by Detective After Desperate Encounter.

(Special Cable to The Sunday World.)

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—One of the city's busiest thorofares, Brandenburg-street, was yesterday the scene of a mortal combat between a criminal and a detective. In the search for the murderer of a woman the officer came across a well-known and ruffianly member of the criminal classes, named Ernest Eachachow. He was drinking in a cafe. The detective had Sachachow called outside, and told him he must accompany him to the police station.

In an instant Sachachow pulled a knuckle-duster out of his pocket, and, slipping it on, struck out with all his force. The detective, taken aback at the onslaught, attempted to ward off the blows, but without success, and in a moment his face was covered with blood.

Suddenly Sachachow flung away the knuckle-duster and took out a large knife, with which he succeeded in wounding his antagonist several times in the head and abdomen. With a last effort the detective managed to get his revolver out of his pocket, and fired.

The bullet struck Sachachow in the heart, and he fell dead, without uttering a sound. The detective was taken to the hospital where he will have to remain several weeks.

TO CRUSH OUT BUSINESS

Evil-Smelling Chemicals Poured on the Floors and Customers Were Stifled.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—An attempt was made the other day at a great Paris bazaar, to drive away its throngs of customers by throwing on the floors numerous glass phials of an evil smelling chemical, the noxious fumes of which were suffocating.

The proprietors of the establishment had earned the enmity of the Paris trade unions by the prolonging of their employes' working hours, and the hostile demonstration was the result. Customers entering the store had to pass thru lanes of police and soldiers.

Finding it impossible to storm the place and completely rout the tradespeople by scattering chemicals, the demonstrators withdrew quietly and escaped capture. Numbers of women fanted, and the atmosphere in sections of the building was rendered absolutely intolerable. Several arrests have been made but as yet no convictions have resulted.

THE REPOSITORY

PHONES—OFFICE, M. 432; STABLES, M. 2256.

CORNER SIMCOE AND NELSON STREETS, TORONTO

BURNS' & SHEPPARD Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS

THE HORSE MARKET

Auction Sales Every Tuesday and Friday. Private Sales Every Day. Stables open day and night.

For Absolute Disposal — To the Highest Bidder

500 HORSES AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18th — 325 Horses

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21st — 175 Horses

SALES COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A grand selection of all classes: **Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Express, Delivery, Drivers, Carriage and Saddle Horses.**

At each of our next week's auctions will be offered the usual large assortment of **Second-hand Vehicles, Harness, Blankets, etc.** We will sell next week, in addition to the usual lot, two or three **Sleighs** of special quality and style, consigned by city gentleman.

GREAT SPECIAL AUCTION TUESDAY, the 18th

Some of our best shippers will be in with loads for our next week's auctions, and on Tuesday we will have fully 325 horses. Among our consignors for next week will be: Charles Brothers, with two loads; A. G. Bedford, two loads; Louis Green, one load; George May, one load; W. J. Dean, one load; Alfred Kettle, one load; Bert Weese, two loads; John Charles, one load; John McDonald, one load; George Watson, one load; C. P. Pearson, one load; Charles Mitchell, one load, and P. Jackson, one load. Mr. John Bongard of Picton also wires us that he will be in with a load of good ones, and he states he has a few extra good Harness Horses, that will be prizes for those who buy them. Mr. G. A. Brown, the Speed Merchant, of Leamington, will also be in with a few very fast trotters and pacers. These, as well as any other horses we have on hand, will be shown any time.

WANT PONIES?

On Tuesday next, the 18th, we shall sell without reserve, a pair of Grey Ponies, mares. These Ponies are 5 and 6 years old, well mated, and excellent drivers. They are consigned by a city gentleman, who has no further use for them.

INTENDING PURCHASERS EXPERIENCE TEACHES cannot do better than visit The Repository auctions, as we will have plenty of horses, and they will be the best that can be obtained anywhere. Special traps are furnished for the hitching and trying of all horses for city, as well as out-of-town, buyers.

We have been fifty-four years in the business, and buyers at The Repository are accorded every possible attention and assistance in the selection of their horses.

GREAT SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS

From the Rancocas Stock Farm, of Jobstown, N.J.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27th

We have received instructions from Mrs. L. A. Livingstone of the Rancocas Stock Farm to sell a consignment of Thoroughbred Horses, Colts, Fillies and Brood Mares.

and the date has been set for Jan. 27. The Colts and Fillies are the get of such sires as Imp. Giganteum, Locohatchee, Pontiac and David Garrick. Among the mares to be sold is Dinah Shandy, b.m., 4 years, and she has been bred to Ildrim, the sire of Lovetic and Kingship. Catalogues containing extended pedigree of each and every horse to be offered, as well as the sires, may be had on application to Burns & Sheppard, The Repository, Toronto. Horses will be on view the day before the sale.

Visit the Show Rooms — CARRIAGES, HARNESS AND BLANKET DEPARTMENT — First Floor, Main Building

This is where the purchaser of horses gets the finishing touches for his equipment. We have a harness factory on the premises, and our harness is of superior quality and workmanship. We have a good supply of Blankets, and they are selling—the best value for the money in the city. We also have a fine lot of Sleighs for private sale.

OUR MONEY BACK GUARANTEE—All Horses sold under any warranty are returnable by noon of the day following sale if not fully as represented, when purchase price will at once be refunded. We sell horses as commission agents only.

C. A. BURNS, General Manager and Auctioneer. ISAAC WATSON, Assistant Auctioneer.

WIFE ELOPED TWICE BUT HUSBAND SUFFERS

Married a Working Girl and Is Charged With Bigamy By the Offending First Wife.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—One of the most curiously complicated cases of bigamy ever heard in court here, has just been heard, and showed the prosecution of a husband where the wife had twice eloped.

A man named Luron had married a young woman and started a grocery store in the Rue de Courcelles at Levallois. After a time his wife and his assistant eloped.

Six months afterward the grocer encountered his wife and induced her to return to him. He took her to Buenos Ayres, where he opened another store, and in due time was blessed with a son. But the child's godfather fell in love with the grocer's wife and she again eloped. M. Luron returned to Paris with the intention of securing a divorce. He solicited judicial assistance to this end, but met with a refusal. He had inquiries made in South America for his wife, but without result.

In 1900 he married a working girl, and Mme. Luron is now prosecuting her husband for bigamy. His offense is that he did not wait ten years before marrying another woman. He had waited nearly nine years. No decision has yet been reached, but it is thought Luron will escape with a light sentence.

HIS FATHER'S FATHER'S FATHER WON PENSION

Which Now Falls to a poor Cabman on the Verge of Starvation.

(Special Cable to The Sunday World.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.—After two years' search a poor cabman has proved to be the missing heir to a perpetual annuity of $250 granted to the family of Richard Pendrell by Charles II. in 1675.

The grant was for aiding the Merry Monarch to escape after his defeat by Cromwell at Worcester, in 1651, and Justice Swinfen Eady, sitting in the court of chancery, has been asked to confirm the claim by Robert McLaren as a direct descendant. Mr. McLaren, said the counsel, was a cabman, seventy-six years of age, and he was in very bad condition as regards his health. He was living in one room, with his wife, and had only a pension of $1.00 a week and such money as his wife could earn at charing.

GIVE FINE CONCERT

Brahms Trio Display Notable Musicianship at Conservatory.

The second of the concerts of the Brahms Trio was given Wednesday evening in Conservatory Hall, and the instrumentalists acquitted themselves so well that there can be no doubt that this little band of musicians are as much to be reckoned with in giving Toronto a name for musical culture as is the Symphony Orchestra or the String Quartet. The audience, considering the highly classical quality of the program, was proportionately large and generously appreciative.

Miss Lina Dreschler Adamson, violin; George Bruce, 'cello, and Richard Tattersall, piano, really gave a musicianly interpretation of Mozart's Trio in G and Arensky's Trio in D minor, while Miss Adamson and Mr. Tattersall excelled themselves in Brahm's Sonata in A for piano and violin. It is now nearly a year since I heard Miss Adamson in the difficult Mendelssohn concerto for violin and orchestra, when she displayed considerable virtuosity and brilliancy of technique. But Wednesday evening in a program which called more for pure spirituality than technical dexterity, it was plain that she had developed greatly in the power to make her instrument sing the subtler nuances of the heart and the imagination. This was particularly manifest in the Andante Tranquillo of Brahms' Sonata for piano and violin, and in the Adagio of the exceedingly beautiful D minor trio of Arensky—a composition which has a passionately wistful theme, ever recurring in each movement like the song of a banished lover. In the sonata Miss Adamson was the virtuoso; in the Arensky Trio she was the artist expressing the loveliness of living beauty.

Mr. Tattersall, at the piano, displayed undeniable gifts in pianoism. In the Mozart Trio, he drove the tempo on, as it were, as if in a hurry to get it thru, and in the Arensky Trio he should have let the violin and 'cello dominate the melodic outline. Altho he really played excellently, he drew too much attention to the piano. For his own sake, I advise him to quit the mannerism of bending and swaying over the piano as he plays; let him sit up, like Paderewski or Hofman, and not act so "flossie"; it won't make him any more musicianly than would long hair, and it may develop into unconscious humor before a serious audience. Mr. Bruce also displayed refined musicianship thruout the program, and in the Adagio of the Arensky Trio would have made Alvin Schroeder "sit up and take notice." I take pleasure in assuring the members of Brahms' Trio that their concert Wednesday evening was as delightful as a sensibly cultured man or woman could wish to hear.

J. D. Logan.

CONCESSION- HUNTING.

Weeding-Out Speculators in Turkey.

CONSTANTINPOLE, Jan. 15.—Ever since the new reign came into force in Turkey, the Minister of Public Works has been literally besieged with applications for all kinds of concessions.

It was, therefore, decided not to entertain applications which were not supported by a certificate of financial and technical aptitude, and a delay of one month was granted for this guarantee to be furnished. This measure has been entirely successful. Out of nearly four hundred applications which had already been submitted to the Minister of Public Works, the authors of only four were able to establish their soundness and good faith.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars the Grand Prize

MADE RICH ON LOTTERY TICKET

Hairdresser Had Winning Ticket, But Had Sold Part Interest to Baker and Apprentice — Astonished at the News.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The prize of $200,000 in the second drawing of the French Liquidation Lottery was won by the ticket No. 3,638, in series No. 76. This ticket had been sold by the Credit Lyonnais thru their Poitiers branch, and within an hour of the drawing the bank had found the winner.

A Humble Hairdresser.

He is a hair dresser named Raoul Guiet, aged 25, carrying on business at 86 Rue de la Tranchee, Poitiers. Guiet was shaving a customer when a bank clerk called to inform him that he was the winner of $200,000. The barber was astounded. He left off shaving his customer and sat down dumb with surprise. He then explained that he had bought the ticket in partnership with two of his friends—Tranchant, a baker, of the Route de Bordeaux, and the latter's journeyman, a man named Aubigeau. Altho it was Guiet the barber who had actually bought the ticket, he had sold a portion of it to each of his friends. By the terms of sale Tranchant gets $100,000, and Aubigeau and Guiet $50,000 each.

First Thought of His Father.

"We signed an agreement to this effect," explained Guiet, "and we agreed that if we won less than $10 the money was to be spent on a dinner.

"I have been in business as a barber for a year," he went on, "and eight months ago I married the daughter of a sergeant in the gendarmerie. My first thought is of my old father, away at home in Touraine. He is a mechanic, but has been too poorly for some time to work, and is badly off. I am telegraphing the good news to him, for now he shall want for nothing."

Then Guiet recommenced shaving his customer. "I shall give up business," he said, "and hand over this hairdressing saloon to one of my friends."

Apprentice to Wed.

Tranchant, the baker, will continue at his trade until his second workman is able to conduct it for him, when he will retire. My family," said he, "are overjoyed. Here comes my first hand, Aubigeau, who is as happy as I myself over this stroke of luck. He has been to tell his sweetheart, and they are to be married almost immediately."

REPUDIATES SOCIALISM

Menace to Welfare of the Country Thinks Ex-Premier.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—M. Clemenceau has resigned his membership of the committee of the Radical and Radical-Socialist party.

His resignation is due to his belief that the leanings of the committee towards Socialism pure and simple are dangerous to the welfare of France. M. Clemenceau's views on Socialism are well known.

He is a common-sense politician and his frequently expressed opinion that the Socialist idea is Utopian and dangerous should give the people of Great Britain something to think about—the more so that M. Clemenceau, ambitious tho he is, has resigned his position as a member of the Radical executive rather than see his party merged into that of the Socialists.

Union Stock Yards HORSE EXCHANGE

Toronto, Ont.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for Private Sale.

GREAT SPECIAL AUCTION SALES

The Coming Week of

300 HORSES

Included in this lot will be found THE VERY BEST QUALITY in **Heavy Draughts, General Purpose and Farm Horses,** suitable for the **Northwest Trade; also Express and Wagon Horses, Delivery and Driving Horses,** and a number of **Serviceably Sound Horses** of all classes.

AUCTION SALES MONDAY, JAN. 17th, 1910 AND WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19th, 1910 AT 11 A.M.

Northwest Buyers will find our accommodation for buying and shipping the very best. Railway loading chutes right at stable doors.

The Great Annual Auction Sales OF Registered Shorthorns

will be held in our sale arena as follows:

Feb. 2 and 3, 1910, the great Combination Sale by the following breeders: Hon. W. C. Edwards, Sir Geo. Drummond, Peter White, K.C.; James Watt, N. G. Petitt and the Millers, representing four herds. There will be 140 head in this sale, and the breeding will be absolutely perfect. The quality will be in a class never before approached in Canada. Write **Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.,** for a catalogue of this sale.

On the evening of Feb. 3, 1910, at 7 o'clock, we will hold a Combination Sale of thirty head of registered shorthorns for A. D. Schmidt & Sons, North Woolwich, Ont., and F. N. Nicholson of Flesherton, Ont.

ON FRIDAY, FEB. 4, '10 COMBINED DISPERSION SALE

of the two entire herds—**Sixty Head Fancy, Registered Shorthorns,** by the estate of the late **DONALD GUNN of Beaverton, Ont.,** and **WALKER'S SONS, Walkerville, Ont.** Write R. E. Gunn of Beaverton, Ont., for catalogue of this sale.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

BOOKS AND PLAYS OF PAST YEAR

Productions Have Not Greatly Enriched Literature or the Drama.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—It cannot be said that the year 1909 has seen any great virility in the English theatre, or that English dramatic literature has been notably enriched.

Mr. Shaw has not been quite silent, but the two new plays that we have seen have been freakish, thin, evidently written with the tongue in the cheek. Mr. Granville Barker and Mr. Barrie have written no new plays.

On the other hand, Mr. John Galsworthy, another of the "Court dramatists," wrote in "Strife" by far the most remarkable play of the year. After "Strife," Mr. Rudolf Besier's clever comedy, "Don," is the new play most worthy of remembrance.

Mr. Somerset Maugham has continued his career of success, his two plays of "Penelope" and "Smith" being constructed on the accepted Maugham pattern. Mr. J. B. Fagan's "The Earth" and Mr. Arnold Bennett's "What the Public Wants" had somewhat similar schemes, and, in two vastly different manners, were both interesting and clever.

An Amusing Farce.

Mr. Anstey's "The Brass Bottle" is an immensely amusing farce, and Mr. Carton's "Mr. Preedy and the Countess" deserved the considerable success that it had. "Our Miss Gibbs" and "The Arcadians" are both excellent examples of musical comedy. The continued appeal of frank melodrama has been evidenced by the popularity of "The Whip" and "The Woman in the Case."

Mr. Pinero's "Mid-Channel" was an essay in realism, unpleasant and over accentuated. Brieux' "False Gods" was a lengthy, picturesque example of special pleading. "An Englishman's Home" was typically patriotic, Mr. Rann Kennedy's "The Servant in the House" a sincere, honest, and irritating modern morality. "Beethoven" has given Sir Herbert Tree an opportunity for a splendid histrionic success.

By far the most satisfactory event of the year has been the delightful production of "The Blue Bird" at the Haymarket, and it is good to know that the box-office is proving that the London play-goer is eager enough for the artistic and the beautiful when he is given the chance.

Success of Novelists.

Turning to the books of the year, the name of Mr. H. G. Wells looms large in the story of 1909. His "Tono-Bungay" is a great novel that will assure its author a place among the immortals, and "Ann Veronica" is human and true with, in addition, a tone of sympathy and understanding of the mere man and the mere woman that one has not always found in Mr. Wells.

Other novels and stories that one remembers with keen pleasure are Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Actions and Reactions," Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "Open Country," Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop's "Everybody's Secret," Mr. de Vere Stacpoole's "The Pools of Silence," Mr. Eden Phillpotts' "The Three Brothers," Sir Gilbert Parker's "Northern Lights," Mr. Neil Lyon's "Six-penny Pieces," Mrs. Dearmer's "Gervase," Mr. Gilbert Cannan's "Peter Homunculus," Mr. Henry Newbolt's "The New June," Frank Danby's "The Incomplete Etonian," Mr. Rider Haggard's "The Yellow God," Mr. John Galsworthy's "Fraternity," and Mr. Algernon Blackwood's "Jimbo" and "The Education of Uncle Paul." Mr. George Birmingham's "The Search Party" is, perhaps, the humorous book of the year.

This list is long and eclectic—a sufficient proof of the vitality of British fiction. And, of course, it is personal.

Among essays, Mr. Max Beerbohm's "Yet Again" and Mr. E. V. Lucas' "One Day and Another" have already become splendid possessions. Mr. Hilaire Belloc's "Marie Antoinette" is conspicuously good among a mass of historical books, many of which were quite unnecessary and often conspicuously bad.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's "The Heart of the Antarctic" is the book of travel of the year. Dr. Sven Hedin's volume on Tibet rivalling it in absorbing interest.

The late Francis Thompson's "Shelley" is by far the most important contribution to pure letters published in 1909, and the year has also seen the issue of two volumes—Ruskin's letters, and Carlyle's letters to his wife.

Lady Cardigan's amazing memoirs supplied 1909 with its "literary" sensation.

S. D.

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THIS IS THE PLACE AND NOW IS THE TIME to buy horses. Some of the best horsemen in Canada are shipping to us every week. Their consignments include fine selections of all classes, direct from the breeder and ready for hard work.

OUR SALES NEXT WEEK will offer excellent opportunities to buyers of all classes of horses to supply their needs. At our Monday and Thursday Sales we shall have a large number of Heavy Draught and General Purpose Horses, and twelve or fifteen carloads of **BLOCKY MARES AND GELDINGS,** suitable for Western buyers. Visit our Stables before purchasing. It will pay you well. At our Wednesday Sale we shall have about 100 high-class Horses, which will include a number of matched Carriage Pairs, several high-class Ponies, and a large number of Hunters. Combination and Road Horses. We have a printed Catalogue of Horses in this sale which we would be pleased to send you on request.

MONDAY NEXT

At 11 a.m. we shall sell

325 Horses

of all classes:—HEAVY DRAUGHT, GENERAL PURPOSE, EXPRESS and DELIVERY HORSES, FARM CHUNKS, DRIVERS, etc., etc.

AT THIS SALE we shall have the finest selection of Mares and Geldings ever offered for sale by Auction in this city. If you need one, two or a carload of Horses, do not miss this sale.

WE SHALL ALSO SELL ON MONDAY—A JERSEY COW (fresh), with calf by side. An extra well bred one, suitable for gentleman's family use.

(Consigned to us with Horses, with instructions to sell.)

WEDNESDAY NEXT

At 11 a.m. we shall sell

100 HIGH-CLASS Horses

which will include choice selections of **CARRIAGE PAIRS, SADDLE, HUNTERS and COMBINATION HORSES,** and a number of good **ROAD HORSES** (trotters and pacers); and several well-bred **PONIES.** Here are the descriptions of some of them:—

CONSIGNED by Mr. James McCarron, of this city:—

CANADIAN QUEEN, brown mare, 7 years, 16 hands, sired by a son of Montbars, dam by Five Points. She is one of the best green trotters that has been offered for sale. She has been miles in 2.30 and halves in 1.12 to a bike wagon. She is city-broken, and a great road mare.

ALSO her Bike Wagon, Runabout, Portland Cutter, Set of Harness and Robe.

EBONY, black gelding (pony), 8 years, 14 hands; sound. This is a good-looking family pony, well broken to harness and saddle. He has been ridden and driven regularly by a lady, and is thoroughly reliable.

CONSIGNED by Mr. Harry McCormick, of Chicago:—

KING and ORRIN, pair bay geldings, 6 and 7 years, 15.2 hands, weight about 2,200 lbs. This is a grand pair of geldings, with fine conformation and extremely high action. They are able to trot a mile in 2.40 or better to the pole, and have style and manners enough to win in any show ring.

JUBILEE, chestnut mare, 4 years, 16 hands, sired by Golden Jubilee (standard bred). This is a fine-looking big mare, with faultless conformation and the best of manners. She is well broken to ride and drive, and has lots of quality. Truly a fine combination mare.

WE SHALL ALSO SELL a number of high-class Horses consigned to us by MR. HUGH WILSON, of Oakville, which we have received instructions to sell for the high dollar.

ALSO consignments from such well-known horsemen as Mr. Jas. McMillan, of Harwich; Mr. Joseph Brownridge, of Brampton; Mr. Albert Kee, of Brampton, and a number of good city-broken horses.

THURSDAY NEXT

At 11 a.m. we shall sell

175 Horses

OF ALL CLASSES.

ALSO ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY we shall sell a number of serviceably sound workers and drivers consigned to us by city people who have no further use for them.

WE SELL STRICTLY ON COMMISSION

ALL HORSES sold with a guarantee are returnable by noon the day following sale if not up to warranty.

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

P. MAHER, Proprietor. GEORGE JACKSON, Auctioneer.

LEFT HIS WEALTH TO HIS FAITHFUL EMPLOYES

C. W. Marks of Chicago, Worth a Million Dollars, Sets Example in Philanthropy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—One of the most remarkable wills ever written, disposing of almost a million dollars gathered through the course of a life spent in labor and enterprise, was admitted to probate in this city this week. It was the will of Clarence W. Marks, president of the Marks Shoe Company, who left his estate in small parcels to 125 employes, servants and friends, as he thought that it would do the most good. The will dictates in detail where each $100 or each corner lot is to go, who is to get it and why, and he even made provision in his will for the cremation of his own body.

Marks had no immediate relatives and when he came to die every one who knew him well thought that he would leave it in bulk to some worthy institution, and great was the surprise when his disposition of the property became known.

Every employe is to receive from $200 to $10,000, according to his or her station in life and his or her particular needs. Some of the employes got blocks of the Marks Shoe Company stock.

The principal beneficiaries are Chas. B. Corser, manager of the shoe company, for twenty-five years one of the confidential employes, and his wife, Jeanette Howieson Corser. The first provision of the will gives Jeanette Howieson $5,000, with which she is to have the body of Mr. Marks cremated, select a suitable burying place, erect a monument and pay $1,000 for the perpetual care of the grave. A year ago, when she and Corser were married, Mr. Marks gave up his home at No. 2965 Michigan avenue and loaned it to the newly married young people. By the will read this week the gift is made to Mrs. Corser of the house, $50,000 in money and all the furnishings without conditions. Mr. Corser gets four hundred shares of the shoe company's stock.

C. W MARKS

History of Halley's Comet

Our Ancestors Believed End of the World Had Come When It Appeared In the Heavens.

We are all talking and reading just now about Halley's Comet. M. Flammarion has told us that the tail of our old friend crosses the earth's orbit in May, and we have no reason to doubt it. But much-discussed as the returning wanderer has been and will be, his great days are past. He is regular, expected, placed, no longer is his appearance a potent, an astonishment, a terror. Never again at his coming will a whole populace throng into churches and chapels as our ancestors did in 1607, believing the end of the world was upon them, and finding no comfort in their belief. Nor will he ever again find himself specially banned by the Church, as when in 1456 Pope Calixtus III. exorcised him, ordaining in the same Bull that to the "Ave Maria" be added "Lord save us from the devil, the Turks, and the Comet."

The "Hairy Star."

For a comet was a thing of dread; a presage of woe, of battle, plague, famine, the death of kings; the heathen in his blindness, the Christian in his enlightenment, bowed down in awe before the "hairy star." Yet there were sceptics, and to these the author of "Cometomantia" addressed himself, giving as his creed, "I aver that Comets are warnings and harbingers of God's wrath and displeasure against the wickedness of mankind." This delightful work, "printed at the Three Pigeons over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, 1684," explains fully the nature of the warning given by a comet, varying according to its shape. "Sometimes they display themselves in the shape of besoms, as if they taught us by that homely emblem what we ought to doe, viz., to remove our defilements and pollutions, not to say, as if they were sent to tell a nation that they shall be swept away and destroyed for their sins. Again it is a rod to correct . . . a torch or flambeau to give more light to the dark world, or if it despise that, to shew that it deserveth to be burnt up. One like a dart or arrow, another like a lance or spear, a third bowed like a warlike horne or trumpet, a fourth in the figure of a sword. It very probable that that at the beginning of things, I mean that flaming sword which turned every ways at the entrance of Paradise, belonged to this species. Such a sword comet appeared in the year of our Lord 70 or 71, being the first year of Vespasian. It hung over Jerusalem a whole year before it was taken and sacked by Titus, as one who was an eye-witness of it assures us."

A Record of 2400 Years.

Now that was no other than Halley's Comet. We cannot be wholly certain that Halley's was the comet that appeared three days before Methusaleh died; nor that it presaged the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah; nor dare we affirm that it was the comet that Whiston declares brought on the Deluge. But our records go back accurately to B.C. 87, and, thanks to the Chinese astronomical records, probably as fas as B.C. 487. A little historical research will show what was happening on each occasion; I give only some of the most striking years.

Some Previous Visits.

In 240 B.C. Rome and Carthage were at war, and Carthage was also plunged in the horrors of the "inexplable war" with her revolted mercenaries, which all but destroyed her. The best picture of the moment is Flaubert's "Salammbo," but I do not remember if he mentions the comet. We know of it from the Chinese. In 87 B.C. Rome was in the throes of civil war, and Marius and Sylla were names of dread. After the Jerusalem year we have in 218 A.D. the death of the Emperor Macrinus and the accession of Heliogabalus. Then came two visits while Rome was still strong, tho weakening. But in 451 the comet came upon Attila and the Battle of Chalons, when Attila and the Battle of Chalons, when in the last great victory Rome ever won, and one of the most important battles in history. You may now trace our comet in 530, 607, 760, 837, 912, 989, either in those years, or approximate dates by calculation, and then comes 1066 and the great year for England, Harold's death and the Norman conquest. Halley's is the comet you see in the Bayeux tapestry with the Latin legend, "They Marvel at the Star," and all records tell how terribly people were agitated by the apparition. The next great year was 1456. Mohammed II. was besieging Belgrade, and England was in the middle of the Wars of the Roses. The Pope exorcised the Comet, with excellent effect, for Belgrade was saved by Hunyadi. The next coming, in 1531, was still for the advancing Turks and the menace of Protestantism. In 1682 Halley discovered that the comet was periodic, Monmouth rebelled, and Aurungzebe was conquering in India. The next visit was 1759, a glorious year for England, when "every morning men must ask what new victory there was, for fear of missing one." It was the year of Minden, of Quiberon, of Clive in India, of Wolfe and Quebec. India and Canada were added to the empire, and by land and sea we were triumphant. This was the first return predicted by Halley, the second being in 1835, when Peel was premier, and the Reform Bill was passed.

It is open to speculation what part the present visit will play in our history. Will Halley's comet declare for or against the Lords, or is he a tariff reformer or no? Or will he join the ranks of the Suffragists? If only he would lend his gorgeous tail, and allow "Votes for women" to be blazoned upon it, what a splendid sky-sign it would be! In white ad mauve and green! If only —! F. M. A.

WAGES HAVE RISEN IN GERMANY SINCE 1900

Insurance Returns Disclose That the Average Has Steadily Advanced—The Statistics.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—(Special Cable.)—Striking figures indicating how wages have risen in Germany since 1900 are contained in the returns of the Workmen's Insurance System. The men's own contributions towards the upkeep of the insurance system are divided into five classes, these earning the lowest wage being the first class, and those earning the highest wage being the fifth class.

In 1900, of 1000 contributors, 189 were first class, 342 second, 238 third, 168 fourth, and only 73 fifth. Eight years later the workmen whose wages put their contributions into the first and second classes fell to 118 and 263, while those whose incomes had increased so as to entitle them to belong to the highest class had risen to 201, or nearly three times as many as belonged to the same class in 1900.

The insurance returns also disclose that the average amount of wages in Germany has steadily risen since 1891. Based on their wages, the average weekly insurance contributions rose, in round figures, fifty per cent.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS ON ANCIENT BOOKKEEPING

Clay Blocks Used to Keep the Records of Transactions.

At the sessions of the conventions of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Philological Association recently, addresses were made by many prominent men connected with the large universities and colleges. Among them were "The Distribution of the Roles in the New Menander," by Dr. Kelley Rees, of Yale; "An Interpretation of Raane," by Dr. Samuel Grant Oliphant, of Olivet College; "Quintilian on the Status of the Later Comic Stage," by Dr. John W. Basore, of Princeton; "A question of Pronunciation in the Time of Plautus," by Dr. Andrew R. Anderson, of Northwestern University; "The Theory of the Emperor Worship," by Dr. Walter D. Hadzsits, of Smith College.

At the same time the Archaeological Institute held a meeting in Assembly Hall. Most of the lectures were illustrated with the stereopticon. These lectures seem to be more interesting to the general public, tho the room was by no means crowded. The committee in charge of the arrangements is anxious that the public attend. "The Roman Fortresses in the Province of Syria and Arabia," by Dr. Howard C. butler, of Princeton; "A Bronze Cista Belonging to Dr. James Loeb, Esq.," by Dr. George H. Chase, of Harvard; "A New Marble in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts," by Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, of the museum; "Byzantine Architecture in France," by Dr. Francis G. Fitzpatrick, of Harvard, were some of the subjects.

The last mentioned was most enjoyable. The speaker traced the resemblance between the Oriental and the French structures, including some of the famous cathedrals of the south of France. He went back as far as the ninth century and showed distinctly the marks of similarity between the French of that period and that of the older school from which the former was presumed to have been copied.

The concluding lecture of the morning was on "Babylonian Bookkeeping," by Dr. Albert T. Clay, of the University of Pennsylvania. The speaker had chosen a subject that was full of possibilities both in humor and ancient lore, and he handled it in a manner that seemed to please his listeners. His slides showed the "Clay Blocks" that were used by these people in keeping the records of their transactions of all kinds.

They showed the form of "plat" that was used by the farmers or landowners in arranging their flocks of sheep and cattle and the tenants that were to care for them. Everything was put down with the utmost accuracy and precision, and while the methods of writing were somewhat more difficult of execution than those of the present day, they were shown to be practically imperishable an dsurely as systematic. There were several lectures on the program that will be continued at the meeting to-day.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY'S ANNUAL BANQUET.

The annual Salesmen's Convention of the Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Limited, whose headquarters are located at 85-87 Wellington-street west, was followed by a banquet at the King Edward Hotel, Thursday evening, December 30, bringing to a close a most successful year's business by this firm, organized in Ontario less than eighteen months ago. Enthusiastic speeches were delivered by the managing-director, Mr. Geo. Arnecks Schmidt, who has proved himself an organizer of high efficiency, and several of the department managers.

The ladies of the company were treated to a matinee and dinner party the same afternoon.

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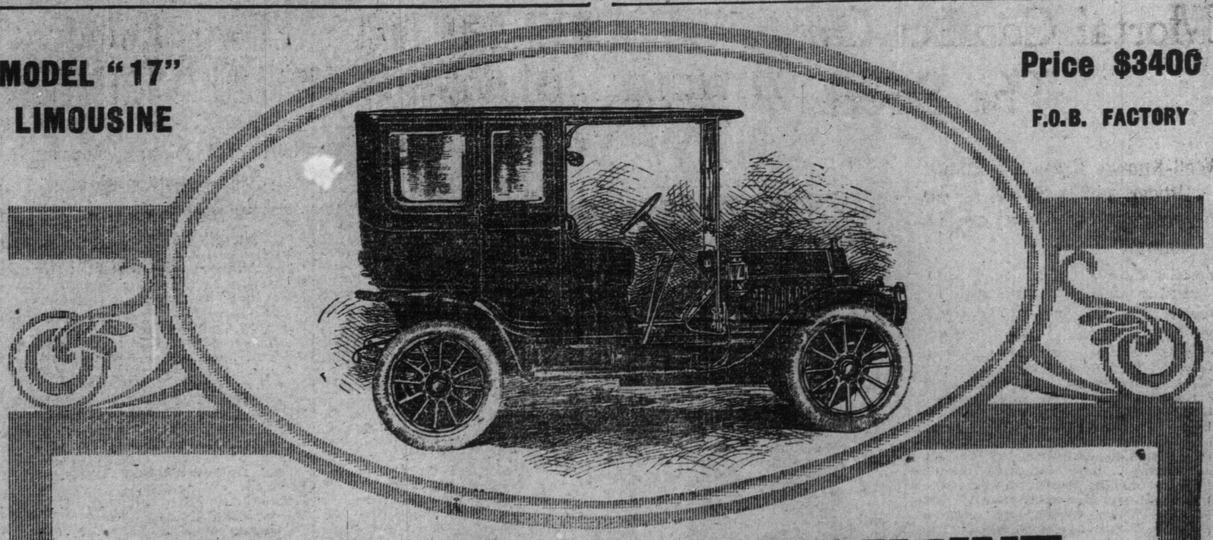

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Here's what a Limousine means to you:
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This beautiful Model "17" has all the luxuries and little conveniences that one usually finds in a closed car, and some besides that are quite our own, and a special feature of this model; which, combined with the marvellous power and handsome exterior make it an imposing and much-to-be-desired machine.

The inclosed portion of the car is magnificently furnished and upholstered—the great seat comfortably holds three and still leaves the interior roomy and convenient. Coat rails, foot rails, card racks, speaking tubes, etc., are amongst the conveniences this car contains.

McLAUGHLIN-BUICK MODEL "17" LIMOUSINE

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Norsemen Penetrated Center of North America 130 Years Before Columbus

AUTHENTICITY OF KENSINGTON RUNE STONE ESTABLISHED

Side View. Front View.

HJALMGAR R. HOLAND
Translator of the Rune

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Hudson did not discover Hudson's Bay. Columbus did not give to the world the first authentic record of a new continent. But other men, hardy and brave, facing terrible perils on sea and on land, sailed Hudson's Bay, established a station on the southern shores, and by means of exploring expeditions, penetrated south to the western portion of Minnesota 130 years before the Spanish discovery and left an authentic record of their journey. This is the record, translated from the Kensington rune stone, the authenticity of which is confirmed after many years of debate by the Minnesota Historical Society:

"Eight Goths and twenty-two Norsemen, upon an exploring expedition from Vinland, very far west. We had camp by two skerries one day's journey from this stone. We were fishing one day. When we returned we found ten men red with blood and dead. A. V. M. save us from the evil. (We) have ten men by the sea to look after our vessel, forty-one days' journey from this island. Year 1362.

Men Marched Inland.

What fate may have befallen the ten, or where the camp by the sea may have been, is a mystery shrouded in the mists of forgotten years, and there is no answer in any facts which the years of search have brought to light. Piecing the shreds of fact and the story of the stone together, the historical society has reached the conclusion that the stone was planted in the southern point reached on an expedition from a base on the southern shores of Hudson's Bay, the distance mentioned by the rune tallying with the facts. Journeying from "the sea" or Hudson's Bay up the Nelson River to Lake Winnipeg, thru Lake Winnipeg to its southern shore, and thence south thru the Red River valley into what is now Minnesota. From the point where the rune was found at Kensington, Minn., twenty miles back over the trail and at the southwest shore of Elbow Lake, there is a point of land with two skerries, such as the rune mentions, and the distance is twenty miles or one day's journey. This was the point at which the party left the ten men, "red with blood and dead."

Translated the Rune.

The translation of the rune is the work of Hjalmar Holand, an expert on Scandinavian history, who has found by much study and comparison that the rune bears its own marks of authenticity in its similarity to other rune stones of the fourteenth century. Since the discovery of the stone at Kensington fifteen main arguments have been advanced against it, each of which has been considered by the historical society and discarded as lacking weight. Prof. N. H. Winchell, state geologist, frankly declared at the time of the discovery that the stone was a forgery, but is now convinced that it is genuine.

It was found by a farmer who was grubbing stumps, and when unearthed was locked deep in the roots of a tree ten inches in diameter. If the stone is a forgery it must have been placed in the field where it was discovered by a man traveling 100 miles from the nearest white settlement and four hundred miles from a railway. The stone shows the marks of age and the eroding action of soil and water and weighs more than 200 pounds.

COSTLY FUNERALS ARE NOT NOW FASHIONABLE

Simplicity is the Keynote Among Wealthy—Pomp and Pageantry Disappearing.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—There are hopeful signs that the practice of spending extravagant sums of money upon the pomp and pageantry of funerals is failing in popular esteem. Wealthy men have left behind them from time to time instructions for their funerals to be of the plainest description, and particularly insisting that there shall be "no flowers." The old-fashioned ceremony of interment in the earth, again, has in many cases been set aside for the much more sanitary and economical process of cremation. The practice of making the most of funerals, however, seems to die hardest among those who can least afford the cost.

CHLOROFORMED FISH

In Order That They Could be Photographed.

IPSWICH, Eng., Jan. 15.—To the many strange uses that chloroform may be put Dr. Francis Ward has added yet another. He chloroforms fish—not for surgical purposes, but in order that he may obtain life-like photographs of them in their natural environment.

BRUTAL MURDER OF CHILD
SHOT DOWN WITHOUT MOTIVE
APPALS NEW YORK CITY

Bright and Beautiful Little Boy Shot Down by Maniac, Who Also Seriously Wounds a Child Companion—Family Had No Enemies, Says Father.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—This city is shocked by one of the most merciless and unnecessary murders in its criminal history.

Robert Lomas, six years old, of No. 434 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth-street, son of Thomas T. Lomas, and Arthur Shibley, Jr., of the same age, son of Arthur Shibley, a chemist, were shot by an unidentified man Wednesday afternoon while they were coasting down a hill in Speedway Park, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street. The Lomas child was shot twice thru the heart and killed. The Shibley boy was shot thru the body, but may recover. The Lomas child was noted for his great beauty. The man who shot them made his escape.

The case is surrounded in mystery as to the motive for the killing, but the police are working on the theory that it is a case of Syrian vengeance. The Shibleys are Syrians.

The shooting occurred shortly after 3 o'clock on Aqueduct lane in Speedway Park. This park is bounded on the west by Edgecombe-avenue and on the east by the Speedway. Last night, besides more than a hundred policemen and plain clothes men, there were hundreds of citizens thruout Washington Heights searching for the murderer.

Description of the Slayer.

The best description of the man was given by Lawrence Casey, of No. 2520 Eighth-avenue, a park foreman, who had seen the man lingering about the neighborhood for several days. He saw him pass One Hundred and Sixty-third-street Wednesday afternoon just before the shooting, and recalled having seen him on previous occasions. Casey did not hear the shots, however. This description, borne out by several others who recall the man, is as follows:

Age, about forty years; height, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches; hair, jet black; about four weeks' growth of scraggly beard; large black slough hat and a short, lightweight tan overcoat. He appeared to be a foreigner but not an Italian.

Mr. Shibley says he does not believe that he is a victim of a plot. He says his family had no enemies, and that altho Syrians might take revenge on grown persons they would never injure children. But the police bear in mind that Nassib A. Shibley, the Syrian attorney who killed his wife and took his own life in 1908 because he thought the wife of Rigo, the gypsy violinist, had come between them, was a brother of the wounded boy's father.

After the death of the couple the brother adopted their four-year-old baby, Nestor. The police are inclined to believe that there is considerable significance in this, and that the assassin, perhaps, thought both his child victims belonged to Mr. Shibley. His determined effort to murder them both is adduced in support of the theory. The dead lawyer is said to have incurred enmity in a fight he made against certain of his people several years ago, when a bitter church war was waged.

Off for Merry Afternoon.

Little Robert Lomas was the son of Thomas T. Lomas, a chemist, whose place of business is in Rector-street. The family lives on the third floor of No. 434 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth-street. On the same floor lives Mr. Shibley with his wife and four children, including the adopted child.

Both little fellows went out shortly before 3 o'clock, drawing the Shibley boy's sled. They were joined by Jack Seidel, eleven years old, and his brother Willie, five, who live across the street.

Robert Lomas, the boy who was mysteriously slain in Speedway Park.

ARTHUR SHIBLEY
Who was probably mortally injured by the man who killed Lomas.

Arthur Shibley had just started attending school last fall, and little Robert had just had his long golden curls trimmed, for he was to have gone to kindergarten soon.

All four went to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, and Arthur proposed a ride. Robert agreed, but Willie Seidel became frightened and begged his older brother not to go; the latter to please the little one, remained at the top of the hill.

Shibley Boy Staggers Home.

With a merry shout the other two youngsters started down the crooked "Aqueduct Lane." Their laughter floated back to the two at the top, as the sled disappeared around a turn and was hidden by bushes. The next thing the other children recall was three sharp cracks, like those of a revolver, followed by wild screaming. They became frightened and ran home.

Several minutes later Arthur Shibley staggered into his home holding his hand over his side and mumbleed to his mother. "A man shot me and he shot Robert." Then he fell in a faint from loss of blood.

Instantly doctors were called and the police notified. Captain Kreuscher, of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second-street station, got word to Patrolmen Isador Piser and Detective Hutchinson and word was sent to Inspector James E. Huffy, of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street station, and Captain Barnett, or Harlem, and twoscore policemen were soon hunting the murderer.

It was while threshing thru the park in search of the man that the policemen came upon the body of the Lomas child. The little fellow lay at the bottom of the hill. The snow about him was red, and his clothing showed where the bullet had entered. In one hand he tightly grasped the rope of his sled, which was headed up hill. The police believe he was drawing the other boy up when killed. In the other hand he grasped a child's handkerchief.

Father Claims Body.

Dr. Abraham Smernoff, of the Washington Heights Hospital, who had taken the dead boy's chum to the hospital, responded to the call for an ambulance. He pronounced the little fellow dead, so the big policeman lifted the baby and his little sled into the ambulance and took the body to the police station, where the father later claimed it.

The dead child was a remarkably handsome youngster, and for the past two seasons had been King of the May parties in Washington Park. His eyes were large and blue, and golden curls framed his little face. The Shibley boy was an opposite type, with dark hair and eyes.

Mrs. Lomas collapsed and was in care of a physician all night. The father said: "I do not care for police interference. If I ever lay eyes on this man I will kill him, even tho I go to the electric chair."

The physician in the Washington Heights Hospital, fearing a hemorrhage in the Shibley boy's case, had his mother at the bedside, ready for a transfusion of blood in case it was necessary. Dr. C. C. Sickel found that the bullet had struck near the fifth rib, had gone thru the stomach, and clipping a piece from one of the intestines had continued out thru the child's back. It was later found in his left stocking.

Shots Fired at Close Range.

Coroner Fineberg, who examined the Lomas boy, found that two bullets had pierced the child's heart. The blouse of the Shibley boy bore powder marks, showing that the revolver was held close to his body when the shot was fired.

OTTAWA MAN GETS A TAIL END OF FORTUNE

Widow Made Good Use of Money, But There is Lots of It Left.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—(Special).—John Preston, 126 Friel-street, a painter in limited circumstances, has fallen heir to a fortune that may range anywhere from $50,000 to $265,000. This money was promised him when he was a child. Mr. Preston was born fifty-five years ago at Harold Cot, Essex, England. When christened in the parish church a neighbor, John Labron, who had no heirs and was very wealthy, was made god-father. He was a friend of the family and thereupon bequeathed on the baby boy a fortune of £51,000, to be paid on the giver's death. Mr. Preston came to Canada when eighteen years of age. His godfather died in 1882, but he had married a second time and left his widow the use of the fortune until her death. She did not spare it and the value of it has dropped considerably.

"GOD HELP US ISLAND"

Where Bleach the Bones of Men and Beasts.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A letter dated Koroski, December 7, has just been received in this city from Dr. Karl Kumm, who has just completed a remarkable journey across Africa from the Niger to the Nile. The explorer says: "We got blocked at Wau by the sudd, and, after waiting three weeks for the sudd to clear, had eventually to march a further distance of 265 miles over swamps to the White Nile."

After the party had waited for four days at Shambe, in the midst of a mosquito-infested swamp, a steamer came up with the governor or the province enroute to Gondokoro, and on this Dr. Kumm was given passage. Dr. Kumm adds: "There is an island on the Barh-er-Basahl called 'God Help Us Island,' where men and beasts have been marooned for months, and where men and beasts alike have died of starvation. There were hundreds of bleached skeletons strewn over the island. The island certainly is well named."

THE SHOE SITUATION.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The interest of the shoe and leather trade of the United States was fixed in this city today when more than 200 men, representative of the entire scope of the industry gathered here to discuss and act upon questions of vital interest to the trade. The convention was held under the auspices of the National Shoe Wholesalers' Association. Its underlying purpose was to consider whether the trade was really confronted with a radical advance in leather and shoe prices, and whether the buying public will demand shoes at a fixed price or shoes of an established quality at the market price.

Mrs. Fred Babcock of Medina, N.Y., is a guest at Mrs. Chas. H. Riggs'.

MASSAGE.

Massage, electricity, Swedish movements and facial massage. Patients treated at their residence if desired. Miss Howells, 432 Jarvis-street. Telephone North 3745. 7tf

LICENSE INSPECTORS NAMED BY GOVERNMENT

Notice of Appointment Appears in the Current Issue of Ontario Gazette.

In the current issue of The Ontario Gazette there appear notices of the appointment of numerous boards of license inspectors. They are as follows:

Addington—John Hamilton, John W. Shier, Edward W. Lochead.

Algoma—Albert A. Burk, Joseph Bois, John A. Cheer.

North Brant—Christopher Barker, Mortimer Hunter, James Smiley.

Brockville—William H. Harrison, Robert T. Beckett, Joseph Thompson.

Dufferin—Aaron J. Hunter, M.D., Samuel Graydon, Robert Lee Mortimer.

East Durham—Robert Vance, Thos. B. Chalk, Alex. Noble.

Frontenac—John Stewart, Erastus Purdy, John Dillon.

Glengarry—B. A. McDonald, Gideon Elfe, Donald McCaskill.

Grenville—John Raney, Simon Jackson, George Baker.

Centre Grey—Hugh Mercy, Joseph Ferguson, Felix A. Smelser.

Hamilton—William Armstrong, J. Orr Callaghan, Thomas Fanning.

East Hastings—Samuel Moult, Chas. H. Weese, George Brown.

West Hastings—John Wyatt, London, William Rose, Archibald Abbott.

North Huron—Thomas E. Durnin, Matthew Lockhart, Robert Musgrove.

South Huron—Peter Douglas, Joseph Canning, William Delbridge.

East Kent—William Charles Sifton, Francis Gifford, Robert L. Jarvis.

Kenora—George H. Kelly, Samuel Hunter, Alex. H. Horn.

Lennox—Frederick Chinneck, James C. Fraser, Reginald A. Fowler.

Lincoln—Fred J. Roland, Alex. R. Thompson, George W. Read.

Muskoka—John M. McMillan, Frank Irons, William Meinardus.

Nipissing—Arthur Phillips, Robert Small, Nelson Aubrey.

North Norfolk—Jas. Peachey, Edwin Morgan, Edward Blayney.

East Northumberland—Wesley Montgomery, Henry S. Keyes, George Anderson.

North Ontario—Allan Gray, William Shier, David Walls.

Peel—Thomas W. Duggan, Walter C. Hare, John Barber.

East Peterboro—Joshua Smithson, John Rose, Walter Wylde.

West Peterboro—M. A. Morrison, Jas. Kendry, Henry LeBrun.

Port Arthur—William Burrows, Richard Vigara, Allen G. Seamon.

Prescott—Robert R. McEvoy, F. X. Cadieux, Paul Ranger.

Prince Edward—Chas. F. VanDeusen, John McCaw, Donald H. Fraser.

South Renfrew—Thomas Lyons, Thomas J. Roach, Thomas Clarke.

Centre Simcoe—John Foggie, Dominic Loftus, Edward T. Tyrer.

South Simcoe—John Robinson, Frank Ross, John H. Lee.

East Victoria—William Hickson, John J. Lamb, Peter Perdue.

West Victoria—John D. Flavelle, Jno. Carew, William J. Coad.

Welland—William J. Best, George J. Musgrove, M.D., David Sherk.

East York—William A. Latham, Geo. Forrester, Llewellyn A. DeLaplante.

North Hastings—Thomas H. McKee, Thomas E. Burnside, William N. Simmons.

Ottawa—John F. Orde, K.C., Crawford Ross, Pierre H. Chabot.

"R. J." Gives More Advice.

The street railway has posted notices in the cars, instructing conductors to give passengers purchasing tickets their change before handing them the tickets, and advising passengers to count their change immediately on receiving it, to avoid mistakes.

G.T.R. IMPROVEMENTS.

$600,000 Station in Otawa Will Be Completed This Year.

During the coming year, the Grand Trunk is expecting to complete the new central passenger station at Ottawa—which will cost about $600,000, and be the union station for all the large roads centring at Ottawa.

It also expects to make good progress in constructing the new hotel "Chateau Laurier," at Ottawa.

It is also expecting to build the new line around Montreal from Jacques Cartier Junction down to a central location, with large terminals, etc., on St. Catharine-street, between Harbor and Frontenac-streets.

The Grand Trunk Pacific during the current year anticipates building from Wolf Creek to Tete Jaune Cache, a distance of 169 miles—also to complete the line in British Columbia from Copper River to Aldermere (on the west end), a distance of 135 miles.

The company is also expecting to go ahead vigorously with the branches in Saskatchewan and Alberta, which were undertaken during the past year.

It is now expected that the two fine steamers, the "Prince Rupert" and the "Prince George," which have been built in England, will be ready by the middle of the year, for service between Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and Prince Rupert.

Street Railway Congestion.

Editor World: What does R. J. Fleming mean when he says that if the city council will stand aside and give him the streets he wants, he will give a first-class service? Does he honestly think it is necessary to have these streets, Bay and Victoria? In my opinion, it is the biggest bluff that has even been put to the public of Toronto.

What guarantee have we, when the centre of the city is given over to the Street Railway, that we shall have any better service? The Richmond-street loop was going to work miracles for the public; but I still see the same number of people hanging to straps, and still hear the same complaints regarding the time it takes to get from one point to another. It seems to me that the cars are piled on Yonge, and the merry-go-round (Richmond-street loop) purposely, and then pointed out by Mr. Fleming as an object lesson, and as one of the reasons why he cannot give a good service. When cars are congested at one point, there is a shortage elsewhere, and it shows a lack of system in handling cars. I don't see why Avenue-road, College, College and Yonge, Winchester, Bloor and McCaul and Broadview cars all have to go on Yonge-street. What is the matter with Church-street, and York and McCaul-streets? If more use was made of these lines, it would relieve Yonge-street.

Arthur S. Taylor.

PRINCESS THEATRE
THREE NIGHTS MATINEE WEDNESDAY JAN. 24, 25, 26
The World's Biggest, Best and Most Famous Minstrel Organization,
COHAN & HARRIS MINSTRELS
PRESENTING
GEO. EVANS AND HIS 100 HONEY BOYS
In the Swiftest, Classiest and Most Extravagantly Produced Minstrel Entertainment the Stage Has Ever Offered. All Conceived, Written and Produced by GEO. M. COHAN.

From the Omar Khayyam melodies of "In a Persian Garden" to the nonsense songs of "Alice in Wonderland." An evening with the great English woman composer.
LIZA LEHMANN
assisted by a notable quartet—Miss Inez Barbour, soprano; Miss Palgrave-Turner, contralto; Mr. Berrick Van Nordon, tenor; Mr. Frederick Hastings, baritone, and the Wondrous Boy Soprano, ALBERT HOLE.
MASSEY HALL, Wed., Jan. 26
Reserved seats—50c, 75c, $1.00. Balcony front—$1.50. Rush—25c.
Sale begins Friday morning next.

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On Monday Morning at 8 o'Clock
100 full sets of Teeth, Worth $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00 a set, for only . . . $3.00
Come as early as you can for perfect selection.
C. A. RISK
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MEDALIST, R.A.M., LONDON, ENG., and CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC, PARIS.
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You will learn weeks, probably months, before you can learn by any other system. We are the only teachers in Toronto using this system. We are starting new class pupils Monday at 8 p.m. Also class forming to meet Tuesdays and Fridays. Private, too.
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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.
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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.
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by its looks. The cheapest interior is often glossed over with a perfect finish. Then again a piano with unequalled tone may have an indifferent exterior. If you want no satisfaction you have to test the very soul of the instrument, and when you're satisfied there—the outside finish should meet with your approval.
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE NEWCOMBE IS PERFECT.
As perfect as over a quarter of a century of invaluable experience can make it, as perfect as the most expert piano workmen can possibly make it. A tone and action unexcelled by world-famed instruments sold at fabulous prices. An instrument all in all worthy of the favorable consideration of any careful buyer.
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The Canadian music-loving public are proud to point to this great piano as a Canadian product — a piano that holds a first place in the piano product of the world.
The great visiting artists from abroad—the pianists and vocalists of foreign lands—Mark Hamburg, for instance, in his present Canadian tour—find in this instrument a piano that meets their highest expectations.
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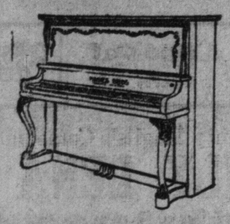

PIANO

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4 QUEEN STREET EAST

Nurse Throttled by An Infatuated Coachman

Terrible Tragedy at Country Home of a New York Millionaire—Guilty Man Attempts Suicide But May Live to Reach the Chair.

Sarah Breymer, the nurse slain in the Barnes Compton mansion at Mill Brook, N. Y.

FRANK SCHERMERHORN
The coachman, under arrest charged with the murder.

MILL BROOK, N.Y., Jan. 15.—While a score of detectives and reporters were to-day searching for the murderer who last night entered the home of Millionaire Barnes Compton and strangled Sarah Breymer, a nurse, who was sleeping with one of the Compton children, Frank Schermerhorn, the coachman on the place, crept under a bed and slashed his throat with a razor.

Schermerhorn was discovered by Chief of Police McCabe, of Poughkeepsie, and was taken to Vassar Hospital. He is still alive and stoutly declares not he, but the Japanese butler, Sotaro Chashi, employed by the Comptons, committed the crime.

The authorities place no stock in this story and have not made any move to arrest the Japanese. They are convinced that Schermerhorn committed the crime alone, with the double motive of robbery and attack upon the girl.

Left Note to His Wife.

A note found on a table in the quarters where the coachman was discovered slowly bleeding to death was addressed to his wife, who is ill in a Poughkeepsie Hospital. It read:

"Dear Wife—I am not guilty."

"Frank."

The writing of the note is supposed to have been the last thing Schermerhorn did before cutting his throat and crawling away, expecting to die. As a further evidence of his guilt, a number of articles of wearing apparel, including several silk dresses, the property of Mrs. Compton, were found hidden in a barrel of potatoes in the coachman's house. Silverware valued at $700, taken from the house, has not been located. Mr. Compton's revolver, which was among the things taken, was found about one hundred feet from the coachman's house, in the weeds.

Mr. and Mrs. Compton were not at home when the crime was committed, having gone to New York Wednesday night to attend the opera. At the time the house was entered Sarah Breymer, the murdered girl, occupied a sleeping piazza with Polly Compton, baby daughter of the Comptons. The other occupants of the house were Mary O'Farrell, a servant, who was aroused and gave the alarm, and Ida Dutcher, a maid, and the butler.

Servant Gave the Alarm.

The house in which Schermerhorn lived was nearly an eighth of a mile distant.

The maid's wrists had been tied with a cord, and this had been loosened later, leaving distinct marks. She had struggled, but had not thrown off all the bed clothing. An autopsy, performed early in the day, revealed that there was a motive for the crime aside from robbery.

The Compton child is said to have slept quietly thru all the commotion, and this leads to the belief that chloroform was used.

The O'Farrell girl was the only servant aroused by the murderer. She told Chief McCabe she was awakened by the flash of a light in her face.

"By means of the light I saw there was a man in the room and I screamed," she said. "In the confusion of the next few minutes I don't know just what I did, but as soon as I saw the butler running around, trying to find what was wrong, I pulled the rope which rings the big bell that summons the coachman. I remember that I pulled the bell several times before Schermerhorn answered."

There were black stains about the bed where the murderer had struggled with Miss Breymer. This, coupled with the statement of other witnesses that there were similar marks on the face of Shermerhorn when he first appeared on the scene, leads to the belief that he had blackened his face to prevent recognition, and had not had time to remove all the tell-tale marks.

Chief McCabe, with District Attorney Mack of Poughkeepsie, reached the scene soon after daylight. The coachman was one of the first to greet them and apparently did all he could for several hours to aid in the investigation. Early in the afternoon a small boy employed on the place told the officers that he had been sent by Schermerhorn to find out if they had discovered who killed Miss Breymer. The boy said the coachman was at his house.

Thinking this queer, Chief McCabe went alone to the coachman's house and found the note Schermerhorn had addressed to his wife. Thinking the man had escaped, he began to search the room for other evidences of the crime and discovered the man under the bed.

She Heard No Screams.

Schermerhorn was weak from loss of blood, but in answer to questions made the following statement:

"I was out late last night, and in passing the stables heard a noise in the main house. I stood out in the yard, and from a light flashed at intervals saw a man I recognized as the Japanese butler moving about. I did not hear any screams. I did not kill Miss Breymer."

This statement was so rambling and disconnected that the officers refused to accept it, and believing that Schermerhorn would not die from the self-inflicted wound, if given proper care, refused to let him talk further last night.

George Lawrence's Big Lorry Carrying 6 Tons of Flour

We present here a picture of a five-ton Berna lorry recently bought by George Lawrence, baker, from Berna Motors and Taxicabs, Limited, carrying a load of 140 bags of flour, weighing something over six tons.

It is one of the most powerful commercial motors made, and is capable of traveling at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, fully loaded. While it is designed for a carrying capacity of five tons, it has carried a load of eight tons with the same ease.

The Berna lorries combine the three salient features of economy, speed, and durability to a high degree.

An important feature which contributes to its high efficiency is that the chassis is fitted throughout with ball bearings, including all four road wheels, transmission gear, and crank shaft. Its economical running is also due to the flexibility of the engine, which is very noticeable when running in crowded traffic.

It is constructed of the finest material and workmanship, being constructed in the Berna factory, whose specialty is the manufacture of commercial trucks only.

One of the standard cars, in a recent test in England, carried a load of five tons of cement over city and country roads for a distance of 45 miles with the remarkable fuel consumption of 10 miles per gallon.

Mr. Lawrence has expressed himself as very well satisfied with the car in all particulars, and has during the last four weeks put the car to some very severe tests. It is a testimonial to the business acumen of Toronto's representative business men that so many of them are adopting motor trucks in place of horse-drawn vehicles.

Berna Motors & Taxicabs, Ltd. Home Life Building **Toronto**

Sole Selling Agents of Berna Lorries for the North American Continent.

BUDGET OVER WHICH BRITAIN IS BATTLING

Saturday's Contest the Result of the Radical Methods Indicated Here.

The fundamental fact to be borne in mind is that the year 1909-10, owing in the main to the cost of the old age pensions scheme and to the increased expenditures on the navy made necessary by German competition, there is a deficiency of some $70,000,000, which must be, and can only be, made good by new taxation. Mr. Lloyd-George proposes to meet this deficiency in the following maner:

Firstly, he largely extends the system of graduation in the income tax. For the future the rate on earned incomes above $10,000, and on all unearned income, is to be raised from five to six cents on the dollar, while in the case of incomes above $25,000 there will be a super-tax of two and one-half cents on the dollar on such portion of the income as exceeds $15,000.

Secondly, Mr. Lloyd-George establishes a scale of license duties, which, for the first time, will make the liquor trade pay in proportion to the real value of the monopoly granted to it by the state.

Thirdly, he raises the death duties. In future an estate of over $25,000 will pay four per cent; of over $50,000, five per cent; of over $100,000 six per cent, and so on, till estates of over $5,000,000 pay fifteen per cent.

Fourthly, Mr. Lloyd-George imposes an extra ninety-four cents per gallon on spirits and an extra sixteen cents per pound on unmanufactured tobacco.

Fifthly, he increases the settlement, legacy and succession duties.

Sixthly, he hopes to raise over $3,600,000 by adding to the stamp duties on transfer or sale of property, on bonds to bearer, and on transactions in shares.

Seventhly, he taxes motor cars at rates varying from $2.50 on a car under six horsepower to $300 on cars above sixty horsepower, and imposes a duty of six cents a gallon on petrol. The proceeds of these two taxes, however, are to be devoted, under national authority, to repairing, extending and improving the road system of the country.

Eighthly, Mr. Lloyd-George reduces by $15,000,000 a year the fixed sum set apart for meeting the interest on the national debt.

Ninthly, he claps a tax of twenty per cent. on the unearned increment of land, a tax of one-fifth of a cent on the dollar on the capital value of undeveloped land, and a tax of ten per cent. reversion duty on any benefit accruing to a lessor on the termination of a lease.

In the first place, it leaves the necessaries of life untouched and taxes only the luxuries—whiskey and tobacco chiefly. In the second place, it levies the heaviest toll on the rich, on those, that is to say, best able to bear it.

The Brahms Trio Left Little to Be Desired.

The Brahms Trio, composed of Miss Lena Adamson, violin; Mr. Geo. Bruce, 'cello; and Mr. R. Tattersall, pianist, gave their second concert at the Conservatory Hall on Wednesday evening, and before a delighted audience played a Mozart trio, Brahms piano and violin sonata, and the Arensky D minor trio. In the Brahms sonata, Miss Adamson appeared at her best, and displayed a virtuosity quite beyond the average of local players, while Mr. Tattersall at the piano proved his right to be classed as an artistic interpreter of concertante music. Of course, he had as a vehicle what may be quoted as the ultimatum of pianos, a Mason & Risch "sustension sounding-board" grand. This well-known firm have spent years in experimenting for the production of a perfect instrument, and the quality of tone and sustaining capabilities in the cantabile passages now attained prove that they have finally arrived at the desired end. The Brahms Trio also played at the Vegara Society's concert on Thursday evening, on which occasion they were given a splendid reception.

ORGANIZATION OF RAILROADS.

Announcement of the plan of reorganization of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway Co. and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Co. is expected to be made soon says The Cleveland Plain Dealer. According to an apparently authentic account, the plan provides for the consolidation of the two roads under the name of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and their operation as an independent line, the Wabash having relinquished its interest in the properties. The new company, it is stated, will have an authorized issue of $60,000,000 4 per cent. bonds which will be a first mortgage on the Pittsburg Terminal properties and a junior lien on the Wheeling & Lake Erie properties, the existing Wheeling & Lake Erie bond issues remaining undisturbed. The new company will also have an authorized issue of $40,000,000 preferred and $50,000,000 common stock. Holders of all three classes of Wheeling & Lake Erie stock, it is said, will be called on to pay 25 per cent in cash and receive in exchange 25 per cent. in new preferred stock. In addition Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred stock will get 70 per cent. in new common, second preferred will get 65 per cent. in new common, and the common stock 60 per cent. in new common.

One Reason Why Lawrence's Bread is Best

You know the best goods all over the world are produced by those who are quick to adopt better methods and better appliances. The quality of

Lawrence's Home-Made Bread

is the result of the best flour, milled by the newest processes and the best ingredients as determined by experience and the most modern improvements. Skill, too, is not the least factor in making Lawrence's Bread superior to any other. In the light of these facts, is it not a distinct advantage for the public that Lawrence's Bread may be purchased so cheap?

25 Tickets for One Dollar

Geo. Lawrence, Baker

21-31 Carr Street Tel. Coll. 321

Quality —OR— Quantity WHICH?

When you purchase

Tomlin's Bread

you will get quality first, and the value in quantity has never been questioned.

College 3561.

LATE JUDGE HODGINS HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM

Members of Canadian Judiciary Express High Opinions of His Character and Ability.

The unexpected death of the late Judge Hodgins of the admiralty court has called forth many beautiful tributes from leading members of the Ontario judiciary.

Sir Glenholme Falconbridge said: The late Mr. Justice Hodgins was a man who will be very much missed, not only in legal, but also in literary circles, and in the ordinary walks of life. He was a man possessing a rare charm of manner. He was gifted with an urbanity which never seemed to fail either when he was discharging his judicial duties or in his daily intercourse with his fellow citizens. With remarkable erudition he combined great assiduity of research, not only in law, but in historical and constitutional subjects. His contributions to the English reviews on topics of national interest were very highly thought of both here and on the other side of the Atlantic.

"Altho Mr. Justice Hodgins had attained a ripe old age his sudden unexpected death will be a great shock to a very wide circle of friends."

Judge Winchester said: "Judge Hodgins was one of the most kindly and unselfish men on the bench. He put himself at all time to great inconvenience and trouble to assist others. I have been very much with him, and when at Osgoode Hall we were in the closest relations, as I frequently acted as master in ordinary. During all those years I found him most considerate and judicious in all his actions, and altho I have not been as closely associated with him during the past six or seven years, not having been connected with the Osgoode Chambers, I always kept up my friendly relations, and ever found him to be one of the first to give a cheering and kindly word."

Funeral on Monday.

The funeral will be held at 2.30 on Monday afternoon. Archdeacon Cody of St. Paul's Church will officiate. The service will be at the family residence, 23 West Bloor-street, and at the place of interment, Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

CANCELLED THE MEETING.

The Local Council of Women are obliged to cancel their meeting scheduled to take place in the Margaret Eaton School of Expression on Tuesday afternoon next owing to the illness of the chief speaker, Dr. Luther H. Gulick of New York, dho was to deliver a lecture on the purity of milk. Dr. Gulick is one of the best exponents of the supervised playgrounds in America.

It was his intention when here to speak before the Supervised Playgrounds Association in Association Hall on Monday. He was also invited to lecture at the Canadian Club. Dr. Gulick is suffering from a severe attack of laryngitis, and all these engagements are cancelled indefinitely.

TO AID CITY'S BILL

Aldermen and Local M. L. A.'s to Confer on Wednesday.

A conference between the civic legislation and reception committee and the local members of the legislature will take place next Wednesday at 3 p.m. in the parliament buildings. Chairman Ald. Maguire has arranged with Attorney-General Foy for the meeting, which is designed to secure the aid of the M.L.A.'s in getting the city's bill thru the legislature.

WILL BECOME PREACHER

Man Sentenced to Prison Has Repented.

WINDSOR, Jan. 15.—Edward Johnson, a southerner representing himself as a wealthy New Orleans' contractor, who was convicted of fraudulently obtaining $400 from J. J. McCarron, a Windsor liquor dealer, was sentenced this morning by Judge McHugh to fifteen months in Central Prison.

Since confinement in Sandwich Jail Johnston has professed religion and declares he will study for the ministry when he has served his sentence.

Extra Special Sale of Oriental Kimonas

Nowhere else in Canada will ladies find so large a stock of Oriental Kimonas as we keep regularly on hand. The assortment includes a fine variety in silk and crepe, in the latest style, with Arabian and Japanese sleeves. This month we will make the following

CLEARANCE SALE PRICES

$22.00 Kimonas for $15.00
15.00 " " 12.00
12.00 " " 9.00
10.00 " " 7.00
8.00 " " 5.50

$3.50 Long Crepe Kimonas for $2.50
2.50 " " " " 1.75

Oriental Rugs

Our reduction of 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. from regular prices still continues on Oriental Rugs and Brassware. Our stock was never so large as now, and we strongly advise intending rug purchasers to take advantage of the low prices.

Our Annual January Sale Prices mean Money Saving for you. Give us a visit.

Courian, Babayan & Co.

40 King Street East

Few Canadian Newspapers Better Known Than Toronto World, Now 30 Years Old

KING STREET LOOKING EAST, TORONTO.

THE NEW WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

MR. W. F. MAC LEAN, M.P., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR, THE WORLD, TORONTO, CANADA

(From The New York Herald of Monday, Jan. 10—one of the greatest newspapers of the United States and which is now devoting considerable space to Canada and Canadians.)

Among the independent newspapers of Canada none is better known than The Toronto World, now in the thirtieth year of its existence. Appearing first as an afternoon daily, it owed its establishment to Mr. W. F. Maclean, who was elected member of parliament for East York, Ont., in 1892, and continuously represented that constituency until the last redistribution of seats, when he became and still remains member for South York.

Seen in the new offices of The World, Mr. Maclean expressed his appreciation of the efforts made by The Herald to bring its many readers into closer touch with public opinion and affairs in the Dominion.

"All movements for closer and more intimate knowledge of the political and social movements in the two great English-speaking democracies of North America," said Mr. Maclean, "have my hearty support. Mutual understanding and knowledge of each other is in my opinion the necessary condition for the maintenance of friendly relations, and nothing can be more hopeful for the encouragement of world peace than disinterested endeavor towards that end."

Asked to state his views regarding the future of Canada, Mr. Maclean said:

"I uphold the continuance of Canada as a constituent part of the British Empire in that form which regards the empire as a copartnership of individually sovereign, free, equal and autonomous nations standing together for common defence and for the preservation of the parliamentary system, which they have inherited and regard as most favorable for the development of a true democracy.

"To my mind," continued Mr. Maclean, "it is emphatically a good thing for both the United States and the Dominion that they remain separate and work out their salvation and their future on independent lines. Canada is not enamored of the United States constitution and regards her own federal system as superior, because it conserves the absolute supremacy of parliament as the supreme legislative court of the nation.

"I regard the United States constitution as unsuited in important results for twentieth century conditions. The dead hand of its makers stands between the people and reform, and the elaborate processes of checks and balances which are its distinctive characteristics have worked out disadvantageously to democratic principles.

"Our system leaves the people free to obtain immediate response to their will, while conceding the right of each province to manage its own affairs as it will. To my mind Canada will evolve a better type of democracy than is possible under the present constitution of the United States, and therefore, with the vast majority of Canadians, I should strongly oppose any proposal for the absorption of the Dominion into the republic.

Union Once Possible.

"Once, had the United States Government pursued a wiser policy than it adopted, union might have followed; it is now impossible."

"What have you to say regarding The Herald's advocacy of international free trade as between the United States and Canada or the encouragement of their reciprocal trade by mutual concessions?"

"I am, of course, favorable to any project that will encourage reciprocal trade," he replied, "but there are certain basic factors in the situation on this continent which cannot be ignored. My father was also the 'father of protection' in the Dominion, and the value of that policy has since been abundantly demonstrated. At the present moment your tariff is much higher than ours, the balance of trade is tremendously in your favor and to Canadians the fostering of their own national industries is and must remain their first consideration.

"Canadians will not consent to become purveyors of raw material for the benefit of United States manufacturers or enter into any compact of the kind indicated which does not permit of their competing with these manufacturers on their own ground and on equal terms. Certainly I do not favor any concessions on the part of Canada on the basis of the existing tariff system. The United States must first reduce their duties to the Canadian scale before I should be prepared to support reduction of our duties. The only principle I can recognize is absolute equality of benefit, and till that is conceded Canada must continue to protect herself and conserve her natural resources for the encouragement of her industries."

"Have you anything to say concerning the proposal to appoint a Canadian attache to the British Embassy at Washington?"

"I do not consider this question as of any special importance, because if Canada desires to have such an official there will be no difficulty in procuring his appointment. The Dominion Government already deals directly with the Washington authorities in matters of exclusively national concern, and where imperial interests are involved there must be always conference and arrangement between the imperial and Canadian governments. Under the new conception of the empire the ministers of each British state are alike the ministers of the crown, and, because loyal to the empire, are ready to cooperate in imperial affairs.

"It is easy, of course, to discover theoretical difficulties, but the British constitution itself is full of logical and other anomalies which are negligable qualities in its practical working. So long as the British states are loyal to one another no irremediable obstacle to joint action can arise; when they cease to be loyal the empire cannot endure. But I am convinced the imperial sentiment will increase rather than diminish."

The Navy Question.

"Do you favor a Canadian navy or direct contributions to the British government in the shape of money or ships?"

"My views in this matter I have already expressed at some length in parliament," said Mr. Maclean. "Canada, as a constituent part of the empire, must accept her share of the responsibility for imperial defence, and the establishment of a navy that will effectively aid in maintaining the empire's maritime power at the point necessary for securing its safety is the natural consequence of Canada's claim to independent nationhood. At the same time, should any grave emergency exist or arise, I would support an immediate gift of one or more first-class ships of war, but this can never be the final solution of the problem.

"Canada must, of course, retain control of the navy, but this is just another of the declarations that may easily be misunderstood. It is conceivable that the United Kingdom might engage in an aggressive war of which Canada, and possibly other of the British states, could not approve. What would happen in that event can only be conjectural, but it is evident that the protesting states could only protect themselves by at once severing their connection with the mother country.

"The only remedy is the participation by the oversea states in the policy of the responsible diplomatic authorities antecedent to the outbreak of war. By sharing in imperial defence the British states acquire that right. Wars now-a-days do not come without preparatory differences, and the knowledge that disruption of the empire must be the inevitable consequence of an unjustifiable conflict would be an effectual barrier to that contingency. Here again the future of the empire depends on loyalty to common interests and frank conference and co-operation. For myself, I am confident that imperial statecraft will be found sufficient for the day of trial."

Mr. Maclean has been editor-in-chief of The Toronto World since its establishment on August 19, 1880, and the policies with which he is identified in parliament are the policies maintained by the newspaper he founded and controls. From its commencement The World has been devoted to the cause of progress, to the defence of public rights and to the protection of public interests from open or covert attempts at their exploitation for personal or selfish purposes.

It has waged unceasing war against private monopolies, against aggressive capitalistic combinations and against any and every endeavor to bring the many under subjection for the advantage of the few, to make the weak the prey of the strong. It is aligned with no party or influence and forwards no policies except those which it openly advocates. It wants good government, capable government, honest government, conceived and pursued in the straight behalf of the masses of the people, a government that will insure and preserve the highest possible standard of living among the working classes and that will afford to every man and woman, every boy and girl, equality of opportunity.

Apart from the points touched upon in the interview with Mr. Maclean, The World, it may be noted, was the pioneer newspaper advocate in Canada of the public ownership and operation of all services and utilities which are by nature monopolies or that can only be successfully carried on as monopolies. It holds that their transfer to companies for private profit is detrimental to the community, and that until such services are resumed all franchise-holding corporations should be under close supervision and control not only in their working, but also as regards their capitalization and stock and bond issues.

The World also asks for the imposition on all Canadian railroads of a universal two cent a mile rate for passenger traffic and that as a matter of national policy. In this connection The World has been successful in compelling various railways, steam and electric, to live up to the terms of their charters and has been an active supporter of the Ontario Government's hydro-electric power policy designed to supply Niagara electricity on terms that will enable the people generally to participate in the advantages offered by this great provincial asset.

In national and provincial affairs The World maintains the same attitude. It urges the abolition of political patronage in every shape and form and the creation of an independent civil service in all departments of the state. It supports equal franchise rights for women, believing this to be necessary for the purification of public and political life. It upholds the sharp separation of federal and provincial rights, stands for the supremacy of the people and asks that the right of initiative and recall and the referendum be adopted into the constitution of the Dominion, its provinces and municipalities.

Concert at the Asylum.

An excellent concert, by some of the best professional talent in the city was given last Wednesday evening at the Toronto Asylum, Queen-street West.

Those taking part in the program were: Mildred Walker, entertainer; Florence McMullen, violinist; Willard Demmery, bass; Eddie Piggott, humorist; Kathleen Scroogs, pianist and accompanist, and others.

G.T.R. Directorate.

At a meeting of the directors recently held at London, England, Alfred W. Smithers was elected chairman of the board, and Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bart., vice-chairman of the board, and Charles M. Hays, was appointed president of the company.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE
Dr. Martel's Female Pills
FOR WOMEN'S AILMENTS.
A remedy for medical purposes obtained only at first-class drug stores.
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LOCAL HARVARD MEN FILL USEFUL SPHERES

Loyal Sons of Greatest American University Active Here in Business, Manufactures and Professions.

It will surprise many to learn that there are in Toronto thirty of more Harvard men—all hale and hearty and specially gifted in doing well in important spheres of human endeavor.

The term "Harvard men" includes all who have either taken a degree of any sort or who have attended classes, or who have taught, at Harvard University, and who thus have absorbed the spirit and embraced the progressive ideals of the oldest and greatest American university. (Founded 1636).

Dr. C. S. Elliot has the distinction of being the oldest living Canadian graduate of Harvard, having been a medical student thre half a century ago. President Falconer carried on special divinity studies at Harvard in the early '90's. Chief Librarian G. H. Locke was an instructor in the theory and history of education in the department of pedagogy of Harvard. As for the rest they embrace business men, financiers, manufacturing specialists, railway builders, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, university professors and journalists—and all of them jolly good fellows.

Below follows a list of the names and addresses of the members of the Toronto Harvard Club (27 strong). Those marked with asterisks are ex-presidents, save R. C. Matthews, who is the constitutional monarch now reigning on the presidential throne:

Allen, E. B., Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Co., 810 Traders' Bank Building; Anderson, G. R., School of Practical Science; Blewett, G. I., Victoria University; Boswell, Dr. N. C., University of Toronto; Braithwaite, Rev. Dr. E. E., 99 Charles-street East; Campbell, G. H., McMaster University; Chant, C. A., University of Toronto; Clawson, W. H., University of Toronto; *Cohoe, Wallace P., Chemical Laboratories, Limited, 148 Van Horne-street; De Lury, A. J., University of Toronto; *Elliot, Dr. C. S., 160 Huron-street; Falconer, R. A., President University of Toronto; Fault, J. H., University of Toronto; Gould, Benjamin A., President Canadian Milk Products Co., Ltd., Mail Building; Hogg, J. S., McMaster University; *Hume, J. G., University of Toronto (58 Spadina-ave.); Logan, J. D., Editor, Staff; Sunday World; Locke, G. H., Chief Librarian, Toronto Public Library; Mackenzie, Kenneth F., Barrister, Baird & Mackenzie, 2 Toronto-street; *Matthews, R. C., Broker, R. C. Matthews & Co., Royal Bank Building, 12 King-street east; also present president of Toronto Harvard Club; *McLay, W. S., McMaster University; Murray, A., Engineers' Dept. Canadian Northern Railway; Ruel, G. G., Chief Solicitor, Canadian Northern Railway; Shannon, Jas. N., Methodist Missionary Society, 33 Richmond-street west; Tapscott, H. B., 84 Yorkville-ave.; Thomson, A. J., Barrister, Thomson, Tilley & Johnston, 59 Yonge-street; Trainer, S. B., Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd., 26 Front street west; also secretary Toronto Harvard Club; Collins, H. F., F. W. Bird & Co., Hamilton, Ont.—Veritas.

LIZA LEHMANN

Great Woman Composer to Be Heard at Massey Hall in Unique Program.

When Mme. Liza Lehmann comes to Toronto next week Canadians will have the opportunity of hearing for the first time her famous cycle "In a Persian Garden," rendered under the personal direction of its composer. "In a Persian Garden" was published in England in 1896, its first performance being at an evening party where it made a distinct success. In America it is probably the best known of Mme. Lehmann's works. Her latest cycle, "Nonsense Songs," comprises settings for lyrics from "Alice in Wonderland." It was introduced with great success in London during the spring of 1908 and we believe many of its songs have already been heard in New York with great pleasure.

The same is true of her "Daisy Chain," published in 1901, in which she has helped to immortalibe many of Robert Louis Stevenson's inimitable children's songs, and where we also find the children's classics of many other authors. This little cycle was first written for the amusement of Mme. Lehmann's own children, and it was only at the persuasion of her mother that they were first offered for publication. The cantata "A Golden Threshold" is an Indian song garland, and will probably be included in the American programs. On her American tour Mme. Lehmann will be accompanied by a quartet of adult voices, who will sing her "Persian Garden," "Nonsense Songs," and other music, and the famous English boy soprano, Albert Hale. The concert takes place on Wednesday of next week at Massey Hall.

The Greatest "Ad" For Canada.

A film of many thousand feet, embracing the entire country from Calgary to Vancouver will be the attraction at the Crystal Palace High Class Moving Picture Theatre on Monday and Tuesday, the educational value of which cannot be duplicated without a journey embracing several months between these points. Scenes of Calgary, Revelstoke, Glacier, Rogers' Pass, Yoho Valley, a real thrilling runaway at Banff, the Siamese Twins Tunnels of the Canadian Rockies, "the greatest engineering feat of the age," the world famous White Empresses passing in mid-ocean at 22 miles per hour, a trip along the banks of the Fraser, plunging through tunnels, switching round curves and crossing bridges, giving the spectator the idea of being actually on the train.

The films will be presented by an expert lecturer who has journeyed across the continent in charge of same, and the opportunity presented for the spectator to familiarize himself with what kind of cities and what kind of a country we live in and what the Northwest means should not be overlooked.

OFFICIAL RAT CATCHER TO COUNTY COUNCIL

Issues a Challenge to Catch More Rats in a Given Time Than Any Other Man,

LONDON, Jan. 15.—John Jarvis, of Camberwell, who on Jan. 1, became the official rat-catcher to the London County Council at a salary of $300 per annum, is a rat-catcher not by profession, but by instinct. Since 1803 each male member of his family has devoted his life to catching rats, and so it was with the greatest confidence that Jarvis has issued a challenge to all rat-catchers, not only of the kingdom, but of the entire world, to catch more of the vermin in a given time than any man living, provided that neither dogs nor ferrets were employed in the hunt. Furthermore, he said, that with the assistance of his uncle, John Dalton, he would wager that he could take 1,000 rats in three nights.

Catches Them Alive.

As Jarvis made these challenges he fondled half a dozen tame white rats, while his seven-year-old daughter at his side played with a couple of ferrets. "I have no son to carry on the business," he said, "but Kit there and her younger sister both know pretty well all there is to know about catching rats. Kit often accompanies me on my hunting expeditions, and she very rarely makes a mistake. You see, anyone can kill rats, but very few understand how to catch them alive. Dead rats have no market, but for live ones I can get from seventy-five cents to $2 a dozen.

A Family Secret.

"The means I use for catching them alive is a family secret, known only to my people for the last four generations. I won't tell you exactly what that secret is, but I don't mind letting you know that it acts very much in the same way as chloroform does on the human being. Chloroform itself would not do, because rats don't like it.

"The bait I use is even attractive enough to waken a sleeping rat. A few minutes after I have laid the stuff down the floor swarms with the vermin. One nibble is enough to 'dope' any of them, and all I have to do to revive them is to dip their noses in water. Sometimes I don't even trouble to use the bait. Over my back I fling a huge sack connected with a trapdoor arrangement at my side. I wear noiseless boots and black clothing.

They Fight Desperately.

"As I walk down the passages with a bulls-eye lantern attached to my side the rats, scared by the light, scamper past me. As they run I can pick them up left or right hand and drop them into the trapdoor. Gradually they work their way round to the sack on my back. My! How they fight! Sometimes when I fancy I have a hundred I find half of them are killed by the time I arrive home.

"Not only do they fight each other, but in the basement of one of the big hotels a swarm of them actually attacked and killed one of the best dogs I ever owned.

Attacked by Huge Rat.

"Once as I groped through the old Gaiety Theatre a huge rat leaped out at me, and, fixing his teeth in my arm, worried me for quite five minutes. When I had settled him I had him weighed. He turned the scale at two pounds four ounces. That was the biggest one I ever found, but in Wigmore-street lately I have come across several weighing near to two pounds. I have found some big ones too in Park Lane. I have had as many as three thousand rats in my back yard at one time."

Aside from Jarvis' official work he is employed in many large buildings and keeps them pretty well cleaned out.

An emissary of the United States Government who just arrived in London, has seen Jarvis and is endeavoring to secure his secret. The American official is here for the purpose of studying European methods of extermination.

Health Resorts of Ontario.

All the most delightful resorts of Ontario are brought within comfortable reach of Toronto by the Canadian Pacific Railway's splendid service of express trains. Caledonia Springs, Preston and Chatham are among the most attractive winter places. Each has comfortable hotels, convenient bath houses, and each its own particular kind of mineral water, sulphur, gas, saline, etc. Caledonia Springs has these three within a few yards radius. The baths are, broadly speaking, good for anything at all, but for persons who are nervous, they are especially beneficial. They and the waters, and the rest and quiet, combine to make even a short week end visit wonderfully helpful and invigorating for sick people and well people. All information regarding rates, etc., gladly supplied at Canadian Pacific City Ticket Office, southeast corner King and Yonge-streets. Phone Main 6580. 71

Something Worth Remembering.

Remember the splendid equipment of the Canadian Pacific between Toronto and the Falls, winter service of four luxuriant trains, fast time, close connections and solid, smooth-running tracks make a strong combination. 712

Proceedings Published.

A booklet containing the proceedings of the unveiling of the statue of John Sandfield Macdonald, first prime minister of Ontario, an event which took place in the Queen's Park, November 16 last, has been issued by the government. It is splendidly printed and carries a splendid half tone of the former prime minister. The addresses of the speakers and the comments of the press given at the time are published, making the booklet attractive for any library.

Sticky Sweating Palms

after taking salts or cathartic waters—did you ever notice that weary all *gone* feeling—the palms of your hands sweat—and rotten taste in your mouth — Cathartics only move by sweating your bowels —Do a lot of hurt—Try a CASCARET and see how much easier the job is done — how much better you feel. 905

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

SHEA'S THEATRE

Matinee Daily 25c | Week of Jan. 17 | Evenings 25c & 50c

The Dainty English Comedienne
LILY LENA
With New Story Songs.
Aubrey PRINGLE and Geo. WHITING
"Breaking Into Vaudeville."
MAKARENKO TROUPE
Russian Singers and Dancers.
HERZOG'S HORSE SHOW
Six Stunning Black Stallions.
HILDA HAWTHORNE
The Winsome Ventriloquist.
STUART
"The Male Patti."
PALFREY and LACEY
Eccentric Comedy Cyclists.
THE KINETOGRAPH
New Pictures.
Special Extra Attraction
FLO IRWIN & CO.
Presenting "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse."

NATIONAL CHORUS
DR. ALBERT HAM, Conductor
Massey Hall, January 18th and 19th, 1910
CELESTIAL CHOIR OF BOYS. TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
MME. MATJA VON NEISSEN-STONE, Mezzo-Soprano of Metropolitan Opera House, New York
MRS. FASKIN McDONALD, Soprano. MR. FREDERICK WELD, Baritone.
Reserved Seats, $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00.
There will be a limited number of RUSH SEATS at 50c.

THE ALEXANDRA

This week Toronto will receive a visit from what has been pronounced by the critics of all the cities in which it has appeared or this and the other side of the border the finest opera bouffe organization ever sent on tour. It is Oscar Hammerstein's full company, principals, chorus and twenty instrumentalists, direct from his Manhattan Opera House, in New York, where this company has been playing for several weeks past, scoring a great success, and winning from leading musical and dramatic critics high praise for the genuine artistic merit of its performances. It is now making a brief tour of the principal cities and towns in eastern and central Canada, and wil appear at the Royal Alexandra during the entire week. Mr. Hammerstein has not only sent the identical company, both as to principals and chorus, but the staging, setting and mounting of all the operas produced will also be the same as produced in New York. Miles. Delormes, Laya and Miranda, and Messrs. Devries, Laskin and Dufour, said to be the greatest sextette ever heard in comic opera on this side of the Atlantic, will be heard in several productions. The repertoire is: Monday, "Lucia"; Tuesday and Thursday, "Faust"; Wednesday, "La Mascotte"; Thursday matinee, "Mignon"; Friday, "Chimes of Normandy"; Saturday matinee, "Carmen." The Saturday evening bill will be announced early in the week. Other artists besides those already mentioned are. Carasa, Blandel. Russo, Pignataro, Scott, Ardinino, Viccarino, Nolba, Nicolay, Moyroud, Trumesnil, Jugal and Dambrino. The large chorus of sixty, and the orchestra, are other important features of the production.

THE ZIONIST CONGRESS.

HAMBURG, Jan. 15.—In his address of welcome to the Zionist Congress, Herr Wolffsohn, of Cologne, the President of the Central Directing Committee, hailed the revolution in Turkey as a most important event. The settlement of Jews in Palestine, he said, was still the ultimate aim of Zionism.

Dr. Max Nordau, of Paris, urged the necessity for Zionism to become srtonger internally before they set to work to attain the ultimate object of the movement, and entered into negotiations with the Turkish Govenment. The idea of a charter had never actually formed part of the Zionist program, and had now been abandoned. Zionists, he concluded, would only fulfil their task in Turkey on the basis of the Bale program.

At to-day's sitting of the Zionist Congress, Herr Sokolow (Cologne) read a report on the work of the Central Directing Committee, pointing out that the aggregate funds held by all Zionist organizations amount to £275,000. A discussion followed, some sharp criticism being directed against the way in which the movement was being managed, it being alleged that a favorable opportunity had been missed for opening negotiations with Turkey and shifting the centre of gravity of Zionism to Palestine. Herr Wolffsohn, President of the Central Committee, replied to the attacks.

BISHOP R. C. EVANS
WILL LECTURE IN
PRINCESS THEATRE
SUNDAY, 7 p.m., on the important subject:
"Man's Past, Present and Future"
Note the change of place to PRINCESS THEATRE. Will also preach in Soho St. Church 11 a.m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist
Corner Queen's Park - avenue, Caer-Howell and Simcoe-streets.
Services 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Subject for Jan. 16: "LIFE."
Testimony meetings, Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

Canadian Art Club
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
7th to 27th of January,
Public Library, corner College and St. George Sts. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 25c. Saturdays free. 4747

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TO-DAY'S POLLING

Riding.	Liberal.	Unionist.	Last Election.	
Fulham	Capt. Hemphill	W. H. Fisher	L. 8037	U. 7407
Islington N.	D. S. Waterlow	G. A. Touche	L. 5284	U. 4418
Islington S.	T. Wiles	D. Faber	L. [illegible]	U. 1991
				U. 870
Islington E.	G. H. Radford	J. H. Keeves	L. 4477	U. 3719
Islington W.	Rt. Hon. T. Lough	Sir S. Crossley	L. 4116	U. 3618
Lambeth N.	H. Myer	Maj. Gastrell.	L. 2162	U. 1934
Norwood	Sir A. W. Lawrence	Sir H. S. Samuel	L. 4748	U. 5567
Kennington	S. Collins	Col. Lucas	L. 4629	U. 3051
Brixton	J. H. Seaverns	D. Dalziel	L. 4521	U. 4235
Newington W.	Capt. Norton	W. Brookes	L. 4446	U. 2425
Walworth	J. A. Davis	A. E. Belilios	L. 3187	U. 2418
Hampstead	F. G. Howard	J. S. Fletcher	L. 4451	U. 4934
Ashton Manor	J. A. Richardson	E. Cecil	L. 2431	U. 7134
Bath (2)	D. Maclean	Lord Thynne	L. 4102	U. 3123
	G. P. Gooch	Sir C. Hunter	L. 4069	U. 3088
Edgbaston	J. H. Morgan	Sir F. W. Lowe	L. 3103	U. 7263
Birmingham W.	———	J. Chamberlain	L. 2094	U. 7173
[illegible]	Chas. Brampton	E. Parkes	L. 2075	U. 5684
Birmingham N.	J. Dawson	J. T. Middlemore	L. 1255	U. 5172
[illegible]	J. J. Stephenson, La.	A. Steel-Maitl'd	Lab. 5342	U. 5928
[illegible]	F. Hughes, La.	J. Collins	Lab. 3976	U. 7763
Birmingham S.	A. E. Butler	Lord Morpeth	L. 2641	U. 5541
Bolton (2)	G. Harwood	W. Mattinson	L. 10,953	U. 6693
	A. H. Gill, La.	P. Ashworth	Lab. 10,416	
Burnley	F. Maddison	G. A. Arbuttend	L. 5288	U. 4964
	H. M. Hyndman, S.		Soc. 4932	
Bury	G. Toulmin	E. L. Hartley	L. 4626	U. 3499
Cambridge	S. O. Buckmaster	A. H. Paget	L. 4232	U. 3921
Darlington	J. T. Lincoln	H. P. Pease	Lab. 4087	U. 4375
	I. Mitchell, La.			
Devonport (2)	Sir J. W. Benn	Sir J. Jackson	L. 6[illegible]	U. 5280
	S. Lithgow	Sir Kin. Cooke	L. 6527	U. 5039
Dover	A. M. Bradley	R. H. G. Wyndham	L. 1705	U. 3259
Dudley	A. G. Hooper	Maj. G. Boscawen	L. 8295	U. 7542
Gravesend	S. R. Jenkins	Sir G. Parker	L. 1413	U. 2102
			Lab. 873	
Grimsby	T. E Wing	Sir G. Doughty	L. 4040	U. 6349
			Lab. 2245	
Halifax (2)	J. H. Whitley	J. F. W. Galbraith	L. 9254	U. 5041
	J. Parker, La.		Lab. 8937	
Hastings	R. Tweedy-Smith	A. P. Du Cros	L. 3477	U. 4495
King's Lynn	T. G. Bowles	Hon. E. Cadogan	L. 1506	U. 1164
				U. 772
Lincoln	C. Roberts	Sir R. Filmer	L. 5100	U. 3718
	S. Udale, La.	C. H. Seely		U. 1163
Morpeth	Rt. Hon. T. Burt	Hon. Jas. Ridley	L. 5518	U. 1919
Manchester E.	L. W. Zimmer'n	E. E. Robb	L. 6403	U. 4423
	J. E. Sutton, La.			
Manchester N.	Sir C. E. Schwann	H. E. Howell	L. 5716	U. 3262
Manchester N.E.	J. R. Clynes, La.	W. H. Vandrey	Lab. 5383	U. 2954
Manchester N. W.	Sir G. Kemp	W. J. Hicks	L. 4988	U. 5417
			Lab. 276	
Manchester S.	A. A. Haworth	Capt. Jackson	L. 8002	U. 3770
Manchester S. W.	C. T. Needham	H. A. Clefax	Lab. 4101	U. 2875
	J. McLachlan, La.			
Oxford	Geo. Whale	Lord Valentia	L. 3810	U. 3910
Plymouth (2)	C. E. Mallet	Waldorf Astor	L. 9021	U. 6547
	A. Williams	Sir H. M. Durand	L. 8914	U. 6234
	J. H. Belcher, La.			
Reading	Rufus Isaacs	Major Renton	L. 5407	U. 4710
Rochdale	A. G. Harvey	W. B. Carpenter	L. 5912	U. 4449
			Soc. 2506	
Rochester	E. H. Lamb	S. F. Ridley	L. 2379	U. 2374
Salford N	W. P. Byles	Ian Malcolm	L. 4945	U. 3728
Salford S	H. Belloc	C. M. Barlow	L. 4230	U. 3378
Salford W	C. W. Agnew	Lord Brackley	L. 7329	U. 5119
Salisbury	Sir E. Tennant	G. L. Lampson	L. 1646	U. 1605
Scarborough	W. Rea	Hon. G. Arundel	L. 3128	U. 2619
Southampton (2)	Col. J. Phillipps	C. T. Giles	L. 7032	U. 5754
	Dudley Ward	Major Balfour	L. 6255	U. 5535
	T. Lewis (Lab.)	T. Chamberlayne	S. 2146	
Stafford	Sir C. E. Shaw	R. Mortimer	L. 1947	U. 1636
Stalybridge	A. H. Bright	J. Wood	L. 3836	U. 3382
Stoke-on-Trent	J. Ward (Lab.)	D. H. Kyd	Lab. 7660	U. 4288
Taunton	W. A. Addinsell	Hon. W. Peel	Lab. 1085	U. 1976
Walsall	Major Dunne	R. A. Cooper	L. 7092	U. 5893
	S. Slater (Lab.)			
Wednesbury	C. G. Hyde	J. N. Griffiths	L. 6150	U. 5206
West Bromwich	Dr. Hazel	Lord Lewisham	L. 5475	U. 4259
Winchester	G. W. Ricketts	Capt. Baring	L. 1272	U. 1322
Wolverhampton E.	G. R. Thorne	L. S. Amery	L. 4514	U. 4506
Wolverhampton W.	T. F. Richards (La.)	A. F. Bird	Lab. 5776	U. 5585
Wolverhampton S.	Sir H. Norman	Col. Hickman	L. 4823	U. 4137

Caught by Toronto Police.

Charles Mitchell has been employed as a farm hand with Edward Marron of the Township of Whitechurch, near Aurora. Saturday morning he lit out, taking with him what money there was in the house and Mrs. Marron's jewelry. The good lady hurried to Aurora, secured a warrant and, finding that Mitchell had taken the Metropolitan car for Toronto, word was sent to the city police. Detective Miller intercepted him at the car, and he was turned over to the county police. High Constable Ramsden remanded him to the jail.

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15.00 MEN'S COLLEGE ULSTERS, 25 only, button up close to neck, all wool, Scotch Cheviots, reg. $15.00. Monday and Tuesday 6.95

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Chronological Story of the English Budget

April 29—Budget introduced by the chancellor of the exchequer.
May 3—Consideration begun of budget resolutions in committee of house of commons.
May 20—End of committee stage of resolutions.
May 24—Reconsideration of resolutions on report begun.
May 26—Report stage concluded.
May 26—Finance bill introduced.
June 7—Debate on second reading of finance bill begun.
June 10—Amendment to second reading negatived after four days' debate by 366 to 209.
June 21—House goes into committee on bill.
July 16—Lord Lansdowne declares that the lords will not be obliged to swallow the bill "whole and without wincing."
July 19—Consideration of increment value duty by commons committee completed.
July 20—Reversion duty completed.
July 28—New closure rule empowering chair to select amendments for discussion.
Aug. 9—Committee stage of bill resumed at undeveloped land-duty clauses.
Aug. 11—Resolution passed authorizing payment by the state of expense of valuation. Mr. Balfour: "Valuation schemes are no part of a finance bill: we are dealing with schemes of social revolution."
Aug. 26—Development and road improvement bill introduced.
Sept. 1—Undeveloped land duty, etc., clauses passed.
Sept. 6—Development bill read second time.
Sept. 9—Liquor-license duties completed after six sittings.
Sept. 10—Lord Rosebery at Glasgow: "I think my friends are moving on the path that leads to socialism."
Sept. 13 and 14—Death duties passed.
Sept. 20 and 21—Income tax and super tax duties passed.
Sept. 22 to 24—Duties on stamps, tea, spirits and motor cars.
Sept. 27 to 30 and Oct. 1—Mineral rights duty and new clauses, etc.
Oct. 4 to 6—Schedules.
Oct. 6—Committee stage ended.
Oct. 7 and 8—Report and third reading of development bill, which had been considered in grand committee.
Oct. 14—Development bill read second time in house of lords (subsequently amended in committee, read third time and returned to commons, where amendments await consideration).
Oct. 19—Report of finance bill in house of commons begun.
Oct. 29—Report concluded after nine sittings.
Nov. 2—Third-reading debate on finance bill: rejection moved by Mr. A. Chamberlain.
Nov. 3—Debate continued.
Nov. 4—Debate concluded. Mr. Balfour declares that the budget is socialistic because it strikes at the security of property. Mr. Asquith refers to the house of commons as the only constitutional authority competent to regulate and deal with national finances. Third reading carried by 379 to 149, majority 230. Nationalists abstained, whereas on second reading they voted with opposition.
Nov. 8—Bill read formally first time in house of lords.
Nov. 22—Debate begun on second reading in house of lords.
Nov. 30—Debate ended and budget rejected 350 to 75.
Dec. 2—The commons, 349 to 134, sustained the budget and King Edward prorogued parliament until Jan. 17 1910.

CANCELED GRADUATE'S DEGREE

Drastic Action by Toronto University Senate in the Pollard Case.

The senate of Toronto University for the first time in its history has cancelled a graduate's degree, and struck the name from the roll.

The action was unanimous and related to Dr. Pollard, sentenced last fall to five years in the penitentiary for performing an illegal operation.

Dr. Pollard had two trials, the first conviction being set aside on technical grounds.

Dr. Pollard's name was struck from the rolls of the Ontario Medical Council shortly after his conviction in accordance with usage in such cases.

The power of the university senate was absolute, as Pollard was a Toronto University man, and not from an affiliated college.

LLOYD-GEORGE HANDS OUT SOME REALLY HOT STUFF

One of the Best Characterizations Yet Delivered on the House of Lords.

YORK, Eng., Jan. 15.—In the course of his address last night in support of Hamar Greenwood, the chancellor of the exchequer, Lloyd-George said:

"I object to five hundred irresponsibles coming from heaven knows where (laughter and cheers), not even attendants of the house of lords know, some of them appearing probably in the house almost for the first time in their lives, knowing nothing of legislation, knowing nothing of finance, with no mandate from anyone (cheers), representing no one and nothing (laughter), with no experience, capacity or qualification. I object to these men suddenly turning up, saying, 'I am my father's eldest son,' but that is not why I am in the house of commons or chancellor of the exchequer. (Cheers). The peers now say, 'Give us a chance, and we will reform.' (Laughter). Everybody says that the morning after a spree. (Laughter). There is no man who does not say he will never touch it again. (Laughter). The peers have had four years of debauch (laughter), smashing crockery, flinging things out of the window, trampling on the furniture, and tearing everything to bits. Now, the Liberals come in and say, 'Here, you clear out, gentlemen, please. We will not have this sort of thing going on in a decent household.' (Laughter). They reply that perhaps they did go a little too far, and they have a splitting headache. (Laughter and cheers). The Liberals say you have had plenty of chance; we are now going to reform you. Pick the best men among, and each of them will tell you his neighbor is no good, but he is (laughter) if left to each man to make out who was to be left. That would be the best way of settling the house of lords, because there would not be one left." (Laughter and cheers).

AS VIEWED BY LOMBARD ST.

Sweeping Liberal Victory Would Mean a Panic on Exchange.

(Special Cable to The Sunday World.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.—With the crucial polling under way to-day and the election fever at its height, little else is talked of by financial London. Perhaps it might be said that Lombard-street is feeling rather than thinking as to electoral results. The rise in consols and other home securities late in the present week was due to covering of bear operators, who are uncertain, on the eve of election, over actual majorities.

Meeting Public Deficit.

As regards the markets' probable response to the news for which it is waiting, a narrow Liberal majority would possibly have a better effect even than a small Tory victory; because whoever takes office in the new parliaments has an unenviable task in meeting the huge public deficit of this year and the still greater deficit expected in next year's finances. As market opinion runs to-day, a sweeping Liberal victory would mean a semi-panic on the stock exchange. While foreign securties and mine shares might temporarily escape such a result, it is felt that the exodus of capital and the fall in consols would be so pronounced as ultimately to affect every market.

Stocks Would Boom.

Conversely, a sweeping Conservative victory would mean, it is thought, an immediate boom in stocks, probably followed by sharp reaction as the time approaches for constructing the new budget, and ultimately settling down into steadiness. Such a victory, it must be remembered, would mean a large naval loan; nevertheless, the effect on national credit would be favorable.

Suspect Arrested.

Observed by Detective Murray in the Eaton store yesterday afternoon and followed to that of the William Davies Company, the actions of Arthur Cotterill, who boasts no home, were construed as an attempt to pick chatelains and he was therefore locked up on a charge of vagrancy.

BOTH ARE BIGAMISTS

Arraigned at Ottawa, Both Enter Plea of Guilty.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. George James Eyre, Crawford street, made a unique plea before Deputy Magistrate Askwith to-day. They both pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy.

Mrs. Eyre and her spouse No. 1, a fellow named Wilson, had been living apart for a considerable time before she met Eyre. Cupid got busy with his arrows and ere long the bonds of love united the hearts of Eyre and Mrs. Wilson. "But I'm already married, George, dear; and my husband is still living," gently remonstrated Mrs. Wilson when George popped the question.

"Oh, never mind a little thing like that, my dear," responded the chivalrous George. "We'll take a chance on that." And so it came about that they were married, Rev. W. M. Loucks officiating. There was no deception. Mrs. Wilson had told Eyre that she was already married, but the doughty George wasn't going to let that interfere with his plans.

They both pleaded guilty, and Deputy Magistrate Askwith remanded them till next Thursday afternoon for sentence.

'TWILL SOON BE DARK.

'Twill soon be dark! If so there is no time
For us hard feelings in our hearts to keep;
Too soon the flowers above our breasts will climb
Or winter winds across God's furrowed fields will sweep.
Then let us life with shining faces meet,
And rest will be like children's slumbers sweet.

'Twill soon be dark! Some here, and there begin,
At curfew sound to leave life's quiet fields;
Each from his Master's hand a prize shall win,
Who tends the vines with care, nor to self-interest yields.
Then faithful be: for soon shall come a call
Like one's own mother's voice at loved nightfall.

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

Owing to a labor dispute between the publishers and the local organization of the International Pressmen's Union, no newspapers were issued in Denver, Col., on Saturday morning.

SUDBURY GATEWAY TO THE MINING AREAS

Interesting Facts About New Country Now in Process of Evolution.

SUDBURY, Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Sudbury is evidently the centre of a new field of mineral wealth. She has long been famous as the heart of the world known nickel belt; but the new feature in the situation is silver, and the gold possibilities in the Vermillion and Wahnapitae valleys. There is much talk and some excitement here concerning reports that have floated in from this district in the past few days, and several Porcupine prospectors who returned to Sudbury Sunday are off hot foot to look the prospect over.

In the meantime, silver is to the fore. Considerable silver development is going on at this moment within a radius of 50 miles from the end of the Canadian Northern tracks north of here, and very extensive operations are contemplated during the coming winter.

Within 4 miles of the end of C. N. R. steel from Sudbury begins that silver belt of formation commonly known as diabase.

On the portage, a little N. E. of Oshawong Lake, a showing of bloom and calcite is visible to any passer by. This is on the rapids coming out of Oshawong Lake to Esker Lake. The latter lake was staked in June, July and August. The first discovery of any importance was made by Graham and O'Connor. The discovery consisted of ore assaying on the surface 82 oz. Bloom discoveries have been made on this property and on properties in the name of Reid, Milles, Phil Green (of the Green-Meehan), Macdonald & Smellie (of Toby & Smellie).

Work has been done on these properties, but not sufficient to show them up in their true values. However, these holdings have showings which are in every way satisfactory, cobalt and smaltite in schistose vein matter being a common mineral occurrence.

This same ridge of formation extends north for a distance of about four or five miles, the principal stakers being C. H. Milles of Miller Milles Lake, Moore & McDonald, McGregor and others. Adjoining that ridge on Raven Creek, the Crydermans and Joe Lauzon staked—some two or three years ago—iron claims.

Proceeding east along the Wahnapitae River from Esker Lake a straight line for four miles to Lotus Lake, the next ridge of formation is evident. C. H. Milles, Geo. Raynor, "Tough" Mackenzie and McGregor have several properties which are practically under the same conditions with the same showings of Esker Lake.

Skidoo Lake, distant east about two miles from Lotus, reveals the silver bearing formation in a continuous and solid form not unlike the Miller and LeRoy Lake sections east of Gowganda Lake.

The Crydermans made discoveries here long ago, but refrained staking until the country was sufficiently developed to warrant it. Their showings consisted of cobalt and bloom, with smaltite visible here and there. Several other properties on Skidoo Lake have showings worth further investigation.

Proceeding still east on the north side of the Wahnapitae, the famous Rosie Creek section is encountered. Rosie Creek has been exploited ere this, and not without some solid foundation. A large number of claims have been staked there on a ridge which has a strike running N. E. and S. W. from the north end of Obushkong Lake and running south on the west side of Gordon Lake and Logan Lake (these are only one and one-half to three miles west of Gowganda Lake) and appearing at intervals in the Elkhorn Wapoose and Shining Tree districts. The hardest working prospectors in Rosie Creek are Ken Ross, G. Baldwin (Casey's brother), Billy Lowe, Bert Stinson, Ramsay, C. H. Land, McLaughlin—and, of course, the never failing Crydermans and Jos. Lauzion and G. D. McGregor.

This Rosie Creek district also includes the Connolly and Carifeldt stakings, which have silver showings. It also includes the famous King Edward vein, staked by Manitoba fellows, Colgough and Thomson. A vein of its nature is open for every possibility in the way of making a startling discovery.

The country from Esker Lake to Rosie Creek, north to Shining Tree and Wapoose Creek (Gowganda is well enough known) has only been scratched, but there are sufficient surface showings, equal to the initial showings of Elk Lake sections, to warrant considerable mining enterprise.

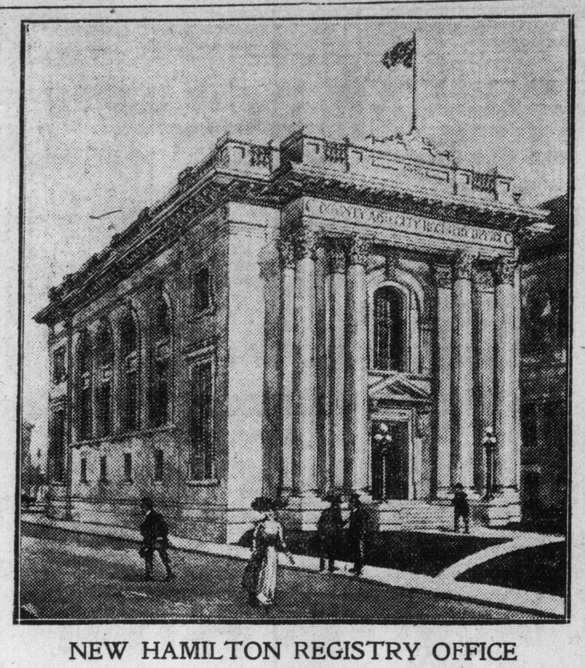
Precisely the same conditions of work and mineral showings are farther south from Rosie Creek on Welcome Lake. This section was considerably hampered in the way of development by the restriction upon it against cutting off the pine, with which it abounds; but this restriction has lately been removed by the government and work has already begun on the properties.

Jack Johnston, who is interested in nine claims on Welcome Lake, came into Sudbury a few days ago to get assurance on behalf of himself and others, that adequate transportation facilities had been provided. He will soon return with a gang of men to start developing in real earnest. Five of his claims, he says, have strong showings of smaltite and aplite and carry large values in native silver. Veins have been uncovered from three to six inches wide, showing rich and strong. These have been trenched for about 500 feet and samples have assayed 150 ounces. Batiste Nault, erstwhile farmer 12 miles from Sudbury, has struck a vein eight inches wide on the northeast shore of Welcome Lake of hematite and decomposed calcite, which is said to have assayed 1260 ounces. Thos. Ganon has six claims on the northwest corner of the lake bearing strong veins of smaltite and carrying much native silver. The Exploration and Development Syndicate of Ontario, with head office in Haileybury, of which Prof. Hayden is chief engineer, have 40 claims on the west side, and they will do extensive development work this winter. The Long Horn Company, composed of Sudbury capital, have five claims lying on the northwest corner of the lake, assaying 84 ounces on the surface. C. A. Foster of the Foster Cobalt mine, is interested with Goodwin Bros. of Kingston, in 18 claims on the south. The entire lake, three by five miles, has been staked, and for 22 miles north following the Wahnapitae and Sylvester creeks for 22 miles or so, stakings have been made the last summer and fall.

Development work will be started on most of the more promising strikes within the next few weeks. The promoters have only been waiting for the Gowganda Transport Company to get going. One feature of all this district is that it is situated so happily near the end of steel. As regards railway facilities, nothing in the history of new mining countries can compare with it, with the citified town of Sudbury at its threshold.

ARCHBISHOP OF VANCOUVER.

ROME, Jan. 15.—The Vatican announced to-day the promotion of the Right Rev. Neil McNeil, bishop of St. Georges, Newfoundland, to the office of Archbishop of Vancouver.



NEW HAMILTON REGISTRY OFFICE

From plans by the architect, Stewart McPhie. The building is to be erected at once at a cost of $37,000, exclusive of site, and will completely outshine the old Toronto registry office on Richmond Street.

POULTRY HOUSE ASSURED

Exhibition Manager Emphatically Denies Report of Delay.

"The new poultry building will certainly be ready for this year's exhibition. Plans are prepared, and it will be one of the first of the improvements to be made."

This was the emphatic statement made by Manager Orr on Saturday, when spoken to about the impression which has somehow spread among local poultry fanciers that the construction of the building would be deferred for another year.

Manager Orr is just recovering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism which has confined him to his house for three weeks. He says he will start at once on active preparations for the 1910 exhibition.

DANGER FROM FROST BITES

Tetanus Follows Frost Bites, Causing Death—Physicians Startled.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Three deaths at the city hospital from tetanus following frozen feet, within the last few days have aroused the physicians at the institution to the dangers of chilled extremities and all cases hereafter will be given anti-tetanus serum.

Tetanus from this cause was unknown among the hospital attaches until this week. The three men who have died were livery stable employes.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moore of Sarnia was terribly scalded on Saturday morning by the upsetting of a pot of tea.

The license-holders have demanded a recount of the ballots cast in the recent local option contest at Stayner, and the scrutiny will take place on Monday. The bylaw was carried by a majority of five and four-fifths over the three-fifths requirement.

RESPECT FOR COUNTRY'S LAWS GREAT QUESTION

Next In Importance Is Speedy Trial and Punishment of Criminals High and Low.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois, says that the greatest question before the American people is greater respect for his country's laws.

Charles Samuel Deneen is a lawyer by choice and a politician by chance.

If he were in business, he would drive tunnels underneath great cities, getting the money first, as a financier, and directing the work afterward, as an engineer. If he were a farmer, he would be forever buying the next field, and his blooming acres tight fenced and driven to the limit of productivity by shrewd labor and chemistry, would pass county lines and stretch far away into monopoly.

A square and solid man structurally, stanchly knit together and muscular; a practical man intellectually, without the infatuation of impossible desires or the wasteful zeal of bigotry, and a resolute man spiritually, having sound principles riveted into and clinched upon his foundations, Deneen is a type of the twentieth century governor, of the potential, watchful and courageous executive who, being trained to the duties and the needs of a state, is qualifying himself for the presidency of a nation. Hughes of New York, Harmon of Ohio, Marshall of Indiana and Hadley of Missouri, Republicans and Democrats, are also conspicuous types of the new and vigilant genus now fixed permanently, it may be, in the domain and activities of government.

CHARLES S. DENEEN
Governor of the State of Illinois.

Respect for the Law.

"In your opinion, what is the paramount question before the country?" the governor was asked.

"Respect for the law—by everybody, politician, officeholder and businessman. That is the greatest of all questions, and it should be discussed and vigorously agitated until law breaking, no matter by whom, becomes perilous in the United States. Next in importance, I think, is the simplification of our criminal procedure so that a person charged with crime may be tried quickly and punished, if guilty—punished, I say, with no hope or chance of escape thru technicalities."

MACKENZIE RIVER RAILWAY

Promoters Hope to Have it in Operation by 1912.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—(Special.)—E. A. James, managing director of the Alberta and Great Waterways Corporation, an enterprise promoted by W. I. Clark of Kansas City, who is in the city, states that the bond issue of twenty thousand dollars per mile on the whole distance of 355 miles, from Edmonton to Fort McMurray, on the Mackenzie River, has been placed in London, and already two million dollars' worth of rails, etc., have been purchased.

He also states that work is to be started early in the spring and they expect to have 200 miles of rails laid by the end of the year and the road completed by the end of 1911.

When this line is finished they will be able to tie up with no less than 3500 miles of waterway, navigable for large steamers both on the Mackenzie and Peace Rivers.

Mr. James, who has been over a good part of the proposed route, states that the whole route is capable of raising the best wheat within 60 miles of the fort.

THE PIANO YOU CAN DEPEND UPON

is certainly not found in hastily constructed instruments, whose chief merit is the commercial endorsation of some well-known artist; nor an instrument whose artistic value is a secondary consideration.

PIANOS that bring permanent satisfaction to the purchaser are those made by men who know, whose life has been spent in the manufacture of artistic pianos; such an instrument is the

Gerhard Heintzman

whose reputation is world wide, and gained solely through merit.

Nearly fifty years of honest endeavor is the record of the GERHARD HEINTZMAN Piano.

Send for our new Booklet on

Gerhard Heintzman Studio Grand Pianos,
Gerhard Heintzman Self-Player Pianos, or
Gerhard Heintzman Upright Pianos.

Your present instrument taken as part payment, and liberal terms of payment can be arranged for the balance.

GERHARD HEINTZMAN, LIMITED

New Toronto Salesrooms, 41-43 Queen St. W.,
Directly Opposite City Hall.

Hamilton Salesrooms,
127 King St. E.

KAY'S JANUARY FURNITURE SALE KAY'S

A Sale as Notable for the High Character of the Furniture Concerned as for the exceedingly Low Prices at which it is being Cleared.

If you need anything in furniture—even a single piece—self-interest should strongly draw you to Kay's this month.

Reduced prices prevail on all furniture in stock. There are no exceptions. Every piece of furniture in the immense assortments that crowd four floors is reduced in price, and this in the face of the announcement by nearly every maker of note in America that his prices are up.

We want just now to call special attention to the magnificent display of Colonial dining-room furniture arranged on our second floor. A class of furniture that strongly appeals to those who appreciate perfection in the little details of construction and finish that go to make cabinet work of the highest class.

The reduced prices we quote this month are an added attraction that has induced many to buy furniture now that will not be used for months to come. They save money.

This list is representative of a large number of specially reduced articles to be found on every floor on which furniture is displayed:—

CHEVAL MIRROR NO. 404.
Fumed oak, a plain design, with British plate mirror 22 x 58 in. Regularly $29.00, for $20.00

DAVENPORT SOFA NO. 72.
A craftsman design, length 80 in., frame in solid oak, early English finish, spring seat and two softly stuffed cushions in back, all covered in high-grade Spanish leather (green). Regularly $65.00, for $48.00

MORRIS CHAIR NO. 6,401.
Solid quarter-cut oak frame, early English finish, with inlaid panels in front posts, softly stuffed cushions in seat and back, covered in dark red Spanish leather. Regularly $33.00, for $25.00

WRITING TABLE NO. 62.
Solid quarter-cut oak, golden finish, with mirror back. Regularly $30.00, for .. $15.00

WRITING TABLE NO. 70.
Quarter-cut oak, fumed top, 24 x 42 in., fitted with five drawers. Regularly $22.50, for $15.00

BOOKCASES NO. 100.
A set of two cases in quarter-cut oak, early English finish, each measures 34 in. in width by 54 in. high. Regular price for the two $48.00, now $35.00

BOOKCASE SECRETARY NO. 5,545.
Quarter-cut oak, early English finish, a clever and conveniently arranged design. Regularly $40.00, for $32.00

LIBRARY ARMCHAIR NO. 5,101.
Solid quarter-cut oak frame, finished early English, loose cushion in seat, covered with best Spanish leather. Regularly $14.50, for $10.00

HALL ARMCHAIR NO. 33.
An antique design in quarter-cut oak, finished early English, with carved panel in back. Regularly $10.75, for $7.00

CHINESE SIDE TABLE.
Black wood, elaborately carved and inlaid, fitted with marble top, width 42 in. Regularly $40.00, for $20.00

HALL SETTEE NO. 549.
Solid mahogany, a massive design, in the craftsman style. Regularly $45.00, for $22.50

BEDSTEAD NO. 1,418.
Width 3 ft. 3 in., a beautiful example of the Empire style, in select mahogany. Regularly $70.00, for $50.00

BEDSTEAD NO. 1,418½.
Choice mahogany, same design as above, but in the full double width. Regularly $76.00, for $55.00

Reduced Prices on Forty Fine Rugs
Turkish---Guerevan---Tabriz

Here is a money-saving opportunity that should not be neglected if you have a floor that would look the better for a handsome rug. You can take your pick from the forty at these reduced prices.

26 Turkey rugs, in rich colors—red, blue and green—suitable for dining-rooms, libraries, dens, offices, etc., in these among other sizes:—

No. 1,	8 x 6,	$27.50, for $20.00
No. 2,	12 x 7.6,	$37.50, for 27.50
No. 3,	12.11 x 9.8,	$67.00, for 50.00
No. 4,	12.11 x 9.9,	$67.50, for 50.00
No. 5,	15.7 x 12.0,	$100, for 75.00
No. 6,	15.3 x 12.3,	$85, for 65.00
No. 7,	14.3 x 12.3,	$75, for 60.00
No. 8,	14.10 x 12.0,	$90, for 70.00
No. 9,	12.1 x 10.6,	$105, for 79.00
No. 10,	13.2 x 10.0,	$110, for 83.00

11 Guerevan Rugs, suitable for living rooms, dining-rooms, libraries, etc. The colors are dull Indian reds, with blue, camel, etc. We list these five:—

No. 11,	13.0 x 9.5,	$165, for $130.00
No. 12,	11.6 x 9.1,	$140, for 105.00
No. 13,	13.10 x 10.0,	$185, for 145.00
No. 14,	13.3 x 10.11,	$275, for 225.00
One only Royal Tabriz rug,		13.7 x 9.3, $500, for 375.00
One only fine Lahore rug,		13.0 x 10 ft., $140, for 110.00

Remnants of Furniture Coverings at Half-Price.

Our clearance sale of remnants of drapery materials and furniture coverings is continued. Included in this offering are Brocades, Tapestries, Velours, etc., in lengths from 1 to 15 yards. Regular prices range from 50c to $10 per yard.

Also Cretonnes and Taffetas, in lengths from 2 yards to 20 yards. Regularly priced at from 22c to $2.50 per yard.

ALL AT HALF-PRICE

Those who are acquainted with the magnificent range of high-class goods we carry in these lines will best appreciate this bargain offering.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO FORWARD SAMPLES.

AN OPPORTUNITY EXTRAORDINARY!

Kay's Lace Curtains at 20% Off Regular Prices.

To January, already red lettered as the month of Kay's Furniture Sale, we add additional interest by giving a straight reduction of 20 per cent. off the prices of all lace curtains in stock.

Our shelves just now are crowded with an immense assortment, selected with infinite care by our buyers for the best trade in Canada. Among the famous makes represented are:—

Irish Point, Brussels Point, Point Arab, Tambour, Marie Antoinette, Renaissance, Point Venise, English,

At prices ranging from $1.35 to $175 per pair.

Also Bed Spreads, in lace, muslin, net and silk.

All now on sale at prices reduced twenty per cent. below our regular marked quotations.

John Kay Company, Limited
36 and 38 King St. West

Market Has Early Reaction But Trading Turns Bullish

Values Have Been Placed in Sound Position and Commercial Conditions Are Sound—Liverpool Cables Lower.

World Office.
Saturday Evening, Jan. 15.

Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day ½d to ⅝d lower than yesterday; corn ½d lower.

May wheat at Chicago closed ¼c lower than yesterday, May corn ¼c higher, and May oats ⅛c higher.

May wheat at Winnipeg closed ¼c higher; May oats unchanged.

Chicago car lots to-day: Wheat, 36; contract, 11. Corn, 265, 3. Oats, 86, 23. Rye, 4. Barley, 21.

Minneapolis car lots of wheat to-day, 262, against 254 a week ago, and 175 a year ago.

Duluth car lots of wheat to-day, 62, against 36 a week ago and 42 a year ago.

Argentine Report.

Finley, Barrell & Co. wired J. P. Bickell the following from their correspondent in Argentine: Crop will fall short of previous estimates. Estimated surplus for export wheat, 86,800,000; flax, 600,000 tons; oats, 400,000 tons.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Sentiment among many of the grain traders at Chicago on Saturday favored further liquidation, and the market experienced an early reaction to $1.10½ for May option, but firmed up later on light offerings, closing firm at $1.11½, a loss of ⅛c from previous session.

Winnipeg firmed up a fraction above day preceding and closed higher. Local quotations for Manitoba wheat and oats were unchanged.

No alteration was made here in prices for other grains, quotations remaining firm at previous levels.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 mixed, $1.07; No. 2 white, $1.08, outside.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.13½; No. 2 northern, $1.11½, track, lake ports.

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 41½c, lake ports; No. 3, 40½c; Ontario, No. 2, 37c, at points of shipment.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 51c to 52c, outside.

Barley—No. 2, 58c; No. 3X, 55c to 56c; No. 3, 50c to 51c, outside.

Mill feed—Manitoba brand, $21 per ton; shorts, $23 to $24, track, Toronto; Ontario bran, $22 in bags. Shorts, $2 more.

Rye—69c, outside.

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.60; second patents, $5.10; strong bakers', $4.90; 90 per cent. patents, new, 29c 6d bid, c.i.f., Glasgow.

Corn—New kiln-dried corn, 74½c; new, No. 3 yellow, 73½c, Toronto freight.

Peas—No. 2, 85c, outside.

Ontario flour—Wheat flour for export, $4.50, seaboard.

Toronto Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $4.95 per cwt., in barrels; No. 1 golden, $4.55 per cwt. in barrels. Beaver, $4.65 per cwt. in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Wheat—May $1.07⅝, Jan. $1.03½, July $1.08¾.
Oats—May 38⅞c, Jan. 36¼c, July 39⅞c.

FRUIT MARKET.

Quotations for foreign fruits are as follows:

Grape fruit, Florida	$3 50 to $4 75
Grapes, Malaga, keg	5 00 6 00
Lemons, Messina	2 25 2 50
Lettuce, Boston head, hamp.	2 50 ....
Oranges, Cal., navels	3 00 3 50
Oranges, Florida	2 25 2 50
Oranges, Valencia, 714's	5 00 ....
Oranges, Mexican	2 00 ....
Pineapples, 24's	4 00 ....
Pineapples, 30's	3 50 ....
Apples, Canadian, bbl	1 25 3 00

Chicago Markets.

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

	Close. Jan. 14.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—					
May	111⅝	111½	113¾	110½	111½
July	102⅜	102½	103⅝	101⅝	102½
Sept.	98⅛	98	98⅛	97½	98⅛
Corn—					
May	68⅝	68⅝	69⅛	68⅛	68⅞
July	68	67⅞	68½	67⅝	68⅜
Sept.	68	67⅞	68¼	67½	68¼
Oats—					
May	48⅛	48⅛	48½	47¾	48⅛
July	45⅛	44⅞	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛
Sept.	42	41⅞	42	41⅝	42
Pork—					
May	22.10	22.00	22.07	21.90	22.07
July	22.12	22.00	22.10	21.90	22.10
Lard—					
May	12.25	12.22	12.22	12.15	12.22
July	12.20	12.22	12.17	12.10	12.15
Ribs—					
May	11.60	11.55	11.75	11.72	11.60
July	11.62	11.57	11.65	11.55	11.60

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Close—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 2 red western winter, no stock; futures quiet; March 8s 3 7-8d; May, 8s 1 1-2d.

Corn—Spot quiet; new American mixed, 5s 6 1-2d; old American mixed, 5s 9d; futures dull; Jan. mixed, 5s 6 7-8d; Jan. plate, 5s 7 1-8d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 9 1-2d.

Flour—Winter patents quiet, 33s.

Hops (in London)—Pacific Coast firm £6 to £7.

Beef—Extra India mess strong, 98s 9d.

Pork—Prime mess, western nominally 110s. Hams, short cut firm, 65s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut firm, 63s 6d; short-rib steady, 66s; long clear middles, light firm, 65s 6d; do., heavy firm, 65s; short clear backs firm, 64s 6d; clear bellies steady, 68s; shoulders, square strong, 57s 6d.

Lard—Prime western firm, 67s 3d; American refined firm, 67s 3d.

Cheese—Canadian, finest white firm, 58s 6d; do. colored firm, 58c.

Tallow—Prime city steady, 33s 3d; Australian in London firm, 35s 1 1-2d.

Turpentine—Spirits firm, 42s 4 1-2d.

Rosin—Common firm, 10s 4 1-2d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 7 1-2d.

Linseed oil—Strong, 35s 9d.

Cotton seed oil—Hull refined, spot quiet, 29s 10 1-2d.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Butter—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 4721.

Cheese—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 333.

Eggs—Strong, unchanged; receipts, 4006.

CATTLE MARKETS

Cables Steady—Hogs Mainly Easier at Chicago Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Beeves—Receipts, 1432; nothing doing; feeling firm; dressed beef quiet, but steady; exports to-day, 397 cattle and 2110 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 395 cattle and 818 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 548; steady feeling; veals nominal at $7 to $11; Indiana-fed calves, $6; dressed calves firm at last quotations.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4258; slow but steady; sheep, $4 to $5.50; lambs, $8 to $9.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 4610; nominally steady.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated at 800; market steady; beeves, $4.15 to $7.85; Texas steers, $4 to $5; western steers, $4.10 to $6.10; stockers and feeders, $3 to $5.10; cows and heifers, $2.15 to $5.60; calves, $7.85 to $10.

Hogs—Receipts, estimated at 9000; market 5c lower; light, $8.45 to $8.80; mixed, $8.40 to $8.90; heavy, $8.45 to $8.95; rough, $8.45 to $8.85; good to choice heavy, $8.65 to $8.95; pigs, $7.30 to $8.40; bulk of sales at $8.65 to $8.80.

Sheep—Receipts, estimated at 2000; market steady; native, $4 to $6.10; western, $4 to $6.15; yearlings, $6.75 to $8; lambs, native, $6.25 to $8.80; western, $8.65 to $8.75.

British Cattle Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—London and Liverpool cables quote live cattle firm at 12c to 14c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, higher, at 9 1-2c to 10c per lb.

SOME PRIZE MISTAKES.

Selection of School Boy Errors Submitted in Competition.

From The Detroit News.

The following is a selection from a large number of "howlers" submitted in connection with a prize competition, arranged by the university correspondent for the best collection of twelve mistakes made by schoolboys:

Lord Raleigh was the first man to see the Invisible Armada.

In India a man out of cask may not marry a woman out of another cask.

Tennyson write "In Memorandum."

George Eliot left a wife and children to mourn his genii.

Thomas Becket used to wash the feet of leopards.

Henry I. died of eating palfreys.

Louis XVI. was gelatined during the French revolution.

Romulus obtained the first citizens for Rome by opening a lunatic asylum.

The Rhine is bordered by wooden mountains.

Algebraical symbols are used when you don't know what you are talking about.

Geometry teaches us how to bisex angels.

Gravitation is that which if there were none we should all fly away.

A renegade is a man who kills a king.

The press to-day is the mouth organ of the people.

A lie is an aversion to the truth.

A deacon is the lowest kind of a Christian.

Pythagoras built a bridge for asses.

Etymology is a man who catches butterflies and stuffs them.

Women's suffrage is the state of suffering to which they were born.

Il pleut a verse—Ile cries at poetry.

Ie coeur, purifie—The disinfected Yard.

Ad hostes supplices sacerdotes venerunt—The priests came to the enemy pih their surplices.

Terra tribus scopulis nasum procurrit in aequor—The earth being laid waste by three scorpions runs into the sea.

Celeri saucius malus Africo..Celery sauce is had for an African.

Hors de combat.—The hour of battle.

Sighted Halley's Comet.

VANVOUVER, Jan. 15.—For the first time on the Pacific coast, Halley's comet has been discovered on its present approach to the earth and the man who has seen it is Mr. C. S. H. Sherman of the local Meteorological Bureau, who observed the heavenly visitor thru a seven-telescope at about 6.30 o'clock last night.

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

BREDIN'S HOME-MADE BREAD

Is as sweet and pure as the best flour, and bakermen, in the finest of modern Bakeshops, can make it

It's a delicious loaf, has the real "Homey" taste—and all the goodness of the bread mother used to make.

Full weight, twenty ounces for

5 cents the loaf.

Bredin's Bakeshops:
160-164 Avenue Road.
Phone College 761.
Bloor and Dundas Streets.
Phone Parkdale 1585

UNION HORSE EXCHANGE EXTENDS BUSINESS WEST

Seven Carloads Sold and Shipped —Many Other Lots to Local Points.

Receipts of horses at the Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange amounted to 181. Trade was good, with prices steady to firm. Manager Smith has evidently struck the keynote of success in determining to keep on hand a supply of the best horses of all classes, but especially of heavy drafters of the best quality, notwithstanding the high prices at which the farmers are at present holding them. Business, however, Mr. Smith informs us, was good, never better, having sold and shipped 7 car loads to Northwest dealers, one car load of extra quality drafters, averaging 1,600 lbs. each, at an average price of $230 each. Besides the above, Mr. Smith made many sales of similar lots to local dealers, as well as to outside points in Ontario. At the close of the week nearly everything in the shape of the equine class was cleaned up. In the meantime the buyers for these stables have not been idle, as another supply of the best horses to be had are arriving and will be on hand for the sales of this coming week. Outside of the one car of horses mentioned above, prices ranged as follows: Drafters, $180 to $220; general purpose, $160 to $200; expressers, $140 to $210; drivers, $100 to $200; serviceably sound, $35 to $70 each.

GOOD TIMES FOR LABOR TOM EDISON PREDICTS

Workers of Future Will Live as Well as Does the Capitalist of To-day.

What Edison Predicts.

Domination of labor.
Cheapening of commodities.
Laborers living as well as men who now have $200,000 income.

Things He Deprecates.

The monorail.
Narrowness of railroad tracks.
Chemical food.
Make-up of society.
Whiskey.

Problems to Be Overcome.

Waste of fuel.
Friction.

Thomas A. Edison, looking into the future, thinks the prospect of the laboring man is a particularly bright one.

"In 200 years, by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with $200,000 annual income. Automatic machinery and scientific agriculture will bring about this result." Mr. Edison says, in the current issue of The Independent. "Not individualism but social labor will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents, watching the machinery to see that it works right.

Eight Hours of Brain Work.

"The work day, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much work to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be work with the brain, something that men will be interested in, and done in wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine, or as a horse, and his brain will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows.

"The clothes of the future will be so cheap that every young woman will be able to follow the fashions promptly, and there will be plenty of fashions.

"Communication with other worlds has been suggested. I think we had better stick to this world and find out something about it before we call up our neighbors. They might make us ashamed of ourselves.

"The monorail does not appeal to me. It is a fundamental mistake that our railroads were built on a four-foot nine inch gauge instead of a six-foot gauge, which we will probably have to come to yet.

Aeroplane of the Future.

"The aeroplane of the future will, I think, have to be on the helicopter principle. A successful air machine must be able to defy the winds. If Wright's aeroplane had 1-20 of its surface, the wind would not affect it. The helicopter principle is the only way to rise above atmospheric conditions. By increasing the velocity of propeller revolutions the size of the machine can be diminished and thereby we vanquish the hostility of the wind. A helicopter could have foot-size planes distributed on 100 to 150 foot circle and controlled from the centre by wires.

"Chemical food has been worked out pretty well by Emil Fischer and his students, but it won't be a commercial proposition. You can't beat the farm as a laboratory, commercially speaking. If we should dry up like Mars and couldn't raise vegetables on the earth, we might turn to a chemical diet.

"Society will have to stop this whiskey business, which is like throwing sand in the bearings of a steam engine.

Problems to Be Solved.

"Among the many problems which await solution in the future one of the most important is to get the full value out of fuel. The wastefulness of our present methods of combustion is tremendous.

"There is not as much power in a ton of 40 per cent. dynamite as there is in a ton of coal.

"Everything in nature would burn up if it were not for the fact that nearly everything except coal is already burned up. Iron would burn and make a good fuel—if in a very fine powder—but it has already been consumed in nature's furnace.

"We may discover the germ of getting all the power from fuel to-morrow, and then again it may take a long time to find out.

"To get rid of friction in our machines is one of the future problems. The only machine without friction that we know is the world, and it moves in the resistless ether."

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NIAGARA FALLS BUFFALO NEW YORK

9 a.m., 4.32 and 6.10 p.m. Daily. ONLY DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE

The 4.32 p.m. train has Pullman Sleeper Buffalo to New York; 6.10 p.m. train has electric-lighted Sleeper, with individual berth lights, Toronto to New York, also electric-lighted Parlor-Library-Buffet Car, Toronto to Buffalo.

OTTAWA $7.70 Return From TORONTO

JANUARY 18TH AND 19TH
RETURN LIMIT JANUARY 22ND

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AGWI The American Mediterranean

NASSAU Only 3 Days from New York

Under sunny skies with its restful climate of June all winter long; once a rendezvous of buccaneers, now a beautiful and peaceful resort possessing delightfully quaint and foreign characteristics of its own, conveniently reached by the

WARD LINE Special Sailings on January 14, 28, February 2, 11, 16, 25, March 11, 25

NASSAU offers exceptional opportunity for outdoor recreation: Cricket, Golf, Tennis; fine roads for Automobiling, Riding and Driving; a most fascinating and magical sea for Yachting, Fishing and Bathing; the noted Colonial Hotel and others of high reputation, together with numerous family houses and cottages will insure unlimited accommodations.

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Write for copy of AGWI NEWS, a travel magazine fully descriptive of this romantic resort region and outlining some of the season's most attractive combination tours, all water or rail and water with liberal stop-overs.

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Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907.

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

CONGRESS NOW BECOMING VOICE OF A FREE PEOPLE

President Taft's Recent Actions Lay Out the Bogey of Cannonism—Interstate Commerce Bill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The American has the following editorial correspondence from Washington, over the signature of John Temple Graves:

The developments of to-day are striking and significant. The president sends word to the insurgents that he does not care if they destroy Cannon, that he does not ask how they voted on the tariff bill, and that the only test of their party standing is their support of the administration measures of reform in the present congress.

It would seem also to make certain the new passage of the new interstate commerce bill and of the progressive measures outlined in the recent message. It lays for all time the bogey of Cannonism and marks the beginning of a better day for the house of representatives. That great body may now indeed become the voice of a free people.

Inevitably, also, it gives wings and liberty and usefulness to the insurgent group and makes promise of freer and more fearless and therefore more honest voting in and out of congress. The Independence party did not live in vain.

The president made clear to his immediate friends that he would not force the federal incorporation act insistently at this session. It will be presented to represent what he thinks should be done to meet conditions that are evident and reprehensible, and he is perfectly willing that congress should think it out deliberately during this session and the next if necessary.

Reasonably, this should satisfy the critics, and assure a perfected law before it comes up for final passage. The president has not himself read the completed bill and will have some amendments of his own to offer before he leaves the executive office.

What Mr. Taft does mean to press with all the influence of his station is the interstate commerce bill and the interstate court, which is a part of it.

The indications are now bright for the passage of this important measure, and if the executive shall be permitted to write his approval on it before the present congress adjourns he will have accomplished a great deal more for the people than Mr. Roosevelt did; will have done this without noise or any sensational method whatever.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
SHORT LINE TO
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8 A.M. DAILY | 4 P.M. DAILY EX. SUN. | 7.20 P.M. DAILY

Through Coaches, Parlor and Sleeping Cars to Detroit and Chicago.

Special Excursion
$7.70 OTTAWA AND RETURN
Good going Jan. 18th and 19th. Good for return until Jan. 22nd.

GOWGANDA
BROUGHT
15 HOURS NEARER
—BY—
C. P. R. TO SUDBURY, C. N. O. TO GOW GANDA JCT., STAGE TO GOW GANDA.

Leave Toronto 10.10 p.m. daily. Arrive Gow Ganda 9 p.m. next day.

Through Rate $15.80

Phone Main 6580, or call at City Ticket Office, southeast corner of King and Yonge Streets.

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From West St. John.		From Liverpool.
Jan. 21	Steamer	Jan. 7
Jan. 28	Corsican (chartered)	Jan. 14
Feb. 4	Steamer	Jan. 21
Feb. 11	Empress of Britain	Jan. 28
Feb. 18	Steamer	Feb. 4
Feb. 25	Empress of Ireland	Feb. 11
Mar. 4	Steamer	Feb. 18
Mar. 11	Empress of Britain	Feb. 25

Third-class rates on Empresses, $30.00, and on Lake Steamers $28.75 to Liverpool and London.

All steamers are equipped with wireless and all conveniences for the safety and comfort of passengers.

To book, or for further information, apply to the nearest C.P.R. Agent, or to S. J. SHARP, 71 Yonge-street, Toronto. 2467tf

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FROM NEW YORK
Celtic.....Feb. 2|Celtic.....Mch. 16
Cedric.....Feb. 16|Cretic.....Apr. 16

FROM BOSTON
Cretic.....Jan. 29|Cretic.....Mar. 12
Romanic..Feb. 26|Canopic..Mar. 24

The "Cedric," and her sister ship, the "Celtic," are the

Largest steamers ever sent to the Mediterranean

The Sixth Annual Cruise of the "Arabic"
16,000 Tons

To Madeira, Spain, the Mediterranean, Palestine and Egypt

Leaving New York, Jan. 20, 1910.

The Cruise of 73 days costs $400 and upwards, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees and hotel accommodation where necessary.

Booklets with all information on application to H. G. Thorley, Passenger Agent for Ontario, 41 King Street East, King Edward Hotel, Toronto. 7tf

Some Excellent Rooms still on Sale for CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "CLEVELAND"
18,000 tons, brand new, and superbly fitted
ROUND THE WORLD
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 5, 1910
One Steamer for the Entire Cruise of nearly four months; costing only $650 and up, including all necessary expenses.
ROUTE—Japan, China, Philippines, Borneo, Java, Burma, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, etc. An unusual chance to visit unusually attractive places.

Twelfth Annual Orient Cruise
February 5, 1910, by SS. "Grosser Kurfuerst." 73 days, including 24 days Egypt and Palestine. $400 up, including hotels, shore excursions, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.
A. F. WEBSTER & CO., King and Yonge Streets, Toronto. 37

BILLIE BURKE'S PLANS

The report circulated in California that Miss Billie Burke is to leave the stage is wholly without foundation. On the contrary, Charles Frohman has already prepared a most interesting programme for her. The authors of "Love Watches" and "Inconstant George," Robert de Flers and Armand Caillavet, are at work on a play for Miss Burke in which she will appear in Paris with a French company in the role of an American girl trying to speak French. These murderous attempts upon the language from the charming lips of Miss Burke are said to be excruciatingly funny.

If the play has the success expected of it in Paris it will be translated into English, the character which Miss Burke portrays being changed from that of an American girl in Paris to a French girl in America. Thus she will then be speaking broken English with a French accent.

There is only one sad aspect of this programme for the American public, and that is that it will entail Miss Burke's absence in France for the next dramatic season or at least for a part of it.

Factory For Sale

Fine central location on railroad, splendid condition.

45,000 Sq. Feet Floor Space

Fine light, modern sprinkler system throughout, powerful boilers, ample yard room, railroad sidings into yard.

For Sale at a Bargain

on easy terms; rare chance for iron or wood-working concern. Plans and full information at office.

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HELP WANTED.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME. YOU CAN make $15 to $25 week spare time, mail order business at home. Only field not overcrowded. Send for free booklet; tells how to get started. Manager American Mail Order Bureau, Detroit, Mich.

TRAVELER WANTED—EXPERIENCED, for fancy goods trade. Personal application preferred. W. Bryce, 491 Queen St. West.

STEWARD—TO TAKE CHARGE OF Golf Club, Toronto; must be married and wife capable of cooking. Give references and what experience. Box 28, World.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES; marine, 2 cycle and 4 cycle; 3 h. p. to 25 h.p.; stationary engines, 3 h.p. to 50 h. p.; complete motor boats, 16 ft. to 50 ft. Largest manufacturers in Canada of engines and launches. Write for catalogue and prices. Canadian Gas Power & Launches, Limited, No. 145 Dufferin-st., Toronto, Ont. ed7

SAINT VALENTINE DAY—IMMENSE assortment novelties, cards, oddities, funnygrams, artistic. Adams, 401 Yonge. ed7

ARTICLES WANTED.

ONTARIO LAND GRANTS, LOCATED and unlocated, purchased for cash. D. M. Robertson, Canada Life Building, Toronto. ed7

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONTARIO young red deer (does). Apply J. B. Carlile, Box 29, World Office, Toronto.

WANTED—TWO FERRETS. G. WHITE, 118 Curzon-street.

MUSICAL.

YOUNG LADY WOULD ACT AS accompanist to local teacher. Terms moderate. Box 23, World.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS SEEK LARGER SALARIES

Claim Report of 1908 Commission Not Acted On—Interviewed Laurier and Lemieux.

Members of the deputation of the outside branches of the civil service, which interviewed the premier and the postmaster-general last week, returned on Saturday.

Foremost among the delegates were representatives of the railway mail clerks, who urged that the recommendations of the civil service commission of 1908 be implemented by increasing their salaries aand the restoration of the superannuation system.

In support of their claims the railway mail clerks call attention to their meagre salaries as compared with their responsible and arduous employment. As a glaring proof of the inadequate remuneration paid by the department they cite the case of the official in charge of the entire district served by the T. & N. O. Railway, who receives the magnificent stipend of $1.65 a day.

The short period of active service caused by the long tours of duty—often amounting to 24 consecutive hours—is another point which calls for attention.

Promotion Dead Letter.

Promotion, they claim, is a dead letter in this branch of the civil service, and the phrase "once a mail clerk, always a mail clerk," has become a provincialism. Probably, however, the most outstanding feature is the ever-present danger of life and limb—a fact which is even borne out by the list of deaths and casualties amongst members of this branch of the outside service of recent years.

This alone calls for extra expenditure on the part of the railway mail clerk, who is compelled to carry a heavy insurance for the protection of those dependent on him.

Increases in Other Departments.

They also state that the government have already augmented the salaries of the members of the Ottawa inside service, and that the difficulties or grading the various duties according to their nature and importance will not be encountered in dealing with the railway branch, who meet upon a common level.

The civil service commission of 1908 recommended that nothing less than a maximum of $1800 or $2000 a year in addition to mileage should be offered, with some special arrangement for superannuation after 25 years, but so far the government have not made any move in the required direction.

Child Welfare Congdress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Six countries have already promised to send representatives to the International Congress of Child Welfare, which convenes in Washington May 10. The congress meets in this country at the invitation of the National Congress of Mothers for Child Welfare. The National Congress meets in Denver June 10.

Aeronaut Dashed to Earth.

CHEMNITZ, Germany, Jan. 15.—Herr Schueler, the aeroplanist, during a flight yesterday afternoon, was dashed to earth by a squall. He was at a height of 25 feet and received only slight injuries. His machine was broken to bits.

FOR SALE

A Quantity of Shafting, Counter Shafting, Split Pulleys, Iron Pulleys, Belts, Hangers, Bearings, Etc. All in excellent condition.

Apply, Superintendent World Office.

ESTATES MANAGED and RENTS COLLECTED.

C. R. S. Dinnick, 43 VICTORIA ST Main 6836 71

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP.

SOUTH AFRICAN AND ONTARIO veterans' scrip bought and sold. Write or wire your best price. J. J. White, 34 Northumberland-street, Guelph, Ont. Phone 385. ed7

HERBALISTS.

ALVER'S HERB REMEDIES CURE piles, eczema, pimples, running sores, varicose veins, catarrh, sciatica, rheumatism. These never fail. Office, 169 Bay-street, Toronto. ed 7

MASSAGE.

MASSAGE, BATHS AND MEDICAL electricity. Mrs. Colbran, 755 Yonge. N. 3229. ed7

SCIENTIFIC ELECTRIC VIBRATORY massage treatment, 243 McCaul-street. ed7tf

MASSAGE (SCANDINAVIAN), MME. Corstantin, 89 Brunswick-avenue. College 6473. ed7

BUTCHERS.

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

CAFE.

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

AMBULANCES.

THE H. ELLIS PRIVATE AMBULance service—Fitted with Marshall Sanitary Equipment; 3 best and most up-to-date ambulances. Head office, 331 College-street. Phone College 270. ed7

ROOFING.

GALVANIZED IRON SKYLIGHTS, Metal Ceilings, Cornices, etc. Douglas Bros., 124 Adelaide-street West. ed7

LIVE BIRDS.

HOPE'S BIRD STORE, 109 QUEEN ST. West. Main 4959. ed7

FLORISTS.

NEAL—HEADQUARTERS FOR FLORal wreaths—554 Queen West, College 3769; 11 Queen East, Main 3738. Night and Sunday phone, Main 5734. ed7

DENTIST SPECIALISTS.

DR. KNIGHT, SPECIALIST—PRACtice confined exclusively to the painless extraction of teeth, 445 A, Yonge-street, opposite College-street, Toronto. ed7tf

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

A LIVE BOLLARD, WHOLESALE AND Retail Tobacconist, 28 Yonge-street. Phone M. 4543. ed7

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FIVE HUNDRED NEATLY PRINTED cards, billheads, or dodgers, one dollar. Barnard, 246 Spadina. Telephone. ed7tf

BUILDERS' MATERIAL.

THE CONTRACTORS' SUPPLY CO., Limited, Manning Chambers, crushed stone, $1.10 per ton after Dec. 14, on wagons, at Jarvis-street Wharf. ed7

MEDICAL.

DR. SNIDER, 42 CARLTON ST., SPEcialist Stomach, Skin, Blood, Urinary Diseases and Discharges; Varicocele, Rupture, Stricture, Hydrocele, all Nervous and Sexual Weaknesses; Male, Female. ed7tf

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

J. M. SIMPSON, ANTIQUARY, 365 Yonge-street. Old silver, Sheffield plate, works of art, etc., bought and sold. Phone Main 2482. ed7

PERSONAL.

CUT THIS OUT FOR LUCK—SEND birth date and 10c for wonderful horoscope of your entire life. Prof. Raphael, 499 Lexington-avenue, New York. 7tf

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED?—Matrimonial paper, containing hundreds advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed, sealed, free. A. F. Gunneis, Toledo, Ohio. 7tf

LADY BARBERS, 179 BAY, CORNER Queen. Shave, 10c. Hair cutting, 20c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED—WIFE, YOUNG WOMAN, good housekeeper; good looks not essential. Box 24, World. 246571

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADVERTISER ABOUT TO BE PROmoted to an important position with a large corporation, desires meeting a gentleman of discretion and integrity (with a few thousand dollars cash), with the object of affiliating with me in a certain legitimate transaction that I expect will come up in a short time. Will be at least a $20,000 profit for each without risking capital; can thoroughly demonstrate same; 20 years with this corporation to recommend my honesty and capability; this is a chance of a lifetime to the right man; kindly give references in reply. Address Wm. Mooreland, 617 Sixth-avenue, New York City.

SEC'Y-TREASURER REQUIRED IN brewery to invest and raise additional capital; pushing sales local option beer. Assistant brewer and traveler as investors also required. Box 31, World.

CANARIES FOR SALE.

CANARIES — ST. ANDREASBERG Rollers, the best singers in the world. H. S. Tibbs, 184 John-street, Toronto. Phone. Commission for other varieties undertaken for out-of-town fanciers. 7tf

FOR RENT.

STAMPS WANTED—WE BUY AND sell collections, Canadians, postage, revenues, Quebecs, odd lots. Marks, 434 Spadina. 7tf

COBALT---Mining Securities Mark Time Generally at Week End---COBALT

Mining Markets Depressed Realizing Sales in Progress

Cobalt Securities Generally Reactionary, But Should Better Demand Arise Advances Might Be Easily Realized.

World Office.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 15.

The Cobalt mining securities for the past few days have been in a rather depressed condition. Realizing sales have been in progress all along the line, with the inevitable result that a lower range of quotations has been established for most of the speculatively held issues. The reactionary tone which has developed of late is directly analagous to the attitude of Wall-street, the grain and cotton markets and other exchanges of this continent, and it is altogether likely that the severe breaks which have been experienced on certain of these larger and outside markets have to a certain extent been instrumental in maintaining the weak undertone which has attended the Cobalts in general. That prices have held as well as they did is to a great extent attributable to the fact that, tho no signs of inside support have been apparent, yet the absorbing power of the market has been retained at a pitch where all offerings have been fairly well taken care of by the large interests. Up to the time of writing the public have not become to any appreciable extent enamored of mining stocks even on the declines, the lack of confidence inspired by the actions of the speculative favorites of late having not yet been offset by recent developments, and until this condition undergoes material change, no alteration of consequences in the general attitude is likely to be encountered.

The market during the last few days has been led in its downward course by the higher priced and so-called investment issues. Kerr Lake, Crown Reserve and La Rose have demonstrated anything but a buoyant undertone and it was only natural that with losses registered from day to day by these leaders, the rest of the list should be sympathetically influenced. As was expected in certain quarters the announcement of the increased dividend disbursement on Kerr Lake shares was the signal for a realizing movement which sufficed to bring about a complete change in the action of the security, a movement which to date shows few signs of abating. When the shares were soaring, a great deal of the stock was picked up by investors and speculators in the evident belief that materially higher quotations would be warranted by the advance in the distribution of profits, and when subsequent developments proved an exactly opposite outcome, liquidation of these holdings was inspired, in consequence of which this issue has been thrown into the market on a scale down. Profit-taking pressure and more or less short selling remains the feature of this section of the list at the moment and as shares are not finding a very willing market, the immediate future promises at best to be somewhat irregular, while sentiment in the main favors lower levels. With the issue placed on a 40 per cent. basis, however, it is argued that the present low figures are entirely unwarranted and as the policy of the management in putting seventy-five cents into development for every twenty-five spent in mining ore, places the property in good physical shape to continue the present dividend declaration, it is thought that ultimately the stock will be established on a much better basis.

La Rose is meeting with a rather unwilling market at the present time and trading in this issue continues about as narrow as possible. Quotations remain pegged around $4.50 to $5.00 and it is apparent that when the shares recede to the low figures, some inside support is tendered and when the price goes above par liquidation begins almost immediately. From this the statement seems warranted that the security will be held around par, tho should holders commence a general realizing movement, it is hard to believe that these figures can be sustained with the market in its present status. Some talk of re-establishing the next dividend due on April 20 next at the former rate is still heard in certain quarters, but this is receiving comparatively little attention at the moment.

The lower priced issues at the week end are rather heavy. Tho for some time prices have displayed more or less resiliency, lower levels are assumed with the greatest of ease and it is evident that, until a great improvement in the speculative call is experienced, price fluctuations are apt to move adversely rather than to the benefit of holders. Such issues as Beaver, Little Nipissing, Scotia and others are seized upon in the easiest sort of way for a bullish movement, but these have to date lacked any permanence and the shares have lost about all they have gained in a very short period.

The market closes the week with a general reactionary tone in evidence. Trading sentiment is too apathetic to be called either bearish or bullish, but the outstanding opinion of those in close touch with outside conditions seems to be that a better range of prices is justifiable tho how this can be experienced as long as public participation in dealings remains such a negligible quantity is hard to say. As long as Wall-street continues on the decline brokers do not look for any material movement either way. Meanwhile the best that can be said of the market is that should a better demand for speculative stocks arise, advances might easily be realized.

PRICE OF SILVER.

Bar silver in London, 24 3-16d oz.
Bar silver in New York, 52½c oz.
Mexican dollars, 44c.

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Cobalt Stocks :—		
Amalgamated	8	7¼
Beaver Consolidated	33	32¾
Big Six	8½	6
Black Mines Con., Ltd.	12	8
Buffalo	2.90	2.40
Chambers - Ferland	38	36¼
City of Cobalt	49½	49
Cobalt Central	22	21
Cobalt Lake	16	15⅞
Coniagas	5.70	5.40
Crown Reserve	3.55	3.50
Foster	30¾	30
Gifford	19	18¾
Great Northern	10½	9¾
Green - Meehan	11	10
Hudson Bay	147	135
Kerr Lake	9.40	9.35
La Rose	4.85	4.80
Little Nipissing	26	25½
McKinley Dar. Savage	83	78
Nancy Helen	14	12½
Nipissing	9.90	9.85
Nova Scotia	45¾	45
Ophir	85	75
Otisse	15	14⅝
Peterson Lake	23½	23¼
Right-of-Way	....	....
Rochester	17¾	17¼
Silver Leaf	13	12½
Silver Bar	15½	14½
Silver Queen	23	21
Timiskaming	64	63
Trethewey	1.43¼	1.42
Watts	16	15

—Morning Sales.—

Amalgamated—500 at 7½, 500 at 7½.

Beaver Con.—500 at 33⅛, 500 at 33, 1000 at 33, 500 at 33, 500 at 33, 100 at 33; buyers thirty days, 1000 at 34; buyers sixty days, 500 at 34¼, 500 at 34¼.

Cobalt Lake—500 at 14¾, 500 at 14¾, 100 at 15, 500 at 14¾, 500 at 15, 1000 at 15, 500 at 15, 2000 at 15¼, 1000 at 15, 316 at 15, 2000 at 15¼, 5000 at 15, 500 at 15¼, 5000 at 15, 500 at 15⅝, 500 at 16, 500 at 15¾, 500 at 15⅞, 500 at 15¾, 1000 at 15⅞, 200 at 16¼, 500 at 16, 500 at 16, 2000 at 16, 500 at 16, 500 at 16; buyers sixty days, 5000 at 16, 5000 at 16.

Coniagas—50 at 5.50.

Gifford—1000 at 18¾, 1000 at 18¾.

Chambers-Fer.—1000 at 38, 500 at 37¼.

Green-Meehan—500 at 9¾.

Kerr Lake—100 at 9.45, 25 at 9.40, 300 at 9.45, 100 at 9.40, 100 at 9.40, 100 at 9.40, 200 at 9.40, 100 at 9.40, 100 at 9.40, 100 at 9.43, 25 at 9.45, 100 at 9.40, 100 at 9.40, 100 at 9.35, 30 at 9.40, 100 at 9.37, 30 at 9.40, 100 at 9.40, 100 at 9.40, 100 at 9.35, 100 at 9.30, 100 at 9.30, 100 at 9.25, 1000 at 25¼, 1000 at 25¼, 1000 at 25½, 500 at 25¼, 1000 at 25¼, 1000 at 25½, 100 at 25½; buyers sixty days, 1000 at 27, 1000 at 27, 2000 at 27, 2000 at 27, 1000 at 27.

La Rose—100 at 4.85, 100 at 4.80, 100 at 4.82, 100 at 4.80.

Nancy Helen—500 at 12¾, 200 at 12¾, 100 at 13, 300 at 13.

Nipissing—25 at 10.00, 50 at 10.00, 10 at 10.00, 25 at 9.95, 5 at 10.00.

Nova Scotia—1000 at 45½, 1000 at 45.

Otisse—250 at 15, 200 at 15, 1000 at 15, 1000 at 14½, 100 at 15½, 1000 at 14½, 100 at 15, 400 at 14¾, 1000 at 15; buyers sixty days, 500 at 15¾.

Peterson Lake—1000 at 23½, 500 at 23½; buyers sixty days, 1000 at 25.

Silver Queen—200 at 22, 100 at 22.

Timiskaming—500 at 64¾, 200 at 63¾, 500 at 64, 700 at 64, 500 at 64½.

Crown Reserve—25 at 3.40, 100 at 3.50.

Rochester—50 at 18, 150 at 18.

Silver Bar—500 at 14¾.

Total sales, 88,256.

New York Curb.

Chas. Head & Co. (R. R. Bongard), report the following fluctuations on the N. Y. Curb:

Argentum closed 11 to 13; 1000 sold at 12. Bailey, 8 to 11. Bovard Cons., 4 to 5. Buffalo, 2¼ to 3¼. Bay State Gas, ¾ to ⅞. Colonial Silver, 7-16 to ½. Cobalt Central, 21½ to 22, high 22, low 21; 1000. Cumberland-Ely, 8 to 9. Chicago Subway, 4½ to 4⅝. Dominion Copper, 2 to 5. Ely-Central, 1⅞ to 8, high 2, low 1⅞; 2000. Foster, 30 at 35. Goldfield Cons. 7⅝ at 7⅞. Green-Meehan, 10 to 15. Giroux, 11⅜ to 11½. Greene-Cananea, 10⅜ to 10⅞. Granby, 105 to 109. Hargraves, 20 to 48. Kerr Lake, 9⅛ to 9¼, high 9½, low 9¼; 8000. King Edward, ½ to ⅝. Lehigh Valley, 103 to 103½. Lake Superior, 26¼ to 26⅝. La Rose, 4¾ to 4⅞, high 4⅞, law 4 11-16; 2000. McKinley, 78 to 82. Nipissing, 9⅛ to 10, high 10, low 9⅜; 200. Nevada Cons., 26½ to 26¾. Nevada Utah, 1½ to 1⅝. Otisse, 15 to 18. Silver Queen, 20 to 21. Silver Leaf, 12½ to 13⅝. Superior & Pittsburg, 16 to 16¼. Trethewey, 1⅜ to 1⅝. Union Pacific, 10 to 15.

Toronto Stock Exchange Unlisted Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Beaver Consolidated Mines	32	32½
Buffalo Mines Co	2.00	2.80
Canadian Gold Fields	5½	4½
Chambers - Ferland	37½	36½
City of Cobalt	50	49
Cobalt Central	22	21
Cobalt Lake Mining Co	17	16
Cobalt Silver Queen	23	21
Coniagas	5.70	5.50
Consolidated Min. & Smelt.	90	85
Foster Cobalt Mining Co	31	30
Great North. Silver Mines	11	9½
Green-Meehan Mining Co	13	11
Kerr Lake Mining Co	9.45	9.35
Little Nipissing	26	25½
McKinley-Dar-Sav. Mines	83	80
Nancy Helen	13½	12½
Nova Scotia Sil. Co. min. Co.	46	45
Ophir Cobalt Mines	1.05	....
Otisse	16	14½
Peterson Lake	24	23¼
Rochester	17½	17
Silver Bar	15½	14⅝
Silver Leaf Mining Co	13½	12
Timiskaming	65¼	65
Watts Mines	17½	16

—Morning Sales—

Kerr Lake—125 at 9.50, 75 at 9.50, 50 at 9.50, 50 at 9.50, 10 at 9.50, 50 at 9.50, 70 at 9.50, 200 at 9.43, 200 at 9.45, 100 at 9.40, 100 at 9.40.

Otisse—100 at 15, 500 at 15, 500 at 15.

Cobalt Lake—500 at 15, 700 at 15, 2008 at 16.

Chambers—500 at 38.

Timiskaming—500 at 65.

Unlisted Shares Wanted

15 Sterling Bank, 10 Crown Bank, 10 Home Bank, 15 Farmers' Bank, 10 Trusts & Guarantee, 100 Colonial Inv. & Loan, 10 Sun & Hastings, 10 Dom. Permanent, 25 Can. Birkbeck, 100 Western Coal & Coke, 2500 Cobalt Gem, 4500 Rothschilds, 3500 Bailey, 1000 Wettlaufer, 2000 Aganunico, 1000 Boyd-Gordon, 5000 Cochrane, 2000 Silver Cross.

FOR SALE.

10 Farmers' Bank, 5 Sterling, 25 Home Bank, 6 United Empire, 10 Can. Birkbeck, 150 Colonial Inv. & Loan, 3000 Cobalt Paymaster, 15 Tate Accumulater, 1 Menzies Co., Ltd.; 2500 Cobalt Treasure, 4500 Cobalt Majestic, 5000 Cobalt Development, 1500 Merger, 5000 Airgold, 1500 Columbus Cobalt, 1500 Bartlett, 2500 Marcel, 4000 Canuck, 4000 Tournenic, 3000 Lucky Boys, 4000 Boyd-Gordon, 4000 Hanson Consolidated, 2500 Badger, 1000 Mother Lode.

HERON & CO.,
16 King St. W., Toronto.

MRS. GORDON DEAD

Wife of Queen's University Principal Passes Away Suddenly.

KINGSTON, Jan. 15.—Last night at 11.30 o'clock, Mrs. Gordon, wife of Very Rev. D. M. Gordon, Principal of Queen's, died very suddenly. She grew ill at a dinner party in her home, was given medical attention, seemed improved, but soon after suddenly expired.

She is survived by five children, one of them Rev. Alexander Gordon, of Lethbridge, Alta., visiting here. She was a daughter of Rev. John MacLennan, of Belfast, Prince Edward Island.

Mrs. L. M. Turnbull and family wish to convey their thanks to their friends for their kindness and sympathy during their recent bereavement.

RUSH TO PORCUPINE WILL RIVAL YUKON TREK

Easy to Under-Estimate the Importance of New Discoveries, Says, English Journal.

The rush to Porcupine gold field is reasonable and amply justified The Sudbury Star.

If only half or less of the stories told are true Ontario has a Klondike overshadowing everything in the mineral line but Cobalt. Like all the northern mineral sections Porcupine is comparatively easy of access.

Matheson, 205 miles north of North Bay, is seething with excitement which only a gold rush can occasion. All the stores are busy getting outfits ready, four-horse stages are ready to take passengers in. Every day the T. & N. O Railway trains leave from fifty to one hundred passengers at Matheson, bound for the gold fields.

The citizens of Matheson, with commendable enterprise and foresight, constructed a splendid road forty miles in length, ending in Tisdale township, passing thru Porcupine, at a cost of two thousand dollars. This road runs as straight as an arrow along the concession lines and the four-horse stages make splendid time, the fare to Porcupine for passengers being three dollars. Ten miles drive brings the stage to Power's stopping place for a breather, warm-up, and lunch if required, then another stretch of eleven miles and a halt is called at Barney Moherly's large two-storey stopping place; four miles and the stage stops at Davis & Harrington's headquarters, and another mile brings Hills' quarters into view; then the last stage of the journey lands the gold hunter at Porcupine Lake, with its log buildings and tents, typical of the new mining camp.

The surface showings of free gold are really wonderful and splendid samples were secured from Jack Campbell's seventeen foot vein, which is a beauty and no mistake, and is typical of the camp, many of the claims having wonderful showings of free gold. Fancy prices are being offered by mining magnates for holdings, but there does not seem to be any mad eagerness to sell at present.

Already there are about one thousand people in the Porcupine section, and the population is swelling every day as fast as the stages can bring them in. As an indication of the good condition of the road Monaghan's team of freighters left Matheson at 8.15 a. m. with three thousand pounds of merchandise, and reached Barney Moberly's, twenty-five miles distant, at 8 p. m., spent the night there and had dinner in Porcupine the next day.

For twelve miles from Nathes, the road passes thru an excellent farming country and the writer counted 39 occupied farms on the journey, which shows that the Ontario farmer is keeping pace with the prospector in opening up the hinterland. The freighting possibilities to the new gold fields are attracting attention and twelve teams arrived at Matheson in one day to engage in the business of freighting supplies for the prospectors.

Hedley, from Elk Lake, has started the construction of a telephone line from Matheson to Porcupine, and will have instruments in each of the road houses for the convenience of travellers.

Now that a good winter route to the gold fields has been secured those interested are turning their attention to a summer route and the consensus of opinion seems to be that the best possible summer route will be from Mileage 226 on the T. & N. O. Ry. to Frederickhouse River, a distance of 8½ miles and thence by water.

GOLD IN FRONTENAC ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Reports That This Section of Ontario Will Be Big Producer Gain Credence.

While the Porcupine is everywhere the centre of interest among the mining fraternity and tales of its remarkable riches are heard on all sides, considerable attention is being drawn to reports of almost phenomenal gold discoveries which have been made in older and more settled portions of the province and more particularly in the county of Frontenac. For some days stories of this description have been filtering thru, and have gained considerable credence among those who take an interest in mining developments in Ontario and it remained for The World yesterday to get in touch with Mr. J. C. Peters, who has spent many years in prospecting and surface mining and whose statements therefore possess that authority which is so essential when referring to mineral riches whatever they may be.

Mr. Peters, while somewhat reticent about discussing the discoveries which he has made himself, was quite willing to give some indication of the remarkable riches which the county of Frontenac and more particularly the township of Berrie posses. After prospecting labors which lasted all thru the past summer and fall, Mr. Peters was very optimistic of the opportunities presented and which in his opinion fully equalled those of the Porcupine and other fields farther north.

"The whole difficulty," he remarked, "lies in the fact that the district is too near advanced civilization. If the gold bearing quartz were situated in an almost inaccessible spot, hundreds of miles from a railroad, prospectors from all over the world would rush in, in overwhelming numbers, but because the mineralized section is within thirty miles of transportation facilities and in the midst of a settled community, people will not credit the marvelous stories of the riches there found.

"I don't want anyone to think that this is a new discovery by any means. For years it has been known that the whole northern part of the county of Frontenac and in fact all that section of the province was heavily mineralized and gold has been known to exist there in paying quantities. In fact, just across the lake from where I made my best discovery is the Big Dipper Mine, where good values are being realized and where an excellent plant is in operation. Adjoining this property is the Star of the East Mine, where the main shaft has been sunk 200 feet and a 10 stamp mill is in operation. From this you will see that it is not by any means a new prospect.

"Gold is everywhere present in paying quantities and in places the showings are most spectacular. I fully believe that when the wealth of this section of the province is fully realized there will be a great rush to stake out the country, which will fully equal that into the Porcupine and I am confident that subsequent developments will prove the district to be one of the richest in gold mineralization Canada will ever experience."

RUSH INTO PORCUPINE IS AMPLY JUSTIFIED

The development of Cobalt as a silver-producing field is proceeding apace and seems likely to fulfil the forecast made by our special representative, who, as the result of his inspection of the district in 1907, ventured the opinion that it would become the greatest silver-producing camp which the world has ever seen, says The Investor's Guardian, London, Eng. But in its gold development Canada has not been fortunate. It is true that gold mining in Nova Scotia has been carried on for over half a century, and that it still exists, but it can hardly be regarded on the whole as a profitable occupation. The rush to the Yukon and Dawson cities is not stale in our memories, but few, if any, of the British companies formed to exploit these sub-Arctic regions have yielded satisfactory returns to their shareholders, while British Columbia, with her undoubted general mineral wealth, has yet to prove that the gold yielded by her will form any appreciable addition to the world's supply. Even the enthusiastic believers in the argentiferous wealth of Cobalt have been sceptical as to any great success in Canadian gold mining operations. But in mining, more than in any other direction, the truth of the old adage, "It is always the unexpected which happens," receives its most complete fulfilment, and it would seem from our private advices as well as from the local press that in the Porcupine Gold Fields of Northern Ontario a further important source of supply of the precious metal has been discovered.

This new district is about 100 miles north of Cobalt, and the first reports of the gold discoveries there were brought down by the prospectors late last summer. At that season of the year the trip from Cobalt, thru bush, muskeg, creeks, swamps and lakes was a most difficult one, but the tidings were so explicit and encouraging that many prospectors were thereby induced to make the venture, with the result that at the present time claims have been staked over a vast extent of country.

One of these prospectors writes to us in December that it "is certainly the most wonderful show I ever saw or heard described—one feels shy of just telling the plain truth of what one sees. It seems too good to be true. What I like most is that the gold is evenly distributed and thru great big reefs 8 ft. to 60 ft. wide, and traced in several cases over a mile in soft schist rock. There is also what I take to be an arsenical iron in the quartz, sometimes 8 ft. wide, giving on Alex. Gillis' claim $406 per ton."

The advent of winter, with its snow-covered ground and frozen lakes, materially lessens the difficulties of transport. For the coming season plans are being matured so as to make the country accessible as soon as the ice breaks up and the winter routes have to be abandoned. It is proposed to put a line of boats in operation, which will land passengers and freight as well within seven miles of the centre of the gold fields. With this line of steamboats in operation it will be possible to get into the country within 24 hours after leaving Cobalt.

All the rich finds mentioned have been discovered without a single hole being shot, as not a stick of dynamite has yet come into the country. It remains to be proved whether the undoubtedly rich surface prospects continue to any great depth. It is satisfactory to know that a diamond drill will soon be at work to test the value of these promising discoveries at lower levels. It cannot reasonably be expected that the large extent of country pegged out will prove as rich as that first discovered in which the reefs have now been exposed, for in that event a second Rand, as to value and extent, altho differing in nature of deposit, would have sprung into being. But it appears from what our practical and thoroly trustworthy correspondent has written that a very remarkable discovery has been made, of which it would be easy to underestimate the importance.

Lonesedale Loses Faith.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A Copenhagen cable despatch to The New York Times says that Walter Lonesdale, secretary to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, has now lost faith in his employer. Lonesdale explains that Cook has deceived him. He says that the last letter he received from Cook was dated from a city in Southern Spain on Dec. 24. The letter gave another address to which Lonesdale could telegraph, and said that a long letter and detailed information was coming. Lonesdale has telegraphed several times to the address given, but has received no reply, nor has the promised letter been received.

Crown Chartered Gold Mining Co.

(LIMITED)

OF PORCUPINE LAKE.

I have just been offered 150 per cent. advance on the purchase price for the five Reamsbottom claims in Tisdale Township. Tisdale Township is in the Porcupine District, and Porcupine Lake is 22 miles west of the T. & N. O. Railway, and about 75 miles northwest of Cobalt. These lots join the Hollinger, Gillies, Miller and Davidson stakings. They were purchased on December 22, 1909, from W. H. Reamsbottom. This you may verify for yourself by enquiring at the office of the Mining Recorder at, Haileybury, Ont., where the agreement is registered. The numbers are 12,867, 12,868, 13,296, 13,297 and 13,298, 40 acres each, 200 acres in all.

These properties are sold to the Syndicate, which you are now invited to join at the same figure as I paid for them, without any cash profit or commission. I take my profit in stock. I am positive these properties can be sold to-day for three times the original amount. There is a big demand at present for good Porcupine property; that is, claims like these, that have more gold on them than many Cobalt mines have silver. We have one vein 25 feet wide showing free gold, besides several smaller veins, one of which is a continuation of the Davidson vein, the latter being one of the Bonanza showings of Porcupine.

While you can buy any number of Cobalt stocks to-day, this is the only Porcupine stock now selling on this market. You have to buy Crown Chartered Gold Mining Company, or go without any, as the other above-mentioned properties have been taken up by Cobalt millionaires, and will likely be a close corporation. This is not a theory, but a condition which confronts you. Size up the situation for yourself, and make a decision; don't wait until the stock has advanced many times its present price, which it probably will before long. You are going in now on the actual ground floor in a new country, which has yet to see the Engineer who has reported unfavorably on it.

Subscriptions for the Syndicate stock at the original price of 20 cents per share will be accepted if mailed, not later than January 24, for points between Halifax and Vancouver, inclusive, the Yukon Territory, United States, Great Britain, and other countries, if mailed by February 24. Remit by check, money order, or postoffice order. You may make reservations by wire at my expense. This is positively the first, last, and only time that this advertisement will appear in this paper. It is impossible for me to see or write to all my friends who have invested on my advice in the past, but they know where they stand—they can cash in at a profit to-day. If you have not yet done business with me, give me a trial order—you will come again.

The charter will be secured at once from the Ontario Government, with a capital of $2,000,000.00, of which $500,000.00 will remain in the Treasury. The Syndicate will deliver the property to the Company with $40,000 cash in the Treasury to start development work. This is over and above the 500,000 shares in the Treasury. A force of men will be put on the property this month, under the charge of an Engineer, and a Diamond Drill will be taken in to test the ore bodies at depth.

P.S.—I reserve the right to reject any subscriptions.

R. T. BYERS, Mining Broker

Phone Main 7145 **141 St. James St., Montreal**

PORCUPINE

Porcupine Mining Claims bought and sold. Send for information to A. J. Trebilcock, care of Toronto World. Information furnished on any property in Porcupine district.

FRIENDLY TELEPHONE CALL COST HIM $50,000

Ordered Rock Island From London Without Putting Limit on Purchase Price.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The recent startling rise and fall in New York in Rock Island shares occurred so quickly that not much money was lost by London operators, especially as it occurred on a bank holiday. Still, inquiries show that a few brokers were fairly hard hit, and the story of a typical case may be related.

One wealthy broker, just before proceeding to the pantomime, rang up a client to wish him the compliments of the season. As a result of the conversation which ensued the broker cabled to New York to buy a parcel of Rock Island shares at the prevailing market price, which he supposed would be about 50. The reply reached him at Drury Lane Theatre that some of the shares had been bought at 60, some at 70, some at 76, and so on, and that they were now down to about 60. The client had suggested that the broker might in his cablegram mention some limit to the buying price, but this it was agreed was not necessary. Because of the suggestion, however, the broker feels that he must bear the loss himself, with the result that his kindly telephone message will cost him some $50,000.

DIVIDING LEOPOLD'S MILLIONS

Fortune of Late King Apportioned Among His Daughters.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15.—The Bank of Brussels to-day will divide between the daughters of the late King Leopold the $3,600,000 left them at his death. The creditors of Princess Louise already have received $600,000 of her share and the remainder was to have been paid over to her to-day.

Advocate Weiner, acting for Princess Philip of Cobourg, Louise's former husband, has seized this, however, claiming that it is due the prince, he having furnished $400,000 with which to pay her creditors at the time the couple separated. Princess Louise therefore is again without resources and is seeking a loan to meet her immediate expenses.

HERE! HERE!

Port Arthur Daily News: Pay-as-you-enter cars are near at hand, but the sit-when-you-enter kind are still far in the dim distance.

GOING TO PORCUPINE?

Then Outfit at

Matheson

and make this place your starting point.

First-class daily stage service.

Nearest point for telegraphs and mails.

PORCUPINE PROSPECTORS

BUY YOUR

Hardware, Tents, Steel, Coal, Dynamite, Etc., at

FRANK A. CHILD'S

HARDWARE STORE

MATHESON, ONT.

Largest assorted stock of Hardware and Mining Supplies north of Cobalt. Wire or write orders.

Branch Store at COCHRANE, ONT.

The Shortest and Most Direct Road to . . . PORCUPINE

FROM

MATHESON

REVILLON BROS.

. . . LIMITED . . .

As this is the most direct road to Porcupine Gold Fields we keep the largest and best assorted stock of prospectors' and miners' supplies in the north country. Drop us a card, letter or wire if there is anything you need in our line. We have stores at Cochrane, Abitibi and Matheson. Telephone connection with Porcupine in a few days. edtf

Revillon Bros.

MATHESON

FLEMING & MARVIN

Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Cobalt and New York Stocks

Continuous quotations received on Cobalt Stocks 58 Victoria St., Home Life Building, Toronto. Phone Main 4028. edtf

GOWGANDA LEGAL CARD.

GORDON H. GAUTHIER, BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, etc. Offices, King Edward Hotel, Gowganda. ed7tf

FOX & ROSS

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MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Phone Us Main 7390-7391

43 SCOTT STREET 123457f

COBALTS, &c.

For Sale or Exchange

100 Toronto Brazilian Diamond stock, $10; 500 Toronto Brazilian Diamond stock, $45; 1000 Toronto Brazilian Diamond stock, $90.

This is a great buy for rise. We consider prospects are A1 now, and something doing. Send for prospectus and secure some shares.

500 to 5000 Maple Mountain, 2c per share; 5000 Minnehaha, Rainy River, 2c per share; 1000 Swastika Gold stock, 15c per share, a good buy for increase; 5000 Cobalt Majestic, 3c per share; B. C. Amalgamated Coal, 3c per share; 500 Great Northern Silver stock, $55.

WANTED.

5000 Cobalt Majestic for cash.

A. M. S. STEWART & CO.

BROKERS.

56 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO

Chas. A. Pyne. H. C. Secord. W. B. Proctor.

PYNE, SECORD & PROCTOR

BROKERS

STOCKS, BONDS & DEBENTURES

COBALT STOCKS A SPECIALLY. | Members Standard Stock Exchange

Phone M. 5326, Lawler Bldg., Toronto

No Outstanding Reason for Price Reductions on Wall St.

Slow Descent in Quotations Accompanies Lessened Speculative Following—Toronto Market in Good Shape Speculatively.

World Office.
Saturday Evening, Jan. 15.

It should be remembered that the Wall-street market had an almost uninterrupted advance during the whole of December. Even if there were no difficulties ahead it would be about natural to look for a change in the proceedings and until the tape again shows a sure inclination among insiders to put prices up, it should be definitely concluded that the bottom of quotations is some distance below the figure at the end of the week.

Above is the concluding paragraph in connection with a resume of New York Stock Market. Its verification is attested to by this week's business and if followed should have saved innumerable dollars for those who patronize this exchange as a means of attempting to make money. The slow descent in prices during the week was entirely due to the lessened speculative following in the market, in ratio to the usual amount of floor traders who are always on hand to exact their tribute as part of a privilege of owning membership on the exchange. The strange part in connection with the decline in prices since the first of the month is the entire absence of any reason for price reductions. One of the brokerage firms of the exchange was suspended during the week because of irregularities in connection with dealings on Rock Island common, but aside from this the week's news has been entirely free of any bearish or bullish interpretation. To those who watch this market, whether they play it or not, the operations of the last two weeks and the preparations for the same during the entire month of December must demonstrate positively to them the absurdity of trying to base investments on quotations.

* * *

Under the aegis of favorable commercial conditions the Wall-street promotors built up a confidence among speculators, and whose confidence as usual they betrayed.

* * *

The recent break in prices was not warranted by money or commercial conditions present or in the immediate future and as Wall-street always paves the way for an excuse the only openings left are cases before the supreme court, the meeting of congress and the British elections. Of these the latter is of much the chief importance and failing a change of government in Britain, United States industrial conditions are only subservient to home conditions with normal affairs directing the export business. Test cases in relation to Southern and Union Pacific are mere matters of detail, but it is certain that Harriman left a bad mix-up by forcing a dividend of 10 per cent. on a railroad stock. Union Pacific will be the bear target in the market for months and until its assets have been rearranged and the dividend changed. As the market shows no valid reason for a break it is to be assumed that the matter is one of entire manipulation. Monday will see most weak accounts disposed of and stocks picked up then should show a turn.

* * *

Whatever enthusiasm has been applied to the Toronto market during the week has been nothing but a reflex of the manipulation of the Montreal financiers. During the whole process of the upbuilding of values since the 1907 panic Montreal operators have forced proceedings. These individuals have undoubtedly had a following in their own market and up to a certain stage their movements were well founded. Not satisfied however with the securities which were on the market, many new issues have been introduced and attempts which appear to have been only partially successful were made to flood these stocks out on the market. One Montreal financier has appropriated to himself the privilege of putting up Toronto Rails, Richelieu and Nova Scotia Steel. Thus far he is successful in forcing prices, but whether the holdings are as scattered as they were is another question.

* * *

Purely domestic issues, and by this is meant those stocks which are held by local traders and investors, have adopted a most conservative course. The prices of these have only responded as occasions dictated and the underlying support to their prices is a guarantee of their substance in the market. With money rates as they are and promise to be, together with a maintenance of present dividends, several of the local listed stocks show very little of the speculative premium addition. It is gratifying to note that the real investment shares have been strong. Strength in the bank stocks has been led by Commerce, whose shareholders are about to get a consideration for the patience which they have exercised in connection with the institution. As a speculative proposition the Toronto market is in good shape and price advances can be easily effected.

Chicago Gossip.

J. P. Bickell & Co. say at the close: Wheat—A substantial decline from high records was witnessed past week under the influence of a hesitating cash demand and desire of holders to secure profits. This decline was to be expected, and was necessary to place values in a sound position and to create consumptive demand for surplus arrivals. Trade in general is inclined to be bearish on a recent decline, but as commercial conditions do not suggest any permanent decline we advise long commitments on sharp recessions.

Wall Street Pointers.

Copper producers expecting a reduction in stocks of metal.

* * *

Considerable improvement reported in coal trade.

* * *

Dun's Reviews says there is a wide diversity of reports from different trade centres, but the least satisfactory indicate no fundamental weakness.

* * *

Bradstreets says best reports of new business come from the west. east quiet.

* * *

Strong feeling against immediate advance of Brooklyn Rapid Transit as earnings are barely 5 per cent.

* * *

International Harvester common Stock increased by $20,000,000 stock dividend and put on four per cent. dividend basis.

* * *

Joseph says:—Don't sell Tractions short, since these will recover sharply with turn of market. Anticipated good bank statement will cause short covering. Buy New York Central and Atchison.

* * *

It is now time to buy on a confident scale, Amalgamated, Car Foundry, Smelting, M., K. & T., Rock Island and Southern Railway. Southern Pacific and Atchison should be bought on weak spots, as before stated.—Financial Bulletin.

* * *

Some leaders are not without support, but the list is in a position to break disastrously when this is withdrawn. We look for a very weak market early on commission house selling, with the prospects for much lower prices next week, unless there is a wide open break to-day. All rallies against floating short interest should be met by short sales of active leaders, as important interests seem only concerned in saving the situation from demoralization while the liquidating movement runs its course. There will be no resumption of the bull movement until the Washington and wage situation clears, or there has been such a bad break as to cause a flood of buying by both insiders and outsiders. We would watch Steel, for if the support around 83 is withdrawn we would look for a bad drop there and in the list as a whole, whereas if this support is maintained there ought to be a fair rally. We would not, however, hesitate to sell short St. Paul, Chesapeake, Reading, M., K. & T., Rock Island and Steel, and sell more on any bulge, for these stocks will likely be five to ten points lower before there is anything more than a fair rally in this sort of a liquidating market.—Town Topics.

British Consols.

	Jan. 14.	Jan. 15.
Consols, account	82 13-16	83 3-16
Consols, money	82 15-16	83¼

Money Markets.

Bank of England discount rate, 4 per cent. London call rate, 1½ to 2 per cent. Short bills, 3 1-16 to 3⅛ per cent. Three months' bills, 3 1-16 to 3⅛ per cent. New York call money, highest 4 per cent., lowest 3½ per cent., last loan 3¾ per cent. Call money at Toronto, 5 to 5½ per cent.

Foreign Exchange.

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

—Between Banks.—	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds....	par.	1-32 pm.	⅛ to ¼
Montreal f'ds..	par.	5c pm.	⅛ to ¼
Ster., 60 days..	8 29-32	8 15-16	9 3-16 / 9 5-16
Ster., demand..	9 17-32	9 19-32	9 13-16 / 9 15-16
Cable trans....	9⅝	9 21-32	9 15-16 / 10 1-16

—Rates in New York.—	Actual.	Posted.
Sterling, 60 days sight.....	484	484½
Sterling, demand	486.90	487½

Toronto Stock Market.

	Jan. 14. Ask.	Jan. 14. Bid.	Jan. 15. Ask.	Jan. 15. Bid.
Amal. Asbestos	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	90	...	90
Black Lake com	23	22¾	...	21¾
do. preferred	...	64	67	65
B. C. Packers, A	...	81½	...	81½
do. B	...	81½	...	81½
Bell Telephone	146½	145	146½	...
Burt F. N. com	60½	60¼	60½	60¼
do. preferred	...	95	...	95
Can. Gen. Elec	...	117	118½	117½
Canadian Salt	...	112	...	112
C. P. R.	...	179	...	179
City Dairy com	30	...	30	...
do. preferred	99	97	99	97
Consumers' Gas	205½	...	...	205
Crow's Nest	77	76	...	76
Detroit United	64	63	...	62
Dom. Coal com	89¼	89	...	89
Dom. Steel com	70⅝	...	...	69
do. preferred	137	136½	...	...
Dominion Tel	...	109	...	109
Duluth - Superior	...	68¾	69½	69
Electric Develop	46	...	46	...
Illinois preferred	...	93	...	93
International Coal	...	...	...	...
Lake Superior	...	27	...	27
Lake of Woods	...	...	...	...
Laurentide com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Mackay common	90	89	90	89⅝
do. preferred	77¼	77	77¼	76
Mexican L. & P.	66	...	66	...
Mexican Tram	...	...	...	...
M., St. P. & S.S.M.	...	...	...	...
Montreal Power	...	...	...	...
Niagara Nav	...	...	...	...
Northern Nav.	113	...	113	...
N. S. Steel com	74¼	74⅛	...	73¾
Ogilvie common	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Penman common	59	58½	...	58¼
do. preferred	88	87	88	87½
Porto Rico Ry	...	35	...	35
Rio Janeiro	...	88½	...	88⅝
R. & O. Nav	95	...	95	...
Rogers common	...	156	...	155
do. preferred	...	108	...	108
Sao Paulo Tram	147¼	147	148	147
S. Wheat com	...	43½	43¾	43½
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Tor. Elec. Light	...	118	...	118
St. L. & C. Nav	118½	...	119	...
Toronto Railway	127	126½	125¾	125½
Tri-City pref.	...	90	...	90
Twin City	115	...	114	113⅝
Winnipeg	182	...	181¾	...
—Mines—				
Crown Reserve	3.85	...	...	4.75
La Rose	...	...	...	...
Nipissing Mines	...	...	10.00	9.90
North Star	11	8	...	11
Trethewey	143	140	144	141
—Banks—				
Commerce	200	...	...	...
Dominion	248¾	...	248¾	...
Hamilton	205	204	204¾	204½
Imperial	235½	...	237	...
Merchants'	...	176	...	177
Metropolitan	210	...	...	...
Molsons	...	200½	...	207½
Montreal	...	254	...	254
Nova Scotia	...	279½	...	279½
Ottawa	210	...	...	202
Royal	...	224	...	224
Standard	232	...	...	232¼
Toronto	217½	217	218	217
Traders'	146	...	145	144½
Union	...	140	...	140
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	120	...	120
Canada Landed	152	148	...	160
Canada Perm	...	164	...	...
Central Canada	...	179	...	179
Colonial Invest	67	65	67	65
Dominion Sav	...	71½	...	71½
Gt. West. Perm	...	113	...	113
Hamilton Prov	130	128	130	128
Huron & Erie	...	192	...	192
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	182	...	182
Landed Banking	...	123	...	123
London & Can	...	110	...	110
National Trust	200	...	200	...
Ontario Loan	...	142	...	142
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	127½	...	127½
Real Estate	...	100	...	100
Toronto Mortgage	...	128	...	128
Tor. Gen. Trusts	170	165	170	165
—Bonds—				
Black Lake	82½	82	83	82¼
Dominion Steel	...	96	...	96
Electric Develop	...	82¾	...	82¾
Mexican Electric	...	80	...	80
Mexican L. & P.	...	...	...	...
Porto Rico	83	81½	83	81½
Rio, 1st mortgage	...	93¼	...	93¼
Sao Paulo	...	100	...	100

—Morning Sales—

Dul.-Superior.	Twin City.	Dom. Steel.
75 @ 68¼	10 @ 114	25 @ 68¾
75 @ 68⅛	215 @ 113½	5 @ 68½
100 @ 69	220 @ 113⅝	5 @ 136½*
42 @ 68½	25 @ 113¾	5 @ 136*
	10 @ 113⅞	
C.P.R.	Black Lake.	Tor. Rails.
25 @ 179	56 @ 22	125 @ 126
16 @ 178½	50 @ 65*	25 @ 125⅞
Penman.	$2000 @ 82z	Crown Res.
50 @ 58⅛	$1000 @ 82⅝z	100 @ 355
50 @ 58	$4000 @ 82½z	100 @ 350
50 @ 58½		100 @ 349
Nipissing.	Mackay.	Dom. Coal
70 @ 1000	16 @ 89⅞	125 @ 89
130 @ 990	75 @ 89¾	25 @ 89¼
	15 @ 89½	
	15 @ 77½*	
Sao Paulo.	Hamilton.	Rio.
25 @ 147¼	5 @ 204⅝	96 @ 88½
125 @ 147	5 @ 204½	10 @ 89
Con. Gas.	N.S. Steel.	Can. Land
15 @ 205	70 @ 73¼	100 @ 160
Porto Rico	F. N. Burt.	Merchants.
25 @ 36	25 @ 96*	20 @ 177
Tor. Elec.	Traders.	Toronto.
12 @ 118	10 @ 144½	3 @ 217½
St. Lawrence.		Union.
5 @ 118		10 @ 144½

*Preferred. zBonds.

Montreal Stock Market.

	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific R.	180	179
Duluth - Superior	69¼	69
Illinois preferred	92⅜	92¼
Mackay	90	89½
Detroit United	63½	63¼
Mackay preferred	...	75½
Mexican L. & P.	70	66
Richelieu & Ontario	94½	94¼
Rio, xd	89¼	88½
Bell Telephone	149	143
Soo	136	135
Toronto Railway	125½	125
Twin City	114	113⅝
Black Lake	22½	22
Dominion Coal	89	88¾
do., pref	118	117½
Dominion Steel	69¼	69⅛
Dominion Steel preferred	136¼	136
Ogilvie Milling	138	137½
Penmans preferred	88	86
Crown Reserve	3.58	3.51
Nova Scotia Steel	74	73⅞
Lake of the Woods	143½	142
N. S. Steel pref	...	120
Lake of the Woods pref	128	123

—Morning Sales—

Dominion Steel—275 at 68¾, 225 at 68⅝, 325 at 68½, 800 at 68¾, 85 at 68⅞, 180 at 68⅝.
Ohio Traction—25 at 36.
Montreal Cotton—10 at 131.
Ogilvie bonds—$2000 at 112½.
Dominion Coal, pref.—10 at 117½, 25 at 118.
Can. Converters—10 at 43, 25 at 42.
Rubber bonds—$15,000 at 99, $2000 at 99¼.
Dominion Coal—10 at 88½, 50 at 88¾.
Penmans—25 at 58.
C.P.R.—60 at 178¼.
Soo—202 at 135.
Illinois pref.—3 at 92¾, 191 at 92¼, 4 at 92½.
Rubber, pref.—100 at 118¾, 100 at 118, 200 at 117¾, 300 at 117½.
Pulp—6 at 135.
Richelieu—125 at 94, 75 at 94¼.
Montreal Power—128 at 132, 75 at 132¼, 331 at 132½.
Detroit United—75 at 63½, 60 at 63, 135 at 62¾, 50 at 62⅞.
Toronto Rails—250 at 125½.
Crown Reserve—1700 at 355, 125 at 354.
Twin City—50 at 113½.
Montreal Street Railway—141 at 215, 15 at 214¾.
Black Lake Asbestos—15 at 22.
N.S. Steel—35 at 74, 50 at 73¾, 5 at 74¼, 111 at 73⅛, 25 at 73⅝, 70 at 73⅞.
Mackay—2 at 90, 25 at 89½.
Lake of the Woods—225 at 143½.
Merchants' Bank—34 at 117.
Ogilvie—5 at 136, 10 at 138.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl.	Sales.
Allis. Chal.	14	14	14	14	600
do. pref.	50	50	50	50	10
Amal. Cop.	83	85¼	82⅞	85⅛	32,000
Am. Beet S.	43	44	42¾	43⅞	2,600
Am. Canners.	12½	12½	12⅜	12½	1,500
Am. Cot. Oil.	63½	64	63	64	800
Am. Lin. pr.	42½	43	42½	43	800
Am. Loco.	57	57½	56⅝	57⅜	11,800
Am. T. & T.	137¾	138	137½	137⅞	1,900
Anaconda	49¾	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	6,600
Atchison	118½	120¼	118½	120⅛	20,200
Atl. Coast	131½	132	130	132	1,600
B. & Ohio	115⅝	117¼	115¼	116⅝	7,900
Brooklyn	75	75½	74½	75½	4,000
Car Fdry.	66½	67½	66¼	67½	2,700
Cent. Leath.	43	44	43	44	450
Ches. & Ohio.	85⅝	87⅝	86⅛	86⅜	43,800
Col. Fuel	43⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	....
Col. & Sou.	56½	57	56½	57	400
Corn Prod.	20½	21½	20½	21½	1,900
C. P. R.	178⅜	179⅜	178⅜	179½	110
D. & Hud.	177	178½	176½	178½	1,800
Denver	44½	45⅛	44½	45⅛	2,700
do. pref.	79½	80¼	79¼	80¼	500
Distillers	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞	600
Duluth S. S.	16	16	16	16	200
do. pref.	...	...	...	...	....
Erie	32	32¼	31⅝	32	4,500
do. 1sts	49⅛	49½	49⅛	49½	1,400
do. 2nds	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¼	200
Gas	149¾	151¼	149¼	151	9,400
Gen. Elec.	153¼	154⅝	153¼	154⅝	120
Gt. Nor. pr.	135⅛	136½	135	136½	5,700
G. N. Ore.	74	75	73¾	75	3,000
Ice Secur.	24½	25	23⅞	25	900
Illinois	141⅝	142¾	141⅝	142¾	1,200
Interboro	23⅜	24½	23⅜	24¼	800
Int. Paper	14¼	14¼	13½	14	600
Int. Pump	50	51	50	51	1,100
Iowa Cent.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	200
Kan. Sou.	40½	41⅞	40½	41⅞	100
L. & N.	153⅛	153⅛	152	153	3,900
Maackay	...	...	...	...	....
do. pref.	76½	76½	76½	76½	10
M., St. P. & S.	...	...	...	...	...
Mex. Cent.	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25½	2,300
M., K. & T.	45½	46⅜	45¼	46⅛	8,400
Mo. Pacific	66⅜	67	66	66¾	3,800
N. Amer.	79⅞	79⅞	79½	79⅞	....
Natl. Lead	84⅝	85¼	84½	85¼	1,800
Norfolk	96⅝	97⅞	96⅝	97⅜	700
Nor. Pacific	135⅝	137⅝	135¾	137	9,000
North West	156½	159⅛	156½	159⅛	1,800
N. Y. C.	119¼	120	118⅜	119¾	13,800
Ont. & West.	46⅛	46⅜	45¾	46⅜	2,700
Pitts. Coal	21¾	23	21½	23	5,100
Pac. Mail	34	34	32¾	33½	800
Penna.	132⅞	134	132⅜	134	22,100
Peo. Gas	112¾	113½	112⅝	113¼	1,900
Press. Steel	46⅜	46⅜	46	46	500
Reading	160½	163	160½	163	110,000
Rep. Steel	41	41¼	40⅜	41¼	4,400
do. pref.	102	102¼	102	102¼	110
Ry. Springs	48	48	46	47	1,200
Rock Island	44¼	46	44	45⅞	14,800
do. pref.	85	86	84½	86	600
Rubber	45	46	44¾	46	400
do. 1sts	111	112	111	112	800
Sloss	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	100
Smelters	93½	95⅝	93¼	95⅝	29,000
South. Ry.	30¾	31	30¾	31	4,700
do. pref.	69	69½	69	69½	800
St.L. & S.F.	56	56	55½	55⅝	1,500
South. Pac.	130⅝	132½	130⅝	132⅜	40,200
St.L. & S.W.	31	31	30½	30½	500
St. Paul	147⅜	150	147¼	150	2,800
Sugar	121½	122¼	121½	122⅛	120
Tenn. Cop.	36½	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	700
Texas	32	33	32	32⅝	1,300
Twin City	118½	113½	113½	113½	300
Third Ave.	15	16⅜	15	16¼	420
Toledo	50	50	50	50	20
do. pref.	...	...	...	...	....
Union	193¾	194⅞	192⅜	194⅞	62,300
do. pref.	101	101	100¾	100¾	600
U. S. Steel	84½	85⅞	84⅛	85½	20,710
do. pref.	122⅜	123¼	122½	123¼	2,500
do. bonds	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	....
Utah Cop.	53	54¼	52½	53¾	10,400
Virg. Chem.	54½	55	54½	55	3,900
Wabash	22	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	610
do. pref.	50	50	48¾	49⅞	8,700
West. Union	73⅞	72⅞	73½	73½	400
West'ghouse	74	74	69¾	73½	8,500
Wis. Cent.	49	49	49	49	20
Woollens	34	34	34	34	....

Sales, 865,500.

New York Cotton.

Beaty & Glassco (Erickson Perkins & Co.), 14 West King-street, reported the following closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	14.20	14.47	14.20	14.43
March	14.25	14.50	14.22	14.43
May	14.60	14.70	14.39	14.61
July	14.60	14.70	14.38	14.70
October	12.95	13.05	12.85	12.96

Spot cotton closed quiet, 10 points higher. Middling uplands, 14.55; do., gulf, 14.80. No sales.

Price of Oil.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—Oil closed at $1.40.

Difficulties Are Encountered In Prospecting For Minerals

Gold and Silver Hunters in New Ontario, and How Prospecting is Conducted.

The prospector going into northern Ontario in quest of gold is almost as great a novice as the silver hunter was in the early days of Cobalt. He has this advantage, however, he knows the conditions in which minerals occur, and he knows that gold is found in quartz veins and that quartz is comparatively easy to see. The silver hunter was at a great disadvantage at the start, because veins of silver are sometimes a mere crack on the surface, and very often the vein matter, largely cobalt, has oxidized, the bloom washed away and the crevice filled in with dirt, which sometimes contains nuggets of silver left by the erosion of cobalt.

But quartz is harder than calcite. It is as impervious as the rock encasing it, so that quartz veins are seldom found in crevices and are just as likely to be found on the smooth surface as in deep fissures. Gold does not erode, while all minerals associated with it do. Therefore, gold is often easier seen at the surface than at depth, the associated minerals having vanished thru oxidation, leaving the gold free.

The rock formation to look for is not very much different from the rocks around Cobalt and Timagami. The general formation is covered by swamp, muskeg and clay loam, very productive of cereals and agricultural produce; but generally speaking there are greenstones or keewatin, schists, diorite, Huronian and porphyry.

The term metamorphose may be applied to a great many of these rocks. They are difficult to classify. Being eruptive, one coming up thru the other and the heat of a molten mass, melting and combining with the rock thru which it was passing, left a mixture which indicates a contact and a rock which cannot be defined better than by the term metamorphose. But it is near these basic igneous or metamorphose rocks that most of the veins are found. The intrusion of one rock thru the other, shattered the hardened rock nearby and created fissures or veins, thru which the quartz flowed in liquid form. When these cooled the veins were formed as we find them.

But nature sometimes does two or three times what she might have done once, and she varies her procedure at different times. Sometimes a huge fissure vein of quartz is formed with the first eruption. This might carry minerals with it or it might not. Then from below comes another eruption and another fissuring of the original vein. This time it may carry other minerals, or the same minerals in greater quantity than before, and this eruption leaves behind it a narrow streak of highly mineralized ore in some part or near to one side of the vein.

The second eruption may come in another form, and this is often the case in very wide veins, such as are at Porcupine. Such large bodies of quartz are easily melted over again, and the eruptive force and heated mineral solution from below, in its efforts to reach the surface, takes the easiest way and tunnels thru the soft quartz, melting it as it goes. This tunneling may be narrow, or it may be wide. It is likely to be wider the further it goes; but as it cools down, if it carried mineral, and especially gold, one would expect to find the richest gold nearer the source. Gold is the heaviest of all metals, and in the quartz cooling, the gold being heavier than the quartz, it would naturally sink. So that while a vein of quartz may be a gold bearing vein, it might have only one, or it might have several of these secondary eruptions working thru it, and the rest of the vein be very low grade, containing little or no gold. These tunnelings or workings of nature have left what may be termed the ore shoots, and there is no knowing to what depth they may go or how rich they may become. Certainly, depth is more favorable to richness than the surface, tho the ore shoot is likely to narrow down with depth.

If a vein, such as those found at Porcupine, had only one of these ore shoots of the extent and richness of the first discoveries made there, it would be a gold mine worth a very large amount, and whilst this appears to be the way in which gold has come into the veins at Porcupine, the indications point to several ore shoots on the ore vein. In the first eruption the quartz probably carried iron in pyrite form. If the second eruption forced thru the quartz a solution of mineral matter carrying gold, this, on coming in contact with the iron pyrite of the first eruption, would precipitate the gold, and as a general rule the gold at Porcupine is to be seen associated with iron pyrites, more often, perhaps, where the iron is in crystals than in other forms. There are large quartz veins in the Porcupine belt, in which visible gold has not as yet been found. Probably the ore shoot has not been discovered. There may be no ore shoot at all.

But all this is what the prospector has to contend with. It is his business to find the vein and the gold. Whilst the average prospector throws theories to the wind, says that mining engineers are not as successful in the practical field as the novice; that "where it is there it is," and no man can see further into the rock than another, the intelligent prospector has a little the advantage when he can discern probable indications and stop to investigate minutely a district thru which others would heedlessly rush.

The real prospector is seriously handicapped by the claim staker, who precedes him and cinches the claim by recording his stakings at the recorder's office. He has not time to go over recorded claims to see whether there is discovery or not. Neither has he the inclination to prospect on a lot already claimed, because in the event of his making a discovery, there is naturally a dispute in which he is more likely than not to get the worst of it.

The claim staker knows enough to stake near to known discoveries, and he will wait till the snow disappears before he looks over his claim. He will probably shovel off enough snow to do 30 days' work and get a certificate of record, after which there is no disputing his title except thru an officer of the crown, and as the prospector would be a trespasser upon a lot under certificate of record, he leaves the claim staker to enjoy his claim whilst he goes on into a country with less possibilities, to look for mineral, and if he should succeed in finding it, the claim staker immediately surrounds him and tries to benefit by his good fortune.

It is the prospector who makes the first discoveries; but the novice and claim staker have often become rich by staking near to him. It is after he has made a strike that the intelligent prospector has the advantage of the novice. He has some idea of what he has got, and what development means. He is open to reason and to the methods of financing his claim. There are mining claims for which $125,000 cash was offered last year, that would not command $25,000 to-day. This is not the fault of the property; but the chance for interesting capital has gone and capital has left the prospector to wrestle with the development of his own discovery.

The real boom of the Porcupine gold fields has not yet begun. There is excitement over the surface showings, which are marvelous. The boom will be on in earnest when people part with their money for claims. The introduction of a diamond drill into the heart of the camp at its very inception will do much towards testing the values at depth, before the real boom begins. If the province is to get the benefit of the experience which these tests reveal, the Porcupine might, with reason, have cut the roads for taking in the machinery and assisted in the test.

But the prospector and the miner give to the province a great quantity of information and service for which the public does not give them credit. They applaud the claim staker who makes a fortune by methods often termed clever, and laugh at the intelligent prospector who had done hard work and yeoman service in the interests of the country, but has returned without ever staking a claim. The investing public are relying more upon intelligence to-day than they did a year or two ago. We have now mining engineers with reputations, and the public does not feel itself safe in investing in properties "next" to some remarkable find on the mere chance that the veins run on to the "next" property. There have been too many silver propositions floated on "next" properties to induce investors to go into gold propositions without a reliable mining engineer's report upon the properties they are investing in.

Porcupine bids fair to rival the world in its possibilities of gold production. It bids fair to establish new theories in regard to the mineral possibilities of other parts of the great north land. It is the most interesting spot on the face of the globe to-day to the intelligent prospector and mining engineer. It is worthy the consideration of every patriot to his country. But there is no reason to get excited over every fine specimen of gold and put money into every wildcat device for hoodwinking the public, that is likely to follow such a remarkable find. Porcupine is a big thing for Ontario, and all parts of the world will soon hear about it.

J. B. S.

RALLY IN COTTON

General Feeling That Recent Liquidation Has Reached Climax.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The cotton market had a very excited opening this morning, with business on a tremendous scale, following the sensational developments of yesterday.

Generally speaking there was a strong feeling around the street that yesterday's liquidation by the leading speculative longs had marked the climax of the record-breaking movement of the past ten days, and with Liverpool relatively firm, the market opened at an advance of 32 to 68 points, with March contracts selling at 14.50 and May at 14.70, before the end of the call $3.85 and $4 per bale above the closing prices of last night and in the case of March $5 per bale above the low price of yesterday afternoon.

European large spot interests and local shorts were enormous buyers at the start, but there was also extremely heavy liquidation by scattering interests, who had held their cotton over yesterday's break, but whose confidence had been destroyed by the collapse of the bull leadership.

Fluctuations after the call were consequently very nervous and irregular.

It was estimated that no less than 200,000 bales of long cotton were thrown over on the early advance, but it was all absorbed by shorts and fresh buyers on a reaction to 14.40 for May, and the market closed steady at an advance of from 64 to 78 points from the closing figures of last night on the active months.

The large commission house which was credited in the street with having handled most of the business of the big bull leaders, Eugene P. Scales, whose attempted May corner and other spectacular operations in the cotton market culminated in his sensational liquidation of yesterday, issued a statement to-day, as follows:

"The selling by Mr. Scales yesterday is a sacrifice on his part for the benefit of his friends, as he was the target of concentrated fire from the bears, and he felt there was no use in standing to be shot at and having the market depressed on his friends when, by selling, he could relieve the situation."

On Wall Street.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following:—There was continued heavy liquidation of stocks this morning, with new low records for almost the entire list. Then there was a sharp rebound in the last quarter of an hour which caused net gains of 1 to 2 points in quite a number of active issues. Some considered the rally as a bank statement influence, but nothing of the sort was the case. The bank statement is a very small factor. It was a little better than expected. On any further bulge Monday, we would sell stocks again. It will not get on its feet all at once. Too many persons have been hurt. Weak accounts will be liquidated on any show of strength.

In to-day's market certain stocks were strongly supported in order to steady the general list. These included Reading, Amalgamated Copper and Southern Pacific. U.S. Steel and Union Pacific acted badly during much of the session, but they rallied sharply at the close.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $22,005,60 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is an increase of $17,240,275 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The statement follows:

Loans, decrease $7,737,600; deposits, increase $11,620,900; circulation, decrease $460,800; legal tenders, increase $4,695,500; specie, increase $15,450,000; reserve, increase $20,145,500; reserve required, increase $2,905,225; surplus, increase $17,240,275; ex-U. S. deposits, increase $17,249,225.

The percentage of the actual reserve of the clearing house banks to-day was 27.34.

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

Loans, decrease $21,253,000; specie, decrease $2,095,700; legal tenders, decrease $346,400; total deposits, decrease $23,924,400.

GREAT BUILDING YEAR INCREASES ALL ROUND

Toronto's Eighteen Million Dollar Record 54 Per Cent. Better Than Last Year.

The Contract Record for January reviews the building operations thruout the Dominion in 1909, showing satisfactory increases in the principal cities and towns. With the exception of Halifax all the returns show increases over 1908. Of the eastern cities Kingston and Ottawa record the greatest gains, the percentage being 165 and 152, but Toronto's record of an increase of 54 per cent. over a total of nearly twelve millions for 1908 is easily the most significant feature. Montreal's building operations totalled nearly fifteen million dollars, which was also an increase of 54 per cent.

Ontario towns show the following increases: Berlin, 128 per cent; Fort William 90; London 83; Brantford 51 and Peterboro 44. Three quarters of a million dollars were expended in buildings in the growing town of Welland.

Winnipeg has an increase of 67 per cent., while Saskatoon shows the greatest growth in a building way of any place in Canada, with 720 per cent. Calgary's figures jumped from $837,000 to $2,420,000, and Vancouver has a total of seven millions of dollars, an increase of a million.

The average gain thruout the Dominion was 59 per cent.

Of the future The Contract Record has great hopes. In the principal centres a great amount of work is in prospect and a reasonably early spring should give the building industry a good impetus for a record year.

Toronto Swiss Society Fifth Annual Banquet Held at Occidental Hall.

The fifth anniversary of the Toronto Swiss Society was celebrated on Friday night at Occidental Hall. Prof. J. Cusin, president of the society, occupied the chair. The hall was brightly decorated in Swiss style, the White Cross on a red background. The Swiss Consul, Mr. R. Burger, and many absent friends were remembered for their generosity and goodwill in the many toasts and speeches given in the national tongues of Switzerland, France, Germany, and Italy.

The musical program included many national songs and Messrs. Flotron and Wenger, accompanied by the Swiss Orchestra under Director M. Brisacker, were most enthusiastically encored for their songs.

The refreshments, the amusements and the dance were all of Swiss style and thoroughly enjoyed by the large gathering until the early morning.

Detroit Sleeping Car.

The Canadian Pacific train at 7.20 p.m. daily carries sleeper specially reserved for Detroit passengers, affording what is perhaps the most convenient service out of Toronto for that point. Trains leave Saturday, a handy hour for everybody, and passengers, undisturbed by arrival in Detroit at an early hour in the morning, may remain in car until 8.00 a.m.

Berths and reservations at Canadian Pacific Ticket Office, corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 6580. 71

INTERNATIONAL TOOL STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED

Authorized Capital - - - - $750,000

$300,000 of 7% Preferred, $450,000 Common Stock.
Shares, $50.00 Par Value.

NOT SUBJECT TO CALL. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN J. MAIN, Polson Iron Works, Toronto.
J. E. MURPHY, Lumberman, Toronto.
A. F. MACLAREN, Ex-M.P., Toronto.
MANSON CAMPBELL, Chatham, Ont.
W. J. CHAPMAN, Toronto.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENTS:
The Trusts & Guarantee Co., Ltd., Toronto.

The company own a certain new valuable process and furnace appliances for the manufacture of High-Grade Carbon and Alloy Steels, and own the mining rights of 351 acres of Magnetic Iron Oxide Ore, containing about one million tons, or sufficient to supply the company's needs for many generations.

The steel is produced direct from the ore in practically two operations, as against five to seven operations required in other processes, with a consequent great saving in fuel and cost of labor.

The company's plans provide for a plant, convenient to water and rail transportation, in which the ore will be converted into High-Grade Tool Steel of the greatest commercial value.

The company expect earnings to permit of a high rate of dividend on the common stock, after payment of a seven per cent. dividend on the preferred.

We have to offer preferred shares of the International Tool Steel Co., Ltd., at par ($50.00 per share), and for a limited time subscribers will receive, as a bonus, one share of common with each share of preferred purchased.

THE FINANCIAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Can.

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FINANCIAL REVIEW For January—FREE
Contents: "Human Nature vs. Investment," "Gold Mining as a Business," "Rights of Investors," "The Redman—Pennsylvania Railroad," "Merging of Capital," "The Advantage of Co-operation," "Wage Earners' Opportunity," "Wall Street and Legislation," "Dangers of Manipulated Stocks," "The Investor Who Dares," "Gold Mines of To-Day," "The Value of Publicity," "How to Purchase Stocks," "U. S. Steel," "Railroad Investments," "Savings Bank Interest," "Federal Supervision of Corporations," "Cotton and Wheat," "Money Monarch Morgan," "Market Outlook," etc. Financial Review, 8 pages (illustrated), Room 318, 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

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Bedroom
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37.00—EXTENSION TABLE, in fumed oak, pedestal base, round top, 48 inches, extends to 8 feet. Was $37.00. Sale price **23.25**

13.00—DINNER WAGGON, in fumed oak. Was $13. Sale price.. **8.25**

29.00—CHINA CABINETS, in fumed oak, glass ends, 2 glass doors, four shelves. Was $29.00. Sale price **19.00**

39.00—DINERS, in fumed oak frames, upholstered in Spanish leather, 5 diners, 1 arm in set. Was $39.00. Sale price **25.00**

Dining Room Outfit in Quarter Cut Oak
Colonial Design, in Dull Finish.

102.00—BUFFET, in quarter-cut oak, colonial dull finish, 3 drawers, 1 lined, 3 large cupboards in centre of case, long linen drawer, mirror 52 x 14. Was $102.00. Sale price **65.00**

89.00—EXTENSION TABLE, colonial quarter-cut oak, dull finish, pedestal base, round top, 54-inch, extends to 8 feet. Was $88. Sale price **58.00**

77.00—CHINA CABINET, colonial, quarter-cut oak, dull finish, glass ends, 2 glass doors, 4 shelves. Was $77.00. Sale price **49.00**

37.50—DINNER WAGGON, colonial, quarter-cut oak, dull finish. Was $37.50. Sale price **23.50**

94.00—DINERS, in colonial, quarter-cut oak frames, dull finish, slip seats, upholstered in No. 1 leather green, 5 diners, 1 arm, in set. Was $94.00. Sale price **51.00**

A Splendid Sideboard

95.00—SIDEBOARD, in quarter-cut oak, golden polish, case 60 x 26, mirror 18 x 49 in. 5 drawers, 1 plush lined, 2 cupboards, long linen drawer in bottom of case. Was $95.00. Sale price **60.00**

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Every Stove in Department Similarly Reduced

69.75—STEEL RANGE, ENTERPRISE MONARCH, exactly like illustration, made of heavy steel, reinforced covers and double oven doors; a fuel saver and perfect baker. Reg. $69.75, for **39.00**

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15.25—TORTOISE HEATER, splendid large stove. Reg. $15.25. Special price **11.25**

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At Close on 1-2 Price. These are Elegant Pieces and should be seen sure.

115.00—3-PIECE PARLOR SUITE, 1 only, Louis XIV., beautifully carved, solid Cuban mahogany frames, upholstered in figured denim. Regular $115.00. Special **78.95**

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Mail orders carefully filled.

Ladies' Desks and Secretary Bookcases

A VARIED SHOWING SPECIALLY CUT TO CLEAR.

12.50—LADIES' DESKS. Special sale price **8.00**
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14.00—LADIES' DESKS. Special sale price **10.00**

17.00—SECRETARY BOOKCASES. Special sale price **11.50**
22.00—SECRETARY BOOKCASES. Special sale price **15.00**
34.00—SECRETARY BOOKCASES. Special sale price **23.50**

BEDROOM SUITES

Wonderful Savings on Magnificent Outfits

439.00—CIRCASSIAN WALNUT BEDROOM SUITE, 1 only, 4 pieces, Louis XV. design, consisting of Bed, Dresser, Dressing Table and Chiffonier, beautifully figured wood, elegantly carved, handsome shaped bevelled mirrors, solid brass trimmings, complete 4 pieces, and including high-grade box spring, with silk floss mattress. Regular price $439.00. Sale price **268.50**

284.00—CIRCASSIAN WALNUT BEDROOM SUITE, 1 only, 4 pieces, composed of Dresser, Chiffonier, Dressing Table and Somnoe, lovely Sheraton design, choicest quality wood throughout, dull brass trimmings, very imposing appearance. Reg. price $284. Sale price..... **182.00**

310.00—BEDROOM SUITE, 1 only, 3 pieces, Dresser, Chiffonier and Dressing Table, magnificent crotch mahogany, massive colonial design, large oval mirrors, well arranged drawer space, wood drawer pulls. Regular price $310. Sale price **197.50**

134.00—BEDROOM SUITE, 1 only, 3 pieces, Dresser, Chiffonier and Dressing Table, particularly pleasing design in quartered oak, golden finish, nicely polished, full swell fronts, oval bevelled mirrors, wood trimmings. Regular price $134.00. Sale price **84.75**

CARPET DEPT.

All Carpets Sewed, Laid and Lined Free

$1.50 IMPERIAL VELVET CARPETS 95c.

That are unique in patterns, designs and colorings, 27 inches wide, with 22½-in. border to match, suitable for parlors or sitting rooms. Regular price, per yard $1.50. Specially reduced price ..... **.95**

$1.60 BRUSSELS CARPETS $1.12

Splendid heavy closely woven Carpets, with or without borders to match. These goods are 27 inches wide, borders 22½-in. Regular price per yard, $1.50 and $1.60. Special at **1.12**

50c UNION CARPETS 37c

36 inches wide, a large variety of patterns to choose from, suitable for bedrooms, spare rooms and upper halls. Regular price per yard, 50c. Special .. **.37**

THE J. F. BROWN CO., LIMITED

193--195--197 Yonge Street

TELEGRAM FROM KING TO PRINCESS GOES ASTRAY

Title Taken For Name of Ship and Returned Marked "Boat Unknown."

(Special Cable to The Sunday World.)

MARSEILLES, Jan. 15.—A curious and amusing mistake has just been made by the postal authorities whereby a telegram sent by King Edward narrowly escaped going completely astray. His Majesty had sent a telegram to the Duchess of Fife, who, with the Duke and their two daughters, touched at this port on the way out to Egypt, on board the liner India.

After the title of the Duchess the King had added the words "Princess Royal," and these words were taken by the postal authorities as the name of the vessel. A postman was sent to the harbor with the telegram, and after an unsuccessful search for a vessel named the Princess Royal, he returned with the telegram, on which he had written "boat unknown." The telegram was finally discovered lying at the office. It was at once delivered.

Provincial Appointments.

Wm. A. Mathieson, of Port Rowan, has been appointed police magistrate. Fred. J. Weiderhammer, of Hawkesville, is made assistant coroner. John Kay, of Mimico, is made notary public. The following are appointed bailiffs: John H. Reid, Schrieber; D. McIntyre, North Bay; Ed. Dixon, Headford; J. Hall, Parkhill.

PICAYUNE NAVAL POLICY SAYS EMPIRE LEAGUER

View of Toronto Imperialists is That We Should Contribute a Unit.

The naval bill as announced at Ottawa Wednesday afternoon would have been received as a profound disappointment in Toronto circles animated by British imperial sentiment had its tenor not been understood in advance.

George E. Evans, honorary secretary of the British Empire League in Canada, voiced the sentiment of that representative organization in an interview to The World.

Mr. Evans said that every one holding similar views to those of the British Empire League could but feel that Canada was proposing to act in a very picayune manner, when the vast resources of the Dominion and the dependence of Canada upon the overburdened British taxpayer were recognized.

This was especially the case in view of the plain hint which was thrust down Canada's throat at the imperial naval conference. That hint was an expression of the duty of each of the leading colonies to contribute a unit to the imperial navy. The unit was definitely specified as at least one Indomitable, which is a better class of ship than the Dreadnought, and three of the highest type of cruisers, with the usual equipment of torpedo destroyers.

As the British admiralty urged that the construction of the Indomitable was the first thing to be done, Mr. Evans stated that so far as his knowledge extended the duty of Canada was to take the most expeditious way possible of contributing an Indomitable to the imperial navy. This could best be done by a substantial money contribution, as had been plainly set forth in The World and personally by W. F. Maclean, M.P., in his speeches on the subject.

Such action was especially necessary at this critical time in the history of the British empire, when it was remembered that the huge budget of enormous additional taxation was caused by the unavoidable necessity of keeping pace with the vast new naval expenditures of Germany.

The secretary of the British Empire League expressed the view that the bold and outspoken utterances of The World on the naval policy commended themselves very strongly to the judgment of the great majority of the English-speaking Canadian public.

Col. George T. Denison said last night that while his views on the naval policy were well known, he preferred to await a full report of the government's measure before expressing an opinion upon its provisions.

Funeral of Mrs. Beatty.

The funeral of Mrs. Joseph Beatty, who died at her residence 39 Elm st., on Thursday, took pdace on Saturday afternoon, a large number of friends attending. The deceased lady resided in Toronto during her whole life of 75 years and is survived by five children—Alfred; William J., who is inspector of the London Assurance Corporation; Charles, of the Daily News staff; Margaret, wife of George W. Taylor, assistant secy., Inland Revenue Dept., Ottawa; and Miss Maud Beatty, residing at home. The husband of the deceased, the late Joseph Beatty, was a well-known Toronto business man.

HAS FOUND GARDEN OF EDEN

Sir William Willcocks Locates It Northwest of Bagdad.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A cable despatch from Constantinople says that according to The Journal de Stamboul, Sir William Willcocks, the British advisor to the minister of public works, thinks he has determined the exact site of the Garden of Eden.

He places it at Hairlah, a flourishing oasis, some 250 kilometres northwest of Bagdad.

Thru this site the Euphrates runs and is divided into four arms representing the four rivers of Eden. Sir William suggests that the deluge was merely the flooding of the entire plain between the Euphrates and the Tigris, owing to these rivers breaking down the irrigation dikes, which had been built by the pastoral dwellers on the plain.

THE TURR'BLE TALE of KAPTIN KIDDO

The Toronto Sunday World

JANUARY 16 1910

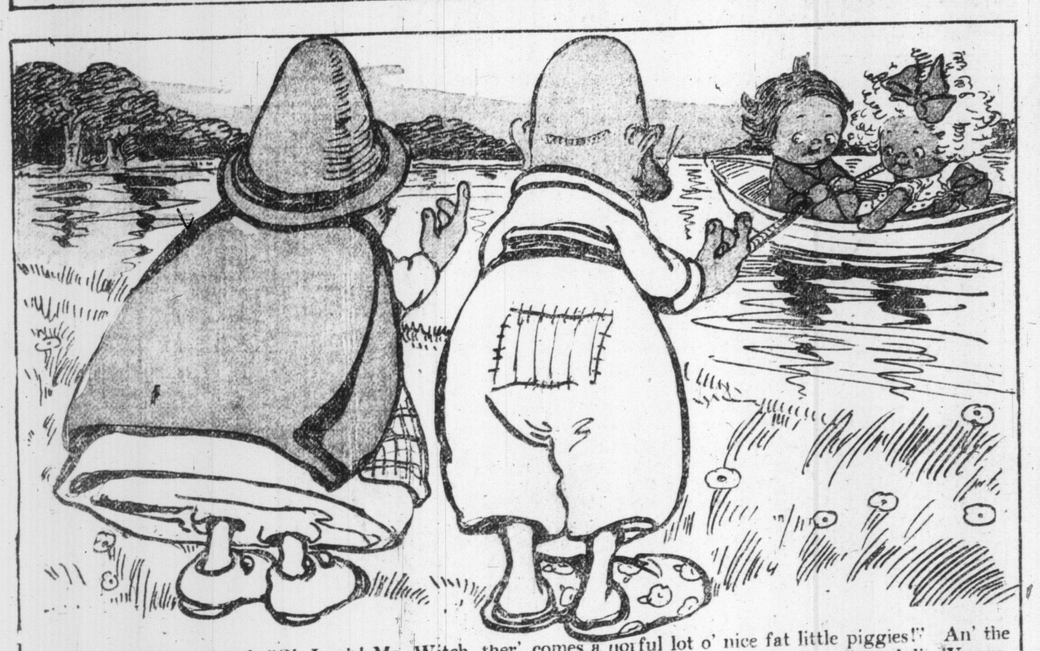
I knowed a little girl, one time, an' she was a n'orful rich little girl, an' she wored her party cloes an'—an' sashes, an' golden beads wif blue lockets, ev'ry day, wash days an' all. An' she had magniferous'es' play room an' packs o' dolls, an' windin' up twains, an' fings, an'—an' ice cream to eat jus' whenever she was leastes' big hungry. An'—an' she was jus' crazy 'bout me, an' she was always sayin', "I love my dolls, but Oh you Kiddo!" What-che-know-'bout-'at?

An' one day her Mama wented to town an' we was playin' wif her Mama's jewelry boxes, an' we was havin' nices' time, an' suddentlv a hole comed in the floor, an' ther' comed a gr-r-eat 'normouses' big Witch Lady. An' she popped the little girl an' me into a bag, an' we wented bumpetty joggety, all in the dark, orful black, wiggly dark, an' I sed, "Don't cry, Gwendylin 'Vangeline May," ('at was the rich little girl's name) "Don't cry," I sed. An' she sed, "Boo Hoo, I'm scart." An' I sed, "Nuffin to be scart of," I sed.

'En the orful rude Witch Lady sed, "Shet up! Shet up!" she sed. Wasn't 'at orful onpolite? 'Course I wasn't scared o' her. Huh! Guess not. But, well, ennyways I kept still an' afterwhile the bumpetty-joggin' stopped an' the Witch Lady opened the bag an' tooked us out, an' she showed us to Mr. Witch, an' she sed, "Let's us have 'Kiddo Soup' for supper Papa? Har! Har! Har!" 'En they bof of 'em laffed like ennything. What-che-know-'bout-'at?

'En the rich little girl she — er — she fainted, like she was deaded, an' I held her up. (She was pretty heavy an' fat, too.) An I sed, "Wake up! Gwendylin 'Vangeline May." An' the Witch Lady an' Mr. Witch was jus' hustlin' 'round ther' an' hustlin' round ther' sharpnin' knives an' buildin' fires, an' I had to hold up Gwendylin 'Vangeline May 'cause she was all fainted up, an' I couldn't get at my dagger or my sword or my pistol, or anyfing to reskew us wif.

(Copyright, 1910, by The North American Company.)



'En suddently I sed, "Oh Look! Mr. Witch, ther' comes a norful lot o' nice fat little piggies!" An' the big Witch Lady and Mr. Witch went orf to look for 'em an' I er — I er — I picked up Gwendylin 'Vangeline May an' runned fast down to the river an'—an' I jumped into the—er—the boat, an'—an' I rowed away from ther'. An' the Witch Lady an' Mr. Witch was standin' on the banks o' the river cryin' an' sayin' "There' wasn't any fat little piggies at all. Come back here, Oh you Kiddo."

'En me and Gwendylin 'Vangeline May sed, "Har! Har!" An' I rowed her home to her own front door steps, an' I telled her Mama 'at she'd better have 'at hole sewed up tight where the Witch Lady comed up froo the floor. 'Tisn't safe to have places like 'at in your floors 'specially when you got little girls like Gwendylin 'Vangeline May. 'En the rich little girl gived me a naughty moobeel an' some marbles, an' she kissed me goodbye, an' she sed, "Come see me 'gen some times, Oh you Kiddo!"

CORRECT HATS FOR LITTLE GIRLS

Irish Ribbon Used with Black Velvet

Navy Blue Felt and Squirrel Fur

A Single Gardenia

Richest Ribbon Velvet with White Beaver

A Wreath of Satin Roses

Satin Rosettes on Felt.

After the French

NOTWITHSTANDING all that will follow about material and manufacture, shape is the important consideration in the girlish hat.

The turned-down brim continues. Children are not wearing the wholly upturned hat. The downward hat is far more "comfy" for winter time, and summer usually ushers in a like shape because of sun and freckles.

For the present, at any rate, children's hats, following the trend of fashion, are decidedly downturned. In France the child is the lesser woman to an almost alarming extent; but sensible American mothers modify as they see fit, and usually come out with a compromise such as the decidedly beautiful hats on the page.

Satin rosettes trim a white felt hat. This is a sensible mother's choice for many occasions: just the type of headgear belonging to the pique dress. Its rich effect is gained by the satin ribbon folded round the crown and shirred into huge rosettes front and back.

A single gardenia is the dashy note on a hat of more definite outline and greater elaboration. Its pulled-in crown is felt, its brim shirred satin, its edge valenciennes lace and its trimming a band of frilled lace.

Modeled still more closely after the French is the basket-shaped white hat made of bengaline, satin and ermine fur. It is one of the so-called mode hats, and a satin hand-made blossom adorns the side.

A wreath of pink satin roses taken round the crown of a black velvet hat shows perfection of workmanship. The coloring of the hat does not fall far behind. A very pale rose ribbon forms the upper trimming and the under shirring. This, too, is the shape that protects against the wintry winds.

Navy blue felt and squirrel fur are ideal for school wear with a bunch of blue ribbon at each side and a large, becoming brim: one of the hats that may be made at home.

The richest ribbon velvet with beaver —both of them white—is, again, a hat belonging to the white winter frock of linen or pique.

But when baby Irish lace is used successfully with black velvet on a rich beaver of the very most correct proportions we have reached a point of perfection not attempted by any but the best of milliners or the most clever of amateurs with a "know-how." An exquisite use of the Irish edge is evident on the ends of the streamers, which are pointed to leave space for the inset of Irish.

There is art in the correct hatting of little girls. Both the hat and the age of the child demand consideration, and all millinery is perfect or imperfect according to the workmanship.

The Toronto Sunday World

Editorial Section

30TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12. TORONTO, SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 16 1910 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Canadian School of Painting

Art exhibitions in Toronto are always accompanied by a call for the development of a Canadian school of painting. This happened again in connection with the collection of world pictures recently on view in the galleries of the new public library and has been met by the objection that a Canadian school or any other school is the last trammel art wants. Criticism along this line, however, is based on an erroneous conception of what a "school of painting" really is and confuses it with academicism, a fertile source of those conventional standards which have in the past proved so detrimental to originality and against which so many young artists of creating genius have revolted. But it must be remembered that no school of painting in the proper sense of that term can be created to order. True schools, meaning thereby the presence in the work of a group of ideally kindred artists, of certain distinctive methods and characteristics either of motive or treatment, come of themselves and are only recognizable after they have attained a certain measure of fulfilment. Further national schools of art may and do contain many subordinate schools. This is the main glory of Italy, the country that in painting easily carries the palm.

Schools of painting are the product of original genius, otherwise they could never have come into existence and every great era in art has been marked by their appearance. But they did not owe their birth to external direction, but to individual conviction usually opposed to that traditionalism which, valuable in one phase because preserving sound technical methods, is objectionable when it is enshrined in an academic dictatorship that seeks to stereotype art. From academicism of this kind Canada should remain free. But that is a natural and creditable patriotism which prompts the hope that Canada will be great in art as well as in material development and that the day will come when the soul and spirit of the nation and its peculiar environment will create for itself new forms of pictorial representation. There need be no fear that original genius will fail to discover itself. What Canada can and should do is to provide the means thru which genius can be aided in its free development. Fortunately in these days the danger attaching to academicism has greatly lessened. The whole tendency of the age is towards individuality and independence, but the recent emergence of what is now known as the Glasgow School of Painting shows that there will always be room for those spontaneous and sympathetic aspirations which voice themselves in individual preferences for certain associated forms and methods of expression.

Misplaced Men and Women

There are thousands of men and women occupying positions in this world of ours that are irksome to them.

Those men and women are misplaced, in other words they are slaves to vocations to which they are not fitted.

They are all about us. Right here in the City of Toronto are hundreds of them.

A man or a woman who works at uncongenial employment and makes a certain showing of success is a rarity.

On the other hand, take the man or woman who has congenial employment and finds a pleasure in his or her work—that man or woman is almost certain to attain success in his or her vocation.

This world is divided into two classes of workers.

Those who work for dollars and cents and those who work for their art, profession or trade.

Parents make a grave mistake in influencing their sons and daughters to enter a profession for which they are in no way fitted.

That young man, with the mechanic's brain, who takes up banking simply because it is his father's wish that he do so is very often the man who walks out with the bank's money. He disgraces himself and his family, of course, and violated society never stops to question the "whys and wherefores" of his case.

The fact is, that young man had two sets of faculties, one set natural and God-given, the other set unnatural and man-made.

Those two sets of faculties were at constant strife with each other; that banker-mechanic's moral fabric was only as strong as his nervous system.

Morally he was not responsible for the crime he committed.

The misplaced man or woman should make a change.

It is no easy matter, indeed, when one has reached maturity, especially if there are others dependent on him, to change his occupation or profession.

One must think many times before giving up a certainty for an uncertainty, a salary or sure income for an expectation.

It calls for moral courage and strength of will and purpose to brave criticism and ridicule and the risk of failure, but for the one who is sure he has discovered his real bent—if he would do his best in life—there is no choice but to make a change.

Cheap Picture Shows

Without doubt, some of the cheap picture shows, scattered broadcast thru our city, are bound to have a demoralizing influence on the minds of at least a few of the many hundreds of children who are daily allowed to patronize them.

Scenes of cheap sentimentality, train hold-ups, bank burglaries and murder are depicted with lifelike vividness and to many of those imaginative youngsters drinking in the pictures those theatres are giving a little more than a nickel's worth of amusement.

They are giving them a five-cent course of practical instruction in crime.

In Chicago and other large cities, the police have been compelled to interfere with the cheaper moving picture shows, ordinances having been passed to prohibit the picturing of scenes and actions of crime.

Right here in Toronto one may see a murder, an execution and train hold-up almost any time for the small sum of five cents and usually the perpetrators are heroized.

The presentation of plays such as "Dick Turpin," "Jack Shepherd, the King of Thieves," "Jesse James, the Outlaw," have long since been brushed away by the iron hand of the law on account of the adverse suggestions they contained calculated to affect the minds of impressionable boys of an adventurous type.

Cheap moving picture shows are quite as harmful in their influence as the "blood and thunder" dramas.

It is high time for the law to take a hand in the moving picture game and it is high time for certain of the parents to take a hand in the selecting of edifying amusements for their children.

Parents, Teachers and Home-Work

Since starting a campaign against home-work in public schools, the editor has received many letters from both parents and teachers, requesting that he express his opinion as to where he considers the real root of the evil lies.

In this connection the editor prefers to express no opinion. His work has been to champion the cause of the little toilers, who he considered are being overworked.

Perhaps neither teacher nor parents are directly responsible, perhaps both are indirectly so.

One teacher claims that in cases of overwork in the common schools the fault lies not so much with the course of study or the teacher as with over-ambitious parents of studious children, who desire to see shine brilliantly a mentality which is fitted merely to shine modestly.

That the courses of study are framed by men of experience and ability with regard to what can be accomplished by the child of average intellect without undue pressure.

That study-periods and recitation-periods alternate, giving the needed rest by change of subject, which brings into play different faculties.

That much home-work is supplementary, given by the teacher at the expressed wish of many of the parents. And that often a teacher's ability is gauged by the amount of work she succeeds in getting pupils to do at home. Parents, on the other hand, seem to think that there is no question, but that a serious wrong is being done their children by the present strenuous system of education, and claim that the tasks imposed on their young minds are fearful.

The majority of mothers agree that no child under twelve years of age should be obliged to study anything more than reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. The remainder of the school-time could be filled to advantage in reading and talking about birds, flowers, etc., because almost all children have a natural longing to learn of these things, and this longing should be gratified.

Courage

Courage is one of those attributes of the emotional mind which fail of definition. In a general sense it would seem to imply lack of fear alone. This is a mistake. Paradoxical tho it may appear it is nevertheless true that one may be of a timid and yet at the same time of a courageous disposition. Courage implies restraint of, rather than lack of fear.

It is indeed a rare occasion that will find any of us born completely devoid of fear; it is practically an impossibility.

Many a man of gloried battlefield fame has become a trembling wreck on the operating table or in the hospital ward, because here, in the gloomy portals of the vast haven of ills, pain and death, a decided mental tranformation has occurred, and the subtler forces of the emotional nature have suddenly arisen from the deeps within, and have harried the victim from all quarters. He has faced the, to him, unknown element in nature with unhappy results.

On the other hand many a little woman, brimful of the apparently absurd accesses of feminine fear, has, when duly called upon by fate, shown her hand and cheered the despairing husband, brother or son, to final victory thru a practically unfordable maelstrom of worry and disease.

The courage which knows fear and its innumerable emissaries, and is alive to its own responsibilities and continuously fights back its adversaries is the only real courage.

Happy is that man or woman, born without fear, but noble indeed he or she who born with fear gradually thru the process of wise restraint overcomes the natal timidity, and finally looks upon all shades of life with beatific equanimity! This process of self elimination and its final goal of true happiness are possible alone thru the medium of that courage—real courage, which, realizing its relationship toward all other phases of the emotional mind so determines its course that perfect equanimity may ensue. This is the courage of wisdom—the acme of knowledge.

—F. B.

Folly of Haste

Out of about 400 people injured during the past year, according to a recently published report of a street railway company, 150 were hurt while stepping off moving cars and 80 in trying to board moving cars.

This haste—inability to "wait until the car stops,"—is only one of the symptoms of that American and Canadian disease "hustleophobia," which often causes a whole trainful of people to rise from their seats and stand in the aisles for five minutes before the train gets into a station, and makes theatre auditors so restless that they have to begin putting on their wraps and moving toward the exits before the curtain falls, fearful lest they be one minute late in getting to the sidewalk

About one half of the number of people who are victims of accident meet misfortune thru their own hardihood in disregarding the rules of railway companies.

In every car is a "wait until the car stops" sign, but men will attempt to board moving cars just the same and women will persist in "backing off" cars before they come to a standstill.

Haste is largely responsible for the long list of accidents chronicled by the daily papers.

Discovering Gold By Telephone

For many years this Mother Earth has hidden her treasures in rock, mountain and deep in her fissure-pockets. Men have sought gold and silver and passed thru many trials and dangers for the mere love of the game, that of stripping old Earth of the treasures she so zealously hoarded. Every man is endowed, more or less, with the gambling spirit and any game with a grain of uncertainty in it is a fascinating game.

The prospector does not always make a find, but hope buoys him up. He knows there is always a chance of his making a strike some day.

Some of the richest mineral-fields in Canada have been discovered quite by accident, but more often the great fields, such as the new "Porcupine" field, have been brought to light by men, trained in the work of prospecting, following indications.

But the old-time prospector's day is nearing its close. Cunning brains have devised a method of locating gold and other minerals and altho the method is still in its experimental stage, it promises much for itself in future.

The method is based on the difference in the electrical conductivity of the earth due to the presence of ore deposits. Most ores are much better conductors of electricity than the soil and rocks, altho some others are almost insulators.

In making use of these facts to locate beds of ore two electrodes are grounded about one hundred yards apart. In the circuit is an induction coil, with a glass condenser and two spark gaps. The current as it passes thru the ground is tested by two telephone receivers connected to portable electrodes which are usually grounded about seventy feet apart.

The make and break of the current in passing thru the ground is heard in the telephones as ticks. As the electrodes attached to the telephones are moved about, the variations in the intensity of the tapping in the telephones give an indication of the presence and position of the ore deposits. Altho the method is not out of the experimental stage, yet it seems to promise much for itself in the future.

Value of Resolution

There is a vast chasm between the mere desire for a thing and the resolution to secure it.

The obstruction that keeps nine out of every ten men from carrying out their resolutions is their unwillingness to get down to good hard work and pay the price for the thing they want.

If a man wishes to win anything worth while he has got to pay the cost.

Resolution is a mighty good thing, but it's no good unless it is powerful enough to batter down obstructions and clear the track for Purpose.

The cost of business success is close application to business.

The cost of dollars is backaches.

The chief obstacle that keeps the average man back is his desire to have a good time. But even the man who plays also pays. There is always the cost to be considered.

No man can properly achieve success without first learning the A B C of success.

A-ttentiveness, B-roadmindedness, C-oncentration, D-etermination, E-nergy, F-idelity, G-enuineness, H-opefulness, I-ntegrity, J-udgment, H-onesty, K-nowledge, L-oyalty, etc.

Regular work. Industrious endeavor. Perpetual effort. Planning ways and means to do this or that. Scheming to accomplish ends. The perpetual thrift to make every dollar count. Watching of the markets. Studying the conditions and considering the man at the other end of the bargain.

All these thousand and one things are the alphabet which spells "success." These are our school-teachers, our friends. The hardships, the struggles, the perpetual endeavor, the constant stretch of the mind to solve great problems, these are the things that strengthen, broaden the life, and everything, in the world, worth having, can be secured by the man who is resolute enough.

Passing of the Crow

The Canadian crow is a bold black bird. He is greedy and wasteful and of all our birds he has the most unmusical voice.

In the spring he builds his nest in some deep wood and with his mate makes life unpleasant for all other feathered denizens who chance to be in his dominion.

He is a lazy bird, and prefers robbing the nests of his smaller neighbors to going far afield in search of food.

The Canadian crow has become acclimatized and seldom migrates to sunny lands, as he used to do. He stays with us and braves out the Canadian winters.

In flocks of ten, twenty or hundreds he takes possession of some sheltered thicket of pines or spruce at nightfall and is always up and away with the first streak of dawn, because he can sight and scent food from a long distance.

His dining-room may be a tangled patch of corn-stalks, which the farmer, having stripped off their best ears, has left standing, and where many a little golden "nubbin" of corn may be found by foraging, or it may be creek-valley where the carcase of some animal affords Mr. Crow a banquet.

He is a wise bird and seems to realize that the farmer, his deadly enemy in the spring, is quite content to lay aside hostilities in the winter and let him flit where he will.

Perhaps he knows that the farmer admires him for his plucky zest of life, but the truth is the farmer up until recently has been indifferent to his going and coming, except in the spring of the year, when Mr. Crow and his family play havoc in the newly-planted corn fields.

But, of late, crows have become altogether too numerous to suit the tillers of the soil, and strengthened by numbers have become a menace to the large corn acreage in Kent and Essex Counties, Ontario.

This is why the farmers declare that the crow must be exterminated. What the mode of his extermination will be, remains to be seen.

At any rate he must pass out, so the farmer has decreed, and we may prepare to witness the passing of the crow.

A Page Devoted to Matters of Importance and Interest to Women

Society.

SOCIAL NOTES

Mrs. A. Clark Casselman and Miss Hilda Casselman, of St. James-avenue, will receive on Tuesday the 18th, and afterwards on the first Monday.

Mrs. T. H. Peel and Miss Peel will receive at their home, 94 East Gerrard-street, on the second Tuesday of the month during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Wolfe of Ottawa have announced the engagement of their daughter, Phoebe, to Mr. Joel Sullan of Winnipeg, Man.

Mrs. John Sloan, 143 Isabella-street, will receive Monday afternoon and the following Mondays in January. Mrs. Aylward will receive with her mother.

Mrs. J. S. Tomenson, 264 Poplar Plains-road, will receive on Thursday, January 20, for the first time this season, and afterwards on the third Thursday of each month.

The Daughters of the Empire will hold their annual rose ball on February 8 at the King Edward Hotel. The number of tickets issued this year will be strictly limited.

Miss Fletcher and Miss Miria Grace Fletcher, 137 Cottingham-street, are spending the month of January in New York.

Mrs. H. C. Willson and Miss Mildred Willson of Churchill gave a most enjoyable skating party with euchre after on Friday evening in honor of Mrs. E. C. Berkinshaw of Toronto. Splendid music was rendered by the band for the skaters. Mrs. Berkinshaw, who is very popular with the young people, acted as chaperon at the rink, while Mrs. Willson remained at home to receive the guests upon their return. The house was gayly decorated throughout with red Chinese lanterns and red streamers. Supper was served at midnight from a beautifully decorated table. In the centre was a large artificial snow-pile topped by smilax and crimson poinsettias, with ropes of smilax and red satin ribbon around the base and running out to each corner of the table to quaint old brass candlesticks with crimson shades, frosting sprinkled over the decorations carrying out the pretty winter effect. About seventy young people were present.

Mrs. Alexander B. Gillies (nee Mennie) held her first reception since her marriage on Wednesday afternoon at her home in Spadina-crescent.

Mrs. Fred Symons will not receive again this season, as she is leaving to visit friends in El Paso, Texas, and later will spend several months in California.

Mrs. A. T. Gilbert, 73 Brunswick-avenue, will not receive this season, owing to illness.

Mrs. William J. Equi and daughter have returned from a visit to Mrs. Equi's parents in Indiana and will receive for the first time this season on Thursday, January 20 at her home, 412 Palmerston-boulevard.

Mrs. Herbert Phillips, 127 Albany-avenue, will not receive until the second Friday in February.

Miss Florence V. Keys will address the Women's Canadian Club at the Conservatory Music Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 3.30 p.m.

Mrs. Joseph E. Atkinson, Glen-road, has sent out cards to an afternoon tea on Thursday, Jan. 20.

Mrs. Walter Herbert Clemes, "Penarwyn," 128 South Drive, will receive on Monday and Tuesday next, and afterwards on the third Monday and Tuesday of each month.

Mrs. Jullan Sale, 64 Binscarth-road, Rosedale, will receive on Monday, Jan. 17, and not again this season.

Mrs. Arthur Doherty, 20 Pembroke-street, will receive on Wednesday, Jan. 19, and afterwards on the second Wednesday of the month.

Miss Alyce Cooke is leaving early in the spring to spend the summer in England and Ireland.

The annual at home of the University College Literary and Scientific Society—the Arts dance—will be held in the gymnasium on Thursday, Jan. 20.

The High Park Golf Club is giving a subscription dance exclusively for the members and their friends at the King Edward, on Jan. 27.

Mrs. Edward Cummings, 325 Church-street, will receive on Monday, Jan. 17, and not again this season.

The Church of the Epiphany was the scene of the marriage of Miss Evelyn Marsales Reynolds, daughther of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Reynolds, to Mr. Frank Addison Coryell, on Wednesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the rector, Rev. Canon Bryan. The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly gowned in white duchess satin with silk embroidered net and tulle veil arranged over a wreath of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was a shower of orchids, and lilies of the valley. Miss Bessie Marsales of Buffalo and Miss Muriel Scroggie were the bridesmaids, wearing maize eolienne, with black hats and carrying yellow roses. Mr. Macdougall was best man and the ushers were Mr. W. Coryell and Mr. B. Reynolds.

A reception was held by Mrs. Reynolds at her home in Starr-avenue, when she wore black satin with gold trimmings and black hat. Later in the afternoon Mr and Mrs. Coryell left for New York, en route for Florida, the bride traveling in a suit of green cloth with toque to match. On their return they will reside in Jameson-avenue.

On Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock a large and up-to-date wedding took place in St. Thomas' Church, Huron-street, when Miss Elizabeth Grace Sankey, daughter of Mrs. Villiers Sankey, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Hugh N. Hoyles, son of Mr. N. W. Hoyles, K. C.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Cayley, assisted by the Rev. C. Ensor Sharpe, and rector, Rev. Dr. Miller, principal of Ridley College, St. Catharines.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. N. Villiers Sankey, wore a beautiful gown of soft white satin, with pearl trimmings and bridal veil crowned with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Georgina Sankey acted as maid of honor, wearing cream meteor crepe and cream shirred hat, and the two bridesmaids, Miss Norah Sankey and Miss Marjorie Fellowes, wore blue crepe meteor with trimmings of gold and black shirred hats. Little Miss Beatrice Sankey made a charming flower girl in a dainty white frock and hat. Mr. A. H. Sankey was groomsman.

After the signing of the register, the bridal party and guests drove to the home of the bride's mother in Huron-street, where Mrs. Sankey held a reception, wearing grey crepe de chene and grey toque.

Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Hoyles left in a shower of confetti to take the train for New York, en route for Bermuda, where they will spend their honeymoon.

The eighth annual ball under the auspices of the "Indians," took place Friday evening at McConkey's, and proved a splendid social success. The ball-room was decorated with palms, evergreens and banners. Supper was served in the palm-room. Among those present were: Mrs. Joseph King (Whitby), Miss Fannie Wecksler, the Misses Draimin, Miss Ethel Cohen, Miss Lilian Caplan, Miss Sadie Aunt, Miss Frances Merker, Miss Willie Freeman, Miss Ray Freeman, The Misses Willinsky, Mrs. Rosenthal, Mrs. Samuel Lavine, Mrs. Taube, Miss Taube, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Miss Roda Scheuer, Miss Steinberg, Miss Clara Yeich, Miss Jessie Feldstein, Mrs. Kamman, Mrs. Rosenberg, Mrs. Norman Rosenberg, Mrs. Wecksler, Miss Rosetta Meyers (Winnipeg), Mrs. Alexander (Montreal), Mrs. A. Freeman, Mrs. Wolfe (Detroit), The Misses Straus, The Misses Gitson, Mrs. Arthur Simonski, Miss Kaplan, Mrs. O'Sullivan Miss Rittenberg, Mrs. Grossman, Miss Keyfitz, Miss D. Lavine, The Misses Karn, Miss Florence Danson, Miss Bertha King, Miss Ryeus, Mrs. Norman Helpert, The Misses Newrick, Miss Benjamin, Miss Katz. The committee were: Messrs. A. Granatstein, E. Sugarman, A. Draimin, S. M. Mehr, M. A. Pollock, J. Singer, I. R. Smith, M. Schwartz and S. Heizlich.

WEDDING NOTICES

Scott—Finkle.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. Jabez Scott, Whitby, on Wednesday the 12th inst., when Mr. A. Scott was united in marriage to Miss May Finkle of Toronto. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. A. W. Finkle, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with embroidered pearls and medallions with wreath of orange blossoms and embroidered tulle veil, carrying a shower of bridal roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Hattie Scott of Toronto, wore a gown of pink silk, slippers and gloves to match, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations and maiden hair fern. The bride's traveling suit was of green broadcloth with pale blue picture hat. The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl sunburst, to the bridesmaid a five-pearl ring and to the groomsman initialed cuff-links. There were about sixty guests present from Toronto and other surrounding points. bride and groom were the recipients of numerous and valuable gifts. The ceremony was preformed by the Rev. Mr. Irwin of Newcastle Methodist Church, under a large bell of chrysanthemums and evergreens. The groom was ably supported by his brother, Mr. Frederick Scott. Miss Violet Finkle of Toronto rendered the wedding march very acceptably. The happy couple left for Belleville and other eastern points, and on their return will reside in Wood-st., Toronto.

Mrs. Harold O. Andrews received Wednesday afternoon, assisted by Mrs. Findlay, in her cosy little home in Empress-crescent.

The drawing-room was decorated with green and pink roses, and the tea table with pale pink carnations and shaded candles.

Mrs. McDonald and Miss Gurnee poured tea and coffee, the assistants being Miss Cassie McDonald, Miss Bessie Cringan, Miss Edith Findlay and Miss Helen Bird.

LIFEBUOY

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SOAP

Society at the Capital

Invitations have been sent out for the marriage of Miss Janet Louise, eldest daughter of Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and Mrs. Fielding, to Mr. Kustusoff Nicolson MacFee of London, England, which will take place in the First Baptist Church on Wednesday next, January 19th, at 4.45 o'clock p.m., followed by a reception at the Fielding residence in Metcalfe-street. Mr. MacFee is at present sailing for Canada and will arrive early in the week.

Miss Fielding has been the honored guest of a large number of farewell gatherings, among them a bridge party, of which Lady Cartwright was the hostess, a luncheon at the Country Club given by Mrs. Frank Oliver, another delightfully arranged luncheon at which Mrs. C. A. Young entertained, a luncheon given by Mrs. Collingwood Schreiber on Monday, and a luncheon at the Country Club at which Miss Sparks entertained, with several more in train for the remaining few days before her wedding.

Two more happy events of this month in the capital will be the marriage of Miss Calire MacCullough to Mr. Fred White on Saturday, the 22nd, which will be of a very quiet nature, and that of Miss Aimee Frances Haycock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Haycock, to Mr. Thomas Atwood Davies, son of Sir Louis and Lady Davies, which has been arranged to take place on Tuesday afternoon, the 25th, in St. Joseph's Church, with a reception afterwards at Mr. Haycock's residence, in Russell-avenue.

A very interesting engagement which was announced last week is that of Miss Fay Christie, elder daughter of Mrs. Alex. Christie and granddaughter of Mr. H. N. Bate of Trenwick House, to Mr. Herbert L. Symington of Winnipeg, and formerly of Sarnia, Ont.

Another wedding which will take place in Ottawa this winter is that of Miss Evelyn Powell, second and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Berkeley Powell, to Mr. H. Patton of Calgary, which has been arranged to take place on February 8.

The second of the skating and tobogganing parties of this season at Government House took place on Saturday afternoon, the 8th, and was as these affairs always are, most enjoyable, the weather being perfectly adapted for the sports. Unfortunately, however, both Her Excellency Lady Grey and Lady Evelyn Grey were confined to the house with bad colds, but the guests were received by the A.D.C.'s and His Excellency was among the skaters. The Earl and Countess of Lanesborough, with their two daughters, the Ladies Eileen and Betty Butler, who all appear to thoroughly enter into the spirit of our Canadian sports, were present, and many of our citizens had the pleasure of meeting them personally.

Bridge parties have been very popular this week. Mrs. F. C. T. O'Hara entertained in this pleasant manner on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons in honor of her mother, Mrs. Henry Corby of Belleville, who is at present her guest. Mrs. C. A. Young also gave twin bridges on the same afternoons as Mrs. O'Hara. Mrs. W. B. Northrup entertained at bridge on Friday and will again be the hostess of a gathering of the same nature on Wednesday the 19th. Mrs. Northrup also entertained at a box party at Bennett's recently.

The second of a series of at homes given by the cabinet ministers' wives during the session and which occur about the middle of each month, took place in the House of Commons reception rooms on Wednesday evening the 13th. The decorations as usual were most effective and as on the former occasion part of the large drawing-room was divided off so that the young people could enjoy a dance later in the evening. A buffet supper was served.

Mrs. J. J. Anderson, elder daughter of Hon. Frank and Mrs. Oliver, who has been spending some months with her parents, is returning shortly to Edmonton with Mr. Anderson, who came to the capital to spend Christmas and is now visiting his own relatives in Quebec for a few days before leaving for the west.

Hon. Sydney Fisher spent a week in Boston recently, returning to town early last week.

Sir Louis and Lady Davies entertained at a delightfully arranged dinner party on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Powell left during the week for a trip to Bermuda which will cover six weeks or so.

Col. and Mrs. A. P. Sherwood are entertaining on Saturday evening at a dinner party.

Mrs. Hamilton, wife of His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa, was the hostess of twin teas which took place on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

Miss Margaret Cassels of Toronto, who has been spending the holidays with Mrs. Dale Harris, has returned to the Queen City.

Mrs. Adolphe Caron was the hostess of a bright little "Bridge" on Tuesday afternoon given in honor of her guest from New York, her sister, Mrs. Alfred Ferguson.

The Countess of Lanesborough received for the first time since her arrival in Canada on Monday at Rideau Cottage, and was assisted by her charming daughter, Lady Eileen Butler. Visitors called to pay their respects.

Miss Silo of New York is at present the guest of Mrs. Godfrey Greene, jr.

Lt.-Col. Septimus A. Denison, C. M. G., of Toronto, was a visitor in town last week for a day.

Mrs. de la Cherois Irwin was the hostess of a charming luncheon recently, her guests including Lady Cartwright, Mrs. John Gilmour and her guest, Mrs. Nolan Macpherson of Quebec, in whose honor the gathering was given; Mrs. Otter, Mrs. Martin Griffin, Mrs. Alex. Christie, Mrs. R. L. Borden, Mrs. J. J. Coville, Mrs. J. M. Courtney, Mrs. Frank Strange, Mrs. Walter Cassels, Mrs. Frank Oliver, Mrs. H. Allan Bate, Mrs. Crombie.

The members of the Minto Skating Club are now enjoying the good ice in the Arena every Monday evening, when a band is in attendance and all the perfect arrangements which characterize this popular club are in evidence. Last Monday evening a large number of Ottawa's Four Hundred enjoyed the sport, and His Excellency was among the skaters, Her Excellency and a large party from Government House occupying seats at the side of the rink to view the pretty scene.

YEAR OF STRUGGLES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Fewer Bankruptcies In 1909 Than During Previous Year According to Kemps.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—There were 404 fewer bankruptcies, 403 fewer deeds of arrangement, and ten more bills of sale during the year ending Dec. 31 than there were in 1908, according to the statistical abstract of failures and of bills of sale published in "Kemp's Mercantile Gazette."

The figures for bankruptcies were as follows:

	1909.	1908.	Change
England and Wales	4,058	4,336	—278
Ireland	141	175	—34
Scotland	638	730	—92
Total	4,837	5,241	—404

How the failures were divided among the various trades in the United Kingdom is shown below:

	1909.	1908.
Building, timber	964	1,197
Chemists, druggists	170	150
Coal, mining	243	256
Corn, cattle, seed	432	454
Drapery, silk, woollen	1,174	1,257
Earthenware, glass	44	74
Farmers	427	437
Furniture, upholstery	195	266
Grocery, provision	2,251	2,239
Hardware, metal	352	417
Iron, steel	236	292
Jewellery, fancy	405	467
Leather, coach	473	434
Merchants, brokers, agents	340	404
Printing, stationery	232	231
Wine, spirit, beer, tobacco	498	640
Miscellaneous	953	981
Totals	9,389	10,196

Lest the Radicals should seize on these figures to try and prove that there is a "boom" in trade, the comment which follows the table of figures should be noticed. It is this:

"It is quite impossible to say, from these materials alone, how much of this improvement is due to brisker trade and better business, and how much of it is the result of that clearance or 'shake out' which took place in 1908, when so many of the weaker ones went to pieces. But, at least, it is a hopeful sign."

Again, referring to bills of sale, the statictical article says:

"These large figures speak forcibly of much distress and poverty among those struggling classes who are compelled to raise money in this costly and ruinous manner, although they do not help us in estimating the state of trade in its larger aspects.

"The fact that, in the miscellaneous group, the 3,506 bills of sale given in 1908 rose last year to 3,770, or an increase of 264, speaks, to those who know, of severe pressure upon those who live by the professions, or in a genteel hand-to-mouth way, as do widows and spinsters of uncertain means."

Mr. G. Bruenech, A.R.C.A., sails shortly for England, the Channel Islands, Norway and Sweden, where he is going on an extended sketching tour.

DREADNOUGHTS OF THE LARGE NATIONS

An Impartial View of Shipbuilding Policy Shows Britain's Strength.

A leading article in The Scientific American considers the annual comparative statement of the world's warships issued by the United States Navy Department. The subject of Dreadnoughts especially, says The Scientific American, is one "regarding which the public has been treated during the past few months to over-much literature of a sensational and misleading character."

Great Britain Leads.

"Of armoured cruisers of the Invincible type (proceeds the article) Great Britain possesses three, and has two under construction; Germany has none completed, and three under construction; and Japan has one completed and one building. Adding together the totals for ships armed entirely with big guns, both Dreadnoughts and Invincibles, we find that Great Britain has seven completed of 125,450 tons displacement, and nine under construction of 191,000 tons; Germany has two completed of 36,000 tons, and nine under construction of 183,000 tons! the United States has two completed of 32,000 tons, and four under construction of 83,460 tons; Japan has built one of 14,600 tons, and is building three of 56,200 tons total displacement; Russia has none completed, and is building four of 92,000 tons total displacement; Italy has none completed, and one of 18,600 tons under construction; France and Austria have nothing either afloat or on the stocks of the all-big-gun type."

Germany Comes Second.

The article proceeds to show the great superiority of Great Britain as regards other first-class battleships—49 to Germany's 24, the U.S.A. 25, France 17, Japan 12. Of armoured cruisers Great Britain has 35, Germany 9, the U.S.A. 12, France 21, Japan 11. Of torpedo-boat destroyers we have 148, Russia 97, Germany 79, Japan 56, France 56, the U.S.A. 17. The following is the official summary of the world's warships:

Nation.	With all Vessels At Present Tonnage.	Completed. Tonnage.
Great Britain	1,758,350	2,005,873
United States	682,785	785,637
Germany	609,700	820,692
France	602,920	766,906
Japan	396,368	489,704
Russia	259,263	412,250
Italy	216,038	257,818
Austria	114,897	167,297

The article concludes with two striking paragraphs concerning the cause of Germany's building and the probable value of Dreadnoughts as compared with other war-ships.

Explanation of Haste.

"It is here that the careful observer of naval development must look for an explanation of the feverish haste with which Germany is building a fleet of Dreadnoughts. The short-sighted policy which led to the mounting of the 9.4 inch gun as the principal arm in her first two squadrons of battleships left her navy in a very serious condition when the absolute superiority of the 12-inch gun was demonstrated in the battle of the Sea of Japan. Her present lavish expenditure on battleships must be regarded rather in the light of an effort to retrieve a disastrous error than as a distinct challenge to the supremacy of the British or any other navy.

"Nor is it any answer to this view of the case to state, as has so often been done of late, that the construction of the first Dreadnought robbed all existing battleships of their right to be named as such. We confidently predict that the battleships of the older class will play an unexpectedly important role in the next great war; and when two theoretically unsinkable fleets of Dreadnoughts have hammered each other into a state of comparative exhaustion it will be the nation that can send in the most numerous second line of older ships, armed with a mixed battery of 12's and smaller rapid-fire pieces, that will win the day."

Society at St. Thomas

The Hon. Senator Wilson has left for Ottawa to be present at the opening of the senate. Mrs. Wilson will join Senator Wilson in about ten days, and will remain at the capital during the season.

Miss Margaret Allworth, Wellington-street, is visiting Miss Evelyn Bell, Victoria avenue, Windsor.

The Hon. W. A. Buchanan, minister in the Alberta Government, and Mrs. Buchanan, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Griffin, Stanley street. The Hon. Mr. Buchanan was a few years ago managing director of the St. Thomas Daily Journal, and he is receiving a warm welcome from his many friends in town.

Dr. A. W. Guest of Jamestown, North Dakota, is visiting his brother, Mayor Dr. Frederick Guest.

Mr. I. W. Crothers, K.C., Mr. and Mrs. Crothers and son Wilson, have left for Ottawa to remain until the close of the sessions.

Miss Laurier Colter, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Colter, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McBride, Milton, Ont.

Mrs. S. E. Burns and Miss Burns entertained at the tea hour this week in honor of Mrs. (Dr.) Young of Montreal, who is spending a week in town. The guests included Mrs. W. R. Jackson, Mrs. George Kennedy, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. W. A. Burns, Mrs. J. H. Jones, Mrs. W. Risdon, and others.

Mrs. J. H. Jones and the Misses Jones gave a very enjoyable afternoon tea this week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Sara Pauline King. The tea room was gay with roses and carnations, and was in charge of Mrs. John M. MacIntyre, who was assisted by Miss Ethel Jones and Miss Cora Lindop.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hood, Wellington-street, gave a very pleasant skating party at the Grand Rink on Thursday evening, and afterwards entertained their guests at supper at their residence.

Mrs. Wallace Bruce and sons are visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. Frank Farley of Edmonton, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Farley, Valley View Villa, left on Tuesday for England to remain for a couple of months.

Mrs. Dugald McColl, Queen-street, entertained at cards on Monday evening in honor of her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Horton of Niagara Falls, N.Y. Mrs. McColl wore a handsome gown of black sath with jet trimmings. Mrs. Horton was very attractive in a princess dress of white silk crepe de chine.

Mrs. Ramsden and Miss Stitt, Metcalfe-street, were the hostesses of a pleasant luncheon on Wednesday.

Miss Gertrude Gilbert is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. Henry Newman, Rosedale Park, Montreal.

Dr. B. E. Hawke, 21 Wellesley street, Toronto, makes a specialty of all diseases of the lower bowels. Piles, fissures, etc., successfully treated without operation. Write for free booklet. 47tf

Government's Denial.

LISBON, Jan. 12.—The government to-day denied that a conspiracy against the life of King Manuel had been discovered.

The Season of Nineteen Ten

Is just commencing, and the dances, the theatres and the bridge whist parties are in full swing. At what season is it as necessary to take care of the hair and its appearance as now, when one is out and mingling closely with others, the time when any faults or lack of care and taste are most easily apparent.

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MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE HORSE AND OF INTEREST TO TURF FOLLOWERS

AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE IN EXPRESS REGULATIONS

Companies Must Comply With the Law and Treat All Alike—They Must Also File Their Regulations so that Shippers May Know Them—Famous Stallions That Have Come to Canada—Differences of Opinion on the Miller Bill—The Status of Betting as Regards Racing—The King's Next Derby Candidate—Some Great Broodmares.

The express companies have always been somewhat loose in their regulations regarding the carrying of attendants on horses and in their tariff charges. In fact, they seem to have acted regarding these matters pretty nearly as they desired and to suit the occasion. It is hardly necessary to say that this is contravention to the act and to the understandings of the imperative rules and regulations by the Dominion Railway Commission. Recently Messrs. Crow and Murray had a grievance in these particulars and knowing no better channel through which to get things righted than W. F. Maclean, M.P., they addressed a letter to that gentleman, setting forth the facts. Mr. Maclean lost no time in bringing before the commission, the chairman of which, Hon. J. P. Mabee, in forwarding a memorandum from Chief Traffic Officer Hardwell, says: "If the express companies have been in practice varying from regulations, it would seem that they are quite out of order, and that, apparently, in connection with shipments of the kind referred to, six attendants may be carried free of charge. "In his memorandum Mr. Hardwell says: "The express companies in Canada have had some loose system of carrying attendants with horses." He then points out that Express Classification, No. 16, provides that "Attendants with horses may be carried subject to the regulations of the railroads," but that no such regulations have been filed, either by the express companies or the railway companies, with the single exception of the Michigan Central, which company, on Sept. 1 last, filed the following:

"With horses, other than racehorses, attendants may be carried free as follows: One with each consignment up to and including three cars belonging to one owner; two with from four to seven cars, belonging to one owner; and three attendants with eight or more cars of one owner—three attendants to be the maximum carried free for one owner on one train.

"With race horses, one trainer for each shipment belonging to one owner may be carried free in the second-class or smoking car of the train, or in the car in which the animals are transported. One attendant for each such horse may also be carried free in the car with the animals, providing that not exceeding five attendants shall be carried free with any one car."

These regulations of the Michigan Central are those published by the express companies operating on that company's lines in the States, and they have adopted them in Canada also. A tariff of the Dominion Express is on file, authorizing six attendants to be carried through free of charge, in car with horses, in connection with a rate of $225 per car between Claremont, Ontario, and Chicago—this is probably the rate referred to by Crow & Murray. The only regulations filed by the railway companies are those relating to freight train service, authorizing one attendant free with three car loads or less; two with four, five or six cars; three with seven, eight, nine or ten cars and four for shipments of over ten car loads in one lot. These regulations, however, can hardly be those referred to in Express Classification; they are more likely to be similar in character to those of the Michigan Central, for express service quoted above. The omission from the Express Classification of the regulations in this connection is at variance with the requirements of the Railway Act regarding publication, and this seems to have occurred to the express companies, for Mr. Hardell received a telegram from the traffic manager of the Dominion Express Company, Toronto, on the 24th ult., as follows: "Should regulations regarding attendants carried free with shipments of plement to the classification ,or as a special tariff"; to which he replied that as the publication would vary the classification, as it now reads, it should be by a classification supplement, rather than by tariff. Whatever they may have done, and it would seem from Crow & Murray's letter that the former regulations have been changed, the rules, amended or otherwise, have not yet been filed with the board, except by the Michigan Central, as already stated, and that was long before the telegraphic enquiry referred to. It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of this matter, for it is one not only of to-day, or relative to a single instance, but something that concerns every shipper of horses now and in future.

CAPTURE SON OF CYLENE.

Purchased by the King and a Likely Candidate For This Year's Derby.

His Majesty the King may repeat his win of the Epsom Derby with the Cyllene colt, Capture, recently purchased by him. If His Majesty did win it would be his fourth success, the other victories having been accomplished with the two brothers, Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee, and with Minoru. Lord Rosebery's Neil Gow is admittedly Capture's most dangerous opponent and Lord Rosebery, like the King, will be a candidate for quadruple honors, his lordship having previously won with Ladas, Sir Visto and Cicero. The late Duke of Westminster won the Derby four times, so too did the late Sir Joseph Hawley and Mr. Bowes. Earlier four times winners were the Duke of Bedford, Lord Grosvenor and the Duke of Grafton. Lord Egremont's name figures in the list five times but it was a case of father and son.

LORD DURHAM'S POLITICS.

He Deserts the Faith of His Family and Becomes a Unionist.

Our esteemed friend Lord Durham, the giver of the most magnificent cup raced for at the Woodbine and the head of a Liberal family, has gone over to the enemy and is supporting the Unionist candidate for the Newmarket division of Cambridgeshire. He declares his reason for change of base to be opposition to home rule and socialistic legislation. In a letter to the Unionist candidate pledging his support he says:

"The prosperity of Newmarket and the surrounding districts is, in a peculiar degree, dependent upon the stability of existing institutions and upon a feeling of security in commercial and agricultural affairs and of confidence in our national credit. If this government is returned to power I am afraid there will be a period of depression and consequent diminuation of employment around Newmarket."

A GRAND MARE GONE.

Death of Morganette, Dam of Two Horses That Sold For $200,000

When Morganetic, dam of Galtee More and Ard Patrick, passed away the other day at the Knockany Stud, there went one of the most famous and most successful brood mares known to the turf. She was one of a select company of nine mares that have produced two Epsom Derby winners, the list being as follows:

Flyer (1777), by Sweetbriar; dam of Rhadamanthus (1790) and Daedalus, (1794).

Mare (1785) by Highflyer; dam of Spread Eagle (1795) and Didelot (1796).

This is the only mare to foal the Derby winners in successive years.

Horatia (1778), by Eclipse; dam of Archiduke (1799) and Paris (1806).

Arethusa (1792), by Dungannon; dam of Williamson's Ditto (1803) and Pan (1809).

Penelope (1798), by Trumpator; dam of Whalebone (1810) and Whisker (1815).

Mare (1812) by Canopus; dam of Lapdog (1826) and Spaniel (1831).

Emma (1824), by Whisker; dam of Mundig (1835) and Cotherstone (1843).

Perdita II. (1881), by Hampton; dam of Persimmon (1896) and Diamond Jubilee (1900).

Morganette (1884), by Springfield; dam of Galtee More (1897) and Ard Patrick (1903).

Bred by the late J. H. Houldsworth in 1884, Morganette was just a quarter of a century old. As the property of the late John Gubbins her produce sold for $225,750 and won $283,095, this one mare thus being responsible for upwards of half a million dollars. Galtee More, her first derby winner, it will be remembered, was sold to the Russian government for $100,000 and Ard Patrick, her second winner of the great classic, to the German government for a like amount.

THAT MILLER BILL.

Racing Men Not United on Its Merits or Demerits.

If men who admire the thorobred and go in for racing wish to effect anything they must close up their ranks and go in for a common belief. At present they are all at sixes and sevens, some even going so far as to favor the Miller Bill. For instance, a regular contributor from the maritime provinces to The American Horse Breeder in a recent issue argued at length in its favor, expressing the belief that it would rather advance than check harness-horse interests. It has been my privilege to hear other horsemen express their views and they, too, were in favor at least of the objects of the measure. A good majority appear to be of the decided opinion that the bookmakers and handbook man must go. But neither will vanish. On the contrary each will flourish under the rose as vigorously as ever and there will be no force outside the law in active antagonism, and the law is, and always will be vulnerable. Racing, as a gentleman of high repute who loves the sport said to me, will go on, but it will be on a very inferior basis and the present encouragement to breeders and importers will largely disappear. At the same time betting is not by any means the beginning, middle and end of racing. It is merely an adjunct in which men will engage, law or no law, and an adjunct that can best be dealt with by regulation. As The London Sporting Gazette says: "To those who really love sport, betting does not constitute an element of the attractiveness of hores racing at all, and if betting were utterly abolished in every form, and were to become totally extinct, we believe the race-courses would be as thickly thronged as ever. There is something in the mere spectacle of horse racing which is full of excitement and interest, and, unlike most other sports, it is an interest which is independent of any special knowledge of or technical education in sport. It is, therefore, a pure libel upon horse racing to say that it depends upon betting for its existence and popularity as a national pastime." All this is true, very true, but yet it is a question whether some open form of a practice that will continue in spite of everything and everybody is not to be preferred to secret methods that degrade and shatter character and make altogether for evil. Nobody argues, as Hamilton Busbey suggests, that bookmakers should have "absolute control" of the sport, but simply that as betting will go on, and the thorobred indirectly profits by it, therefore the community at large would not be seriously hurt, but on the contrary rather benefitted, if some measure were provided by which the speculating spirit that is in the majority of men could find some kind of well-devised outlet.

WHAT GERMANY IS DOING.

Seventeen Government Studs Established There.

It may be news to those who are interested in the horse industry in Canada to learn that there are seventeen government studs in Germany. At the Graditz stud the production of the thorobred is the chief occupation. At all the others half-breds are the main concern. The Trakhenen stud furnishes most of the half-breds that are drafted into the German army, and from this stud also have come about three thousand stallions which are doing duty thruout the kingdom. It is a fad of the German Emperor to supply his cavalry regiments with horses of one color. The American horse, Americus, once known as Rey del Careres, is one of the many stallions now at Trakhenen. The manager of the stud Herr Von Oettingen, has recently written a book entitled "Horse Breeding in Theory and in Practice." He was once a successful cross-country rider, and on one of many journeys on horseback thru Russia he saw a chance to purchase Galtee More for Germany from the Russian government for $80,000.

FAMOUS STALLIONS

That Have Been Imported Thru Canada or by Canadians.

The importation of the Flying Fox stallion Red Fox by Messrs. Dyment and of St. Savin by Irving Wheatcroft calls to mind other famous stallions which have been imported either thru Canada or by Canadians. Among them first and foremost stands out that great sire and twice Chester Cup winner, Leamington, imported via Quebec by Sir Roderick Campbell, himself then a resident of this country. Then we have Strachino, son of Parmesan and progenitor of the great Canadian family from which have sprung Inferno, Seismic and other cracks; Midlothian by Rataplan or Strathconan by Newminster, sire of Sir Walter, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap and of upwards of $120,000, that was voted too small for use in Canada; Albert, son of Albert Victor, and sire of Mesmerist, Bonnibert, Maribert, Lady Inez and of the great Herbert, winner of $44,280 himself and sire of this year's crack, Fitzherbert; Top Gallant, son of Sterling and sire of Sidney Lucas, Algol, Topmast, etc., Masetto, son of St. Simon; Dandie Dinmont, son of Silvio and sire of Ajax, and others of almost equal fame on the race course and at the stud. But the greatest of these was the first-named, Leamington, by Faugh-a-Ballagh (grandson of Whalebone), out of a daughter of Pantaloon, out of Daphne, granddaughter of Blacklock. While several Epsom Derby winners have found their way to the States, including Diomed, the first of the clan, by Fiorizel, only one, as far as my memory serves, has come to Canada, namely, George Frederick, winner in 1874, by Marsyas, imported in his old age by Col. Strathy of Montreal, and ultimately shipped to the west.

POOL-ROOM BETTING.

A Bill for the Regulation of Telegraph and Telephone Companies.

A bill has been introduced in the United States senate to prevent telegraph and telephone companies from transmitting racing, betting or other information which relates to gambling. One of the professed experts who appeared before the committee in charge of the bill testified that there were over 50 pool rooms open in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco, which thrived on information daily sent over wires from running tracks. "Why, you can call a bellboy in almost any hotel in New York, or go to the newsstand or the cigarstand, and easily place a bet. There are probably 1500 handbooks in New York and 100,000 players." This statement is highly colored, but it is certain that handbook men are numerous in that city. The flaming tipster advertisements would not be thrust under our noses daily were there no avenues to profit in this direction. The winter race tracks would soon close their gates were they absolutely dependent upon the money circulated by eye-witnesses of the races. The information promptly sent by wire from the track to congested centres of life is used to keep the gambling fever alive, and were it not handsomely paid for the promoters of winter race tracks would be forced into corn-husking ranks. These winter tracks lower the standard of racing and furnish the reformer with the ammunition needed for successful agitation. A strong censorship should be established over information telephoned or telegraphed from the track, but this is a problem calling for tact and judgment, because the people at large believe in the preservation of the liberty of the press.

NOBILITY OF RACING.

Lord Rosebery's Reply to One of the Ultra-Good.

When Earl Rosebery was prime minister of Britain he was also the owner of not a few great racehorses of his own breeding, with which he was fortunate enough to win the Derby and other famous events. He was assailed, of course, by those who assume the right to reserve space in the bottomless pit for such misguided persons as do not accept the assailants' as the entire law and gospel. He was told that he was "in league with the forces of evil"— evil being anything they did not approve of—and railed at "as an upholder of iniquity." Now the noble earl, having the advantage in the fact that he knew what he was doing, did not concern himself seriously over the hysterical outbreaks. A correspondent who directed his attention to one of these attacks received the following reply:

"Sir: I am desired by Lord Rosebery to thank you for your letter and its enclosure. He will offer no opinion on the latter, for these matters should be dealt with according to the good taste, Christian charity and knowledge of facts possessed by each person who touches on them."

Lord Rosebery is one of the most accomplished Englishmen of the time. He considers it lacking in Christian charity to abuse him for breeding and owning a great race horse. So probably do more than eight out of ten of his countrymen. The turf is not to be injured by denunciation of the eminent personages who patronize and support it, whether Earl Rosebery in England, or Earl Grey in Canada, or the King himself.

NATIONAL BREEDING BUREAU

Extension of its Operations in Ontario.

The National Bureau of Breeding has opened a branch office and depot in Ontario and will increase the number of bureau thorobreds in that province from three to ten within the next two months. A start was made in Ontario in 1908 and the work was an unqualified success. The Irish stallion Bushmount, presented to the bureau by Lady Ernestine Hunt, one of the chief workers in the English Red Cross, was sent to Bruce Mines. Bushmount is by the famous Irish stallion Bushey Park and on his dam's side traces to the famous Number Five family which produced Galtee More. He was an instant success in Algoma and after being mated with sixty-seven selected mares, was taken to all the fairs and shows and took first prize on every occasion. In 1908, while yet owned by Lady Hunt, he won the blue ribbon at the Montreal Horse Show. The other stallion placed by the bureau is Valjean, a three-year-old by George Kessler by Salvator out of Missey by imp. Midlothian by Rataplan. This colt cost S. C. Hildreth $4500 and he was one of the fastest thorobreds on the coast last winter. P. T. Chinn selected him as a perfect bureau type and sent him all the way from Los Angeles to Montreal by express. He was placed with Dr. R. E. Webster, M.F.H., Ottawa, and as his training marks began to leave him, he rounded out into perhaps the finest looking young thorobred in Canada. He was mated up to the three-year-old limit set by the bureau and then given a special preparation for the Central Canada Fair. Not only did he win the blue ribbon as the best thorobred, but in the open class for the best stallion any age or any breed, he was awarded the gold medal. The National Bureau has been very fortunate within the past week in securing by donation from A. E. Dyment the well-known thorobred Fort Hunter. It is doubtful if a stouter horse was ever owned in Canada and he was one of the few thorobreds carrying Canadian colors who could follow up a string of victories on the Canadian tracks by going to Saratoga and New York and repeating his successes against the best American thorobreds. The placing of such a horse within reach of Ontario farmers cannot fail to improve the breed. The bureau has very many applications from Ontario, and that the work has not been pushed forward more rapidly in this province is due to the fact that the western provinces have been attended to. This was necessary, for to get the best results a sire must be sent to such provinces as Saskatchewan and Alberta in time to become acclimated before the breeding season commences. There is a movement on foot in England to send out yearling English stallions to the National Bureau and Major Harris, British Columbia secretary of the bureau, is at present attending to this in London. These young sires, all of the best blood and conformation, will be placed on Canadian farms and not used until three years old. They will all come as donations to the bureau.

PREPOTENCY OF COLOR.

Was a Bay Ever the Produce of Two Chestnut Parents?

Who ever saw a bay colt whose sire and dam were chestnut in color ? asks The New York Herald. From a study of the stud book for British racehorses an English statistician has found that out of 1104 foals by chestnut stallions out of chestnut mares, 1095 were chestnut in color. Discounting the possibility of one mistaken entry in one hundred he concludes that when both sire and dam are chestnut the foal is always of the same color. He found also that many prepotent stallions bay in color generally get bay foals out of chestnut mares. Three hundred and seventy foals by six such sires out of chestnut mares were all bays.

AUSTRALIA'S CATTLE KING.

He Interests Himself in Poor Omnibus Drivers

Drivers of horse omnibuses in London, who have been thrown out of work by motor omnibuses, were glad to welcome back Sidney Kidman, Australia's "Cattle King," who has just returned to the English capital. When Mr. Kidman was in London last year he was greatly interested in the omnibus drivers. He thought they were "fine fellows," admired them for the care they took of their horses, and ended by inviting four of them with their families to emigrate to his enormous cattle ranches. Mr. Kidman, who sent out twenty lads as well as the omnibus drivers, told an Australian correspondent, that he is very satisfied with his ex-omnibus drivers and is prepared to send out more. Two pages whom he took from a London hotel have written to their friends telling them they are getting on well. Talk about vast estates, but Mr. Kidman is master of over 31,000,000 acres and has close upon 200,000 cattle and 10,000 horses.

JOHN ARTHUR'S DEATH.

An Enterprising Expatriated Canadian Passes Away.

John Arthur, for twenty years a prominent dealer in carriage horses in New York, died at Owen Sound, Ont., from the effects of an operation for cancer. He had been in poor health for three years and his death was prematurely reported from Syracuse about a year ago. Mr. Arthur was born at Picton, Ont., in 1846, and first engaged in the horse business about thirty years ago, when he began shipping draughters from Canada to Lancaster, Pa., then a great distributing centre for "feeders," or thin young horses not yet in marketable condition. He went to New York about twenty-five years ago and engaged in the coach horse trade, with headquarters at the American Horse Exchange, later removing to No. 140 West Fifty-fifth street, where he conducted a sales stable until 1903. He brought out many winners at the National and other horse shows, Leader, the Scotchman, Canadian Boy and Canadian Lad among the rest. After winning at Madison Square Garden with the latter pair he sold them to Colonel Oliver H. Payne for $10,00. Mr. Arthur's brother, Matthew Arthur, has been identified with the Figs, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company for many years as manager of the harness department.

POP.

WINDSOR WOMAN BADLY BURNED

WINDSOR, Jan. 12.—(Special,)—Mrs. Tretrignir, an aged woman living on Parent-avenue, was terribly burned at 5 o'clock to-night while cleaning a stove with gasoline. Her clothes caught fire, and she rushed out of the house. Wm. Leighton, customs officer, extinguished the fire by wrapping the woman in his overcoat.

Recounts at Orangeville.

ORANGEVILLE, Jan. 12.—There is to be a recount of the ballots cast in the local option contest, which carried by four votes.

Archie Greer, reeve of Amaranth for six consecutive years, and a prospective warden of Dufferin County, went down to defeat by one vote on the 3rd inst. He will have a recount here on Friday.

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SKETCH OF LATE ARTIST OF PLAINS

Intimate View of Frederic Remington Whose Death Occurred Recently.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Writing in a Chicago paper under the heading "As I remember Frederick Remington" Benjamin B. Lamb says:

In the fall of 1880 there appeared on the Yale field, from the art school, as a candidate for the football team a light haired, rosy cheeked youth weighing about 200 pounds. He had evidently had no previous football training, but seemed to be in splendid physical condition. Such was Frederick Remington the first time I saw him.

At first he was so slow in his movements it didn't seem as if he could ever be brought into proper shape, but he kept plugging away, and his constant good nature made him a favorite with all. Under the careful coaching of Walter Camp, who was captain that year, he soon showed marked improvement, and suffice to say, he made the eleven and played well in all the games.

After leaving college I heard from him occasionally, and almost always saw him when I went east to see any of the big games, but it wasn't until 1895, I think, that I was again brought into close companionship with him. Toward the close of the year, just a few days before Christmas, he surprised me by coming into my office, saying that he had left New York at a few minutes' notice on receipt of a telegram from Gen. Miles, whose headquarters were at Rapid City, Dak., telling him there was serious Indian trouble brewing and to come at once if he wished to see a bit of real army life, and he added, "so hurry, pack up, and come along."

It looked pretty good to me, and after a mad scramble in preparation we managed to make the train. We reached there the morning that Sitting Bull was killed, and of course everything was all excitement. Gen. Miles gave us letters to Gen. Carr, who was encamped some forty miles distant on the Cheyenne river near the border of the Bad Lands, where most of the hostile Indians were supposed to be in hiding. We had a number of interesting and exciting experiences during our stay of nearly two weeks. Occasionally reconnoitering parties were sent into the Bad Lands, and it was on one of these expeditions that Remington and I had an opportunity of going.

One morning at about 2 o'clock a troop of one hundred cavalry started out, and altho we accompanied them as guests, it was not altogether in an ornamental capacity, as we were armed and equipped like the rest. We had ridden perhaps fifteen miles or more over the roughest kind of country, and when one could just begin to see the faintest glimmer of early morning an advance scout came hurrying back saying there was a large number of hostile Indians directly in front. The order to dismount was quietly given, every fourth man holding the horses. We were soon on the ground crawling forward.

Visions of Gen. Custer's massacre flitting thru my mind's eye and I was mentally clubbing myself for having taken so much interest in Indian affairs. Remington was stretched out a few feet distant, and I could hear him softly damning the darkness, and all because there was not light enough to make a sketch of the scene. I don't thing the possible danger of our position occurred to him.

We had advanced some 200 or 300 feet when another scout returned, saying that the shadowy figures just becoming faintly discernible were not hostile Indians but a body of Uncle Sam's infantry escorting some settlers to safety.

I certainly breathed easier, and my interest in Indian affairs was once more in the ascendant, but Remington was sorely disappointed. The artist spirit in Remington was always to the front. No matter how thrilling or exciting an event his one idea was to make a picture of it, and I verily believe had he caught an Indian in the act of separating me from my scalp his thought would have been to make a hasty sketch rather than lend assistance. Of course this is doing him an injustice, but I merely wish to show how the artistic instinct seemed to pervade every fiber of his nature.

He made a number of sketches while we were there, many of which I afterwards saw in eastern periodicals. It seemed as if not only every line in everything he did was full of life but that every part of that line showed action. Remington was not an idealist in any sense of the word. He was true to every strap and buckle as he found them. He did much for the army, not only as an artist but also as a writer, and it semed as if the officers and soldiers with whom we came in contact couldn't do enough for him.

Remington is and ever will be America's first artist in the portrayal of western life, by his cowboy and Indian, thru his diversified talents as a writer, painter, and sculptor, and his early death is a great loss to the artist world.

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Brantford Police to Exercise With Dumbbells.

BRANTFORD, Jan. 12.—Brantford police commissioners have decided that members of the force must take regular gymnastic exercise at the local Y. M. C. A. A special class will be formed and Instructor Crocker will handle them personally. The object is to keep the men physically fit for duty.

To Cut Off Ten Brantford Licenses.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Jan. 12.—The Citizen's League Executive, which elected 11 of the 16 members of city council this year, and which was behind the local option campaign, will ask council to reduce the number to six taverns and two shops.

Archbishops Confer With Sbaretti.

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—Mgr. Sbaretti, apostolic delegate, to-day presided at an important archbishops' conference at the bishop's palace here. Those attending are: Archbishop Bruchesi, Montreal; Archbishop Gauthier, Kingston; Archbishop McEvay, Toronto; Bishop Roy, Quebec, and Bishop Archambault, Joliette.

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Cosgrave's Pale Ale

It will help to make the evening lively, and it will leave you with a happy stomach and a clear head to begin the next day right.

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Order a case now from any dealer, or, if your dealer does not keep it, order direct from the Brewery. On sale at all hotels.

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple Safe, Reliable Way, and It Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its miseries. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-five years, has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, salve, cream, or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased membranes and makes a radical cure, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 762 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A., and he will send you by return mail, from his Canadian Distributing Depot, enough of the medicine to satisfy you that it is all he claims for it as a remedy for catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, asthma, bronchitis, colds and all catarrhal conditions. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

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I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuso, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all woman's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H 9. 65 WINDSOR, Ont.

THE PAST WEEK IN LITERATURE AND FIELDS OF GENERAL ENDEAVOR

Good Speech.

Think not, because thine inmost heart means well,
Thou has the freedom of rude speech:
Sweet words
Are like the voices of returning birds
Filling the soul with summer, or a bell
That calls the weary and the sick to prayer,
Even as thy thought, so let they speech be fair.
—Archibald Lampman in "Flowers From a Canadian Garden."

LITERARY NEWS

A biography of President Diaz of Mexico is to be published early in the year.

An odd work was sold in London the other day. It was one of six copies of "Don Quixote" which were printed thruout on very thinly cut sheets of cork. They were brought from the Barcelona Press this year. The two small folio volumes weigh a little less than 16 ounces each. The binding is also of cork. This copy brought $50.

At a recent sale, Scot's "Tales of My Landlord," first series, first edition; a fine copy in the original boards, brought $550.

It is a singular coincidence that two of the most important books of the year are by old men, and each is published on its author's birthday. "It Never Can Happen Again," was published on Mr. De Morgan's seventieth birthday, and "The Retrospection of an Active Life," was published on Mr. Bigelow's ninety-second birthday.

The first edition of Rev. G. W. Kerby's book, "The Broken Trail," is now exhausted. Over a thousand copies of it were sold in Calgary within two weeks.

Agnes Deans Cameron's book, "The New North," is being well received. The publishers seem to have difficulty in keeping up with the demand.

One of the earliest cases of graft in the United States and an amusing instance of man's ignorance in housekeeping matters, is related in Professor Faust's "The German Element in the United States." In May 1777, congress appointed a German, Christopher Ludwig, as superintendent of the baking for the entire continental army, directing him to "furnish one hundred pounds of bread for every one hundred pounds of flour"—in the belief that they thus prevented all illegal profit to the baker. Foremen superintendents had kept their better information to themselves and grown rich, but Ludwig proclaimed that "out of one hundred pounds of flour one gets one hundred and thirty-five pounds of bread (on account of the addition of water) and so many will I give." One of his greatest achievements was the baking of 6000 loaves in one day (after only 24 hours' notice from General Washington) to supply Cornwallis' army on the day after the surrender at Yorktown.

Mrs. Humphry Ward says in her introduction to "David Grieve," written for the new subscription edition of her works, that this novel was begun six months after the publication of "Robert Elsmere" on a farm on the Kinderscourt in Derbyshire. Hints for some of the incidents in the first chapters were gleaned from a book called "The Autobiography of a Working Man," by Alexander Somerville, now little known. She was two years writing "David Grieve," the work being done at Hampden House, London, and at Manchester and Hazelmere.

Frank Yeigh contributes an illustrated article in January "Book News Monthly," dealing with "The Literature of the Canadian Mountains."

That Walter Scott's Rebecca was drawn directly from an American woman of German-Jewish descent is brought out in Professor Faust's "The German Element in the United States." The woman's name was Rebecca Gratz. Her father had become a successful merchant in Philadelphia and she herself, thru her great personal beauty and charm, had become intimate with many prominent men and women. Among them was Mathilde Hoffman, who was the only love of Washington Irving. The latter described Miss Gratz's fine qualities to Walter Scott when the novelist was searching for the finest type of Jewess for his Ivanhoe, and subsequently the first copy of the novel was sent to Irving with the question, "How do you like your Rebecca? Does the Rebecca I have pictured compare well with the pattern given?"

The purpose of "Greek Lands and Letters," the new book by Prof. Francis G. Allinson and his wife, is to interpret Greek lands by literature and Greek literature by local associations and the physical environment. Most travellers, who must curtail their visit to a few weeks or months, will find the book a useful companion, while to a larger range of readers it may prove suggestive in appraising what is most vital in our "Hellenic heritage." The book covers those portions of the mainland of Greece and those islands immediately adjacent to the Gulf of Aegina, which may be easily visited during a short stay in Athens as headquarters. There are brief, pertinent passages form the Greek writers; in fresh translations made by the authors.

CRITICAL NOTICES

"The Foreigner."

Ralph Connor's latest book, "The Foreigner" (Westminster Co., Toronto), is based on a big theme, possibly Canada's biggest theme—the assimilation of the foreign races and the crystallization of all racial elements into a homogeneous nationality.

The incidents of the story deal chiefly with one of these foreign elements, the Galician. A Russian Nihilist sends his peasant wife, with the children of his first wife, out to Winnipeg. She falls under control of Rosenblatt, a former acquaintance, now an employment agent in Winnipeg, who had been a traitor to the Russian Kalmar in his own country. When Kalmar comes and finds how matters stand he attempts to kill Rosenblatt; he does not succeed, but is imprisoned, condemned, then breaks jail and awaits in hiding, the day of revenge. Kalmar's son is a prominent figure in the tale. He is sent out to a ranch near a foreign colony and thus we get a picture of the foreigner in the country as well as the foreigner in the city.

The work of the missionary whose Christianity is practical, the degrading effect of drink, the march of the railway—these and other features of Western life are the subject of episodes of the story.

The movement is swift and dramatic. Ralph Connor has been caught up by the wave of sensationalism which is sweeping along the American novel and he lets it carry him to the limit. Frankly, the book is a disappointment. We recognize the greatness of the theme; we admit Ralph Connor's knowledge of his subject, but we must contend that Ralph Connor, as one of Canada's best known writers, owes it to Canada to do better work, to do more careful work, to spend more time on his writing and to give more care to the art of his story-telling and to the consistency of the development of the tale. There are stories one reads, which seem to unfold naturally; there are others which contain a great deal of thought, a great many episodes and problems of life, all of which material seems to have been gathered together by the author and thrown at the reader—"The Foreigner" is in the latter class.

It may be necessary to picture coarseness, brutality and immorality, but it is possible to overdo it, and it is overdone in this book. It may present the democratic spirit to marry the daughter of a Scottish Knight to a rough Russian immigrant, but it is not a fair type of the social conditions of Canada.

Nor does the book breathe the spirit of optimism which is characteristic of Ralph Connor's former work. There is, it is true, the same underlying thought, that a practical, personal Christianity will ultimately regenerate the world, but the darker side has been given an overclouding predominance.

"Flying Plover."

Flying Plover was an Indian boy of the tribe of Mountaineer Indians (Montagnais), Labrador. He lived with his grandmother, Squat-By-the-Fire, who was versed in medicines and clever in the art of carving. She knew the legends of her tribe and told them to Flying Plover in the long winter evenings. These stories deal with Indian folk-lore tales about the animals of the wild and include also the legend "How Fire Came to the Mountaineers." They are written with an accurate knowledge of the ways and habits of animals and will be of interest to the nature-lover and to the student of Indian lore.

The book is evidently designed for young readers and is printed in large, readable type and handsomely illustrated.

Theodore Roberts.

Theodore Roberts is a brother of Charles G. D. Roberts, the literary nature-artist of Canada. He has so far written chiefly light romantic fiction such as his "Captain Love," but seems now inclined to enter the field in which his elder brother has been so successful—the interpretation of the life of the wild. Published by L. C. Page, Boston: William Briggs, Toronto).

Old French Castles.

"Castles and Chateaux of Old Burgundy," by Francis Miltoun. (Boston, L. C. Page & Co.; Toronto, Wm. Briggs), is a handsomely illustrated and interestingly written book describing the castles and chateaux of the old French Province of Burgundy and its neighboring provinces.

Interwoven with the description of the various buildings is a great deal of historical reminiscence which gives to the old dwellings a living interest. The book contains over fifty illustrations made from original paintings by Blanche McManus; a number of these illustrations are in color. There are also several excellent maps. It is a book which will delight lovers of architecture and those interested in the history of old France.

The January "Editor."

The Editor Magazine for January contains the usual amount of good practical stuff for the aid of the literary worker, such as articles on "Manufacturing a Play," "Writing a Short Story," "What is a Good Title?" etc., also information as to the literary market, where and what to send.

My Favorite Poem
What It Is and Why?

Answer this in not more than 350 words (including quotations). Deal with the poem itself and not with the author. Write answers plainly on one side of paper only; sign name and address. Clip out above heading, paste it on the corner of your envelope and mail to: Literary Editor, Sunday World, Toronto. Handsome book given for best essay.

Had Shown Him the Right Way.

The colored boy was up in the children's court for the fifth time on charges of chicken stealing. This time the magistrate decided to appeal to the boy's father.

"Now see here, Abe," said he to the old darky, "this boy of yours has been up in court so many times for stealing chickens that I'm sick of seeing him here!"

"Ah don' blame you, sah!" returned the father; "Ah's sick ob seein' 'im hyah, too!"

"Then why don't you teach him how to act? Show him the right way, and he won't be coming here!"

"Ah has showed 'im de right way, sah," declared the old man earnestly; "Ah has suttenly showed 'im de right way, but somehow keen gittin' caught comin' way wid dose chickens!"

Canadian Writers Their Own Critics

Comments on Recent Discussion —Are We Making Progress? —What is the field?—How Personality of Writers Comes Out in the Discussion.

Our native literary product is discussed from time to time—now it is the "higher critic"; again the captious faultfinder; or perhaps it is the kindly indulgent reviewer. By the happy thought of the literary editor of one of our Canadian journals, our writers have been given an opportunity to do some critical work themselves and to air their views on the question of literary development. The following problems were submitted to the writers who are at present actively engaged in making Canadian literature:

"(1) Is Canadian literature making satisfactory progress as an expression of national life?

"(2) If so, in what direction is the most progress being made?

"(3). What field snows the greatest opportunity for development?"

Our Conclusions.

After having carefully read the answers of the different writers at least twice (and Arthur Stringer's about 'steen times) I have arrived at the following definite conclusion—as definite as some of Mr. Dooley's:

(1) We are progressing rapidly—I mean we are going backward—that is, the potato crop this year was immense—litterachoor, there's nothin' doing—the output of books is increasing wonderfully—Sh! sh!you shouldn't talk about Canadian literature, it's indelic——. How shall we ever get out of this tangle? Let's try the next.

(2) The greatest development is in fiction—that is to say we have done our best work in poetry—. Oh, pshaw, I mean that the whole bunch is but an attenuated choir of street sparrows chirping disconsolately from the rafters of a locomotive roundhouse"—not at all, it's in the interpretation and magnification of the elemental psychological principles of the——don't get my meaning? Neither do I. Come on to the next head.

(3) The field for development? Safe now, anyway, of course it's the field that hasn't been developed.

If you've read the answers yourself, you will know the feeling of bewilderment that came over you when you tried to arrive at some conclusive summary of the matter—if you didn't read it, the above summary should bewilder you enough.

The chief value of the discussion proved to be not the conclusion arrived at but the manner in which the personality of the writer frequently showed itself in the opinion expressed and in the mannen of its expression.

Agnes Laut's Error.

Take, for instance, Agnes Laut. Ever since she discovered that Marquette and Joliet were but wooden heroes and that greater deeds had been done by Radisson and other pathfinders about which history was silent, she has gone about with a chip on her shoulder ready to challenge anybody. So she takes a fling at the critics and says:

"Criticism hasn't learned to stand on its own legs yet." She labels the bulk of Canadian literary criticism as pedantic, adjusts the chip on her left shoulder and declares "that she will split an indifinitive up the middle any day if it will make the thought keener and clearer." Well, why not? Who cares? But suppose it doesn't make things clearer—suppose it is simply a case of careless, sloppy writing, as it so frequently is? No critic will maintain that form is more important than thought, but every sane one will contend that it is not necessary to transgress the laws of grammar, composition, rhetoric and literary technique in order to express your thought. And even those who admire Miss Laut's work and commend what she has done (the writer of this article has done so on several occasions) regret the haste and impulsiveness which leads to occasional inaccuracies in her work. As evidence note in her letter which we are just discussing. She berates "the fool way we have of labelling our authors as Kiplings, Ian MacLarens, etc., "Ralph Connor as the Ian MacLaren"——now if any critic has called Ralph Connor the "Ian MacLaren" of Canada, I grant that he has used poor critical judgment, but I have followed Canadian criticism and Canadian literature closely for several years and cannot recall the comparison. Robert E. Knowles has been thus named, however, and without discussing the respective merits of the two writers—the Scot and the Canadian—one may say that there is a very good and sufficient reason for the comparison—the best work of each writer has dealt with similar types of character.

Serious Viewpoints.

Dr. Bryce, with the historic view-point deplores what he calls the "descent" of several historical writers into fields of fancied originality. There is something to be said on both sides. The exact and painstaking historian may not always give his readers an interesting and vivid picture of the past; on the other hand, the author who writes history from a dramatic standpoint runs into the danger of sacrificing truth to literary effect.

One of the most thoughtful contributions to the discussion was made by Dr. Andrew MacPhail. The pith of his remarks can be gathered from this statement:

"The first lesson in literature is that there can be no national literature apart from the general literature of the world which now is and has been, tho each people must speak in its own dialect. The literary organism cannot be created. It grows from a parent stem, and only flowers occasionally, as it did amongst the Elizabethans, after two hundred years had been spent in labor over French and Italian poetry. A writer cannot exist without a complete setting of other writers. It is not the field but the writer which requires development."

But why all this discussion? Arnold Haultain says "the less we talk about it the better." Then, in heaven's name, why write it? Does literature mean anything without an audience? Are we to put it away into cold storage as soon as it is pronounced? Or will the discussion of literature enable us to understand it better, to get more out of it? For centuries the universities have been studying and discussing Homer, Plato, Virgil, Horace——and with these to-day the work of Tennyson, Browning, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shakespeare, Spenser, Chaucer. Why? Why not? And why not discuss literature that presents the problems of the life of to-day?

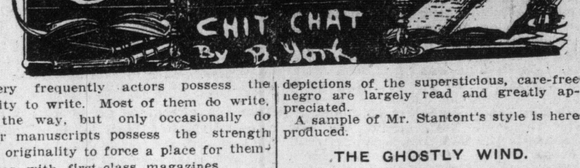
The answers given by many of the writers are rather formal and general and would lead one to believe that the writers themselves were to a great extent unacquainted with the subject and were possibly gauging their answers by information gained thru reading the departments of literary criticism in the different newspapers and magazines. (Perish the thought!) This idea might lead up to another question, "Do Canadian authors read Canadian literature to any extent?"

Dr. Wilfred Campbell say that "there has been two much fine writing about nothing"—perhaps. Well, the poets have done their share of it. He sees possibilities of development along the lines of historical fiction. Most certainly, and so will any thoughtful reader, but where are the writers who will do the hard work which is necessary first for the foundation?

The Stringer Cult.

Arthur Stringer says several things probably as a poet, with a poetic license rather than as a journalist. If he were writing as a journalist, we could ask, "What do you mean?" but a poet is privileged to clothe nothing with a grandiloquent verbosity. I have dug out one lucid statement applicable to the subject: "Canada has not one poet or novelist she couldn't get along very well without." Now, Arthur, if novelists are so unimportant as all that, why did you raise such a row about a few snowflakes and a little bit of extra ice, in your "Canada Fakers" article some little time ago? Then, fiction was very important, now it's railways, new townsites and Alberta peaches. But literature does matter (no matter what the ebullitions of the Stringer cult)—the development of our imaginative literature means much in our intellectual and spiritual development; it makes men with heart and soul, while the spirit of materialism makes machines. The spirit of materialism has been rampant since the first cargo of furs left Canada's shores; it is high time we began to look to our mental culture.

What we need for the development of our literature is most sensibly summed up by Frederick George Scott: (1) His ideals in our public and private life and in our literary aims. (2) A keener and wider criticism of all we produce in the way of literature. (3) The power to enjoy the best and highest in literature. (4) Leisure to cultivate the beauty of the world and to appreciate the opportunities of our land.



Very frequently actors possess the ability to write. Most of them do write, by the way, but only occasionally do their manuscripts possess the strength and originality to force a place for themselves with first-class magazines.

Miss Maxine Elliott, the talented actress, who delighted many Toronto theatregoers last week, has a most vivid imagination and an exceptional talent of expressing herself in writing.

Mr. Clyde Fitch, who has written her two most successful plays, acknowledged the very considerable aid she had given him in putting the pieces into their final form for the public; and he was not infrequently obliged to differ with her, he spoke in the highest terms of her taste and literary judgment.

In conversation, lately, Miss Elliott observed that the American star is not, as has so often been alleged, the mere servant of the syndicate, but is in the same condition as the actor-manager of London. He decides what plays he is to appear in, makes terms with the author, selects his company, determines the length of the season, and arranges for engagements abroad, even in Australia. He is quite independent, in fact, except in the actual booking of a tour, which is a much more complicated matter in a country of many cities like the United States than in a country like England where London is everything. He don't want the star's ideas, no matter how bright they may be.

Miss Elliott, in writing, states that "an actress is like a breakfast food. It is not enough to have a reputation in the metropolis. She must be familiar in every large town in every state in the Union. The financial opportunities are far greater than in any other country." "But," she adds, with a touch of regret, "the chances of artistic development are less in proportion. After playing a part six months, she finds that, try hard as she will, she is not able to improve her performance. Her growth as an artist ceases until her next new venture."

Paul Dunbar, while he lived, penned many sweet poems. He was the only negro poet to gain prominence in the realms of literature and his race has been greatly benefited by the little pictures Dunbar painted of his countrymen and gave to the world.

Next to the departed Dunbar, as a writer of negro verse in dialect, comes Frank L. Stanton as American poet whose depictions of the superstitious, care-free negro are largely read and greatly appreciated.

A sample of Mr. Stantont's style is here produced.

THE GHOSTLY WIND.

De lonesome Win' he holler w'en de night
wuz in de middle:
"Ef you lemme in I'll show you how I
knows ter play de fiddle:
Done had de leaves a-dancin' fum de very
break er day,
But, blowin' sich a lively tune, I danced
de stars away!

"En I'm lost—lost—lost
Out in de lonesome night,
En all de hills done hide dey heads
In freezin' sheets er white!"

De lonesome Win' he holler—de snow
aroun' him flingin':
"Ef you lemme in I'll show you how ter
set a banjer singin'!
I sho' will sen' de witches des a-dancin'
roun' de moon,
En creak dat cabin flo' fer you, en wake
de sun up soon!

"Oh, I lost—lost—lost,
En I dunno whar ter go,
En all I go ter kiver wid
Is blankets made er snow!"

I never make no answer—kaze dat word
er him I doubt:
Here he come, suh, down de chimbly!
en he blowed de fire out!
En blowed de kiver off de bed, en let in
all de ha'nts,
End befo' I knowed dey had me swingin'
corners in de dance!

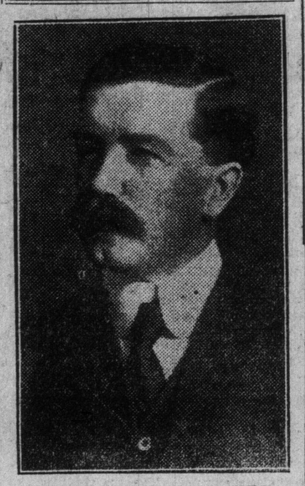
En I lost—lost—lost!
En he never left fer town
'Twel we danced de shingles off de
shed
En all de shutters down!

Susceptible Henry.

The art of putting wisdom into a pointed phrase, which is the definition of the bright test wit, is well illustrated in the answers given by a priest who was asked one day, when he was being shown a portrait of Henry VIII. at Trinity College, what he would do if King Henry stepped down from his frame.

"I should ask the ladies to leave the room," was his quick and flashing reply.

Canadian Writers



ALEXANDER LOUIS FRASER.

The Reverend Mr. Fraser, who has recently published a volume of his verses, is a native of Pictou County, Nova Scotia, and received his early training at Pictou Academy.

He is a graduate of Dalhousie University and also of the Presbyterian Theological College, Halifax, taking his degree in 1897. His literary bent is shown by the fact that the thesis upon which he obtained his degree of M. A. was a special essay on Tennyson.

Mr. Fraser studied his theological course under Dr. R. A. Falconer, now president of the University of Toronto. He afterwards took a post graduate course in New College, Edinburgh. Before entering upon a regular charge he traveled extensively in Scotland and England. He has been for the past four years pastor of a congregation in a pretty spot on Lobegaud Bay—Great Village. He cultivates his literary talent in moments of leisure and writes from time to time a short poem or essay. His work has appeared in nearly all the Canadian literary and home magazines and has recently been collected in book form.

In his verse we do not find any specially new or distinctive note. The themes are simple but well expressed and there is a careful adherence to the laws of rhythm and technique. The author has not, however, fully grasped the significant relation between thought and poetic form and cramps, frequently, some simple subject into the serious, labored confines of the sonnet, which would express itself much more freely in an easy lyrical stanza.

One of his strongest poems, at least his best sonnet, is "Thomas Chatterton":

"Comfort's warm door 'gainst him was
bolted fast,
Men heeded not his piping in the rain,
Unheard, awhile, he played a wondrous
strain
Of melody; but ah, neglect's cold blast
Soon chilled his touch, his flute aside he
cast
In wan despair; from human haunts he
fled
And from Preferment's door—his boyish
head
Was wounded deep, and from men's
midst there passed
An angel soul. Oh, the eternal shame,
They made his grave—as tho among his
peers—
With paupers in Shoe Lane! But in the
songs
That lift the soul from common things
one hears
His wistful note, while in the Hall of
Fame
A lofty niche unto him now belongs!

My Favorite Poem

My favorite poem is the prologue of Tennyson's "In Memoriam." It charms me more than any other—its rhythm has soothed even when the brain was too tired to think—it has been a lode-star, and the oftener I study it the more greatly am I convinced that a nobler life could never be than that of the man who could make the sentiments therein expressed his creed and his ideal.

One possessing this ideal and having this creed must of necessity be cultured; he has and loves knowledge and desires growth—continual growth. But advanced knowledge means to him greater mystery and he soon discovers amidst all the dissatisfactions of unanswerable questions that he must bow before the Divine Cause, the "strong Son of God," with deep reverence, "Whom not having seen we love."

A truly reverent spirit is depicted in this poem; great faith which believes where it cannot prove; truth and honesty which render to God the things that are God's—not only the "orbs of light and shade" but one's greatest self. We are at a loss to know the whys and wherefores of the human will, but if we are in doubt about anything else we know this truth:

"Our wills are our's to make them Thine."

This surrendered will furnishes the key to the golden life—it means devotion and reverence:

"Let knowledge grow from more to more
But more of reverence in us dwell;
That mind and soul according well
May make one music as before,
But vaster."

Following in the train of devotion comes self-forgetfulness and humility and then as "Wisdom is the principal thing," a more fitting close to this beautiful poem could not be found:

"In Thy wisdom make us wise."

Hilda R. B. Collins,
7 Hillsboro-avenue.

My Favorite Character
Who and Why?

There are many characters in fiction who are as real to us as any historical personage—there are possibly some whom we feel that we know as well as if they were living acquaintances of ours to-day. New reader, have you a favorite among these shadow people? If so, tell about him or her in not more than 200 words. Write plainly on only one side of the paper, sign name and address (and pen-name if you wish). Clip out the heading above, paste it on the corner of your envelope and address: Literary Editor, Sunday World, Toronto. A handsome book will be given for the best essay. We reserve the right to publish any or all essays received. No manuscript will be returned.

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The Beer With a Reputation

THE LIGHT BEER IN THE LIGHT BOTTLE

Important New Work On Our Political History

Saunders' "Three Premiers of Nova Scotia" Specially Reviewed

By Dr. J. D. Logan.

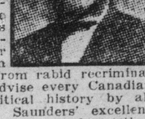
It is a pleasure for the present writer, who is a native of Nova Scotia, to be able sympathetically to review a new historical work by an erudite Nova Scotian, gifted with the faculty of writing readable prose. For I believe that judged by the author's treatment of the matters within his conspectus, Rev. Dr. E. M. Saunders of Halifax, has in his "Three Premiers of Nova Scotia," produced the best written and most valuable of recent contributions to the story of the political evolution of Canada.

To be sure, Dr. Saunders confines himself to recounting how the giants of the days before responsible government and before the union of the Canadas and the maritime provinces fought out in Nova Scotia the battle for thoro self-government and for confederation. Considering the number of years in which the struggle was carried on, the favorable reaction of the battle in Nova Scotia on the success of the movement in the Canadas, and how Nova Scotia came dangerously near wrecking the union, Dr. Saunders' book must be viewed as dealing, not with an insignificant episode, but with two of the most important issues in the history of the political evolution of Canada.

A Big Voume.

It is this fact which has justified our author in devoting, as he does in his book, 600 pages to the story of the political life of J. W. Johnstone, Joseph Howe and Charles Tupper, pre-confederation premiers of Nova Scotia. It is this fact, too, aside from Dr. Saunders' genuinely readable style, that makes the volume indispensable to every student of Canadian history, whether he dwell by the waters of the Atlantic or of the Pacific. For the volume will assist in shedding clear light on the origin and evolution of our colonial constitutional government—and, in my view, clearer light than any other work of similar scope and aim.

The book will be found instructive, not only by Canadians other than those who dwell in the little peninsula on the Atlantic. For it contains revelations that only a contemporary—an eye-witness—whose judgment has been mellowed and corrected by time could sincerely and impartially set forth. Dr. Saunders' volume has this advantage; for he was contemporary with all but the earliest events which he reports and orients. And the pictures he gives of the three sturdy political antagonists have about them the dramatic realism of the Iliads of Homer.

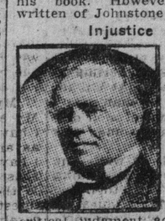


True philosophical criticism is never all eulogy. Its function is to "appraise" a book so truly that even the negative remarks of a new viewer give the reader a juster appreciation of the author and his work; for just appreciation can never be got either from fulsome eulogy or from rabid recriminations. If, then, I advise every Canadian student of our political history by all means to read Dr. Saunders' excellent book, I must show such students that our author has made one or two mistakes in treatment.

Johnstone Out of Place.

First of all: the work originally did not have, in the author's mind, the aim and scope it now has. It was Dr. Saunders' first intention, as he explains in his preface, to write a biography of Premier Johnstone; but he found that the political careers of Joseph Howe and Charles Tupper were so intimately connected with Johnstone's that he felt compelled to enlarge the scope of his book. We are glad that this really resulted, but Dr. Saunders enlarged it the wrong way. Our author could not get rid of the idea of writing a life of Premier Johnstone, who was indeed a most excellent gentleman, but Dr. Saunders had done better if he had written a separate life of this "distinguished jurist, peerless advocate and eminent statesman" and had given us enough more of Howe and Tupper to make up the space now devoted to Johnstone. And surely the reason is obvious. Johnstone was an opponent of the old Reform Party in Nova Scotia, of Howe and responsible government. His only significance in the political history of Nova Scotia is just the bare fact that he belonged to the old Conservative party, and not, please remember, by gift of political insight but by aristocratic tradition opposed Howe. It is impossible, I believe, for any one to rise from the perusal of Dr. Saunders' book without the feeling that Howe was a big, positive political force and that the accident of Johnstone's having been an opponent of Howe does not justify Dr. Saunders' having included the Conservative premier in his book. However, what has been written of Johnstone is excellent reading.

Injustice to Howe.



Again: our author does an injustice to Howe in two ways. First, Dr. Saunders frequently fails to observe a distinction in criticism, especially demanded of an historian. He employs an expression of private political opinion where he ought to have applied a strictly critical judgment according to pertinent fact or reasonable inference. For instance (Chap. 23, p. 306), re his turn-over in connection with the proscription of Catholics: "He broke away from sound principles and went adrift among the swift cross-currents of the political sea." When Dr. Saunders reported in his volume the fact of Howe's "going back" on his (alleged) promises about the franchise for Catholics, he had fulfilled his part as an historian. But he has, in the passage quoted, interpolated his own private judgment on Howe's conduct. This is an inexcusable kind of prejudice in an historian, but when, as he does, plainly show signs of political preference for Tupper, that is only very human—a bias which may be excused.

Objective View.

Secondly: Dr. Saunders does not try to explain Howe's contradictory attitudes and actions by a sympathetic study of his psychological make-up. It is the historian's business to explain a man's conduct not to justify or condemn it. Now neither Judge Longley, who writes pabulum for the sophomoric intellect, nor Dr. Saunders, who is a prose artist, explain Howe; and the reason is that both look at the man's actions objectively as if they were the involuntary movements of an automaton, and not those of a living creature, with a mind and a heart, and a soul—but still Dr. Saunders gives us a very characteristic portrait of Nova Scotia's great champion of popular government and popular education.

In conclusion: I repeat that "Three Premiers of Nova Scotia" is undoubtedly a book to be read by every student of our political history. It is the story of a right royal struggle for good government. It is told by a gentleman of education who has the gift of literary style. The volume contains over 600 pages, with seven full page portraits, and is attractively bound in cloth. (Toronto, Mm. Briggs, $3.50—and worth the price).

POPULAR FICTION WRITERS

Robert W. Chambers.

Robert W. Chambers began work as an artist. He studied art in Paris for seven years and at twenty-four had paintings accepted at the Salon; at twenty-eight he returned to New York and was engaged as illustrator for several American periodicals.

The Latin Quarter of Paris had, however, interested him deeply and he did not rest until he had written its story. In 1903 he told it in the novel "In the Quarter"; The same year he wrote "The King in Yellow." His stories were popular and he gave up the brush and palette to take up the pen. He has written several novels of society life in New York and other of the Cival War and the Revolutionary War. While his work is not likely to be placed in the ranks of the classics, it is of more than average interest in connection with present-day problems.

LITTLE JOKES ON THE WRITERS

Horace Greeley's Handwriting.

Horace Greeley was noted for his wretched writing, which puzzled many a printer. Once he wrote "'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis true," quoted from Shakspear. It appeared the next day "'Tis two, 'tis fifty, 'tis fifty-two."

Not the Only One.

William H. Crane, before his departure for Europe, told the following:

"In submitting a story to a certain magazine a disappointed literary aspirant requested that in the event of his manuscript being found unavailable he be favored with the reason. In a week the manuscript was returned, and on the customary printed slip accompanying it was written:

"'Dear Sir: The superscription to your manuscript seems to us to best express our reasons for refusal.

"'Respectfully yours,

"'The Editor.'

"Opening the manuscript at the titlepage the puzzled aspirant read his own handwriting:

"'His One Great Sin.' About 45,0 words.'"

God said—"Let there be light." Grim darkness felt his might, And fled away.—Elliott

Special Sunday Section

Edited by J. M. Wilkinson B.A.

"Truth is truth to the end of reckoning."—Shakespeare.

See That the Windows Are Clean

Don't Be a Pessimist.

Sings one of our modern poets:

"I swear the earth shall surely be complete
To him or her who shall be complete.
The earth remains jagged and broken
Only to him who remains ragged and broken."

Every man—even the man that is born blind—has spiritual vision by means of which he forms his estimate of men and things in general. He is a pessimist or an optimist according to his viewpoint—his estimate of a moving circle of which he is the centre. It is necessary that the windows of his soul be kept clean in order to form a just estimate of that which is without. If these windows are dirty and streaked—covered with filth or foreign matter, then all the outside world will be rugged and broken—will be to us dirty and streaked and out of order. The pessimist usually lives in that kind of a house, and betrays the fact that his windows are dirty and are badly in need of cleaning. He can never understand why his brother in church fellowship is an optimist "when he must know that everything is going to the bad—that the world is not getting any better—and the church is becoming heretical." The solution of it usually is that his brother, optimist, sees thru different optics—sees things as they really are, because his windows are cleaned every morning.

The same poet has another verse which reads:

"The poem hangs on the berry-bush
When comes the poet's eye,
And the whole street is a masquerade
When Shakspere passes by."

And this same Shakspere—this visionist whose mere passing by causes all this commotion is the man who told his friend Brutus: "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

It was a licentious man that put an estimate on every pure woman's virtue. Dishonest men think all men dishonest—selfish women all women selfish.

Let us clean the windows while the sun shines. The darkness is coming and will soon be felt, and then we can't see the outside world. A question was once put to us that we were compelled to answer in the negative: "Did you ever know a dying man to find any comfort in thinking that there were hypocrites in the church?"—Did you?

Abe Wilkins---Friend

A Friend in Need.

"It may be he's wrong," said Abe Wilkins, one day,
An' perhaps, it is true that he's journeyed astray;
Perhaps he went wrong when he should have gone right,
But the fact is, he's in a most terrible plight.
An' I'm going down to him now like a man
To offer to help him along if I can,
For it's when he's in trouble an' happiness ends,
That a fellow is really in need of his friends.

"It seems human nature to gather around
The man who is up an' is sure of his ground:
The man who succeeds has a host at his call,
But the poor chap who stumbles must shoulder it all,
And those whom he knew when his prospects were high
Pretend not to see him an' pass him right by,
You may cheer, if you want to, the man of renown,
But I'd rather cheer the poor fellow who's down.

"He's in prison—what of it? A whole lot of men
Have dropped to the depths an' have risen again;
An' a poor chap in prison may just like to see
An' chat about things with an old man like me,
An' I'm certain there's no one who needs friendship more
Than the brother who paces the stone prison floor.
He once called me 'friend' when success wreathed his brow,
An' I'm going to still be a friend of his now."

Abe Wilkins is gone, but his words still remain,
Like landmarks they loom up again and again;
He taught me that friendship was something more deep
Than love of good fortune, and not half so cheap,
An' over and over his words come to me,
"What sort of a friend are you willin' to be?
Would you go to the limit for one you have known,
Or quit him the minute his fortune has flown?"

What Made the Difference?

Gladstone and Bismarck were contemporaries. They had equal privileges of study-of service-of enjoyment, and yet there was a vast difference in their latter day experiences. Old age for Mr. Gladstone was full of interest—full of happiness. Not so with Prince Bismarck, the man of blood and iron. Old age to him was a joyless desert. To one who visited him some years before his death he said:

"My illness is want of the joy of life. My existence is no longer of any use. I have no official duties, and what I see as an onlooker gives me no pleasure. I have lost my wife, and as regards my sons, they have their own business. With growing age I have also lost interest in agriculture and forestry. I rarely visit fields and woods since I can no longer ride, shoot and move about as I like."

What made the difference in the old age experience of these great men? Guess!

Appetite and Its Numerous Progeny

One of Man's Greatest Blessings Becomes a Curse to Posterity.

One of the best gifts of God to man circumstanced as he is on this mundane sphere is a good appetite. It is one of the good creatures or creations of God that we are slow to recognize until it has vanished. Then when we lose our appetite we feel the bereavement as we do when we lose by death the companionship and counsel of a dear friend.

How often do we hear men and women say: "I have no appetite," or "I have lost my appetite," and their looks and actions soon give witness to the truth of their bitter saying! A man without an appetite is a man without the joy of living, and if we extend the term to include a relish for mental stimulation and moral and spiritual refreshment we have an object of pity the like of which this cruel old world does not furnish. The sooner such a man is dead—the man who has lost all relish for life and the blessings—the better for himself, his posterity, and the community in general.

Appetite Gone Wrong.

But appetite may not only be lost but like all other good creations of God it may be diverted and debased and become productive of indescribable injury to posterity and the community. Appetite gone wrong is the breeder of disorders that curse humanity and bring disgrace to families and fraternities—that curse the nation and impoverish its treasury for their support, and the great question that faces the political economist no less than the guardians of the peace is not merely is it right and just to posterity but does it pay to allow this disturber of the peace of society—this producer of insanity—this father of debased and ill-begotten children—to continue his deadly and devilish work of spoiling God's beautiful creation, of blighting the hopes and aspirations and destroying the souls of men.

Numerous Progeny.

Our illustration this week—not one that is pleasant to contemplate—shows the ill effects of appetite gone wrong. With swinish proportions and lustful propensities a debased appetite is not only master of the situation but is whipping his numerous ill-starred progeny into unwilling servitude. He is not only the progenitor of the race of imbeciles but he is the cruel slave driver who lashes them into service. He is determined to see that they do their proper work—work that he has outlined for them—devised for them. It is their business to obey his behests and with the cruelty of murder in his black heart he forces them to do his bidding. The picture shows the ill-effects—and withal the legitimate children—of appetite gone wrong—morphine and opium—alcohol and nicotine — gluttony and licentiousness — are all the slaves of evil appetite and most faithfully do they do his bidding and observe his behests.

And this brings us back to our starting point that appetite, designed to be a pleasure and a blessing, by over-indulgence and neglect may become the greatest curse. Like Satan himself it is the creation of God, debased and dethroned by sin. That which was intended for a blessing has become a curse.

Is there not a lesson and a warning here for all of us but especially to young men and women? Is this not the solution of all the social problems that perplex the sober-minded men and women of the age? Does it not account for the social evil—for the dire results of betting, the dishonesty and chicanery of office and warehouse? Do not all the ills which afflict and curse humanity spring from the same source—an innocent natural desire or aspiration or function gone wrong? What is intemperance and licentiousness and adultery but the ill-effects of a disordered and distorted desire which is innocent and proper in itself? What is natural is not sinful in itself. May this not apply to the evils of betting on a race track or the pool-room or at a pleasure resort? Should we not distinguish between the natural excitement of the betting in itself and its evil results. Some men can bet with impunity—but all men cannot.

"When life is young we pluck the gaudy flowers
In careless mood, that appetite doth crave,
And weave a chain, to find in future hours,
Too oft, alas! the misery is ours,
To cringe 'neath Habit's lash, a slave."

O Sinner Man!

By Sam W. Small.

Negro Dialect Song.

O, sinner-man, be mighty glad
For see de New Year down,
An' thank de good Lawd fer His grace
Dat lets yer days go on!
He wants you, man, an' waits fer you
Ter quit ole Satan's throng,
An' jine de Chrischun company,
An' sing salvashun's song!

O, sinner-man, don't stay
Twell mercy tu'ns away
But pull yo' freight
Fer de golden gate
Dat leads ter en'less day!

O, sinner-man be mighty wise,
Dis year may be yo' las',
An' time it's done yo' day o' grace
Ferebber may be pas'!
Jes' drap yo' debbilment right now
An' hunt de big white way
Whut leads fum satan's settlements
Fer realms ob en'less day!

Refrain:
O, sinner-man, be mighty peart,
Stop sinnin' an' do well,
Befo' de debbil grabs you off
An' shuts you up in hell!
You'd done bin gone befo' dis time
But fer de lub of Christ,
Who's callin' you! Go answer Him.
He may not call you twicet!

Desire to Be Remembered

The Soul's Cry.

The heart, like the intellect, has a desire for immortal memory. It is not the product of conceit, but of humanity. It is the coul's assertion of its helplessness when left alone—its cry for support from other souls. Do you know the meaning of the English word "remember"? It literally means "member me again." It is the sign of one who is passing out of the family circle—going, let us say, to a foreign land. He says, "member me again! When you gather around the household board, or sit at night by the winter fire, keep a place vacant for me! Keep a gap in your hearts where the old chair should be! Do not forget to count me among the members of the family; do not omit to number me in the circle in which I am not seen!" And so we all ask in the prospect of the great journey. What most of us fear in death is not that we shall cease to be; it is that we shall cease to be members of the family of man. We doubt not that there are circles beyond the sun; but what of the circles below it? Shall we be members of the earth no more? Shall the last link be broken that binds us to the clay? Shall we be blotted out from time? Shall we part from the seen and temporal? Shall our feet have no right to be listened for in the march of the earthly army? We stretch our hands thru the void and cry, "Member me again—re-member me!"

Be still, my soul! thy prayer is answered. Thy Lord has offered to remember thee. Knowest thou what is meant by being a member of Christ's body? To be lifted into a mystic circle? No: to be re-instated in the circle of earth. Christ's communion is not mystical! it is that which prevents mysticism. Mere immortality would draw thee away into the invisible, would separate thee from the order of human things. But membership in Christ makes actual and permanent all the best of this life as well as the best of the life to come.

—Rev. Geo. Matheson, D.D.

Down Comes the Flag

The School Board Recovers Its Senses.

We are glad that the school board, that recently elected our friend "Jimmy" Simpson as its chairman in spite of his preference and gallantry for the graceful, accomplished, and popular lady member of the board, has come to its senses on the flag incident. From our viewpoint it was a crazy notion to have the "Union Jack" displayed from the flag staffs of the schools every day of the year. Apart from the expense—and let us hope that the trustees will exercise a little more economy this year than last and remember they are trustees of other people's money—we say apart from the expense connected with this unnecessary display of patriotism, the thing was silly in the extreme. Instead of increasing respect and inspiring patriotic zeal it did quite the reverse. Inside the class room is the place to teach the scholars patriotism not outside on the flag staff. The board of education has done some foolish uneducated things of late—but this was the climax when they decided to hoist the ensign to let the passerby know they were loyal to the dear old flag and the little red school house. Why didn't they decide to wear it in their hats and be in the height of fashion—like the fellow who was afraid people would not tell his Christianity by his looks and conduct and had it pinned to his back: "I want you to understand that I am a Christian." But we are glad they have come back to their sober senses, and we wish them a Happy New Year.

The Agonizing Nation

Which Shall Prevail?

Sudden and bold the rupture of the peace,
The civic calm of a self-ruling land
Where, for long generations, hand in hand,
Have peers and people felt their strength increase.
But, now, like fratricidal sons of Greece,
The scions of the Anglo-Saxons stand,
The democrats against the lordly band,
Contending each to end the other's lease!

Which shall prevail? O, Britain, will it be
A verdict for the old heredity
Of royal gift, or of a harlot's dower?
Or shall the race of Alfred now decree
An end to stubborn aristocracy
And make the people's will their sov'reign power?

Natinal Club Love-Feast

The Echo of the Angels' Song.

We didn't get an invite and so didn't have a chance " to eat the fat and drink the sweet" at the banquet given by the National Club the other night to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but we enjoyed the flavor of the speeches as reported in the papers and they have left a sweet taste in the mouth.

We are proud of the record of the National Club—an association of gentlemen that knows neither party, race or creed, but holds in equal respect all true Canadians and reverences them for their self-sacrificing lives and noble deeds. Right well did they serve the nation and bring honor to themselves by the respect they showed Sir Wilfrid, whom all Canadians are proud of, in spite of what some may regard as his faults and failures—a man whom the great empire across the seas, as well as the republic to the south of us—holds in great esteem and delights to honor when occasion affords. It is but a repetition of a similar honor shown to another great Canadian who was one of the makers of Canada and to whose brilliant example of justice and fair play to all, Sir Wilfrid gave due credit.

Let us have our political parties and clubs and let us honestly contend for what we believe to be right and in the interest of the great land—the nation—that Providence has given into our hands—but let us be Canadians first and always—let us put country before party.

Seasonable Banquet.

And the banquet was so seasonable —"a word in season!" With the echo of the angels' song "Peace on Earth, good will to men"—still reverberating on the tops of mountains and along the rich valleys—it was appropriate that the National Club should practice what it preaches and give its own expression of "good will to men."

We were pleased to read Mr. McNaught's speech. This young man—true Canadian as he is—is looming up in the horizon of Canada's greatness. Great in the esteem of his constituents he is greater in the respect of his fellow-citizens, and he bids fair to become still greater. His compliment to Sir Wilfrid at the unveiling of his portrait was tender and true, and touched the heart-strings of the chief, who in turn paid a matchless tribute to his great antecedent in office. Mr. McNaught's compliment and Sir Wilfrid's tribute deserve a top shelf in the archives of this grateful country, who never forget the self denying labors of her great men.

[illegible] space allow we would like to reprint the same and the leading sections of Sir Wilfrid's great speech, but we gratefully record the leading sentiment of the auspicious gathering which was the keynote of the premier's oration:

"The one thing on which we are all united is the welfare and prosperity of our great country."

New Year Meditations

Improve your time and you may be sure that time will improve you.

Nothing is gained by starving the soul to feed the body.

Winking at sin will soon ruin the eyesight.

It takes religion with a ray of sunshine to win a child.

Every man helps to build Satan's kingdom who talks one way and lives another.

God expects every man to do his duty and that is, to leave this world better than he found it.

Every man is a giant in the eyes of some boy.

A wooden bread plate will be remembered longer than a silver souvenir teaspoon.

Too many people are ever singing "Scatter Sunshine" and are the first to pick up other men's scatterings.

Many people are praying for the conversion of the world who are not doing anything else.

Holy Name Society

There is no church announcement in the year nor festival in the ecclesiastical calendar, that we take more pleasure in announcing than the annual meetings of the Holy Name Society of the Roman Catholic churches and the feast of the Holy Name that will be celebrated this afternoon in St. Paul's and St. Helen's Churches of this city to which Protestants are most cordially invited. We attended the celebration last year in St. Michael's Cathedral and the service was a great inspiration.

Are Young Men Lacking in Good Manners?

The Marks of a Gentleman.

One of the earliest recollections of our school days—when a pupil in the old George-street School under the excellent tutetage of Richard Lewis—was a seasonable talk he gave us on Good Manners, and the importance of cultivating the same and acquiring this rich endowment in youth.

Our judgment is this, that if the exhortation was needed then it is much more needed now.

There is a sad lacking of politeness and "good breeding" among the youths of America to-day and we fear it is on the increase.

And this is true of the wealthy and educated young men in the community as well as of the working and less educated classes, if not more so. Some young men think that if they get a college education — if they acquire learning and professional skill—it is all they need. They imagine that if they only have the substance, the form of expression is of little moment. They can work their way thru life by skill or by main force. It is a mistake.

A young man may have such extraordinary force of character and may possess the proverbial five talents in such a degree as to compel the door of promotion to open before him—but promotion and success so gained, are obtained at too great a sacrifice—and gained in spite of heavy draw-backs. The same amount of intellectual force, combined with suitable manners and address, would have accomplished three times the result.

A surgeon may remove a limb with a butcher's knife, but he would hardly be thought to be wise in prefering such an instrument to the keen, well-tempered blade suited to his profession. By the use of a sort of brute force we may undoubtedly make a certain amount of impression and accomplish certain definite results, but if we would cut skilifully as well as deeply and use our force wisely and well we must look to our manner, since its power in human affairs is almost unbounded.

Power of Good Manners.

Who—when brought into the presence of a full-orbed, highly educated, refined, graceful person—has not felt the controlling sway of beautiful manners? It was difficult, in the presence of such a man, to say what it was that affected you so powerfully. Other men have had a smile equally benignant, a voice equally melodious, a gait and motion equally graceful, a goodness of heart, a sweetness of disposition, a gentleness and openness of speech equally inspiring confidence. It was somehow the infinite delicacy with which whatever there is to charm in voice or word or look or gesture, was in him so finely tempered together, that you felt as if mingling with a being of a superior nature, and yet felt quite as much at your ease as if talking with those of common clay. It was real Christian goodness of heart speaking out thru the whole man. The very hem of his garment seemed to speak. To analyse the manner of such a man, and detect its hidden mystery, is like attempting to analyse a delicate perfume. The most ethereal of its occult essences are sure to escape you. You only know in such a case that there is true Christian charity at the bottom, that there is varied knowledge and intellectual power, and that every adventitious advantage of person and dress is used to give whatever is said or done its very highest and happiest effect. Such a manner is the fruit of long-continued and most assiduous cultivation. It is, indeed, to some extent a gift of nature. But it depends still more upon culture and art. It does not lose its power with the loss of youth; on the contrary, it often increases with years. Men and women in extreme old age have been known to possess a sweet attractive grace, an actual power of fascination, which the young could by no means equal.

Sacred Band Concert Sunday Night

Our church friends may not approve of the New Year innovation introduced into the People's Sunday Service last Sunday night in Massey Hall, but we are not running these meetings any more than we our running ourselves to please church members. We did try hard to do this for twenty-five years and got no thanks. Now we get the thanks of the people—of scores of parents—for the attractive features of this popular service. A well-known citizen who has frequently attended the services this winter not only approved of last Sunday's service but said that the city ought to help us by letting us have Massey Hall free.

To-night an equally attractive program by the City Band will begin promptly at 7 o'clock. Solos will be sung by Master Charles Lunnels a clever boy singer, one of Mr. Schuch's pupils. The subject of the pictorial address will be the ever popular "Ben Hur—a tale of the Christ" illustrated by 70 beautifully hand-painted slides.

This service is desired especially to meet a growing need of this great city and a special invitation is extended to young men and women who have no regular church home.

Mr. J. A. Wiggins who conducts the band is organizing a People's Chorus of one hundred voices to sing with the band, and he will be glad to receive applications for membership addressed to 233 Palmerston-ave.

Let Us Have Peace!

Why Should There Be Any War?

This is the season of the year when sane minds think of peace. We seek peace for ourselves; we wish peace for others; we agree in spirit with the angels who sang "Peace on earth; good will towards men!"

And, then we wonder why there should ever be any more wars by and between Christian peoples of this old earth? Why should there be so much fevered anxiety in the war and navy offices of civilized governments? Why so much hustling and clamoring and hammering in naval ship-yards, and ordnance shops, and army equipment foundries and factories? Why is the press keeping sentinel eyes upon the movements of flags and forces? Why are public platforms ringing with rumors of wars and warnings of military weakness and the wanings of seapower? And why does mankind question how soon and from what quarter the next war signals will be blown?

It is all so gruesome—so unbalancing to reason—so ungodly! Why can't we stop it all right now and let an inviolable truce of time be sounded from the fronts of all the capitols of the world? Why not declare the command of Christ to be the code of civilization?

Why should England want a war with any other nation? She has many mighty problems of humanity, justice and domestic development that can only be worked out along the lines of Christian principle in times of peace and constructive endeavors. Those problems are vital and urgent, and any sort of war could only retard all of them and possibly permanently defeat many of them. The hands of millions of her awfully poor are stretched out, not for weapons and bullets, but for work and bread. The stunted bodies and stagnant brains of millions of degenerate children are mutely appealing to their mother-land for sanitation and stimulation, for strength and subsistence. Other millions of her once strong men and promising women, abberant with appetites and bound in a woeful habit, need a speedy emancipation from the slave-drivers of the beer-shops and the gin-palaces. The great duties of multiplying farms and crops, of firing dead furnaces and speeding stopped wheels, of employing every idle hand and cargoing every empty car and ship—these are the works to which the God of the New Year calls England—and not to war and the wreckages of battles by land and sea!

O, Lord, give England statesmen —"Brave souls and strong,
Who have no faith in doing wrong,
But recognize, where'er they be,
Thou hast Thy rights as well as we!"

Why should the United States want a war? The latest one, albeit a work of humanity, has loaded the great republic with obligations and problems that its founders never expected the nation to know. The flag has gone afar and floats over strange possessions and peoples who never can be made of the bone and substance of Americans. World-wide relations have been established that mean more and easier possibilities of friction and fighting. But the higher conscience of the American nation is contrary to war. It believes in the power and prosperity of peace. It is a conscience yet more Christian than commercial, and wants to construct a civilization whose pillars are love and law, and in which there will be no temple of Janus and no field of Mars. The United States has need for all her men in her fields and shops, for all her women in her too-many neglected homes, for her children in her schools and for her wealth in the movements of her mighty production and her world-wide trade. To waste her men and money in wars would be her most mortal sin against humanity and high Heaven!

Why should Germany seek a war? Her wonderful Kaiser has gloriously disappointed the prophets who, upon his accession to his throne, pronounced him "The Peril of Europe"—a wild man who would embroil the world in war and "make countless millions mourn." Instead he has been a very prince of peace and has led his people to victories of industrialism and commerce that outshine all the glories of all dead or living warriors. Why should he wish now to incarnadine his unquestioned laurels with the blood of useless and criminal carnage? No, there is no godly glory to be won by William and his people upon modern fields of battle.

Nor can France, nor Russia, nor Japan find in the cooler wisdom of the age any valid excuses for fomenting wars. They have had enough of those exercises and of the losses and profits of them, however great or small those have been. The rivalries and victories of the future are to be those of peace, power and altruistic progress. And they will win most and wear the greater laurels who join with the dying prayer of that greatest of captains who said: "Let us have peace!"

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IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

BY AMELIA DENTON

Busoni's Concerto Is a Masterpiece

Highly Original in Design and Full of Rhythm and Melody—Outranks Work of Elgar, Debussy and Strauss.

Feruccio Busoni, the celebrated pianist, who will be the soloist at the matinee of the Mendelssohn Choir Concerts, is also one of the world's greatest living composers.

The advance that has taken place in the century and a half that has passed since Haydn died is illustrated in his new work. It is described as a concerto for piano, orchestra and male chorus.

It is rather surprising that no new name was found for the composition, for nothing so entirely original has been heard before. Sir Edward Elgar, Granville Bantock, Claude Debussy and Richard Strauss have all of them found a new idiom, and Signor Busoni must be added to the list. He takes rank with the two first named, for he produces all his effects with the lucidity and absence of cacophony which distinguishes the music of the two British composers.

His expression is entirely individual. It

FERUCCIO BUSONI

is a wonderfully graphic and penetrating illustration to a program which is not announced. None the less it is clear that the concerto tells a story of life in its varied aspects. It is the nature of the composer that speaks, and its utterances are couched in terms which, tho unfamiliar, are unfailing in their power to express inmost thought. The resource shown is extraordinary. The orchestral writing is marvelously vivid.

The piano, which but occasionally has a prominent place, is woven into the whole with most effective results. The chorus comes in as a natural development of the scheme, for Signor Busoni carries out his work logically, tho his method is unlike anything else. He permits himself to make use of some folk song themes, but their method of development is one of the features of originality in the whole. But the extraordinary character of the work is that it is coherent at every part; it is modern thruout, and yet does not contain one ugly bar. Its real definition would seem to be that it is a practical exposition of the musical law that rhythm is the basis of all music, and that melody is its first expression.

COLLABORATORS' COLUMN.

In accordance with our announcement last week, we begin the publication of names of those who desire collaborators for the Hundred Dollar Song Contest. So far we have received the name of Richard Hampton, 79 Denison-ave., Toronto, who has words for a love song and wants a composer.

Meaning and Application of the Term "Tone-Color"

By Dr. J. D. Logan

One of the results of the great interest being taken in The World's Hundred Dollar Song Contest, is the letters being received asking questions concerning elementary aspects of musical composition. It is worth while to remark that all intelligent questions of this sort addressed to The World will be sympathetically answered. The following letter of inquiry is important enough to require a special article:

"Musical Editor Sunday World: I was interested in the article on 'Musical Setting of a Simple Song Lyric,' by Dr. Logan. It was simple and suggestive but there is one statement that, at the present stage of my musical education, I do not believe to be correct. I quote the passage. 'C and G are commonplace keys, but the others, with signatures containing up to four or five flats or sharps have more possibilities for range of tone-color.'

"Doubtless C and G are keys commonly adopted, but as the sequence of toner and semitones is similar in all major scales, and as the ratios of major chords in all such scales are identical, differing only in pitch, I fail to understand where any difference of tone-color is possible. Not desiring to develop the problem further at this time, I refer the matter to you or any other musical critic for consideration.—L. H. G."

Apperception.

It will assist us to understand the meaning of the epithet "tone-color," if we first get at the psychological process involved in the making of this compound term. That process is technically called apperception. Suppose that for the first time in your experience you see a blackboard, that someone tells you it is a blackboard, and you remark: "It looks hard." Now, a blackboard in so far as you just see it must appear to the sense of sight simply as black and as oblong (or square or round). In other words, you can only SEE its shape and color(altho technically black is not a color). The quality of hardness is derived from the sense of TOUCH. But you have only looked at the blackboard; you have not touched it, and yet are perfectly correct in attributing to it the quality of hardness. By what mental process did you make this correct judgment? Psychologists would tell you that you "perceived" the shape and color and that you "apperceived" the hardness. This only means that when you saw the blackboard it called up memories of past experiences (visual and tactual) once associated and that when you said, "It looks hard" you virtually said, "It looks like an object which if touched would feel hard."

Now, let us put the qualities involved in this long sentence into a compound epithet, we would then describe the appearance of a blackboard as "sight-hardness." But there is no single sense which gives us this quality, just so there is no single sense which gives us the quality of "tone-color." Tone is heard, color is seen. In short, this compound epithet is only a metaphor to describe certain peculiar musical sensations.

Application.

But this epithet is really a double metaphor. For in the word "color," as applied to music is contained another metaphor. Color originates by the play of light over the surfaces of natural objects. Colors, to begin with, are bright and dark, and next have shades and tints of these general qualities. Metaphorically viewed, musical tones are bright and dark in general, and have tints of these. The law is as the key of C is left, and one proceeds to the right thru the sharps in the Circle of Keys, brightness and brilliancy are gradually added, while if one proceeds to the left thru the flats, mellowness and richness are gradually added. The same is true of chords; every consonant chord has its own individuality of tone color.

Practical Test.

Now this is the fact and we shall just have to accept the fact and in composing govern ourselves accordingly. But in a simple way the fact can be proved at the piano. Beginning with chords; play, for instance, the common chords on the first, fourth and fifth of the key of F. Play these after the manner of those who thump out "accompaniments." Again sound in this manner the chord on the fifth (dominant). Now add to this chord the seventh in the scale. In the latter case you will actually experience a sonorous mellowness which does not appear in the other chords in the key of F. That simply is the fact—the chord of the dominant seventh has a rich sensuousnes in the key of F. Test this quality in the same chord in the different keys in flats and it becomes at once apparent that the sweet or sonorous mellowness and richness increases according as one proceeds from F to B flat, E flat, A flat, and so on thru the circle of major keys.

Similarly test the keys themselves for variety of tone-color. Play, for instance, some sparkling waltz written in the key of A major (three sharps), then transpose it into C flat major (seven flats), and at once the music has lost its sparkling quality; the tone-color, which fitted both the structure and the emotion of the waltz, as originally composed, has been destroyed. This matter of tone-color in chords and keys seems to have a subtle and inexplicable physical and psychological basis. Composers accept the fact and choose keys appropriate to the structure and the mood of their compositions.

Mathematical Ratios.

There is, however, a partial physical explanation of variety of chord tone-color in the major scales. Our correspondent says (1) that "the sequence of tones and semitones is similar in all major scales" and that (2) "as the ratios of major chords on such scales are identical, differing only in pitch," he fails to find how variety of tone-color is possible. All this would be true if every musical interval, taken by number of absolute physical vibrations in the related tones, were given in their tone intonation, but in our system this is not so. For instance, in the equal tempered system a major third and perfect fifth do not quite correspond in the ratio of vibrations to those which physicists have fixed as the mathematical ratio. It is these differences in the ratios in the intervals of chords in different keys that are supposed to vary the tone-color. But all this is dreadfully technical and involves a careful study of the physical basis of pitch and what is called scale-temperament. I refer our correspondent to these matters as treated in any first-rate dictionary of musical terms or encyclopedia.

The thing to do in composing a setting to a song is to realize the psychological nuances of the text and to write in the key which re-expresses in tone-color the "soul" of the poem.

The $100 Song Contest

As there may be some readers of the musical page who did not see the copy of The World in which the first announcement of the song contest appeared, we give herewith a short synopsis of the original notice.

The World will give a prize of one hundred dollars for the best **CANADIAN LOVE SONG**, that is, a love song written by a person who is Canadian born and who is a permanent resident of Canada.

The song may be the work of a poet-composer, or of poet and musician in collaboration. It is permissible to submit more than one composition.

The songs will be judged by a committee of three consisting of Dr. A. S. Vogt, conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir, Dr. Albert Ham, conductor of the National Chorus, and Mr. W. O. Forsythe, director of the Metropolitan School of Music.

All rights of the winning competition will be retained by the composer or composers, The World reserving only the privilege of printing a limited amount of copies for the benefit of its readers.

ALL COMPOSITIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE CONTEST, MUST BE FINISHED PRODUCTS WITH WORDS, MELODY, AND PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT, COMPLETELY READY FOR PUBLICATION.

Further rules for the contest will be found at the foot of this notice. Read them carefully.

We cannot impress too strongly upon contestants the necessity of thoroly mastering the rules. We have already had manuscripts, which do not begin to comply with the conditions. Several people sent in words without any music, others submitted songs which were not love songs. These were of course ineligible. So we say again **"READ THE RULES."**

RULES AND CONDITIONS OF CONTEST.

1.—The song must be a love song.

2.—The sentiment must be simple and dignified.

3.—Manuscripts may be sent in at any time from January 1, 1910, to the 24th of March, 1910, when the contest closes.

4.—All compositions submitted must be addressed to the **MUSICAL CONTEST EDITOR**, The Toronto World. This is imperative. Any manuscript not thus addressed will be ignored.

5.—Each manuscript must be placed in a **SEALED** envelope, on the outside of which is some motto or pseudonym.

6.—Another **SMALL** envelope, also **SEALED**, marked with the same motto, and containing within on a slip of paper the composer's name and address, must accompany it. In this way the identity of the contestants will be unknown to the judges until after the award has been made.

7.—Any Canadian-born musician who is a permanent resident in Canada is eligible to compete.

N. B.—From time to time—weekly if possible—interesting announcements concerning the Song Contest will appear on the music page of The Sunday World.

GREAT IS JOMELLI.

When R. E. Johnston was in Europe recently, he met Charpentier the celebrated composer of the opera "Louise." "By the way," he said, "I have a singer in America, Mme. Jomelli, who renders your Louise aria in a way that makes Mary Garden's sound like a kitchen canary." In reply the composer said, "Ah, ah, yes, so it does, like a kitchen canary bird." Jomelli will sing at the first concert of the Schubert Choir the aria Infelice, which Mendelssohn wrote for Mme. Caradori in 1834, and rewrote for Jenny Lind in 1842, and is rarely sung by any prima donna on account of its difficulties.

On the second night Jomelli will sings the big aria from Tristan and Isolde by Wagner. In both of these arias the diva will be accompanied by the Pittsburg Orchestra, Emil Paur conducting, and will be the only opportunity this season to hear a great American Orchestra, a world renowned conductor and a famous prima donna in ensemble. By reference to our advertising colums it will be seen that the first subscription list will close on Tuesday, January 25.

TEMPO WAS ALL RIGHT.

The editor of a paper published at Little Rock was once in receipt of a complimentary copy of a musical composition by an Arkansas friend.

Feeling that he was called upon to make some acknowledgement of the courtesy, the editor did so in this wise:

"As the editor of this journal doesn't know a demisemiquaver from a diapason or a bass clef from a "high C," he will not, therefore, be expected to give an extended notice of this production. We can say, however, that the type used in printing the composition is clear and plain and that the paper appears to be of the best quality of rag. The design on the front page is most artistic and the words are as tender as a real spring chicken and as poetic as the song of the meadow lark on a May morning. The melody is sound and all right, with no windgalls or collar marks. The harmony, too, appears to be strictly O. K., with no patent defects or noticeable blemishes. The tonality is clear and resonant and rests on harmonic relations and melodic elements. This is about all the praise in connection with said composition we are able to evolve from our cabbage-flavored temperament."

National Chorus

Two Great Sopranos Will Be Heard at This Week's Concerts.

The principal musical events of the week will be the National Chorus concerts at Massey Hall Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. In place of Alice Nielson, who cannot appear, Mme. Matja von Niessen-Stone—has been engaged, and as one of the leading stars of the Metropolitan Opera Company her appearance is looked forward to with great interest. The Hamilton Evening Times says of Mrs. Faskin McDonald: "Mrs. McDonald is by no means unknown as a vocalist, but it is doubtful whether on any previous occasion she excelled or closely approached the triumph of last evening's recital. The result of persistent study was evident in all she sang, her voice has added brilliancy and quality, while her upper register is rich and clear as a bell." The soprano solo parts of Hillier's "Song of Victory" will be taken by Mrs. Faskin McDonald at the National Chorus concerts, January 18and 19. Although the advanced sale of seats has been much larger than that of previous years, there are still a number of good locations to be had, and in order to give everyone an opportunity of attending a limited number of rush seats will be on sale at the doors at 50 cents on the evening of the performance.

HEAR PARSIFAL.

Dr. Albert Ham will produce at the National Chorus concerts the Cathedral Scene from Wagner's "Parsifal" and the prologue to Boito's "Mefistofele." Both of these excerpts call for a celestial choir and for this purpose Dr. Ham has specially trained a chorus of 35 boys. These with an adult chorus of over two hundred and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra of seventy-five instrumentalists give an assurance that these great works will receive an interpretation hitherto unattainable outside of the wonderful productions at Bayreuth.

NEW SYMPHONY.

The symphony in C minor recently composed by Mr. Frederick A. Stock, the eminent conductor of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, will be played at the orchestral matinee concert of the Mendelssohn Choir series on Thursday, Feb. 3. It was played by the orchestra in Chicago last week and was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Stock's contributions to the literature of orchestral and chamber music are already extensive, many of his compositions being on the repertoire of the leading orchestras both in this country and in Europe. He wrote two symphonic tone-pictures in 1895, part of a "romantic symphony" in 1896 and a sextet for strings; in 1897, a string quartet and another in 1898, a "romantic overture" in 1899 and variations for a string orchestra in 1900, a concert-scene for cello and orchestra in 1901 and a "romantic scence" for violin and orchestra in 1902, symphonic variations in 1903 and a symphonic poem in 1905, "a symphonic waltz" and several smaller pieces in 1907. The new Symphony, his first completed work of the kind, was begun in 1906 and completed in February last. It is scored for a large orchestra and consists of four movements, "Descriptive," to use the words of the composer, "of what so often has been described in works of the same character and form: human life, its sorrows as well as joys, the struggle of mortal man against fate, the spiritual trials to which he is subjected, his dispair at the apparent futility of worldly existence mingled with everlasting hope that victory will be his in the end." It was written in honor of two well-beloved people, man and woman, who have won for themselves the highest esteem and loyal friendship of many of the most worthy dwellers in this land.

TWILIGHT MUSICALES.

The weekly twilight musicales given in the new galleries of the Women's Art Association are becoming noteworthy events. They are much of a social character as well as musical, and under the supervision of Mrs. A. W. Austin the musical programs, upon which from time to time appear the names of many of the leading musicians of Toronto, provide an hour of delightful and educative music.

About four o'clock on Thursday afternoons the audience begins to assemble, and soon the little white tea tables are surrounded by groups—members and their friends and conversation is freely engaged in. Should the capacity of the room prove inadequate the upper gallery supplies abundant space, whither the strains of music rise. A pleasant spirit of sociability pervades these gatherings, and a beneficial exchange of ideas is expressed along interesting current events as well as along the artistic and industrial lines of work suggested by the surroundings; the hand-weaving of the French-Canadian women of Quebec, the cleverly-wrought embroideries of the women of the newly-settled west, the handiwork of the American Indian and the later productions of art. Thus over the quiet cup of tea much information is incidentally gleaned and much incentive given for thought and action. But the principal feature is the program, which last week consisted of a group of McDowell's sketches for the piano, played with discriminating taste by Miss Mary Gunther; a 'cello solo by Mr. J. Sheard which was very much appreciated, and a group of child's songs by Liza Lehmann, which were finely rendered by Miss Warnoch. Miss Anna Jeffrey made a very efficient accompanist, and the afternoon was most enjoyable.

MUSICAL CANADA.

Every Canadian home whose members are interested in musical culture should not be without a first-rate magazine that furnishes the musical news of the hour and short readable, education articles on music. The Dominion possesses one excellent periodical devoted to music, namely, Musical Canada. It is edited by E.R. Parklurst, the well-known musical editor of the Globe, and that fact is a guarantee of its being sensible in its make-up, and replete with interesting news and articles. The January number starts off the year brilliantly. Amongst the special articles three are notably worth reading: "A Musician's Education" by Sidney Dalton; "Edward MacDowell" by Siegfried Herz, and "The Bow, Its Development and Practical Use" my Towry Piper. There are other features and an excellent section devoted to opera and drama. The number is embellished with portraits of Canadian and foreign musicians. Musical Canada is a genuinely musical magazine for the teacher, the artist and the home.

TUNES IN SYMPHONIES.

"Is it any wonder," asks the Literary Digest, "why all of us like tunes, but few care for symphonies?" To our knowledge, the proposition never has been proved that symphonies have no tunes. Let the Literary Digest—if it can tell a tune when it meets one—examine symphonies Nos. 4, 5 and 6 by Tschaikowsky, the slow movement and the finale of Beethoven's "Eroica," the slow movement in Beethoven's fifth, the allegretto of his seventh, all of Schumann's symphonies, Schubert's "Unfinished," Dvcrak's "New World," Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding," Mozart's G minor symphony. If that does not convince the Literary Digest, we could name at least a dozen others.

GABRIEL PIERNE.

Conducting his celebrated choral work "The Children's Crusade," a composition wh ch will form one of the big features of The Mendelssohn Choir Concerts, series of 1910.

MUSICAL NOTES

"Finlandia," one of the orchestral numbers to be given at the National Chorus Concert next Tuesday evening, is one of the chief works of Jean Sibelius, who was born in Finland in 1865. His compositions exhibit great individuality and a predilection for the folk-music of his native land, and are deeply tinged with its strange, deep mythology.

Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, contralto, has become a member of the quartet of the Bloor-street Presbyterian Choir.

"Lady Godiva" is said to be the title of Mascagni's next opera. The subject will be properly garbed, of course, in modern orchestral dress.

In an interesting account of Louise Kirby-Lunn, "M. A. P." a London magazine, proclaims the singer the "all-British prima donna." The contention seems somewhat modified by the admission of "a strain of Spanish blood which, no doubt, accounts for a dramatic power and abandon rather unusual in English artists."

Madame Lunn was born and reared in Manchester, and her family is British. There is more than a touch of romance about her early life, for in those days a frequent visitor to her home was a distant cousin, W. J. K. Pearson, whose wife she was destined to become. It was Mr. Pearson, himself a thoro musician, who first discovered the possibilities of the young woman's voice, and acting on his advice she tried for a national scholarship at the Royal College of Music, but got no nearer than a "proximate accessit." Nothing daunted, she entered the college as an ordinary student, and the following year triumphantly carried off the scholarship.

"I thought you were going to take me to the grand opera."

"Well, you see I ordered two seats in the front row."

"Good enough."

"But then they had to take the first row out to make room for the orchestra."

Trance Medium—Your husband says he is now in heaven, seated among the angels and playing divine melodies on a golden harp.

The Widow—He is improving his lying—he never did have an ear for music.

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WHISTLING AS A FINE ART.

Whistling has been called an evidence of cheerfulness. But most normal persons will pronounce the cheerful whistler an unmitigated nuisance. It is not to be assumed that the cheerful whistler is a willing worker—upon the contrary, whistling may be taken as evidence presumptive of a vacant mind. The art of whistling is difficult. The artistic whistler is an expert, and commands money at the ticket office. The ordinary unconscious whistler drives unwilling hearers to distraction. He is an irritant.

This explains why an applicant for a position was rejected at the office to which he was recommended. Not only did he whistle while waiting, but he whistled "Auld Lang Syne." The employer decided promptly that the whistler would not fill the job. Perhaps had the whistler whistled "A Hot Time," and whistled it well, his selections of a tune would have been regarded as an indication of an alert disposition, or readiness to think and act quickly, or ability to hustle, and to make his surroundings caloric by friction with hard work. But his selection of an air of sentimental reminiscence caused the inference that his mind was dwelling in the past rather than in the living, active present.

EH? WHAT?

If all modern brides who march to the altar with Wagner's "Lohengrin" music had as much trouble to get there as poor Elsa suffered in that opera, its popular wedding melody would soon fall into hopeless disfavor. Musical Courier.

Earl Grey Musical and Dramatic Competition

Toronto Honored This Year—Prizes, Dates and Conditions of Contest Which is Doing Much to Further Canadian Musical and Dramatic Art.

The Earl Grey Musical and Dramatic Trophy Competition will be held this year in Toronto at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, the week of April 4. Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess Grey and suite will come to Toronto to attend the performances during the entire week.

Founded in 1907, the competition has proved a most interesting event. In view of the fact that Toronto is the musical centre of Canada, His Excellency has arranged for an enlargement of the events surrounding the trophy, and in addition to the trophy event, for larger bodies, there will be offered prizes for individual competitions, as is done at musical festivals in the north of England. In the dramatic competition, the usual trophy event for amateur companies will be held and in addition, two prizes of $100 and $50 each are offered for best original two-act play written by a British subject, resident in Canada or Newfoundland.

The Musical Trophy event is divided into the following classes:

(1) Choral Societies. (2) Orchestras. (3) Mixed voice choruses of not less than twenty-four and not more than sixty. (4) Opera Companies.

In addition to the Trophy Contest, the following competitions with three prizes in each class are given for young singers and instrumentalists:

(1) Individual male voices. For amateurs under twenty-three years of age. (2) Individual female voices. For amateurs under twenty-three years of age. (3) Pianoforte solos. For amateurs under twenty-three years of age. (4) Violin solo. For amateurs under twenty-three years of age.

Two prizes of $100 and $50 each are also offered for the best original musical composition written by a British subject resident in Canada or Newfoundland.

The honorary secretary is Mr. J. Frazer Macdonald, Government House, Toronto, from whom a prospectus and information can be obtained. The Toronto executive committee is composed of:

Chairman—His Honor, The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Vice-Chairman—D. R. Wilkie; Members—Lt.-Col. J. I. Davidson; W. D. Matthews; C. A. Bogert; Lt.-Col. S. A. Denison; Albert Nordheimer; Stewart Houston. Hon.-Sec.—Major J. Frazer Macdonald, Government House, Toronto.

HANDICRAFT PRIZES.

It is interesting to hear that as a result of the recent exhibition of Canadian work held under the auspices of the Handicraft Guild of Montreal, several prizes have been distributed thruout the Dominion for excellent work in wood carving, lace making, metal work, pottery, basketry, leather work, bookbinding, embroidery, knitting, sewing, weaving and rugs; and it is especially gratifying to know that out of the number, six are located in Toronto. The first prize in pottery given by Sir William Van Horne was awarded to Mrs. A. W. Maclachlan; first prize in metal work, enamel jewelry, given by Mr. Charles M. Hays, was won by Miss V. M. Davidson; in leather work, given by Sir David McMillan, tooled leather, first prize, Mrs. G. Gresham, and lacquered leather, first prize, Mrs. G. Gresham; wood carving, honorable mention Mrs. Geo. Gresham; marquetry given by D. L. McGibbon, first prize, Mrs. A. W. Maclachlan; book binding, given by Dr. H. T. Bovey, F.R.S., second prize, Mrs. A. W. Maclachlan.

CANADIAN WITH BEECHAM.

It has been arranged that Thomas Beecham's London Symphony Orchestra will make its American debut at the Metropolitan Opera House Easter Sunday evening, March 27th. There will be eighty artists in the orchestra and with it will be Miss Kathleen Parlow, who is called by her admirers the foremost lady violinist of the world. Miss Parlow is a Canadian, but laid the foundation of her musical training in San Francisco. This initial performance will be the beginning of a five weeks American and Canadian tour.

The work of the orchestra has been compared with that of the Boston Symphony by Americans who have heard it. Its repertoire is extensive while its personnel is said to embrace the very best musicians England can contribute. It is distinctively an English institution and will always remain so. Beecham's Orchestra comes to Massey Hall for one concert.

Owing to the fact that the Musical Page of The Sunday World will be made-up two days earlier than in the past, all news and notices for this page should be mailed to The World Office not later than Tuesday evenings.

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The Critic and The 'Music of the People'

A plea for the serious critical consideration of such music as is generally regarded by musicians as beneath contempt was made in a certain magazine some years ago, writes Felix Borowski in the Chicago Record-Herald. Professional music reviewers were branded as unjust for deliberately ignoring the "music of the people" in favor of symphonies, sonatas and fugues that "nobody cared to hear." The writer then proceeded to declare the state of his feelings regarding Bach, Beethoven, Brahms and a number of others. For the former he had only the deadliest enmity, tho he frankly confessed that Beethoven had moments, such as in certain parts of the "Moonlight" sonata, in which he was to a certain degree tolerable to ordinary folks. His symphonies, overtures and chamber music, however, could only be looked upon as poor stuff.

Some excellence was, however, ascribed to a few pieces of a semi-classical nature. One of these was the Mendelssohn "Spring Song" and the other the "Lucia" sextet, both of which could be counted upon to arouse genuine applause.

An opportunity was once given to the regular critics to discuss daytime when a certain "Burlington Concert Troupe" had paid a visit tto New London. The organization consisted of a soprano, a contralto "who was also a whistler," a pianist and a reader. Among other offerings they performed a piece called "Screaming." The contralto whistled, the soprano hummed, the pianist played a soft accompaniment, and the reader read, all simultaneously. The reader was captivated and the critic actually gave the concert a long and enthusiastic review.

Minnesota the First State to Adopt Conservation and Organize for Practical Work.

Gov. A. O. Eberhart, Organizer of the Congress; the new Minnesota State Capitol where the Delegates will be given a reception; the interior of the St. Paul Municipal Auditorium where 5000 Delegates will hold their sessions.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Secretary Ballinger of the interior department and former Chief Forester Gifford A. Pinchot will both appear at the coming sessions of Minnesota's conservation and agricultural development congress. Both have promised Governor A. O. Eberhart that they will attend and deliver addresses, and Secretary Ballinger will be given a prominent place on the program for a general discussion of conservation, while ex-Forester Pinchot will deliver the principal address upon conservation and forestry. Governor Eberhart has personally consulted with both men with reference to addresses before the big Minnesota meeting and scouts the idea that there will be any clash of conservation ideas.

Farmers Will Attend.

Five thousand delegates, the majority of them practical Minnesota farmers, will attend the sessions, which will be held for four days in March, and in addition to the two national figures in the conservation fight, some of the most prominent men in Washington will have places on the program. Minnesota will be represented in the congress, which will be held in the municipal auditorium in St. Paul, by leading men in all lines of business and in the various branches of stock and agriculture, and by delegate representation of farmers from each township in the state. The sessions of the congress will be supplemented by many meetings of agricultural, stock, horticultural and other associations, and by special sessions of farmers for the consideration of farm, grain and stock problems. Conservation will be the main idea of the congress, but state development along lines of settlement and raising the standard of farm methods and productiveness will be given equal prominence.

Hill Will Be There.

James J. Hill will lead the speakers on purely agricultural subjects. In connection with the congress 18,000 square feet of exhibit space has already been reserved for an agricultural exposition in which the material resources of the state will be shown.

COMING OUT OF DARK AFRICAN JUNGLES

Terrible Experiences of Dr. Kumm in Trip from Niger to Nile—Meeting With Senussi.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Dr. Karl Kumm has landed at Dover on the conclusion of one of the most interesting and important African journeys undertaken of late years. Dr. Kumm is the head of the Sudan United Mission, an organization whose staff consists largely of University graduates, with representatives from South Africa and America, and which has already established a line of posts thru the less known parts of Nigeria bordering on the Central Sudan, and has penetrated as far into the interior of Africa as that region where British, French, and German possessions meet on the edge of the Sahara. Accompanied by a number of missionaries, who were to be left at the various stations enroute, Dr. Kumm started on his great journey in the autum of 1908.

When, on the completion of his purely missionary work, he found himself 900 miles in the heart of Africa, he determined to push on thru little known and entirely unexplored regions with the ultimate object of reaching the Nile.

Dr. Kumm summed up the results of his journey as follows:

1. The opening up of a new high road across the Sudan.

2. Obtaining valuable information about the frontier line between Islam and paganism.

3. Steps taken to intercept and cut off the last great high road for the slave traffic.

Dr. Kumm brings with him a fine collection of butterflies, many of them new, A mineral collection, plants and ethnological specimens, a new giraffe, a new buffalo, and specimens of gold, silver, tin and copper, of the two former of which he found considerable deposits.

Meeting With Senussi.

"Senussi (said Dr. Kumm) is to-day doubtless the most powerful independent Central African chief, and said to be imimcal to Europeans. A while ago a French Government expedition had been cut up by him, and two French traders had been killed a few months previously. I was received with every show of perfect friendliness. We were in severe straits, for I had lost all my oxen and also my best horses. Senussi afforded me every assistane, provided me with an escort and carriers, and supplied me with food. He is a dangerous man, and possesses a large number of modern rifles, probably several thousands. I had many interesting conversations with him, and found him to be intelligent and well informed. His palace is strongly fortified, and is situated at the head of a great and beautiful gorge in his capital town of Ndeli. Some of his people are troglodytes, living in the surrounding caves. Senussi has devastated the whole country round for two hundred miles, and one continually comes across ruined villages the results of slave raiding.

"I remained for eight days with Senussi, camping near his palace on a little hill, where the French lieutenant who was with me built a residency. Senussi has a great court, his entourage including many old and travelled councillors—men of considerable intelligence.

By Force of Circumstances

By GORDON HOLMES

Continued from Last Week.

The inspector looked about him, then deliberately stepped forward and sat on the divan, beneath whose Armenian cloth was concealed the blood-stained shirt of "E.J.D." and the revolver that was either the same, or a pattern of, the motorist's revolver dropped by Arthur into the Parret. There, under the cloth, was quite visible the square shape of the box.

"Perhaps I need hardly state on what business I am here, Mr. Leigh," the detective said. He held his two palms on his knees; and, seated thus, he had an air of being on the point of darting up to spring at something, he being a little man with sloping shoulders, an elongated, sprightly neck, a long face which was clean shaven, and quite an attractive smile and active cat's eyes.

"Nor," he added, "need I take up much of your time, since I have here the substance of your statement made to Inspector Lawson of Bridgewater—" he showed his notebook—"only I have a question or two—thanks, thanks, I'll have one—tho I never smoke—but I work always with the scent of a cigar under my nose—a question or two—as for example this one: What was the nature of the quarrel between yourself and your grandfather?"

Arthur, in the act of moving a chair so as to face Furneaux, glanced round in some surprise.

"My grandfather had certain beliefs as to the transmigration of souls which on one occasion resulted in a cruelty to a dog of mine," he said, "tho before that, there never had been much love lost——"

"I see," said Mr. Furneaux, moving his nose to and fro over the cigar. "Mr. Rollaston Leigh was undoubtedly a character."

He was silent a little; then he added: "But a man of no little skill in the matter of horticulture and landscape gardening; the laying out of these grounds may be somewhat out of the common, but well conceived, well conceived."

"No doubt he did understand that sort of thing," Arthur agreed, without comprehending to what this tended.

"And architecture, too," said the inspector; "he knew his way there."

"Possibly," said Arthur, "tho I am not aware that he made many changes in the house itself during his long life."

"No? Still, I think from what I have been able to gather—you, of course, were away at the time of his death, so that, if about that time he made any repairs, you would not have been aware of them?"

"He made none, I think, or I should have seen them, or been told of them."

Inspector Furneaux's eyes shot one keen underlook at the other's face. Then, rapidly, against one of the queries in his notebook, he made a pencil dot—so rapidly that he did not seem to have done more than dab the pencil against the paper.

"So that we may take it that no repairs have lately been made in the house," he said. "I ask these questions, tho they have no connection with your curious experiences on the bank of the Parret, because—well, it would waste your time to explain to you my reason for each line of inquiry that occurs to me haphazard. This is a good cigar, it is what is called 'green-rolled,' and I only envy those who have the gallantry to put a narcotic poison into their mouth, sir. At any rate, we may put that down as proved, that your grandfather was of eccentric character: and may we take it as an added fact that while leaving you apparently wealthy, he has left you really poor?"

Arthur wished to reply aloud: "Since you obviously know all about my affairs, why the deuce ask?" But something in the influence of Inspector Furneaux's gaze, whose watchfulness seemed never to wink, made him answer merely that the fact was so.

"Hence, you find yourself saddled with a mortgage to the tune of——?"

"A hundred and fifty thousand pounds."

"And the necessity to raise fifty thousand pounds within——?"

"Six months."

"The mortgagees being——?"

"A firm called Dix and Churchill."

"Old friends of your grandfather?—or not?"

"I have no idea . . . tho I seem now to have some recollection of hearing him speak at some time of a Mr. Churchill."

"Of Mr. Churchill: never of Mr. Dix, no?"

"To the best of my recollection, I have never heard the name of Dix till yesterday."

"No? and how did you hear it then?"

"I saw it in a letter from my lawyers."

"Of course, that was it. So, you had not then, it seems, received a note which Mr. Dix wrote to you on the 8th of the month?"

Arthur started, hesitated, and said: "No," without qualification. The note had come upon him so suddenly only some moments before, and Inspector Furneaux had come so suddenly on top of the note, that he had had no time to reflect upon its significance, upon the significance of the shirt and revolver, or upon his proper line of conduct with respect to them.

"Mr. Dix, by the way, did write you a note on the 8th, Mr. Leigh," Furneaux said, putting the cigar to alternate nostrils, keeping his eyes steadily fixed on Leigh.

"He may not have posted it."

Arthur breathed freely again. He deemed the explanation rather clever.

"Well, that is a possibility; he may not have posted it. And yet"—now the little man darted like a thunder-clap to his feet, slapping down both hands on a chair-back—"you have that note in your pocket now, Mr. Leigh!"

Arthur, quite taken aback, half stood up, for one moment pallid, but then he remarked: "You have crushed your cigar, inspector: have another——" And he coolly held out the cigar box. Campaigning had done that much for him, at any rate. He was not to be frightened by a policeman.

"The crushed one will do," said the inspector, with an equally sudden calm, picking up and sniffing the cigar as he sank back into his chair. "Kindly hand me that note, Mr. Leigh."

"It is here," said Arthur, producing it. Furneaux immediately seized upon it with a greed and triumph which he could not conceal, saying: "Only I do not understand why you said that you had not received it, Mr. Leigh."

"Pardon me," said Arthur: "I did not say 'I have not received it'; I answered 'No' to your question, meaning that I did not receive it on the 9th, when, if it was written on the 8th, as you said, I should have received it. As a matter of fact, I have only just received it. But you—how could you know that I had it?"

"I did not know. I assumed the fact from the discovery that when I told you that Mr. Dix had written to you, you had not the curiosity to ask what he had written to you about. So I thought: 'He does not ask, because he knows.' On the whole, I think that a certain measure of frankness would be best between us, Mr. Leigh: I, you must have observed, am all frankness—open as the day!"

"It is easy for you to be frank," Arthur replied in a low tone, with his eyelids lowered. "I, on the other hand, seem to be rather on my trial. My feet are entangled in a singular kind of net. By merely taking a walk down to the river I have been whirled thru experiences which have left me in a state of indecision and broken nerve that I hardly recognize as my own. I have done no wrong, yet I am practically accused of some crime."

Inspector Furneaux answered nothing, but made two pencil dots against a query in his notebook. There was silence while he read Mr. Dix's letter.

"You tell me you have only just received this note written four days ago?" he broke out suddenly.

"I received it not five minutes before you came in. You see the postmark for yourself."

"Yes, I—met the postman. And I can see the postmark. The letter was posted late last night—in Bayswater, London, tho it was written in Oxford on the 8th. So we have the fact that a letter written in Oxford on the 8th, making an appointment with you on the 9th, is not posted to you until midnight on the 11th—from Bayswater. It was hardly posted, then, by the man who wrote it. We arrive at that conclusion simply. The handwriting on the envelope is quite different from the handwriting of the note."

"Ah? I hadn't observed that," said Arthur, craning to look again.

"Do you, by chance, know the handwriting on the envelope, Mr. Leigh?"

Arthur, gazing at it, bit his lip in sheer annoyance at the tricks fate was playing him. The handwriting, he saw, was his own—or very like it! He made no reply. The detective passed and repassed the crushed cigar two inches before his nostrils with an obstinate luxuriousness.

"Perhaps you know the writing, Mr. Leigh?" he said at last.

"It is like mine, I suppose," said Arthur, throwing himself back into his chair with a desperate callousness—"like mine—a little disguished—the inference being that I duly received Mr. Dix's note on the morning of the 9th, met him during the evening of the 9th, murdered him for some reason connected with the mortgage, then sent his note, addressed to myself in a slightly disguished hand, to a friend in London, asking him to post it to me last night, so that I might show that I had not received it until days after the murder. . . . . It is all quite clear!"

He laughed a little, bending forward and covering his eyes with his hand.

But Inspector Furneaux had started—started twice at the word "murder" twice uttered—then thrust his face nearer, the glance of his green eyes seeming to read into Arthur's very nature, one leg under his chair, one stretched far out, as tho about to dart at something; and he almost shouted aloud:

"'Murder,' sir! What causes you to dream that Mr. Dix is dead?"

At once Arthur saw that in his fit of recklessness he had said far too much.

He "dreamed" that Dix was dead, because there under the corner of the divan lay Dix's shirt with a bullet hole in it. But then, as the shirt was in hiding, his suspicion that Dix was dead should have been kept hidden, too.

"Come, Mr. Leigh! Come, sir!" said Mr. Furneaux, with frank excitement in his manner: "I await your answer: what causes you to imagine that Mr. Dix——?"

"I am of the opinion that the man must be dead," said Arthur stubbornly.

"I see. You have noticed the paragraph of his disappearance in the papers, and merely opine that he is dead—is that it?"

"His disappearance? No," said Arthur, too frankly, "I haven't seen the papers for some days—I—did not know that he had disappeared; but I—in fact——" He stopped, finding himself sinking deeper and deeper into the mire of the unexplainable.

The detective put a pencil dot in his notebook, and for some time sat without saying anything, looking down at the carpet, frowning with a look of puzzlement perched on his wrinkled forehead. Then he suddenly stood up, grumbling almost sullenly: "I won't encroach further upon your time, Mr. Leigh. . . . It seems to me that it would be a great deal better for all concerned, if people would only be candid, and tell all that they know."

"I am sorry if I seem reticent," Arthur said, rising also; "but in such a predicament as mine is behooves one to be careful of what one says."

"As you like. Good-day. . . . . I forgot, tho! I want to ask you whether you propose doing anything to prevent the foreclosure by the mortgagees—whether you have any plans so far?"

"None, none. I am moneyless."

"I see. We may say, then, that you have no scheme, have received no offer of help or co-operation from any person?——"

"Well, I have received one offer, which I have not yet had time to consider, since it was only made to me just before you came in. I do not see, however, what that has to do with your present business."

"No—nothing—only a remote connection," said Mr. Furneaux brusquely, dismissing it as of no import. "I only ask so as—to post myself in every detail. Still—on what conditions was the help offered, if I may ask?"

"On condition of a lease of the estate."

"By whom? The gentleman, you say, whom I saw with you?"

"Yes."

"His name?"

"Mr. Chauncey Bagot."

Continued Next Week.

COSTS MONEY TO MAKE THE FLOWERS BLOOM

It Is Not All Beer and Skittles for the Men Who Make the Buds Unfold.

When you buy tulips, hyacinths and other bulb-produced flowers in Toronto, and perhaps grumble at the high price, did you ever stop to think of the enormous amount of time, money and brains that were expended on them before you saw them? No! I never did till one day a traveler for one of the biggest bulb houses in this city enlightened me. This is his story:

Tulips were first grown in Holland in the seventeenth century and quickly the whole of Europe became interested. As is usual in all cases where demand is far greater than supply, enormous prices were paid for a few bulbs, and in 1657 a house was sold in Haarlem, Holland, for three tulips. The fact was recorded in a stone tablet, which was placed on the house and may be seen at the present day.

Of course a reaction quickly followed, and the industry was allowed to lapse till 1870, when a revival of the trade took place and now travelers are sent to every European country and America. The chief growing centres now are Alkmaar and Leyden, and millions of acres are used for nothing but bulb growing. Wages paid to the field workers are small compared with American standard; 10 guilders or $5 per week are considered good wages. Altho wages are low, land commands a good figure, an acre bringing $4800. Hyacinths are the hardest and most costly to grow; tulips next, and narcissus the cheapest of all. There are two methods of propagation, one by scooping the bottom out of the bulb, which is the quickest, the other by making a deep cross-shaped incision. After being incised the bulbs are placed bottom-side up in a dark heated room, the temperature maintained between 70 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit. In two or three months tiny bulbs appear in the incisions and are picked off, placed in sand and watered every day with liquid manure. It is four years before they are saleable. The scooping method was discovered by accident. A Dutch farmer placed a bulb on a shelf and had forgotten all about it, a rat had gnawed the bottom out, and, behold, inside were myriads of embryo bulbs. The man experimented for himself and found it was a success. After amassing a fortune he made his secret public, and it is the chief method in use to-day.

Rotation of Crops.

The Dutch flower-grower is a firm believer in rotation of crops. The soil used for hyacinths one year is used for tulips the next, then narcissus, and finally allowed to lie fallow the fourth year. April is the time to see the fields at their best. The air is heavy with perfume and the eyes gorged with a feast of color, and when the gentle spring winds cause waves of delightful color one could almost imagine that every flower was a fairy. people from all parts of the world go to see the fields in bloom, a sight they can never forget. August is the time the buyers visit the growers and make their contracts. Contrary to our expectations the bulbs are shipped by train to Amsterdam, and not by canals. Rotterdam is the central transhipping point for Europe. The bulbs are shipped to Germany by rail, but all other countries by water. Great Britain is the largest importer, Germany second, with Canada third. As far north as Norway and south to Turkey are the bulbs shipped, and even Russia buys an enormous quantity, altho the exporters do not like to sell many in Russia owing to the financial state of the country. It is, they say, overrun with graft to such an extent that it is impossible to collect any money at all. The buyer has to pay the ocean and railway freight, also the customs duty. The plants or bulbs are packed in boxes with moss between each layer, and, even with this careful packing, florists state that 25 per cent. of the bulbs lose their vitality after arriving at their destination. The florist has to keep them one year before he can get any profit at all. During that time he employes from 10 to 32 men per day, pays for packing, electric light, fuel and many other small incidentals, before he gets one cent for himself. Let the heat in his hothouses go down 20 degrees, he has a total loss staring him in the face.

Haw Touse.

WOMEN AS "PROFS." IN OUR UNIVERSITY

Question Raised by Monthly Which Opens an Avenue to Much Discussion.

In the University Monthly for January appears a timely article by V. E. Henderson who treats ably the broad question "Would it be possible to strengthen our University life by appointing more women to the staff?" After pointing out the lamentable fact that few of the men on leaving the University of Toronto feel that they have one life-long friend among their instructors because student and instructor do not come closely enough in contact with one another, the writer proceeds to show that the women students must realize the same situation. Referring to the fact that little has been accomplished toward bringing men and professors in close friendly relation, the writer says:

"Has even as much been achieved amongst the women? Have not the women members of the staff been too few? The women undergraduates have, I believe, felt the lack as much as, if not more than the men. At the present moment a movement is on foot to get the wives of the staff in larger numbers than in the past to take an interest in the women of the University. The proposal seems to be taking the form of allotting to each of the ladies willing to serve, a small number of undergraduates whom she will try to get to know. The movement is worthy of all commendation. It is to be hoped that it will meet with more success than did the experiment among the men. It has a very obvious weak spot: few of the wives of the staff have been undergraduates, and these alone can fully sympathize with this side of the student's life and give the cogent advice so much needed and so much better given from the wealth of a full experience. They have not even the advantages that the men of the staff possess as members of the University community.

"These facts have suggested the question which has been chosen as the title. Might it not be possible to find especially for those departments which have so many women students, women as fully qualified as men for teaching? If so, would it not be wise to appoint them in some cases? There was recently a junior post vacant in Italian. Was a woman thought of? Could a qualified woman have been found? If so, would it have been wise to appoint her?

"Many objections may be urged against the appointment of woman to the staff. First, men students have rightly or wrongly a prejudice against women instructors. Women have, however, taught with success in the departments of Chemistry, Physics, Physiology, Political Science and German. It might be urged that it would tend to decrease the enrolment of men in those departments in which women now predominate, did the men object to the presence of women on the staff. Second, women and especially young women instructors find the same difficulty that young men do in being as unrestrained and as fair and in doing equally good work with mixed classes. But women overcome this difficulty and make a success of teaching in our high schools. The third difficulty is that of marriage, which, because of our prevailing social customs, is almost certain to lead to a woman severing her connection with the department in which she has acquired experience and standing.

CAPITAL OF NEW YORK HAS GONE THEATRE MAD

Head of the Theatrical Syndicate Warns Managers That Big Losses May Follow.

New York, Jan. 15—Al Hayman, head of the Theatrical Syndicate, warned the Association of Theatre Managers of Greater New York at its annual dinner at the Hotel Knickerbocker recently that unless a halt was called on the present craze for theatre-building colossal losses would result.

Mr. Hayman's departure for Europe made it impossible for him to attend the dinner, but he sent a letter which was read by Charles Burnham, the president. It said:

"The business has not been satisfactory. Too many theatres. Greater New York, with a population of 4,000,000, is asked to support over three hundred performances of grand opera in a season of twenty weeks. It is asked to support thirty-nine first-class theatres, also forty-eight theatres devoted to vaudeville, burlesque and popular-priced attractions. In addition to these eighty-seven theatres there are over five hundred theatres and halls licensed for moving pictures. This is asking New York to support more theatres and places of amusement than the cities of London, Paris and Berlin combined. Managers and capitalists are going theatre mad.

Halt Should be Called.

"A halt should be called, or a colossal amount of money will be lost. A word of warning. Not many years ago the theatrical business was at a very low ebb and a manager who erected two theatres on a prominent block on Broadway came to grief and the property was put up at public auction under foreclosure, with a mortgage of only $900,000. At the foreclosure sale no bid was received large enough to cover the mortgage and charges. This on a prominent Broadway block, with a frontage of over 200 feet. Since then the theatrical business has had quite a boom, with the result that the following new theatres have been erected in New York:

"New Amsterdam, New Lyceum, Savoy, Hudson, Hippodrome, Maxine Elliott theatre, Comedy, Lyric, Hackett, New Theatre, Liberty, Gaiety, Belasco's, Stuyvesant, Astor, Plaza, Bronx, Colonial, Majestic and Circle.

"The following are under construction, to be opened this and next season:

"Apollo, Globe, new theatre in Thirty-ninth-street, not named; The Playhouse, George Cohan Theatre and new theatre in Fourteenth-st.

"Here are twenty-nine new theatres and only four of theold ones have been turned to other uses, namely:

"Old Lyceum, Madison Square, Star and Niblo's Garden.

What Will They Bring.

"With the condition into which the theatrical business is drifting, some of these theatres will be forced into the market thru foreclosure sales or otherwise. What will they bring? Who will buy them?

"It is easy to get money to build a theatre, but it requires an attraction to keep a theatre open. I know only three actresses and one actor who can be relied upon as drawing cards in America to-day. Actors are not increasing, new playwrights as yet are scarce. What does the manager look forward to in order to keep these theatres going?

CHANGES HIS MIND

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The story about the would-be suicide whom the vilgant officers at the Clark street bridge scared out of the water by pulling a gun is so good and so old that it crops up every once in a while, but a big motorman on a West Madison street car insists that he has the officer beaten several city blocks in convincing a suicide of the error of his ways. The officer had to pull a gun. The motorman didn't. He was running west between Paulina and Robey streets late Thursday night or early Friday morning and the street was so deserted that he calculated on making Robey without a single stop.

But not so. Out from the shadows of a hallway near Lincoln street sped the form of a man which, pausing for one last look at the cold, cruel world, spread itself neatly across the rails before the oncoming car in such a manner that said car necessarily would have had to make a running jump to avoid a hurry call for the morgue wagon—unless it stopped.

It did stop. The fender was six inches from the man when the wheels finally ceased sliding.

"Get up!" roarer the motorman, "this ain't no lodging house."

The gentleman on the rails made no reply. "I'll show ye!" The motorman jumped into the street. In his hand was his trusty switch iron.

"Run over me; please run over me!" pleaded the obstruction. "I don't want to live—"

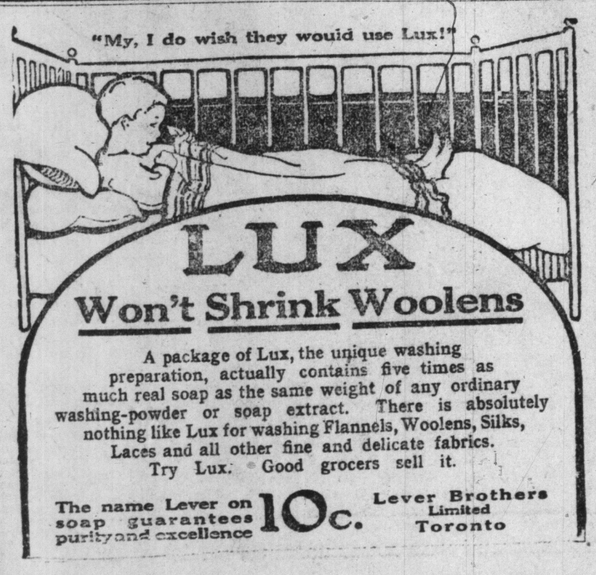
Bing! Zing! Bang! Loudly rang blows from the switch iron on the soles of the outstretched feet.

"Ouch! Help! Bloody murder!" The prostrate party sprang up and faced the motorman and danced a war dance on two stinging soles. "What d'you want to do? Kill a fellow?"

Plunk! went the iron. But this time not upon the soles. Nay, nay! Far from it; far, far above them.

"Of!" One final shrief of agony shattered the stilly night, one pair of indignant hands clasped the last scene of the switch iron's descent, and two swift feet beat it north in Lincoln street.

"The nerve of him!" muttered the motorman. "And this a pay-as-you-enter car at that!"



Agreeable and Effective
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ALL DRUGGISTS—EVERYWHERE 3H

Women Honor Indian Chief's White Spouse

Monument Near Peru, Ind. Keeps Alive Memory of Captive's Romance---Stolen by Reds As Child.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—On the bank of the Mississinewa River, near Peru, Ind., is a monument erected by the women of that country to the memory of Frances Slocum, a white woman who spent almost her entire life as the wife of an Indian chief, and whose story is full of romance and adventure.

In 1777 Wilkesbarre, Pa., was a straggling settlement made up of the cabins of a half dozen or more Quaker families. Among the families was one named Slocum, consisting of father and mother and four or five small children, one of whom, Frances, was then some six or seven years of age. One evening in the summer of 1777, while Frances and two or three of her playmates were amusing themselves in front of the cabin, on the edge of a forest, several Indians suddenly sprang upon them, killed one of the girls and carried Frances and another girl away into captivity. A sister and brother of Frances escaped, and gave the alarm, but nothing could be heard of the captives. The years rolled away, one after another, and the father and mother of Frances went down to their graves mourning the unknown fate of their little ones. Her brother and sisters grew up and became aged and gray-haired men and women, and still no tiding were received until three score years had slipped into the past. Sixty years after her capture the first information concerning her reached her aged relatives.

Married Delaware Chief.

In 1834-5 George W. Ewing, United States agent among the Miamis, then claiming nearly all the northern half of Indiana, visited the Indian village on the banks of the Mississinewa, not far from where the city of Peru now stands. He stopped at the cabin of Sha-pah-can-nah, head of the tribe, and was received by the aged wife of the chief. In her movements about the wigwam she exhibited some parts of her body, and when Mr. Ewing became satisfied that she was not an Indian, but a white woman, he questioned her. She told him she was white, and that she had been stolen when a little child by some members of the Delaware tribe. She could not remember her name nor where her home had been, but believed her father's name was Slocum, and that he had lived somewhere on the banks of the Susquehanna. She had been adopted into the tribe of the Delawares and moved with them from place to place until she became a grown woman. She married a Delaware chief, who was killed in battle, and after a few years of widowhood had become the wife of Sha-pah-can-nah.

An Undelivered Letter.

The Indian agent, who naturally was much interested in what he considered a strange and remarkable discovery or a captive, conceived the idea of using the newspapers as a medium for clearing up the mystery. He did not know whom to address, but sent the story to "The Editor of Any Newspaper" in Lancaster, Pa. No paper was published at the time in Lancaster, and the postmaster, not knowing to whom to deliver the letter, threw it upon a shelf in his office, where it remained for several years, until John W. Forney started a newspaper there. Then the postmaster, finding the letter one day, turned it over to Mr. Forney, who published it.

It was copied in several newspapers thru Pennsylvania, and in 1857 came under the notice of Isaac Slocum, a man nearly fourscore years of age. He recalled the incident of his childhood, and immediately prepared to visit Indiana, taking with him another sister who had escaped the massacre. He told the Indian agent upon reaching the settlement that if the woman was his sister she would have upon one of the fingers of her left hand a scar made by him with a hammer. Brother and sisters met, but neither could recognize the other. The captive carried the scar, however, and when questioned, told the agent how it was caused, which corresponded with the statement Mr. Slocum had made. There was no longer any doubt of her identity, but having lived with the Indians for sixty years, she did not wish to leave them, and declined to return to Pennsylvania with her brother.

She remained at the Indian village, where she died a few years later. She had several children, and quite a number of her descendants still live near Peru. One of her daughters married the son of a boy who had been stolen from his home in Kentucky.

A Marble Shaft.

At the summit of a high knoll overlooking the Wabash River is a marble shaft erected to the memory of Palonz-wa, chief of the Miami Indians, better known as Francis Godfrey, who was celebrated in his time.

The Miamis, or Twightwees, as they were sometimes called, became a strong organization and proved to be the main enemies of the settlers in Kentucky. They had several noted chiefs, among them being Me-che-kannah-quah, or Little Turtle, Buck-ong-a-he-las, and Pa-lonz-wa, or Francis Godfrey. Little Turtle was entitled to rank among the greatest Indian chiefs in the country. As a general he was the superior of Osceola, King Philip or Pontiac, and as a statesman he outranked all others. He commanded the Indians at the time of St. Clair's defeat, and in the two disastrous defeats of General Harmar.

The headquarters of the Miamis was near where Fort Wayne, Ind., now stands, and it was from there the orders went out for incursions into Kentucky, or to assemble for battle with the armies of the whites. Little Turtle trained his warriors maneuvers in battle, which gave him absolute control of their movements; they advanced, fell back, moved to the right or left flank, with as much precision as the veteran troops of a civilized army. When he commanded he never suffered a defeat. He was present and took part in the battle of Fallen Timber, where General Anthony Wayne overthrew the Indian power, but was not in command. He had advised the Indians against that battle and counseled them to make peace, but Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, carried the day for a fight, and Little Turtle relinquished the command to him.

Little Turtle ruled the Miamis for 40 years and no chief ever wielded a more absolute influence than did he during all those years. After the defeat of the Indians by General Wayne, Little Turtle made peace and from that time until his death remained a steadfast friend of the whites. He kept the Miamis from taking the part of the British during the war of 1812. Unfortunately for the Americans he died just as that war was assuming serious proportions.

Grave Overlooks Wabash.

Little Turtle was ever the advocate of up-right living among the tribes, discouraging drunkenness and all the civilized vices. In 1797 he visited President Washington at Philadelphia and was the recipient of marked attention. He met many distinguished foreigners who were sojourning in America at that time. Washington presented him a magnificent sword and caused his portrait to be painted by Gilbert Stuart. General Kosciusko presented him a pair of handsomely mounted pistols.

The exact location of his grave has been lost, but accounts of the great funeral accorded him are still on record. He was interred with all his adornments, the sword presented him by Washington and the silver medallion carrying a portrait of President Washington. He was buried by the whites with great pomp, but no monument was erected to mark his grave.

The last two chiefs of the Miamis died and where buried near Peru, Ind. The last great war chief was Pa-lonz-wa, or Francis Godfrey. He was a man of daring and courage, magnificent physique and persausive eloquence, the son of a French father and an Indian mother. During nearly all the period of his chieftainship he was a firm friend of the whites. As early as 1822 he employed civilized workmen and built a large house on the Wabash, where he dispensed lavish hospitality to both whites and Indians. When the Miamis ceded their lands in Indiana to the government four sections were reserved on the Mississinowa for Pa-lonz-wa. On this land he erected a trading post and became a prosperous merchant. He died in 1840 and is buried on a high knoll which overlooks the Wabash. His funeral was attended by whites from a hundred miles around and the ceremonies were conducted in a military manner.

Example of High Virtues.

Over his grave a marble shaft was erected by contributions from the whites. On one side of the shaft is his white name. "Francis Godfrey," and the date of his birth and death. On the other side is the following inscription:

Late Principal Chief of the
Miami Nation of Indians.
Distinguished for Courage, Humanity,
Benevolence and Honor.
He lived in his native forests.
An illustration of the nobleness of his race
Enjoying the confidence of his tribe
And beloved by his American neighbors,
He died as he lived,
Without Fear or Reproach.

Wa-pa-pin-sha, a noted Indian orator of his tribe, delivered the principal address at the funeral and it is an excellent specimen of Indian oratory. He said:

"Brothers, the Great Spirit has taken to Himself another of our once powerful and happy but now declining nation. The time has been when these forests were densely populated by red men, but the same hand whose blighting touch withered the majestic frame before us and caused the noble spirit by which it was animated to seek another home, had dealt in a like manner with his and our fathers. In a like manner will He deal with us. Death, of late, has been common among us, so much so that a recurrence of it scarcely elicits our notice. But when the brave, the generous, the patriotic are blasted by it, then it is the tears of sorrow flow. Such is now the case. Our brother who has just left us was brave, generous and patriotic, and as a tribute to his merit and a reward for his goodness, the tears, not only of his own people, but of many white men, who are here assembled to witness his funeral rites, freely flow.

"At this scene the poor of his people weep, because at his table they were wont to feast and rejoice. The weak mourn his death, because his authority was ever directed for their protection. But he has left the earth—the place of vexation and contention—and is now participating with Pocahontas and Logan in those joys prepared by the Great Spirit for such as well and faithfully discharge their duties here. Brothers, let us emulate his example and practice his virtues."

William E. Curtis.

"Our women students and our men too would receive greater benefit from the University could they gain the personal friendly aid of their instructors. It may suffice for the men to preach to both men and staff their duty in the matter. For the women the first step must be the creation of a larger staff of women instructors or the enlistment by the University of the women graduates of the city in this work.

"Questions have been asked and left unanswered. Each reader will doubtless answer them for himself, but it is hoped that in many cases this will involve earnest thought. The problems suggested can be solved, if we will."

REIGN OF "KING" DRAWS TO CLOSE

Power of Pataud Is Rapidly on Descent—Odd Story.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Absurd reports to the effect that the Duke of Orleans attempted to make a secret entry into Paris during the Christmas fetes and that his surprise visit was to have been the signal for the strike of the electricians have greatly amused the notorious "King" Pataud. He professes to despise M. Lepine, who, after the Prime Minister, is the most powerful official in Paris. Still more amazing, M. Pataud openly scoffs at M. Briand. "Clemenceau did not terrify me, and as for his successor, I laugh at him," the great strike organizer declares in reality, however, the reign of "King" Pataud is fast drawing to a close.

"M. Briand requests me to tell you that he has had enough of your threats, and to give you solemn warning that you will get into trouble if they are repeated," said M. Tissier, the Premier's chief secretary, when Pataud called at the Ministry of the Interior the other night. As the intruder protested, M. Tissier showed him the door, and Pataud left the premises crestfallen and humiliated. His power is gone. No longer can he plunge the city into darkness, for the Government has caused emergency electric cables to be laid down thruout the length and breadth of Paris, which, if connected with the power stations of the Metropolitan Railway, would secure a sufficient supply of electric light in the event of a strike. The Metropolitan Railway electricians are, as I have said in former messages, dead against M. Pataud, and so are a great number of the trade unionists whom he is supposed to represent.

"The Little Damozel" was transferred in its entirety from Wyndham's Theatre to the Prince of Wales's on Boxing Night. The success of Mr. Monckton Hoffe's brilliant comedy is undeniable, and it is playing to excellent business. On Monday Mr. Fred Terry and Miss Julia Neilson re-open at the New with Henry of Navarre.

THE PLAN OF NEW LISKEARD

which I promised in a previous advertisement appears to-day. This plan shows the whole lay-out of New Liskeard, the darkened portions being those sections in which I am offering choice lots.

It will be noticed that these sections are in the most desirable portions of the town.

As I have already pointed out New Liskeard must grow, by reason of the fact that it is the gateway to one of Ontario's greatest farming areas.

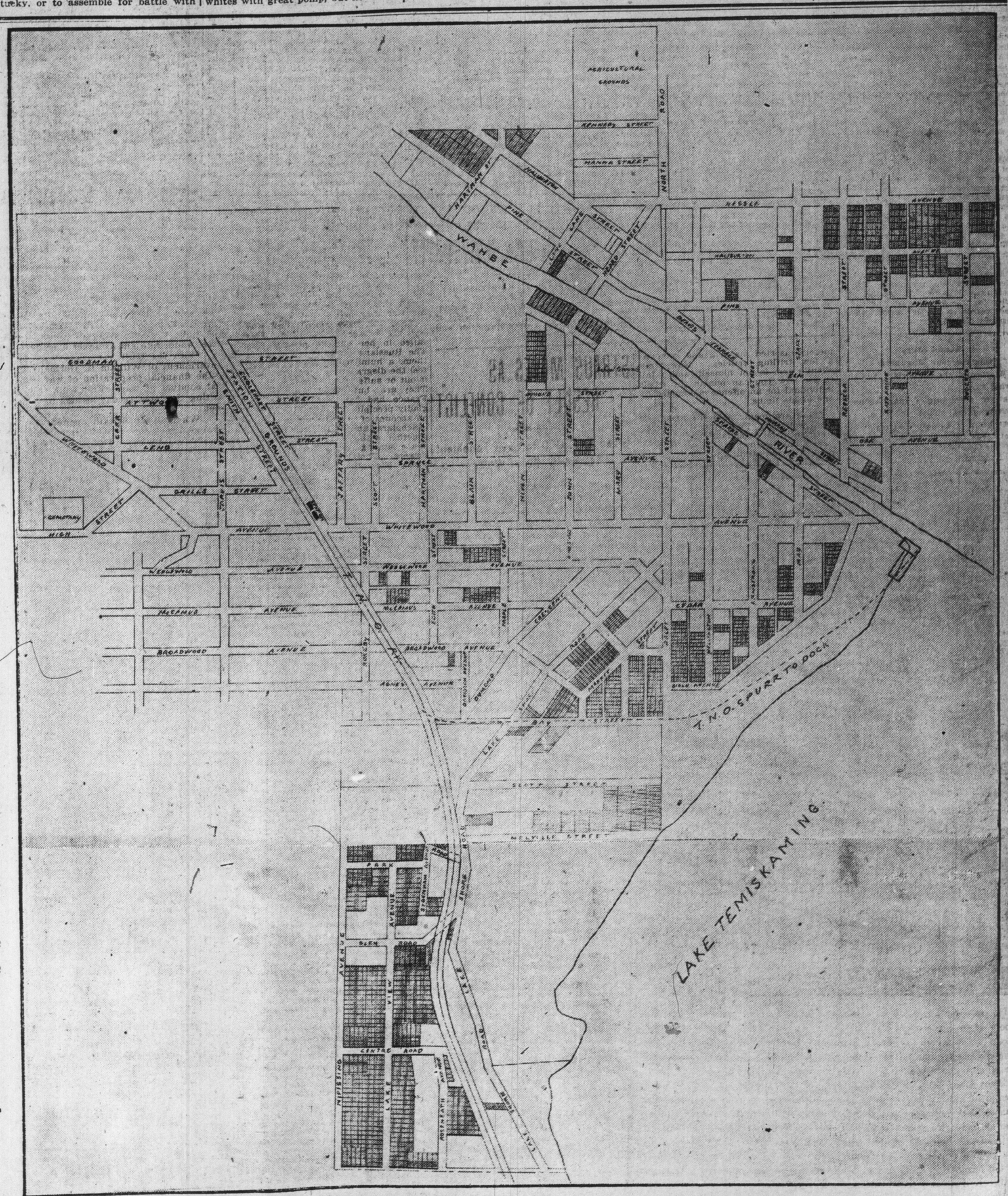
The new gold discoveries of the north will help New Liskeard, and my advice to prospective purchasers is---make your selection early if you want a choice location.

Already a number of lots have been sold and in a short time the best bargains will be gone.

Full particulars from

GEORGE WEAVER

THE BUSINESS EXCHANGE
(POST OFFICE BLOCK)
NEW LISKEARD, - ONT.



Plan of the Town of New Liskeard, the darkened portions being the sections in which I am offering lots and terms at reasonable price.

Panic of 1907 Cut Birth Rate of 1909 Analysis of Figures By Prof. Giddings

Depression Reduced Number of Marriages in 1908 and Weddings Naturally Follow in Line of Prosperity.

How Panic Affected Birth Rate in Greater New York

Following is a table of the number of marriages compared with the number births for each year from 1904-5 to 1908-9. It indicates the effect of the panic, first on the number of marriages and then upon the number of births:

	Marriages	Births
1904-5	42,271	102,712
1905-6	46,649	109,044
1906-7	50,371	119,020
1907-8	45,301	136,727
1908	37,599	126,865
1909	41,483	123,436

The statistics for the first four years run from October 1 to September 31, while those for the last two years begin January 1 and end December 31. They show that the effect of the panic upon the birth rate was not greatly felt until 1909, tho the effect on the number of marriages was earlier.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The panic of 1907 was given as the cause of the decrease in births during 1909, according to Professor F. H. Giddings of Columbia, one of the world's famous sociologists, as he reviewed the vital statistics for the past year, just issued by the health department.

"Altho the financial depression began in the fall of 1907," he explained to a reporter, "it was not generally felt in the industrial and commercial world until 1908. Every one was hard up, and the immediate effect was postponement of marriages. Commissioner Darlington's figures show that the number of marriages went from 37,599 to 41,483 in 1909, an increase of 3884. This is not due to any unusual popularity of marriage, but to the number who delayed weddings in 1908 until times should get better.

Now, this decrease of marriages during 1908 had little effect upon the number of children until 1909 And for that year we find, very naturally, a fall of 3429, from a total of 126,865 in the previous year. It is by no means a coincidence that the increase of marriages in 1909 is approximately equal to the decrease of birth during the same period.

"Marriage Follows Prosperity."

"The figures prove how closely marriage follows prosperity, and how there is an immediate effect of financial depression upon the birth rate.

"Apartment houses are partly responsible for the decrease of the birth rate noticeable in all the larger cities, particularly New York.

"Children are becoming unpopular to a certain extent. But we have to put the blame, very largely, upon the movement of the city population from single houses into those where a dozen and more families are gathered under a single roof.

"The landlord objects to large families. He even hesitates to lease suites to persons with one or two small children. Yet, in doing this, he merely reflects the attitude of the tenant. In congested quarters children are not wanted, and tenants have come not to like other people's children.

"Still, I believe the ordinary person is as fond of having children of his own as he ever was. Only he wants fewer of them.

Cost of Living an Element.

"The rise in the prices of goods, the varied desires of people, are responsible for the condition to-day. People cannot afford too many children. It costs more to rear them, and people want to rear them better. I don't think it is due to individual selfishness that people have so few children compared with the condition common a century ago, and still seen in some country districts.

"Parents know that three children will not have the same advantage that two would have. Of course, not long ago children were considered definitely as a part of a man's income. When they reached a certain age, they would assist the father with his farm or business. Now the child goes out into the world for himself, and at much earlier age than heretofore

"We find the decrease in births prevalent everywhere. It began in the 80's, and has continued markedly ever since. It is not local to New York or even to the largest cities."

The figures by Commissioner Darlington seem reliable.

Birth Rate and Development.

Professor Emil Boas of Columbia, who has just completed one investigation for the United States Immigration Commission, has evidence that the decrease in the number of births per family affects immediate improvement in the ability and physical development of the children. He said to an American reporter:

"I found that when the unskilled workman, with his inferior opportunities for education and nourishment of his offspring, had only three children they were as well developed as those of the skilled workman who had five children. In fact, this held true all up the line. The children of parents in the mercantile trades, if there were only two or three to a family, were as well developed as those of the professional class, when the number of children was four or five.

"In the better classes, families with two children seemed to have much better children than those with more, even tho in each case they had equally good nourishment, had the care constantly of a nurse and all the attention a child needs. Just what is the cause of this improvement I cannot say. It needs long study. Surely it is not all due to better nutrition and care, as so many insist."

Sermon From Shakspere

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NUMBER TWO

O war, thou son of hell.—Henry VI., Part II, Act V., Sc. 2.

A great general of the American civil war forcibly remarked, "War is hell." He knew from experience the evils of war, the sufferings endured the sorrow left in its wake, the permanent injury done the parties or nations engaged. His expression was not strikingly original Shakspere three hundred years ago formulated the same sentiment in almost the same words. It is true that it is not Shakspere, but one of his creations who speaks of war as the son of hell, but so often do passages sternly condemning war appear in his dramas that it can be taken for granted that Shakspere himself is here speaking.

There is no present-day subject that more demands the thoughtful consideration of the patriot than that of "contumelious, beastly, mad-brain'd war." As the nineteenth century closed it was hoped that the time was drawing nigh when men would convert their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Peace conferences met, emperors and presidents talked universal peace, but while the echo of the peace orations was still in the air the two most highly civilized nations found themselves engaged in war—the United States with Spain and Great Britain with the Boers. Scarcely had the sound of the "devilish cannon" of these powers died away when Russia and Japan were at each other's throats. To all of these nations war proved to be hell. It desolated homes, it filled the workhouses, it drove thousands into exile, it vastly increased the burdens of the toilers. The suffering caused, the losses endured should have turned men's thoughts to peace. Instead of this the dogs of war are abroad. Never before had militarism such a grip on the race. Europe is an armed camp; Japan is ready to do battle with any power that challenges her; and even China is waking from her sleep of twenty centuries and more and her cities are noisy with preparations for war. The shipyards of the civilized powers are turning out monster battleships. The inventive geniuses of the race are devoting their time to producing new explosives and more effective guns. In Europe and America and Japan daring experimenters are striving to conquer the air mainly in the interests of war. Where will it end? Must the nations meet in one bloody last battle before world-wide peace shall be declared?

War is the child of selfishness and greed. It is brought about largely by men who will never be targets for bullets. Calmly they sit on their thrones or in their offices and stir up strife that is likely "to lay the summer's dust" of their country "with showers of blood." If the politicians were placed at the head of the armies in conflict, or no board of the battleships i na death grapple, there would be less talk of war, less building of dreadnoughts Were they brought into the presence of battle they would "Put armor on their ears and their eyes" that they might not see the monster they had conjured up.

Blood will have blood! One war is but the breeder of another. Russia failed in her purpose against Japan. The Russians agreed to, what was to them, a humiliating peace. They will feel the disgrace until they have wiped it out or suffered more in another war. They are but biding their time. If France had the strength she would gladly precipitate a war with Germany on account of past defeats.

Scholars and statesmen have met together with the hope of establishing peace among the so-called Christian powers. Their efforts have been in vain. War, that son of hell, is still abroad. In spite of mothers' tears and prayers, in spite of the intellectual outpourings of the pulpit, platform and the press, the powers are ready, apparently eager, to let slip the dogs of war. Is there no way to bring them to their senses? Their people are groaning under the burden of taxation, their sons are fleeing to foreign lands to begin life under more favorable conditions. They care not! Their battle strength must be maintained, tho their people starve. Their excuse is that in order to maintain peace they must be ready for war. Would it not be fitting that these powers, so anxious to maintain peace that they pour out treasure like water and draw men from productive industries to battleships and barracks, should get together and devise ways and means of maintaining peace without burdening their subjects to the breaking point and multiplying engines of war? If they could only fully realize the awful effects of war, realize them as Shakspere realized them, they would speedily bring about conditions of peace."

There is a fallacy that war is necessary for giving a nation character. Man has nature to battle with. His character can be grandly moulded in bridging great rivers, constructing useful canals, stringing railways across continents and thru mountain passes. The energy put forth, the millions expended in such undertakings enrich the nation. The millions of money and the thousands of lives sacrificed in war are but an offering poured forth to that insatiable idol of the nations, which Shakspere has appropriately termed the "son of hell."

"Found in the Best of Company"

A NEW AMERICA BEER

IN CANADA

The wonderful lightness of Kern's Beer—its delicious "true hop flavor"—commend it to the best people wherever sold.

In Canada, as in the United States, it is appreciated as the finest light beer—it aids sociability as well as digestion. It promotes good feeling besides good health.

The host who provides KERN'S BEER for the entertainment of his guests pays them a compliment upon their taste.

Be as good to yourself as to your guest. Buy Kern's.

PURITY

Kern's Beer

A Jacobs Story.

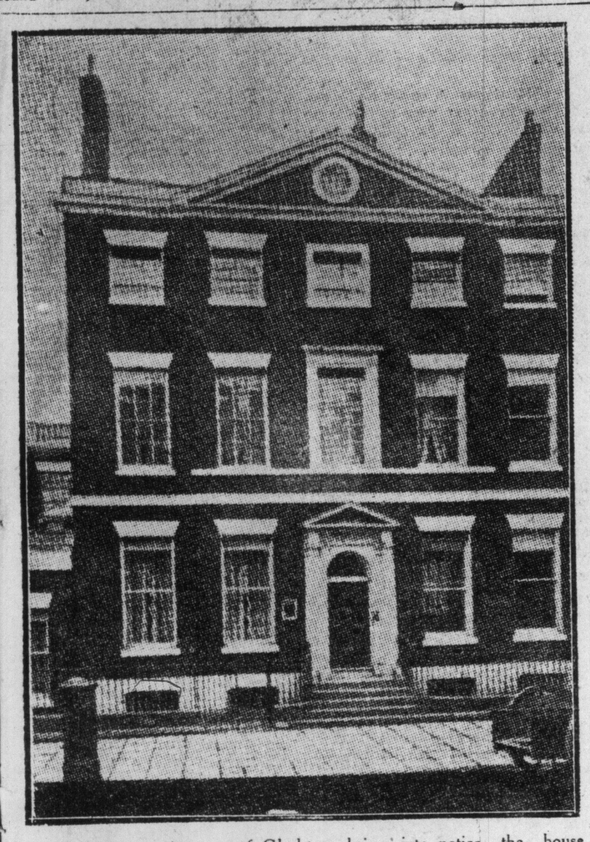
From Success Magazine.

W. W. Jacobs, the humorist, tells the following story:

A lawyer defending a man accused of housebreaking spoke like this:

"Your honor, I submit that my client did not break into the house at all. He found the parlor window open and merely inserted his arm and removed a few trifling articles. Now, my client's arm is not himself, and I fail to see how you can punish the whole individual for an offence committed by one of his limbs."

"That argument,' said the judge, "is very well put. Following it logically, I sentence the defendant's arm to one year's imprisonment. He can accompany it or not, as he chooses."



The recent anniversary of Gladstone brings into notice the house in Liverpool where the eminent statesman was born and where he spent his early childhood. To-day the residence is seen by hundreds who visit the great shipping city. Standing on one of the crowded streets, now well "downtown" it gives no outward indication of having been once the home of one of Britain's most distinguished sons. It is built well out to the sidewalk and is closely hemmed in on either side by other houses much the same in appearance. But one cannot be in Liverpool very long before he will hear some one say "if you want to see the sights take a run up to No. 62 Rodney-street. The house in which Gladstone was born stands there. It is marked, you can't miss it" and off you go thru sunshine or fog (either is regularly on the winter bill of fare) to see the memorable spot, and to find someone else on the same quest as yourself. It is notable that Canning made a political speech from a window of this house in 1812.

STRAUS MOVES AS RESULT OF CONFLICT

Gives $100,000 to Save Tenement Children From White Plague.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Nathan Straus has made a new move as a result of the bitter warfare against the Tuberculosis Preventorium that he established at Lakewood, N. J., to save poor children of the tenements from the White Plague.

He gave his half interest in his Lakewood property to a board of trustees and the work was begun on July 2 in the Cleveland cottage. His partner, Max Nathan, joined in the fight against the Preventorium and offered the trustees his half of the property if they would move out. Mr. Nathan's lawyer, Samuel Untermyer, threatened proceedings to oust the children, claiming that Mr. Straus's control of the Cleveland cottage was only for his own use, and that Mr. Nathan would try to stop his using it for the building up of poor tenement children.

Mr. Straus's New Offer.

Mr. Straus to-day met this new situation by offering to give the Preventorium $100,000 cash if they decided to accept Mr. Nathan's offer and re-establish the Preventorium near Lakewood.

Mr. Straus also declared his intention to continue in the Cleveland cottage, at his own expense, the work of saving tenement children from tuberculosis.

Thus he planned that there should be two Preventoriums instead of one.

Answers Threatening Letter.

He expressed these intentions in a letter to Samuel Untermyer, in answer to the latter's threatening letter. He wrote as follows:

I am in receipt of your letter of Jan. 4, 1910. I have not answered your letter of December 10, 1909, because I never considered that it was meant for me to answer. You knew before you wrote it what my answer would be. I have no hesitancy in saying to you that you wrote it simply for the purpose of publishing it in the newspapers.

I offered my share in the hotel to the Preventorium without thought of any opposition from outside sources. I tried to induce Mr. Nathan to join in the gift, or to sell me his share of the hotel, that I might give it to the institution. Mr. Nathan, for reasons of his own, refused my request and offers. I was, therefore, prevented from using the hotel property for the purpose.

Will Continue Work in Cottage.

The Cleveland cottage, however, was my own. Mr. Nathan had, at my request, stated to me that it was to be mine; and even if the law requires a written release to vest the property fully in me, I was justified in accepting his word; for until you became his adviser Mr. Nathan's word was better than other men's bonds.

The work has been begun in the cottage, and the work will be continued in Lakewood. It is no longer a question of what will benefit this institution, it is a question of what will benefit the children. If your clients, the rich men of Lakewood, are able to drive from their neighborhood as lepers these poor children, not yet even infected with the dread disease, then it will make a precedent that will mark a tremendous step backward in the fight against the White Plague. I will voluntarily not withdraw these children from Lakewood. If you should by any means win the fight, then, I say, God help the children.

Will Not Allow Children to Suffer.

If by hook or by crook you prevent me from turning over to the Preventorium what I promised them, I will not allow either the institution or the children to suffer.

If the directors of the institution feel that their organization should leave its present quarters, I will help them to establish an additional Preventorium by giving them the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, on conditions that they build an institution to receive children in some place as near Lakewood as it can, without friction with the residents, and leave the Cleveland cottage intact in its present condition. I shall then, at my own expense, continue the work myself in its present quarters.

Cost of Europe's Next Great War

A translation from the French by M. CHAS. HUMBERT, member of French Senate and a recognized military authority.

Germany has understood better than any other power that millions of men under arms do not constitute the only factor necessary nowadays to warrant undertaking a war with some chance of success. A nation must also have at its immediate disposal milliards of francs to enable it to prepare, undertake and conduct a modern conflict.

With the truly remarkable methodical spirit which characterizes the government of William II, Germany has classed its efforts in three groups—the financial preparation of war, the financial mobilization and the financial conduct of war. Following this line of thought it has begun by consulting the most recent lessons in modern warfare, and this is what it has seen:

When Great Britain opened hostilities against the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in 1899, the war office estimated the cost of the war at $5,000,000 and its duration at five months and a half. It lasted over two years and seven months and cost $1,056,000,000.

In the Orient Russia's defeat cost the czar's people $718,000,000, which is over $100,000,000 more than the victory in this war cost the Japanese.

These figures have been, however, more or less modified by conditions of remoteness, bad administration, fraud, even France and Germany's balance sheet for the war of 1870-71 offers more reliability for the estimation of cost of a European conflict, and so it is finally on these figures that Germany bases her calculations.

The defeat to which Napolean III led France cost it nearly $2,000,000,000, inclusive of the war indemnity of $1,200,000,000 paid to Germany, but exclusive of all subsequent expenses, such as pensions.

Germany, on the other hand, spent $437,000,000, and as it had under arms, from Aug. 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871, an average of 1,254,376 men, it is fair to conclude that each soldier cost $1.50 a day.

These facts being clearly established, statistics show that Germany will have at the end of 1912 10,240,000 men in readiness. As it would be both impracticable and commercially and industrially unwise to enlist such a mass of soldiers. Germans admit they would only call, inclusive of army and navy contingents, 3,000,000 men in all.

At the rate of $1.50 a day, as in 1870, this would make a total expenditure of $1,881,519 a day, or about $690,000,000 a year, exclusive, of course, of all subsequent indemnities and pensions.

But this enormous sum is not immediately necessary. What Germany would need during the first six weeks following the declaration of war is:

(1) Three hundred million dollars to meet immediate expenses of troops on sea and land, as well as purchasing supplies of all kinds, which are considerable and costly, especially, for the navy.

(2) Three hundred million dollars required by the industrial, commercial and agricultural undertakings which would be called upon to furnish war suplies. As this sum would represent the price of the raw material and initial expenses indispensable to begin work, it should be held in readiness in local German banks.

(3) A "war scare" budget of $62,500,000. This sum must be immediately available and would be necessary to face the needs created by the inevitable panic resulting from the declaration of war, which would take the shape of a run on the banks and the collecting of outstanding notes.

This makes a total of $662,500,000 that the German empire would require before beginning hostilities, and it is the most practical means of obtaining this sum that J. Riesser endeavors to discover.

First of all, the mobilization expenses could suffer no delay. To cover these, the initial resources exist in the annual budget of the empire, that is to say credits destined in time of peace to all such undertakings as public instruction, public works which the declaration of war would necessarily suppress or postpone. Germany estimtaes it could obtain in this way at least $70,000,000, which was the amount saved on interior expenses in one year by the Russian government during the recent war. The cash on hand in the Reichsbank, which is the official government institution, averages $205,000,000, while the war treasure in the Julius Tower at Spandau, which is the gold balance of the French indemnity of 1870, is at present $30,000,000.

All this wealth could be withheld from circulation and kept in the Reichsbank as guarantee for a sum three times larger in bank notes of legal, if not forced, currency.

This wealth alone represents a total of $305,000,000, nearly all of which is in liquid cash—that is to say, enough to cover the initial expenses of military mobilization; but such a move would exhaust the credit of the Imperial bank, which must remain the goose with the golden egg. Therefore Germany would naturally prefer making this sum guarantee an issue of paper money sufficiently large to tide until the time when, by raising loans with taxes or custom, duties as security, resources indispensable for the continuance of warfare could be found.

The government, on the other hand, would have the right, according to the constitution, to suspend reimbursements on all bank notes and temporarily to institute exceptional customs tariffs.

Germany hopes by these various means to raise the $70,000,000 necessary during the first six months of the war. Afterward, that is to say for the $935,000,000, supposing that hostilities should last a year, one-third would be covered by the increase of already existing taxes and the creating of new taxes, while the other two-thirds, about $620,000,000, would be defrayed by a government loan.

"Fortunately," the Germans say, "this appeal to public credit, if perchance it were needed, would not be necessary, contrary to what occurred in 1870, at least until after the hardest period, that which immediately follows the declaration of war, has come to an end."

WIRELESS TEST LIKE GLIMPSE OF WONDERLAND

Messages Pass Thru Half Mile of Skyscrapers—Aerial Towers Unnecessary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—With nothing more than a typewriter and a "tuner," one of the most unusual demonstrations of the wireless telegraphy was made yesterday in the editorial rooms of The New York World by E. N. Pickerill, the manager of the wireless station atop of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Experiments which have been carried on by Pickerill over several years have proved that this high "aerials," the towers which catch the Hertzian waves and carry them to the recording instruments in the wireless stations—are not necessary adjuncts of the receiving apparatus. It was to prove this that Pickerill conducted his demonstrations.

The "tuner," or receiving apparatus, which Pickerill brought to The World office was so small that it was contained in a leather receptacle about the size of an ordinary lunch box, yet it included all the mechanism necessary to pick messages from the air. The aerial was a typewriter and the "ground" was a steam radiator.

Used Telephone Receiver.

After "hitching up" his tuner to the typewriter and to the radiator, Pickerill placed an ordinary telephone receiver to his ear and after a moment or two's wait announced that he was ready for the test. One of the editors of The World went to another room and thence telephoned a message to headquarters of the United Wireless Company, at No. 42 Broadway, with instructions to send it out at once. The message was "To-morrow's weather—storms and blizzards."

In a few minutes Mr. Pickerill smiled, touched a key or two on his "tuner," to get the note distinctly, and began working on the typewriter. The line he typed out was the test message. It had come thru half a mile of steel-framed skyscrapers. Yet it had been caught out of the air by the steel frame of the typewriter.

"Almost anything will do," Mr. Pickerill declared. "At home I use the frame of my bed. Out of doors I use an umbrella hanging over my arm. I purpose putting a coil in my hat, and affixing the phone receivers so that they will hardly be noticeable, and I will get messages just as effectively as if I had the highest-priced apparatus in the world.

Useful In Warfare.

"In warfare all a detachment needs to do is to send up a kite with a fine aluminum wire instead of string, and with the portable apparatus the men would always be under the general's command."

Asked over how great a distance he had tested his new receiver, Mr. Pickerill said he had spoken thru it with Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Colon, Panama, both more than two thousand miles away; and, as to obstructions, he had messages from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek, which had the great Pike's Peak, 14,147 feet high, between them.

At Dayton, Ohio, Dominick Allio, prominent among the Italian colony, was shot dead in a quarrel, and Tomaso Villella, the other participant, stabbed thru and thru, was found a little while later behind the house.

At Windsor, Joseph Smith was fined $5 and costs for saying "Oh, you kid," to a married woman on the street, who was going home Saturday night, accompanied by her husband.

FRANK BUSH
WORLD'S BEST STORY TELLER
LA DANUESE
INTERNATIONAL DANCER
W. T. WINDOM
RAFAYETTES'
ACROBATIC DOGS

MAJESTIC MUSIC HALL
TORONTO'S LEADING VAUDEVILLE THEATRE
WEEK OF JAN. 17th
MATINEE DAILY—15c., 25c.
EVENINGS—15c., 25c., 50c.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

ANNA BLANKE & CO.
BOYD AND GILFAIN
TERRY AND LAMBERT
BRENCK'S PARISIAN MODELS

COMING SOON—ED. BLONDELL
MR. BRANSBY WILLIAMS AND OTHERS

THEATRES

PRINCESS—
"THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR."

GRAND—
"HIS LAST DOLLAR."

SHEA'S—
VAUDEVILLE.

GAYETY—
"THE COLLEGE GIRLS."

ALEXANDRA—
HAMMERSTEIN'S "OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY."

MAJESTIC—
VAUDEVILLE.

STAR—
"MERRY MAIDENS."

GRIFFIN'S—
"THE DAINTY DUCHESS."

Among the Playhouses

The stage villain has passed away with the overdrawn melodrama; his sibilant hiss and the explosion of his blank cartridges is heard no more, and—ye gods for all this a long-suffering public is grateful.

But we still have with us that great and important personage the Matinee Idol, whose belief in his powers to charm amounts to almost a religion. He is one of the all too many actors, who have been spoiled by the admiration of silly, sentimental girls. People of mature age and good judgment look upon him in a different light from that cast by the halo with which he surrounds himself. He is looked upon by the public as a joke; his fellow actors have for him either a sort of contemptuous pity or positive dislike.

Miss Mary Mannering, who recently appeared in Toronto, had this to say of the Matinee Idol;

"The stage is a great developer of character. It will bring out a flaw or a weakness. One can stand a vain and silly woman, in fact some people call that being cute, but is there anything on earth quite so bad as a man vain of his personal appearance? Do you know that eighty-eight out of every hundred men on the stage are conceited. Some of them are utterly unendurable, they look in the glass so much and pose on and off the stage until they cannot be natural if they try. They are so crazy for flattery and newspaper notoriety that they are willing to be called the height of caddish names—a matinee idol."

AT THE PRINCESS

"The House Next Door" is said to be an unusually fine example of how a delicate and serious theme may be made to serve the purpose of pure comedy by the unfailing exercise of tact, wit and good taste. Its only aim is to afford entertainment, and this it is said to accomplish with extraordinary facility from the rise of the first curtain until the fall of the last. It has been found wherever this play has been presented, that audiences relax themselves for the full enjoyment of the comedy's amusing exposition of comically eccentric character; the crisp, unflagging humor of its dialog and the entertaining interplay of its various contending interests.

As said before, Sir John is a splenetic old gentleman. A trying martinet in his domestic life, whose family bears with his irascible trantums with a tolerance born of deep-rooted love. Sir John is facing penury, yet his obstinate pride in his line of British ancestors remains unabated. The generosity and benefits bestowed by Sir Isaac Jacobson, he regards as insults and treats them with contempt and the raging old aristocrat is at Sir Isaac's benevolent mercy.

To make matter's worse, Sir John's son and daughter have fallen in love with the corresponding members of Sir Isaac's family. This last bitter shock comes upon the old aristocrat when he discovers that the musical education of his son, who has won his first success in opera, has gained thru Sir Isaac's liberal money loans. And on the heels of this overwhelming revelation follows the most grievous insult of all. His son has been asked to sing at a musical in his hated neighbor's house and for pay.

Sir John is a splenetic old gentleman. A trying martinet the outrageous abuse which the irascible old baronet hurls at his unoffending neighbor are the burden of the tale. Sir John's prolific sources of new but futile insult and the dignified consideration with which it is disregarded by the family against which it is aimed, keep the humorous interest constantly alive.

The sorrow that his rabid interference has brought to the young people after his appeal that the hated marriage be delayed, at least until after his death, have the final effect of breaking Sir John's crustiness. He finds himself left alone. He inquires testily for his son and daughter. They have gone next door. He looks for his wife. She, also, has gone next door. The old baronet suspects that he has been disobeyed. He is left to his reflections. Then aloud he reasons himself out of his obstinate objections. Everything around him is a reminder of the generosity of his neighbor. He bends his iron will and relents.

The play is in three acts and each scene is handsome and well appointed. The excellence of the cast has been a matter of favorable comment. The company includes Frank Losee, Herbert Stabding, Regab Hughston, J. Malcomb Dunn, W. H. Sams, A. T. Hendon, Charles Diem, Ruth Chester, Olive Temple, Lorena Atwood and Fania Marinoff.

THREE ARTISTS APPEARING WITH OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN'S "OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK.

THE ALEXANDRA

The following are short sketches of some of the principal members of the Hammerstein Manhattan Opera Co. which will appear at the Royal Alexandra this week.

Rachel Laya, soprano, was born in Brussels in 1878, and her first public appearance was in Paris in the Opera Comique in '93 and '96. After this engagement she appeared by royal command at the Berlin Opera House, playing in all, thirty-six performances of "Carmen" and "Mignon." Her next appearance was in St. Petersburg by imperial contract with the Imperial Opera House. Here she was arrested on the stage after a performance of "Carmen" and sent to prison, the same being located at St. Paul. This was brought about by a Ukase of the Czar's, thru an anonymous letter accusing her of being infatuated with the Czar's brother. She was later sent back to Paris in charge of Cossack soldiers. There she sued the Russian Government for 100,000 roubles, received 11,000 roubles and a necklace as a pardon, and an excuse from the Czar himself. She still has the necklace, which she wears in the last act of "Migon." Miss Laya is possessed of a splendid voice and is said to be an admirable comedienne.

Mlle. Dumesnil appeared at the Opera Comique, Paris, from 1902 to 1908, singing with Mary Garden in "Carmen," "Migon" and all the modern operas, was born in Versailles, the ancient capital of France in 1880, and is said to be the possessor of a soprano voice the equal of which is seldom heard in this country. Her father is a general in the Dragoons of Southern France. Later she went to Paris, where she was engaged at the Grand Theatre. She is said to be a wonderful little actress.

Mlle. Delormes was born in Paris in 1887. This talented singer has had a marvelous career, being engaged directly after a stay at the National Conservatory of Music at Paris by Mr. Carri, for the Opera Comique. Here she created numerous sensations in different plays. She then went to London where she appeared at the Adelphi Theatre and Covent Garden alternately in grand and light opera. After a triumphal tour in Russia, where she was honored by the Royal Court, she sang 330 times at the Folies Dramatiques in Paris, a theatre devoted to operttas and opera houffes, and at this theatre Mr. Oscar Hammerstein found her and engaged her for his New York and Philadelphia opera houses.

Michel Defour is said to be possessed of a magnificent baritone voice and is considered by experts in the musical world as a natural rival and successor of all baritones, past and present. Maurice Renard, artist, and also a member of the Hammerstein Opera Houses, says that Mr. Defour has the greatest range that he has heard during his long career and stay in the principal opera houses in the world. Defour is a young man, exactly 38 years of age, and has been engaged by Mr. Hammerstein for a term of five years. He will be heard in "Faust," "Carmen," "Chimes of Normandy" and "La Mascotte."

Miss Lalla Miranda is an Australian by birth. She sang three consecutive seasons at the Scala Opera House in Milan, four seasons at the Covent Garden in London and, altho still in her twenties, has sung in almost all the grand opera houses in Europe. She will be heard for the first time in Toronto in "Lucia," in the part of the bride. She will also appear in "Carmen" and "Faust," where she will alternate with Miss Viccarino, another highly talented soprano.

THE COTSWOLD FAMILY, IN "THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR," IN WHICH J. E. DODSON COMES TO THE PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

AT THE GRAND

David Higgins, a sterling and favorite actor, will be seen at the Grand this week in his celebrated race play "His Last Dollar," which is superior to anything in which he has ever played.

The story of "His Last Dollar" opens near New York City. Joe Braxton has started life as a jockey down in Kentucky, winning success as a rider for Col. Downs, a noted and wealthy horse dealer. But Joe yearns for other things, and drifts west, and we first see him entertaining a number of friends at his country home—a millionaire. Meanwhile fortune has turned against his old employer, Colonel Downs. His horses have been sold, his lands have gone under the hammer, sickness has prostrated him and there is nothing left for the once wealthy follower of the turf but the Kentucky homestead with its meagre acreage, and a young horse called "Mongrel."

By far, the greatest possession of the old colonel is a bright-eyed, plucky daughter who, with all the grit of a Kentucky thorobred, takes "Mongrel" east to compete in the Great Futurity race. But the creditors are relentless and are pressing for the payment of $3000. They will not wait for the race. In her financial straights, Eleanor, the colonel's daughter, seeks Joe Braxton to get him to buy and run her horse. She tells her story to Braxton, who buys her horse, and then refuses to take it from her. At the same time he renews pleasant recollections of his early life. Prior to this he has asked a certain Viola Grayson to marry him, and has been accepted. Tom Linson, his trusted friend and a Wall-street broker, determines to ruin Joe with the aid of Viola, his old sweetheart. Joe is innocent, and trusting his friend implicitly, drifts into the well laid plot, but Eleanor, with a woman's instinct, discovers the scheme and Warns the intended victim.

He acts on her suggestion, but it is too late. His stocks are "hammered down" in Wall-street and ruin seems eminent. He has only $5000 left, but he is determined to risk it in the Futurity and bets on "Mongrel." The jockey of Eleanor's is drawn into a fight thru the villany of Linson, whose horse is entered against "Mongrel," and he is hurt so that he cannot ride in the race. Braxton rides the horse to victory, wins his fortune back and what is more valuable, gets Eleanor Downs for his wife.

It is a pretty and stirring story thus unfolded, with the aid of minor incidents and characters which harmonize well. The various scenes are well staged, and the race is quite effective. Three thorobred horses take part in the race, and the "track fever" is graphically depicted.

The entire production this season is quite up to, if indeed it does not surpass, the standard of excellent cast former years, and the excellent cast engaged to support Mr. Higgins will include Clare Armstrong, who is a young and talented leading lady, Marjorie Ellison, noted for her clever portrayal of character, and long a favorite in stock; Alma MacLaren, who will be seen in the character of a "grand dame," Bliss Milford, fresh from her recent hit in the "Candy Shop," John Webb Dillion, one of the original members of "His Last Dollar," Charles Willard, the original "Uncle Jerry" in "Checkers," and the original Peck in "Peck's Bad Boy;" Page Spencer, in the character of "Clarence Lonsdale," which is his third season in this funny character; Harry Wilson, Jesse Keppler, Lawrence Atkinson, H. C. Van Arman and many others of equal importance.

The usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees will be given.

MR. DAVID HIGGINS, IN "HIS LAST DOLLAR," AT THE GRAND ALL THIS WEEK.

AT THE MAJESTIC

Dainty and vivacious Anna Blancke, a charming comedienne, who needs no introduction to the playgoers of Toronto, will be the leading feature in this week's program of refined vaudeville at the new Majestic Music Hall, beginning to-morrow afternoon. Miss Blancke will offer her latest success, a one-act playlet, entitled "Freckles," dramatized from Porter Emerson Brown's story "The Proof," a realistic story of New York street-life. Miss Blancke assumes the character of "Kid Guy." It is a playlet of the cheering sort, which sends a man forth from the theatre strong to begin again the battle of the world, however, hard it may be.

The object lesson is strong and good, and Miss Blancke's part suits her to perfection. She is surrounded by a well-selected company.

Next in order of merit will be Brenck's famous Parisian Models, a European act that has met with phenomenal success since its arrival on this side of the Atlantic.

Sixteen of the most beautiful women in Europe appear in a series of studies in porcelain and bronze, presenting the following artistic poses: "Spring and Autumn," "The Archangel," "Time," "The Avenging Brothers," The Fountain," "The Atlas Groupe," "The Vase," "Reaching the Winning Post," and "The Liberty Bells." This act will be the added attraction.

The special extra attraction will be Frank Bush, who is one of the best story-tellers on the vaudeville stage. The Rafayette's Dogs, in their exhibition of canine athletics, surpass anything of the kind that has ever been presented on this or any other stage.

Jack Terry and Mabel Lambert, in a series of characters entitled "English Types."

And Kara, whose reputation as a juggler is world-wide, is also on the bill, which includes several other novelty vaudeville turns.

Mr. Herbert Trench writes to me from the Haymarket, pointing out an error in my remarks upon The Blue Bird. I spoke of the play as "having been produced by Mr. Norman McKinnel." The production was actually in the hands of Mr. E. Lyall Swete, and Mr. Herbert Trench asks me to mention the fact. With pleasure. Honor to whom honor, etc., and congratulations to Mr. Lyall Swete.

MISS ZOLLNER'S RECITAL.

Miss Valborg Martine Zollner, well known to a great many in this city as a pianiste of exceptional distinction, and a pupil of Mr. W. O. Forsyth, will give as previously announced, a piano recital in the nature of a professional debut, on Thursday evening, January 27, in the hall of the Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression. On this occasion Miss Zollner will be heard in a program of beautiful numbers, the great Fantasie op. 49, Chopin, and the huge Polonaise, op. 53, Liszt's Campanello, Valse Impromptu and brilliant Etude in F minor, Schultz-Ebler's concert transcription of the beautiful Blue Danube Valse; a sonata of her own composition and several smaller poetic novelties.

The plan opens at the warerooms of Mason & Risch, on Wednesday the 19th inst., but tickets can be purchased in advance from Mr. Forsyth's studio, Nordheimer's, or Metropolitan School of Music.

Guess the Tempo Was All Right, Too. The Quick and the Dead.

The manager of a telephone company in Washington says that recently a prominent citizen of the capital entered his office, and with considerable show of irritation annaunced that one of the company's live wires had killed a tree on his premises.

"That tree," declared the citizen, "has been standing for thirty years, and I want to say to you, sir, that we look upon it as one of the family! My children, when they were babies, played under it, and associated with that tree are some of the happiest memories of my life. When that tree began to die, all of us mourned for it as we would for a relative. We could not imagine what was the matter with it until we noticed one of your confounded wires stretched across one of its brancnes. Your company has electrocuted my tree, sir, and I feel that it should be punished just as tho it had done murder!"

The manager says that he felt considerably moved by the righteous indignation of his visitor; so he hastened to send an agent of the company to the scene of the tragedy, with a view of doing all that could be done in the matter. When the agent arrived at the gentleman's place he found that the tree was yet alive, but feeble. Further investigation on the part of the agent discovered the fact that one end of the wire was nailed to the roof of an old barn, and that the other end was twisted around a discarded pole. It had been cut off for at least two years, and forgotten. The agent was of a humorous turn of mind, and this was his report:

"I have to report that the wire complained of is dead, and that the tree is alive. It is evident that the wire was killed by the tree. Under the circumstances perhaps a bill of damages, such as I append hereto, should be sent to the complainant."

Bill Nye and the Boomerang.

Whenever Bill Nye is spoken of one's thoughts instantly fly back to the day of "The Boomerang,"—at least it is so with us who first became acquainted with him thru the columns of that extraordinary newspaper. His very original editorial methods and the new brand of humor that sparkled from the little local sheet of Laramie, Wyoming, brought Bill and his paper into national prominence and eventually gave him a place in the ranks of American humorists. But the history of "The Boomerang," and the story of how it acquired its name are known to only a few of Nye's old-time cronies.

The paper orginally bore another and less awe-in-spiring name, and was just the average local of a small community, characterized as an "unspeakable sheet" by its contemporary of opposite political faith. It served its masters during periods of political activity, which was all that was asked of it, and was sadly neglected between campaigns. In fact, it was kept going in the interval of political quiet merely to be available when election time approached. Any fellow who could write locals, set type, and run the hand-press was good enough for the post of "editor" at such times; but one day "ye scribe" had to go back to his farm to cut hay, and, as newspaper talent was scarce at the moment and Bill Nye seemed to be the least busy man in the town, he was offered the job.

"But I can't run a paper, said Bill.

"I know it," said the owner; "but you couldn't do any worse than the last man."

Bill accepted the job. He had no orders except to "get it out," and he embraced the opportunity to put into print the quaint humor that had made him a local favorite. The paper began to attract attention. It amused its readers, altho it gave them precious little news. Bill grew hopeful and ambitious for circulation and sent hundreds of extra copies to non-subscribers and near-by newsstands "on consignment." One day it appeared with a new name, "The Boomerang," without previous announcement or comment, or permission from the owner. People wondered at it, and for days Bill only grinned when questioned on the subject; but finally the secret came out.

"Bill, what in thunder's the reason you adopted such an outlandish name for the paper?" he was asked by a friend.

"Well, it's this way," drawled Nye, in reply; "I believe in an appropriate name for a newspaper. You see I've been getting out twice the usual circulation of late, and I decided to name it 'The Boomerang' because so many copies of it came back."

THE COLLEGE GIRLS
RAH! RAH! RAH!
HERE THEY ARE:
AN ANIMATED BEAUTY CHORUS OF 30 PRETTY GIRLS
The Most Fascinating and Magnetic Singing Comedienne
MAY FLORINE LINDEN
And a Company of Exceptional Excellence

GAYETY
DAILY MATS. LADIES-10¢
BURLESQUE & VAUDEVILLE
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PRICES: NIGHT—15c, 25c. 35c., 50c., and 75c
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OUR OLD FRIEND
JOE FIELDS
As "HEINE"
PETITE
FANNIE BRICE
Demure and Charming Soubrette
THE PEERLESS IRISH WIT
GEORGE SCANLON
As "DENNIS"
THE COLLEGE GIRLS
THE ELECTRIC SPARK
WILLIE WESTON
THE COLLEGE BOY
A SMART, CLASSY, MUSICAL FRIVOLITY IN TWO ACTS
"AT HOME AND ABROAD"
Next Week—ROSE SYDELL'S "LONDON BELLES"

THEATRES

BILL AT SHEA'S

At Shea's Theatre this week the headline act is Lily Lena, the dainty and fascinating little English singer, who for hte last three seasons has delighted theatregoers with her story songs. Miss Lena may always be depended on to have a new repertoire of clever songs and stunning gowns and hats. She is already popular with Sheagoers and she has not been here since her long tour of the west.

The special extra attraction on the bill will be Flo. Irwin and her clever company in George Ade's best comedy, "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse." Miss Irwin is a great favorite with theatregoers and the act is funnier and better than ever and Miss Irwin's support is capital in every way.

Stuart, the male Patti, will be a prominent feature on the bill. This artist has been in Europe for the last four years and his marvelous voice is more wonderful than ever. Everywhere he has been a sensation. His gowns are magnificent and he will wear for the first time the famous $3000 Paquin gown made for Queen Amelia of Portugal before the tragic death of the King and Prince.

Aubrey Pringle and George Whiting have been appearing in vaudeville for a few weeks as partners and have everywhere ben a feature of the bill in their specialty, "Breaking into Vaudeville." Mr. Pringle is recalled as a member of "That Quartett" and Mr. Whiting is a favorite with Sheagoers for his character songs.

Hilde Hawthorne is a winsome little ventriloquist with a delightful and well-trained voice and she introduces plenty of clever comedy into her act thru Johnny, the dummy. Palfrey and Barton are comedy acrobatic cyclists who do many clever feats and with each funny fall appear to risk neck and limb. The Makarenko Troupe of eight Russian singers and dancers present "The Merry Gypsies," in handsomely costumed set with special and elaborate scenery. This act is one of the biggest of the season and the dancers in their lovely costumes make an attractive stage picture. The kinetograph closes the bill with all new pictures.

Hetty King Coming.

For the week of January 24, Manager Shea has booked a big show, headed by England's famous male impersonator, Hetty King.

AT THE STAR

Of the many burlesques shows on the road none have taken such a popular hold on the theatre-going public as has "The Merry Maidens." This beautiful production has been declared by the critics of all the principal cities to be far superior to anything of its kind. The opening burletto, a bunch of nonsense, is entitled "Cafe Boulevard," the closing, "At Coney Island," both written and staged by that ever-popular comedian, Sam Rice, who plays the principal comedy role in both, in which one also sees many beautiful girls who can sing and dance, which they do with telling effect. The harmonious rendition of the many musical numbers is superb. During the action of the opening burlesque many noted vaudeville stars appear such as Eva Tanguay, Josephine Cohan, George M. Cohan, Harry Lauder, and Williams and Walker, all impersonated by the large coterie of principals who have made the makeup and mannerisms of each artist a study. The olio contains such well-known performers as Keeler and Burton, singing, dancing and talking comedians; Patti Carney, in a repertoire of songs; the Broadway Comedy Four, in a novel transformation act; Tyson and Brown, featuring Miss Brown, the girl with the diamond dress, in a neat and refined singing and dancing act. This expensive and gigantic organization of mirth and music will appear at the Star Theater this week.

AT THE GAYETY

The "College Girls," billed as the classiest show in all the wheel, comes for its weekly engagement to the Gayety theatre opening its engagement Monday matinee and no company comes here with greater promise of being an excellent combination than does this show. If gorgeous gowns, pretty girls, catchy music and up-to-the-minute comedy make for the best, then surely the "College Girls" Company may well take rank amongst the leaders. Its rosters of performance embraces the best. Heading this company is May Florine Linden, for years prima donna with the Bostonians, an organization that had only the highest quality of trained voices. Miss Linden possesses a charm of personality that is indescribably convincing, and a charm in the rendition of songs, both operatic and of the lighter vein that stamps her as an artist of the first water. Joe Fields, the German comic, is so well known all over the circuit that his many friends now look with eagerness to his annual return. George Scanlon who contributes to the fun of the piece, is an Irish comedian of clean cut, well defined comedy methods, who fully well understands the value of comedy situations. Of other of the bright stars of the organization is Willie Weston, a sure fire light comedian, well known to vaudeville audiences and he surely will make more than good right here with this high-class company. Departing from the traditional methods of the older time burlesque managers, this company presents two acts of musical comedy, linked together with a coherent rational plot, the first scene bringing us to a splendid setting showing one of our colleges, so dear to many hearts from active association. Then we are whisked away to dear old Paris with all of its gayety, frivolity, mirth and music. Nothing has been left undone to make this company one of the best organizations of the road this year.

The management predicts for this company a most successful engagement basing this view on the extraordinary clever aggregation of talent, costuming and scenic display.

EDITH PARFREY, WITH "THE COLLEGE GIRLS" COMPANY, AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

STAGE NOTES

The loyalty of E. H. Sothern to his players is proverbial. With Mr. Sothern it is a case of "old wine" rather than "a new broom." When he and Miss Marlowe were selected to play at the New Theatre Mr. Lee Shubert undertook to place over one hundred members of Mr. Sothern's company. This rule even applied to the business and stage staffs.

With the issuing of the "call" for the tour of Sothern and Marlowe over the Shubert circuit came the transferring of the players from the thirty or more companies with which they had been temporarily placed. Some of these actors and actresses were as far away as San Francisco, but without exception each was recalled to New York, so that when Sothern and Marlowe began their four last week they were accompanied by practically every member of their former organization. The ability to switch players, thus keeping them at work, is a tribute to the magnificent system of Mr. Lee Shubert.

New York may be thanked for one thing: it has taken the ban off of wholesome laughter. The cankered-drama lasted for a little while, and now, rollicking farce has been given an inning. "The Lottery Man" has a "drawing" every night at the Bijou, New York, and there are no blanks. Everybody gets a prize,—a bulging package of side-splitting laughter.

Tully Marshall is not a star, thank you. Nor is he likely to become one, at least, for the present. His playing of the part of Frederick Hannock in "The City" has won for him the highest praise and, were the matter left to the public, Mr. Marshall doubtless would be a star. As in the case of George Arliss in "The Devil," who, during the run of that piece at the Belasco, was surprised to find his name glaring in red electric lights where before only the title of the play had been seen, Mr. Marshall was offered stellar honors. He declined preferring, as a friend has explained, to allow his work to stand upon its own merits and proving moreover, that there is at least one actor who is human.

The big English, Drury Lane, production, "Dick Whittington," which the Shuberts produced for the first time in America on Christmas Eve in New Haven, underwent a deluge in Boston Monday afternoon only a few hours before the time for the evening performance. By the bursting of a water main, many of the costumes were damaged to such an extent that it was impossible to give the performance that evening.

VIOLA ALLEN, IN "THE WHITE SISTER," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA WEEK OF JANUARY 24.

"Way Down East" Coming to the Grand

Famous Rural Play the Offering at the Big Playhouse Week of January 24th.

The fact that Wm. A. Brady's famous success, "Way Down East," is to play another engagement at the Grand Opera House next week will fill the hearts of al lovers of good; clean, wholesome plays with pleasure. Rural plays of al kinds have been written since the initial production of this masterpiece of New England life, fourteen years ago, but like all imitations of the great original, they have fallen by the wayside of obscurity, leaving the original to stand out alone on its pinnacle of well-earned, and self-sustained success. It is a well-known fact that "Way Down East" has created more theatre-goers than any play ever produced in the United States, which is proof positive that when authors are found, who create and write plays that appeal directly to the hearts of all classes—rich and poor, city folk and country folk alike—and managers who will produce such plays true to life, the public will then show its appreciation for a really meritorious attraction, and respond with its good, hard cash.

The principal factor in the success of "Way Down East" is its great heart interest. It tells a plausible story of love and devotion, which is unfolded in a straight-forward, clean-cut way that never permits the interest to flag a moment. There are no unnecessary words, no long, drawn-out speeches to tire and retard its action. The dialogue is crisp and directly to the point.

Incidental to the play are shown some beautiful and most realistic effects. The snow-storm is really a wonder in its way; and in the first act, a number of horses, cows, calves, sheep and lambs etc., contribute to make "Way Down East" a true and homely picture of New England life.

NOTICE
See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

Mabel Taliaferro Comes in "Springtime"

Half Week Engagement of Clever Young Actress at Princess

The attraction at the Princess Theatre on Thursday of next week will be Miss Mabel Taliaferro in a four-act play called "Springtime" by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson. "Springtime" tells a pretty story of youthful affection, and appeals to those who are not too old to remember the days when their fancy "lightly turned to thoughts of love." Madeleine de Valette is just 17. She has been kept in seclusion and has been betrothed by her parents to her elder cousin, Raoul de Valette, whom she has never seen. She falls in love with Gilbert Steele, a boy slightly older than herself, whose father, as it happens, has incurred the displeasure of her own father. The lad joins the army of Andrew Jackson in New Orleans and the girl follows him, but is turned back by the officers. She returns home to face her father's anger, the Frenchman believing that she has disgraced the family. Word comes that her sweetheart has been killed, and her mind becomes unbalanced. But a mistake has been made and her lover returns. She gradually regains her senses and everything ends happily after all. The play is beautifully mounted and the incidental music composed by Harry Rowe Shelly adds to its attractiveness.

Gwendolyn Piers

It is always a matter of conjecture as to who will be fitted to step into the vacancies left by those whom to-day we consider the foremost actresses of our stage. There are many who are now at their zenith, who will soon have to sit down and rest and leave the stage machinery to younger and more efficient engineers.

I can sit down and close my eyes and see in the not distant future a graceful young woman, whose sweetness and purity, allied with her ability and subdued magnetism, will place her at the topmost pinnacle of success. Miss Gwendolin Piers, who made such a lovable "Polly" in Miss Mayo's charming play at the Princess last week, cannot help becoming a success. When a mere child of eighteen can sway an audience by her dramatic art, make them laugh with her and weep with her as she chooses, there is infinitely more at the bottom of it all than the mere mechanism and show.

But if Miss Piers is sweet and clever to those before the footlights, she is immeasurably more lovable in her room, away from the glamor and warpaint.

"People seem to think I'm such a child," she said, seating herself before the table on which the waiter had just placed her breakfast of coffee and a generous serving of toast. "I've just been on the stage two years. This is my third season. I made my debut with Julia Marlowe two years ago, and any success I have had I attribute wholly to her teachings. She was so kind to me. She instructed me personally in many things and often said to me: 'Now, Gwendolin, if you can't do a thing well don't attempt it.' Oh! I love Miss Marlowe. I'm so anxious to play Shakspere. I love him. I'd like to play Rosalind. Miss Marlowe makes an ideal Rosalind, doesn't she?

"And if I ever became famous like she is, I want to be as natural as I can, as I think I am now. There is so much assumed prestige to-day naturalness almost has to be cultivated, doesn't it?"

Miss Piers was to go ice-boating and seemed childishly enthusiastic over it. "You know I never was ice-boating before. I know I'll like it. I do love outdoor sports. Horse-back riding is my favorite, though. Dear me! There is so much seriousness about life. I think we ought to be bright and happy as long as we can. I never have had any wonderful experience yet. Do you know, I've never had many of those love affairs they talk about. But when I do, oh, I want to be most tremendously happy."

Well, I guess she will. Or, if she won't, I know the "he" will be, for she's the dearest little thing. And mind you, she's only eighteen. Did I tell you that before? When I first saw her, there popped into my head that lovely little poem of Heine's, "Du bist wie eine Blume," and inwardly I did breathe the prayer that this Almighty God would always keep her, "So hold, so schon, so rein."

MARGARET BELL.

At the suggestion of John Emerson, who staged "The City" for the Shuberts, the Playgoers' Club, of New York, at its next gathering will discuss the personal side of the late Clyde Fitch. The idea has met with hearty approval, not only on the part of the club members (all of whom are non-professionals) but many players who, during the life time of Mr. Fitch, had the good fortune of being thrown in contact with him.

Therefore, it is expected that at least a dozen well-known professionals will attend the meeting. Members of "The City" company, now playing in New York, have been invited and it is expected that Tully Marshall and Walter Hampden will speak. Marie Tempest, Ethel Barrymore, Zelda Sears and Annie Russell are also expected to be present.

It is more than likely that the French Opera Company, now at the height of its season in New Orleans, will play a limited number of weeks in the Shubert theatres.

A Reminiscence of Adelaide Neilson

J. E. Dodson, who is now starring under the management of Cohan and Harris, told his youthful managers George M. Cohan and Sam H. Harris the following anecdote of Adelaide Neilson, whose beauty and genius are an abiding tradition.

"I was playing at the Prince's Theatre in Manchester when Miss Neilson opened there. It was one of the most beautiful theatres in the provinces and, strangely enough, was managed by an American known as "Boston" Browne. Miss Neilson opened as Viola in "Twelfth Night." We had a new heavy man who was always notoriously imperfect in his lines. On this occasion he was the Duke Orsino. The principal scene of Miss Neilson's was with this actor, in which occurs the familiar speech beginning, "She never told her love." As usual the actor was imperfect and so imperfect was he that he cut her out in such a way that with all her ingenuity she had to leave these effective words unspoken. At the fall of the curtain she came off the stage in a fury, but before she had a chance to speak to anyone, there was a call from the audience and the curtain was held back by the call boy, ten or eleven years old, while she went to the front of the stage with her set smile to bow her acknowledgements. I stood in the wings and witnessed one of the most amusing performances I have ever beheld on or off the stage. Backing off with the smile yet upon her face, the only person she encountered was the little boy. Instantly her face grew livid with rage and she vented her wrath upon him for the want of any other subject. "Did you see that man? Did you see that fool?" she fairly shrieked, doubling up her fists and pounding the air. "Did you see that man—him! He cut me out of my best lines!" Then there came another call from the audience, and the smile was resumed and the acknowledgements made. Back she came and repeated her fiery questions over and over again to the boy, the only interruption coming when she responded to the repeated calls of the delighted audience. She ended by declaring, "That man goes in the morning!" The poor boy was bewildered and looked as tho in some way he was resfonsible for the inefficiency of the support.

Miss Neilson was one of the few instances of a successful actress educated for the stage by the forcing process.

However, fairyland apart, the most significant movement in theatrical matters just now is the development of the music-hall sketch. A few years ago the music-hall sketch was the most vulgar and stupid item in a program which was only too often beneath criticism. But the world moves forward. The music-halls are progressing on lines of more artistic entertainments, and every month it becomes clearer that the future of the one-act play, as Mr. Arthur Bourchier said some time ago, lies with the variety houses. What is now wanted is freedom of trade in stageland and abolition of artificial distinctions between theatres and music-halls.

CARASA, TENOR, WITH OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN'S "COMIQUE HAMMERSTEIN'S "OPERA COMIQUE CO." AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK.

Coming of the Minstrels

The forthcoming engagement in this city at the Princess Theatre of the Cohan & Harris Minstrels promises to be one of the most important events of the local theatrical season. The company again presents as its star, George Evans, the "Honey Boy," America's recognized leading exponent of black-face comedy. Mr. Evans promises an entirely new repertoire of jokes and songs, and will doubtless be more entertaining than ever. He is assisted by a very large company of notable performers, including such minstrel favorites as John King, Earl Benham, Sam Lee, Harry Van Fossen, John P. Rogers, Vaughn Comfort, Will Oakland, Clarence Marks, and an ensemble of over seventy-five people. The second section of the program presents several acts new to minstrelsy, notably, Alexander and Scott, who are considered the best coon impersonators in America. The concluding feature of the program will as last year be a one act minstrel musical comedy written expressly for this entertainment by George M. Cohan, entitled "The Fireman's Picnic," introducing George Evans and all the principals in the various characters. Several new musical numbers have been composed for it by Mr. Cohan, while the ensemble work, wardrobe and scenic investiture, will be on the same pretentious scale which has always characterized a Cohan production.

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TUES.-THUR. EVEN'GS—"FAUST"
WED.—"LA MASCOTTE"
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ALL THESE OPERAS WILL BE PRESENTED IN THE SAME ARTISTIC MANNER WHICH CHARACTERIZED THEIR PRODUCTION BY MR. HAMMERSTEIN AT HIS HOME THEATRE, NEW YORK

----WEEK JAN. 24----
VIOLA ALLEN IN F. MARION CRAWFORD'S GREAT PLAY THE WHITE SISTER
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JAMES O'NEILL—Wm. FARNUM
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MR. J. E. DODSON
IN J. HARTLEY MANNERS' BRILLIANT COMEDY OF LONDON SOCIETY
"THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR"
THE COMEDY SUCCESS OF TWO SEASONS IN NEW YORK. ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION
"No Theatregoer can afford to miss "The House Next Door." Mr. Dodson is inimitable."—N. Y. World.

Stage Notes.

LONDON, Jan. 15. — London seems to have fallen a victim to a new complaint, and on the whole it is a very harmless one. London is in the possession of the fairies, tho the dear, dirty metropolis is very far from resembling fairyland. We have Pinkie and the Fairies at His Majesty's; Where Children Rule, at the Garrick—and the land where children rule is obviously fairyland; The Blue Bird, at the Haymarket; Fallen Fairies, at the Savoy; Alice in Wonderland, at the Court; and editions of Aladdin at Drury Lane and the Lyceum.

Even now the list is not complete, for on Monday Mr. Cyril Maude produced Jellicoe and the Fairy at the Coliseum, and Peter Pan is, of course, pursuing his all-conquering career at the Duke of York's. On the whole, London in the hands of the fairies is a more pleasant picture than London in the hands of the "woman with a past," as London was not many years ago, or London given up to ping-pong.

The truth is, London has a way of being carried off its poor, old, gouty feet every now and then, and we ought to be thankful that just now fairyland claims its devotion and not—say, Salome.

Some people say that Where Children Rule is the best children's piece in London, because the boys really are boys and don't talk fairy poetry. This is more or less a matter of taste. For my part, I always found Alice in Wonderland and Peter Pan quite irresistible simply because they are so delightfully unreasonable. Things simply happen. After all, being reasonable and logical is a dull and stuffy business. Anybody can be reasonable. Politicians and policemen are reasonable people if you take the trouble to understand them. But it requires a great mind, like Peter Pan's, to be frankly incomprehensible.

Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, J. Pierpont Morgan and other millionaires of New York, adepts at the game of bridge whist, are friends of J. E. Dodson, the character actor. Mr. Dodson is one of the most expert, if not the best, player of bridge in this country. He frequently plays with his millionaire friends and usually beats them.

MABEL TALIAFERRO, AS MADELEINE, IN "SPRINGTIME," COMING TO THE PRINCESS, WEEK OF JANUARY 24.

Viola Allen in "The White Sister"

When "The White Sister," which comes to the Royal Alexandra next week, was talked over prior to presentation, it was unanimously decided by the managers and the authors that the big scenes of this drama should each have a separate motif in music to carry them thru appropriately. Consequently, after considerable thought Mr. Furst was selected as the best possible man to take up the theme of a play and write about the theme a motif that would fittingly express every sensation that was comprised in it.

For instance, in the first act, the motif thruout is that of despair. This note is carried thru the play: almost inaudible at times, but always present when the need for it arrives. In the second act the keynote is desperation, tragic and unbounded. In the third act resignation has been chosen as the fitting theme, and the music follows this emotion with great fidelity. The final act is pure hope; stirring, unbounded hope.

While music is not as a rule an integral portion of any dramatic offering—save in exceptional cases—still it is used. But in the present instance, in order to get the full values from Mr. Furst's compositions, Liebler & company, Miss Viola Allen's manager, and the producers of the play, have found it necessary to carry with them a force of trained musicians. A special choir is also carried for the effective rendering of the music in the convent chapel scene. All of this choral music was also written by Mr. Furst.

She Fancies Burlesque

"Some people often ask why I stick to burlesque" said Miss Patti Carney, of the Merry Maidens" at the Star this week, "Well the answer is simple if one will take into consideratin the revenue. I am possessed of a very good education and when it comes to figuring money matters, well I am not so bad at the game.

"I was found in the chorus ten years ago when some one was wanted, a girl to help in a "sister act." This was my chance and I did not let it go by. Since then I have never returned to the chorus, but I have often appeared in a "single," and altho I have often been complimented on my voice and my stage personality I am still in burlesque.

"With me it is a case of money. In burlesque I am sure of from forty to forty-five solid weeks a season, while many of my friends, who are in musical farces, are only working a few weeks at a time. The burlesque business is now catering to a high standard, and the shows show a great improvement every year. Every week I receive my littlle envelope and at the close of the season I have enough set by to enjoy the vacation in my little summer cottage, where I am not bothered with such troublesome things as rehearsals and matinees. If you are ever in Mount Clemens, Mich., do not forget to visit the home of Patricia."

The Matinee Girl

By Margaret Bell.

The other day a mere man, the merest kind of man too, mind you, said to me, "Why don't you tell us about the matinee girl? I've tried and tried to explain her tastes but I can't, for the life of me, understand her."

Now, what do you think of that? Of course we knew, everyone of us, that you can't understand us. But it is rather a victory for us, isn't it girls? That this one man even, a mere pigmy amongst all his countless brethren, should admit that we are utterly and irrevocably beyond him.

What is there about a merry group of girls, seated somewhere near the orchestra, bevioleted and bechocolated, that—well, that made Maxine Elliott exclaim to a reporter, "Oh, girls! girls! I adore them. If I had my way I'd always play at matinees and nothing else. You see, girls are so sincere."

That's the whole answer, isn't it? Now, there isn't much more for me to say, is there? Unless, in the imitation of a wise dignitary, or brilliant thinker, or something like that, anyway, I endeavor, with much pomposity, to develop my theme.

Sincere! That's rather a good epithet isn't it? Why girls, you're different. You have some individuality. You know there are alas! so very few wandering bumps of clay who can lay claim to the honor of genuine sincerity, it is quite a distinction to be called really sincere. Oh joy! Mine for the matinee every time after this.

Sure Enough, What For?

Well, now, in the very first place, what in the world do people go to the theatre for, anyway? To settle comfortably back in their chairs and look forward to a couple of hours of the most intense boredom that can be whacked down on the top of their craniums? To try to pick flaws in the leading woman's gowns, her poses, her gestures, her—well, her rats or puffs? Honestly now, most of them really do wear 'em, don't they, girls? Or do they assemble to satirize the hero's wit—if he be blessed that way—his ardor, his taste in loving that girl. "For my land! I don't see what he sees in her." Or do they come away from their own cosy fire-places, come out into a whole army of fighting forces of snow or hail, simply to tell their cronies the next day that "there was the fiercest show at the 'Empress' last night. You should have seen the get-ups, and Oh the minors! Why they just stood around balancing first on one hope, then on another, that they might not forget their lines or miss their cues. And that leading lady! Well, she was a sight. I certainly wished I was home. But Oh say! Mrs. Doolittle was there with Mr. Mashem. I do believe he gave her that new dog-collar. I think her gown is fierce. By the way have you seen my new charmeuse? It's the most beautiful thing." Elephant's sigh, or shades of Moses, or something. Well, dear me! I bet that leading lady would much prefer your presence beside your own comfortable fireside, if she could hear your brilliant criticisms. What do you think about it, girls?

If the average night audience, which is generally supposed to be of the brainy class, or, at least, of a more brainy bunch than the afternoon assemblage, is composed of such as go to indulge in these clever criticisms, their presence surely must be a wonderful inspiration to the performers. But, honestly now, they can't enjoy it so much as if they came to give themselves up wholly to the enjoyment of the affair, rather than the prating of it.

She's a Huge Enigma.

That is exactly where the matinee girlie proves such a huge enigma to our friend, the man. A girl who goes to see a performance is one who is ready to help Juliet on with an overwhelming gush of briny liquid. For here's something more that mere, puny man cannot understand, but is forced by proof positive to believe—girls love to weep. Nothing in the world is so dear to the heart of the average matinee lassie as to pour forth a positive cataract of tears with the lovelorn heroine. The whole thing is real life to her. Julia Marlowe is dear to the heart of every girly girl, because her love-making is so real, her tears so genuine, that girls simply must bubble all over with her. They are the audience who enjoy a performance with heart, and soul, and sniffles, providing it has the least bit of enjoyableness in it. And also, they are the ones who do not go to see a play because good form says they must not. One lone name emblazoned over the entrance has a whole lot more charm for a bon-bon girl, than a bunch of similar letters jumbled together to make something like "The Girl from Rector's" or "The Blue Mouse." In short the matinee girl loves the player and his or her joys and sorrows, rather than a newly-tried-out play of the problematical or suggestive type. And let us say right here, if girls were the judges of the stage viands to-day, there would be much more sweet dessert and less frothy soup. Probably that dessert might be of the charlotte russe et glace variety, rather than the ponderous pie and plum pudding style, but one thing sure, it would be unadulterated by any questionable spices.

The same mere little man said to me, "I can't for the life of me see what the matinee girls see in Kyrle Bellew, and then, there's Edward Sothern. I suppose it's his voice that takes 'em."

Well, Kyrle Bellew's greatest matinee hit was "The Thief." In this, there is much heart interest—why the whole plot is founded on love, love, deep and powerful; hence, there is also a profuse gush of the same briny beads.

The husband is strong and not of the goody-goody type. It is an excellent role for any man, a good home play of much love and all the trimmings. Don't you know every girl—now girls, I'm going to tell on you—dreams of love and happiness, as the ultimate finale of her life's rhapsody? Don't you know also—well, if you don't, read and learn—that a girl going to the theatre at two o'clock is ready to judge the hero simply and solely by his characterization of the make-believe Hamlet or Iago?

Not There to Appear Wise.

She leaves the scathing criticisms to the wise ones and the newspapers. Probably because she can't help herself, I'll admit, and I don't wonder if her wise brother often feels like shaking her for her bubbling enthusiasm, and apparently stupid — well 'nuff sed. Kyrle Bellew can't help himself. He just must be a favorite, when the librettist is so considerate, and anyway isn't he tremendously handsome?

E. H. Sothern's popularity was not so monstrously difficult to understand. "His voice was so effective." Well, that's the dear man's explanation. Let it go at that—along with this: he is a most devoted Romeo.

Here's another secret. Girls simply dote over a "nice, bad man" in a play. While the men element callous their palms doing clap stunts for the goody hero, the girls, bless 'em! have a great, big vacancy somewhere near their aortas, for the "nice, bad man" who gets into all kinds of scrapes and who has wit and "go" enough about him to get out of them again. Oh, he's lots more interesting than the good Flossie type of mamma's boy.

But girls, I simply must disagree with you here. It breaks my heart to do it, but it's true, just the same. I can't, for the life of me, learn to appreciate James K. Hackett as the majority do. I know why. You are too enthusiastic over his heart crushing intonation of that "sweetheart" he has cultivated so long, that you have altogether overlooked the snobbishness which pervades the whole atmosphere the minute he makes his entrance and remains there until his sad demise.

The genuine tears and sobs and sighs which invariably accompany David Warfield are too simple to need explaining. He is so kind, so pathetic, so heartwhole, he just makes one sniffle, doesn't he? And don't imagine, you wise philosophers, or criticizers or whatever you are, that girls don't enjoy a performance which heralds a whole army of sniffles. After the persistent usage of three handkerchiefs, during the pathetic woes of the "Music Master," one dear girl exclaimed, "Oh, I'm having a perfectly glorious time!"

John Drew is such a universal favorite, even the puny man can understand his undying line of admiring "petticoats." Men, women, children, babes and girls, alike, love him, with his ready wit, his suave good humor, his courtly manners, and — Oh say, doesn't he wear his evening clothes beautifully?

Pocketfuls of Appreciation.

Yes indeed, the matinee girl is ready to lavish appreciation on everything that deserves it. Why, she is so extravagant in her dealings with it, she even deals it out to some things which do not appreciate it—sometimes. She is broad in her decisions, generous in her pardons, and, wasn't William Faversham an ideal Don whatever he was in "The World and his Wife?," his voice, his manners, his looks, all combine to make him an afternoon favorite—Why, he couldn't help himself, if he wanted to—also, his ability to act as his own manager and financial adviser. Oh, he is sure long-headed, and locks up all the frogskins it takes to sport a real live company manager.

By the way, wasn't this a cute speech for little eight-year-old Wilton Lackaye, jr. to make when asked what he was going to be when he grew up: "Oh, I'm going to be a company manager; I'll let the actors make the money and I'll ride around and spend it."

I wonder if the dear men wonder at the matinee girl's taste regarding the women of the stage? At Mary Mannering, who confesses her love for the "kiddies" and who has a dear little girlie of her very own? At Maude Adams who caters to children and whose name in electric letters means, Oh, just scads and scads of dollars in the box office? Or at Ethel Barrymore, who has a wee man of her very own, to train her to appreciate all that is good and worthy in the girls who shower mamma with flowers and trinkets?

Then, there is Eleanor Robson, who loves girls so much she receives them in her dressing-room and lets them watch from the wings, and while we are speaking of the Robsons don't let's forget dear old aunt Mary, who is the the easiest in the world "to interview," and who pronounces her name with a long "O."

They Love Them All.

And Fritzi Scheff, they love too, fastidious Fritzi, whose presence means a scampering of stage hands and street feet to clean up the alley and halls thru which she must pass to reach that dingy dressing-room.

Then there's Viola Allen, whose brother's wee kiddie is her summer joy, on the Hudson, and last, but by no means least, our own dear Margaret Anglin, who has been named as the leading woman of the future stage. A Canadian, the foremost woman on the stage! I remember how she made me sniffle. Oh, just—I was going to say gallons of tears—when she played Zira in the Garrick Theatre in Chicago, a few years ago. Honestly, I thought she was the grandest thing I had ever seen.

Ready to help Juliet on with an overwhelming gush of briny liquid.

She so ready to lavish affection on everything that needs it.

ADA BROWN, WITH "THE MERRY MAIDENS," AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

Well, I don't suppose the matinee girl is an open book, even after this indiscriminate hurling of words in her direction. Her criticisms come, for the most part, straight from her heart, and if man can't understand that, well, I wonder what in creation he can understand. Anyway, he is the most inconsistent animal we could meet. He can't for the life and soul of him, understand why women should want to include politics in their regime—and who can blame him?—and now, he can't possibly figure out why girls act in the way he has pointed out she should act, in employing all her girly attributes, or whatever you call 'em—in showering oodles of admiration on the domes of the best temples the stage foundations support.

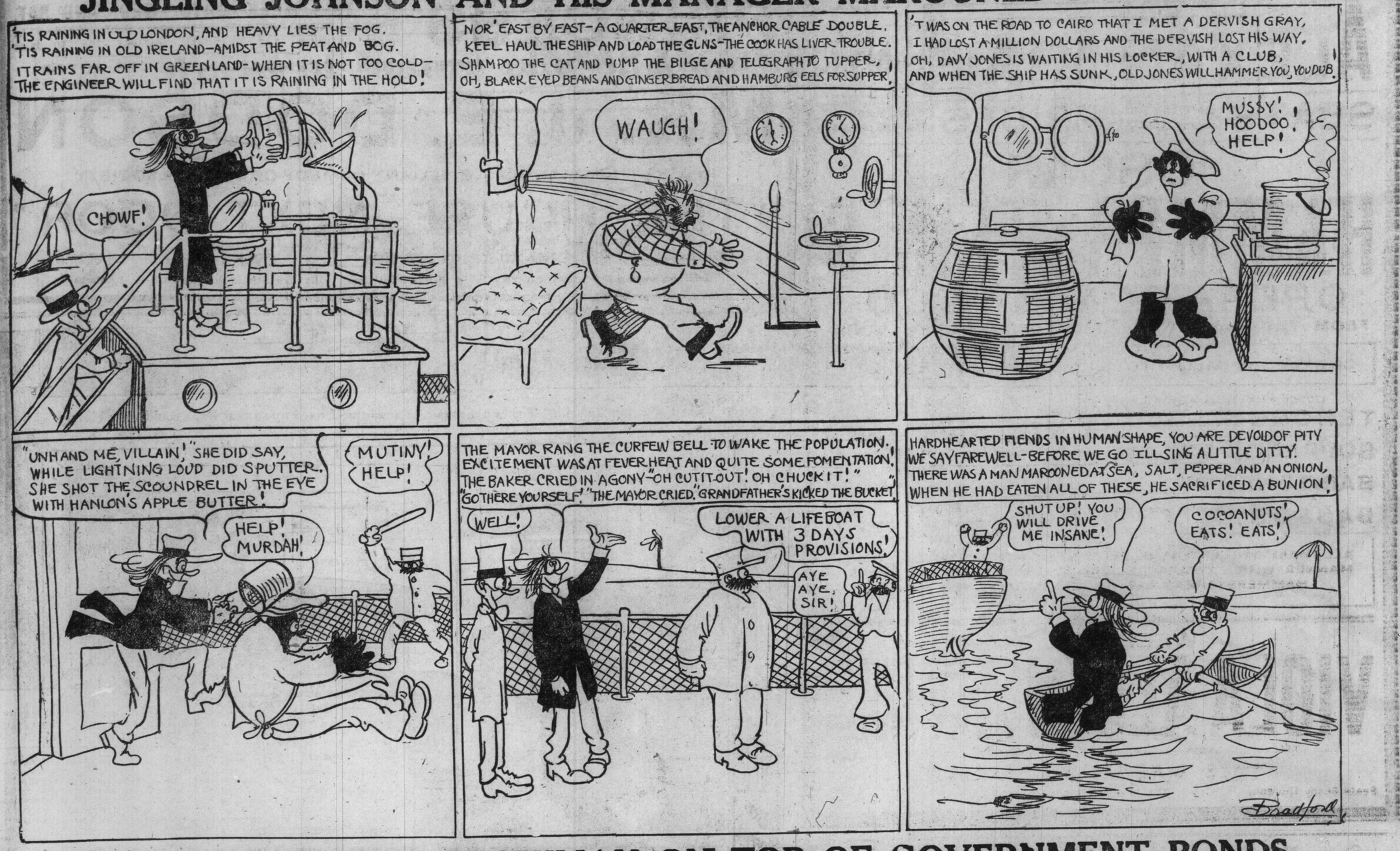
Now, if I were the most brilliant satellite, hovering around in this make-believe canopy, I'd say, "Let me please the girls! I'd rather draw a houseful of sincere girl admirers than the most brilliant array of open-faces (a la Joe Caffery) in the whole hemisphere" For doesn't "girl" stand for "Grew into real love," than which, what's better?

As for the play itself, it is not an easy matter for a man accustomed to writing complete novels to turn his hand to short stories; neither is it easy for a playwright who has devoted the best part of his life to three and four-act plays to condense his story into thirty minutes. But Mr. Henry Arthur Jones comes out of the ordeal well. He tells all that can be told in such a short space of time and obtains a firm grip of his audience's feelings. He makes you understand the point of view of the husband, of the wife, and of the wife's lover. You feel the crowning tragedy of the surgeon called upon to save the life of the man who has dishonored him. And nothing could be better than Mr. Bourchier's conception o fthe part. He is essentially the great surgeon, the master man, not the mere practitioner. And he is human; he has nerves and feelings as well as a scientific brain and clever fingers.

In the suburbs, Cinderella stands at the top of the poll, as is only right, in view of the fact that she provides by far the prettiest of pantomine subjects. At the Crystal Palace, the Alexandra, and the Borough, Cinderella with her broom and fairy coach fills the bill: while in the provinces she is almost equally popular. At the Grand Theatre, Leeds—where Ellen Terry made her first appearance as Beatrice in Much Ado About Nothing, thirty years ago—Cinderella is the subject.

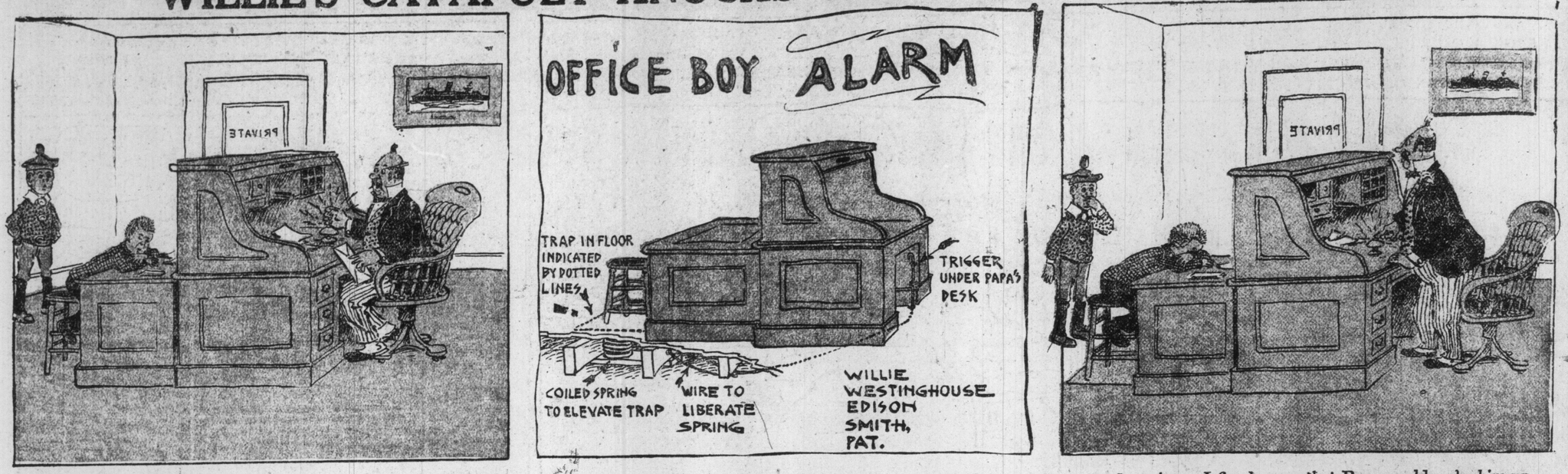
BLANCHE BROOKS, WITH "MERRY MAIDENS CO." AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

JINGLING JOHNSON AND HIS MANAGER MAROONED AT SEA



MUGGSY PUSHES A SNOWMAN ON TOP OF GOVERNMENT BONDS

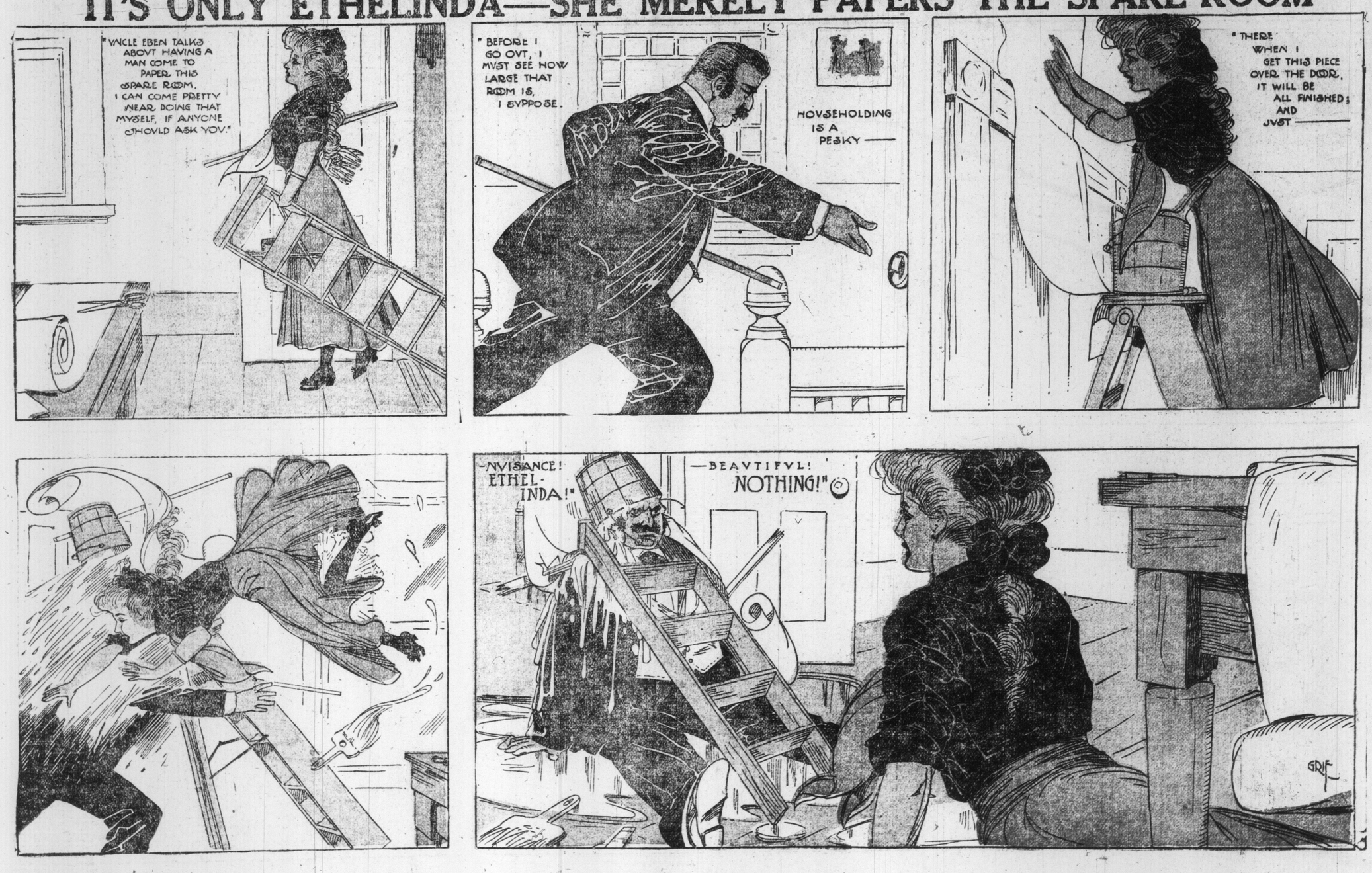
WILLIE'S CATAPULT KNOCKS THE WIND OUT OF PAPA



DEAR TOMMY: Our office boy works in a newspaper office at night and is always asleep when Papa rings for him. This is a diagram of a scheme I fixed up so that Papa could wake him up when he wanted him. It worked fine, only I got the spring too strong! Yours, etc., —

WILLIE.

IT'S ONLY ETHELINDA—SHE MERELY PAPERS THE SPARE ROOM



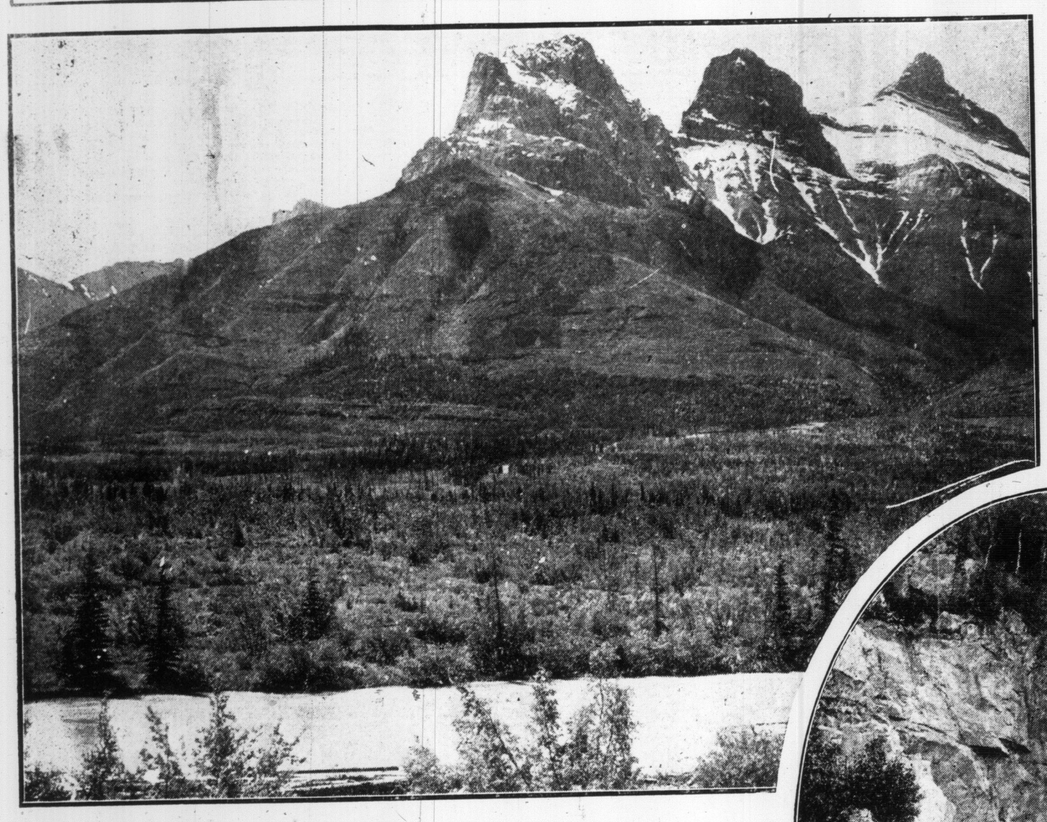
ILLUSTRATED SECTION

The Toronto Sunday World

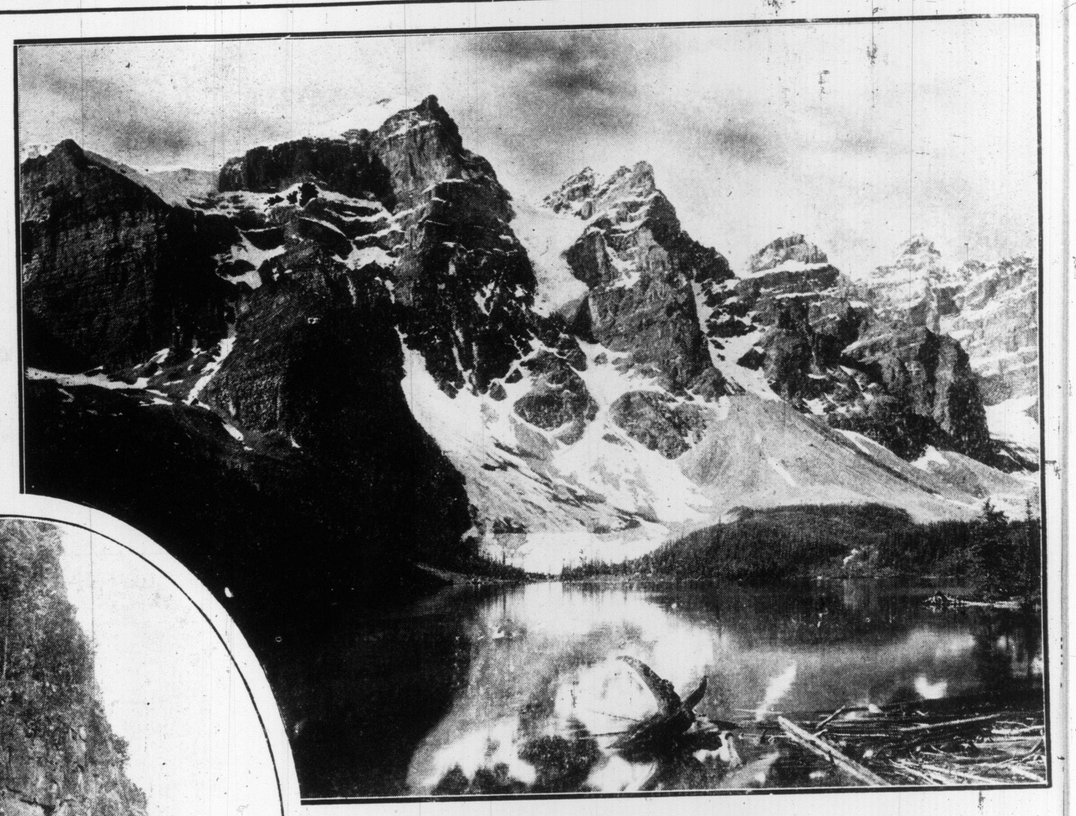
ILLUSTRATED SECTION

30TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 8. TORONTO, SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 16 1910 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

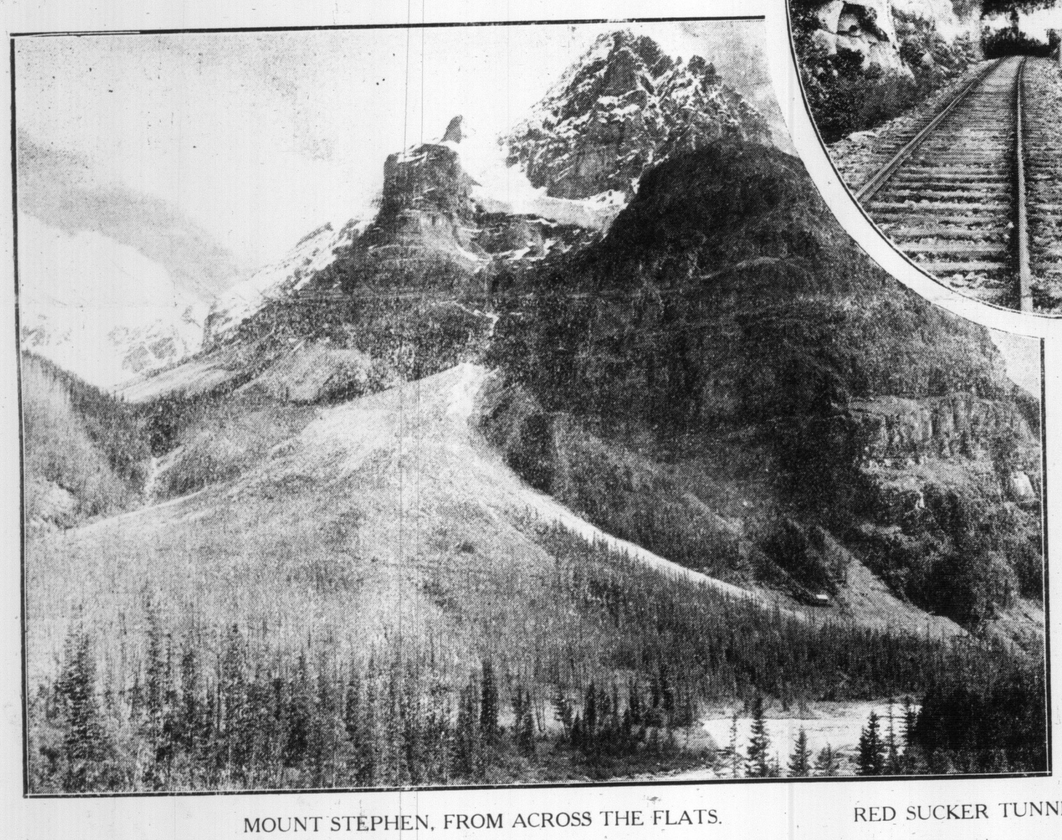
Works of Nature and of Man as Seen in British Columbia



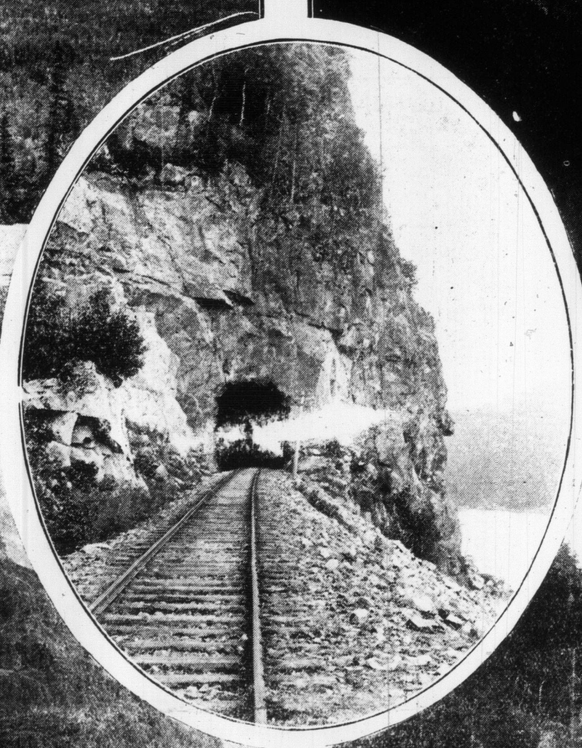
THREE SISTERS PEAKS CANYON.



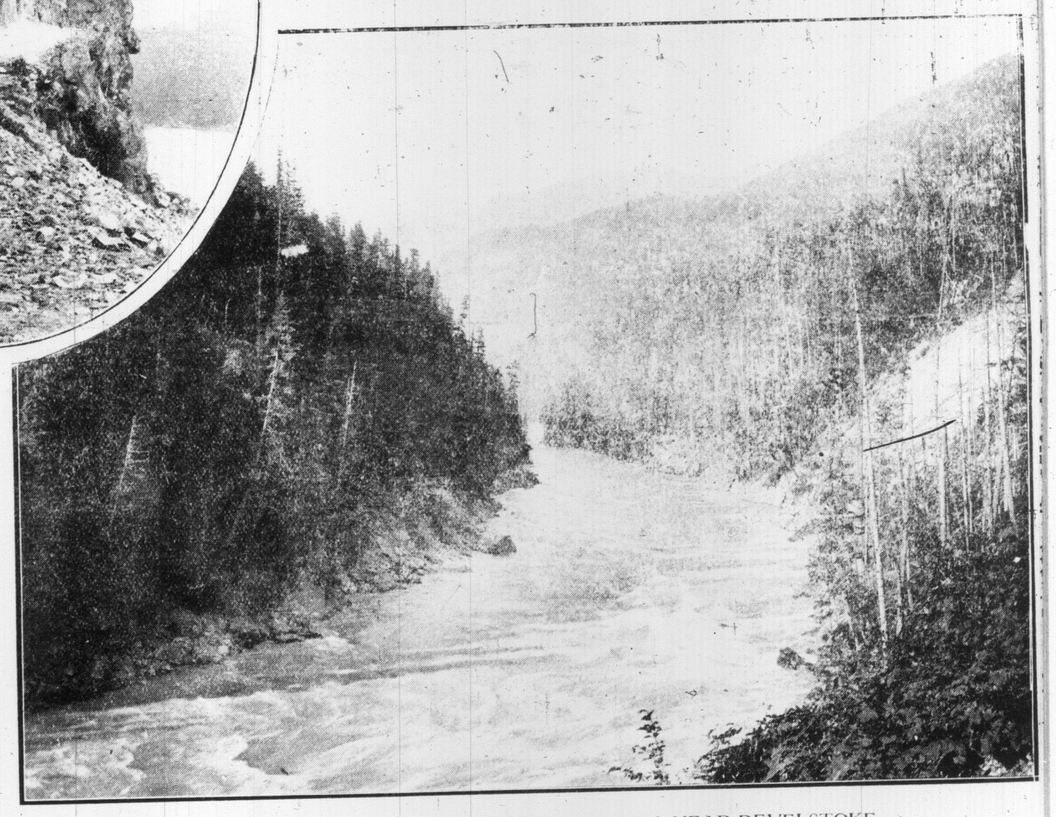
FAMOUS VALLEY OF TEN PEAKS



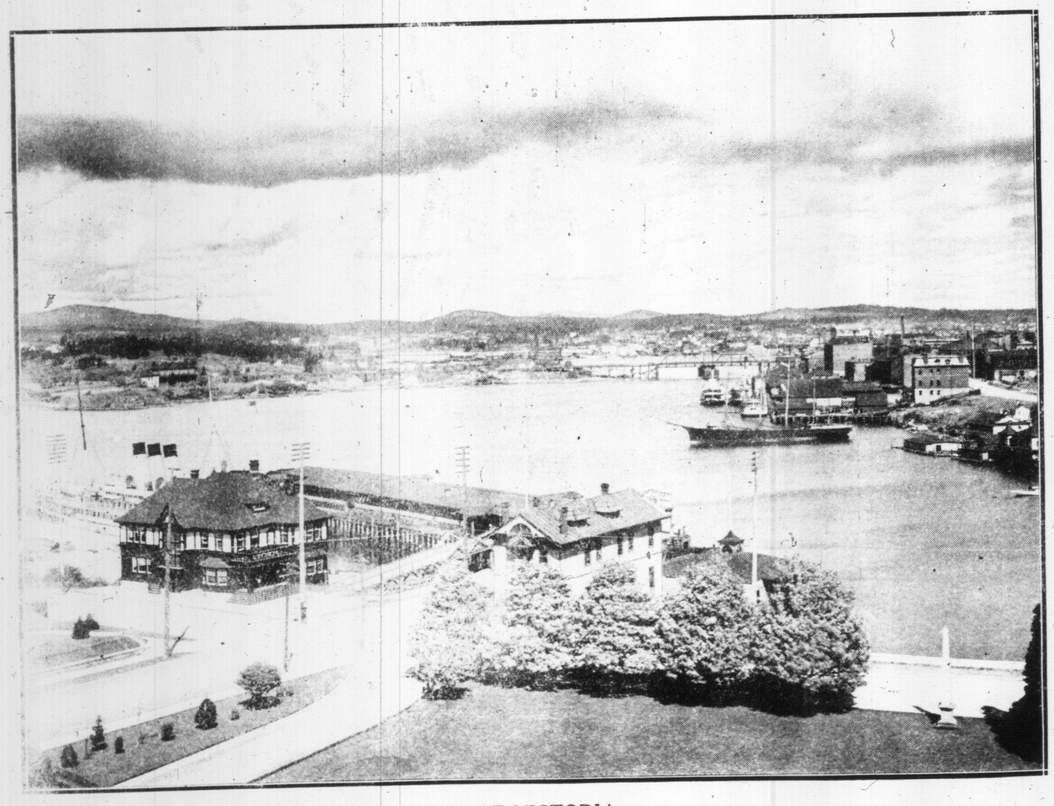
MOUNT STEPHEN, FROM ACROSS THE FLATS.



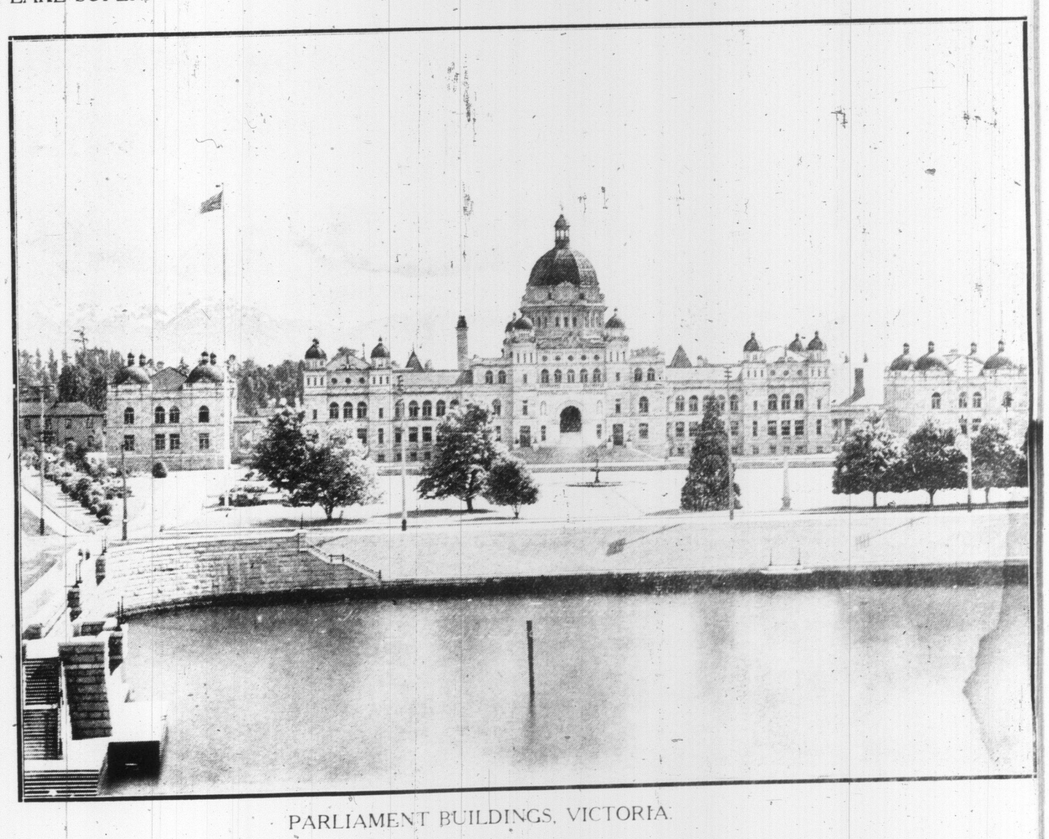
RED SUCKER TUNNEL, LAKE SUPERIOR.



COLUMBIA RIVER CANYON, NEAR REVELSTOKE.



INNER HARBOR OF VICTORIA.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA.

COLONEL JAMES MASON.
General manager of The Home Bank of Canada, a prominent officer of the Canadian Militia, who has been gazetted to the rank of colonel.

The promotion of Lieut.-Col. James Mason to the rank of full colonel, brings into prominence one of the most active officers of the Canadian militia. From early youth Col. Mason has been identified with one or other of our regiments in Toronto, beginning as a private in the ranks of the Queen's Own Rifles during the troublous times of the Fenian Raids. In 1882 he was gazetted captain in the Royal Grenadiers and commanded No. 2 Service Company during the Northwest Campaign of 1885. He was gazetted major in 1888, and Lieut.-Col. in command of the Grenadiers in 1893. Retiring from the Grenadiers in 1899, he was, the same year, appointed to the command of the 4th Infantry Brigade, from which he now retires with the rank of full Colonel.

Colonel Mason's name became prominent in the campaign of 1885 in connection with the situation at Fish Creek. At the head of his company, then with the rank of captain, he was first to cross the Saskatchewan and volunteered to lead his men in a rush upon the rifle pits—the final position of the enemy in the fight. The action was considered too hazardous by Gen. Middleton, altho this view was not shared in by all the officers of the General's staff, and that night Dumont safely lead his followers out of the coulee in which they were surrounded by the Canadian forces. If the assault had been permitted there is little doubt the position would have been carried, and to Captain Mason would have belonged the credit of ending the trouble at the first contact of arms. Such was the opinion expressed by Lord Melgund—now the Earl of Minto, then chief of the general's staff, and who was present at this engagement. Two weeks later Captain Mason was severely wounded while leading his men against the rifle pits at Batoche.

In 1897 Colonel Mason was one of the officers selected to represent Canada at Her late Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. In England he was appointed second in command of the battalion of colonial infantry, and on parade found himself in actual command of six hundred infantry men, from all parts of the empire, many of whom understood no English beyond the words of command. During the jubilee celebrations Colonel Mason was presented to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

On the recent occasion of the Quebec Tercentenary, Colonel Mason was appointed in command of a composite brigade of infantry. This was his last prominent appearance in military functions, altho he is an active compaigner at the annual camps held at Niagara. He is one of the founders of the Military Institute and was for two years its president. He is an active member of the Canadian Red Cross Society and president of the Toronto Centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Decorations and distinctions have fallen to the share of Colonel Mason in no small measure. He wears the General Service medal with clasp; the Northwest medal with clasp; the Officers Long Service Decoration; the Diamond Jubilee Decoration and the cross of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

In the sphere of business Colonel Mason is a director and general-manager of the Home Bank of Canada.

POPULAR SUMMER RESORT IN WINTER.
Youngsters reviving old times by taking a drink at park fountain.

Hero-Worship.

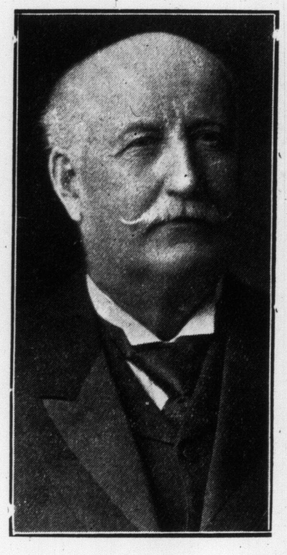
An old story of Emerson was told the other day by a Cambridge man.

"A New York woman," he said, "called on Emerson one morning. The philosopher was reading in his study, and near him, on a plate, there lay a little heap of cherry-stones. The visitor slipped one of these stones into her glove.

"Some months later she met Emerson again at a reception in Boston. She recalled her visit to him, and then she pointed to the brooch she wore—a brooch of gold and brilliants, with the cherry-stone set in the center.

" 'I took this stone from the plate at your elbow on the morning of my call,' she said.

" 'Ah, said Emerson, 'I'll tell my amanuensis of that. He will be pleased. The young man loves cherries, but I never touch them myself.' "



W. J. GAGE.
Newly appointed President of the Board of Trade.

Young Man! Young Woman!

Do you know that many of our leading business and political men once started their careers as stenographers with much smaller salaries than are paid to-day? Think of the thousands of dollars they are reaping NOW. Times have altered since then however, inasmuch as the demand for competent stenographers has INCREASED A THOUSAND FOLD—the salary paid is HIGHER, whilst the chances for the AMBITIOUS young man and woman to make their mark in the world is much greater. Remember, CHEAP stenographers always FLOOD the market, and to them are accorded the POORLY PAID POSITIONS.

THIS SCHOOL is too well known for the quality of its graduates and the HIGH-GRADE instruction it affords to all who entrust their education to its care, to need any further comment. We are looked upon as CANADA'S LEADING SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY and have an excellent record, so good in fact, that the leading business men are pleased to entrust their sons' and daughters' education to our care. Remember, the 687 SATISFIED GRADUATES whom we have placed in HIGH-GRADE POSITIONS, have made this school what it is to-day, by recommending their friends to take a course with us. This is the REAL secret of our success.

ABOUT OURSELVES:—We are the founders of BOYD SHORTHAND, and we SPECIALIZE in STENOGRAPHY, using the famous Boyd 30-DAY System ONLY. We use all of the STANDARD makes of Typewriters, and teach the TOUCH System of operation; the instruction in this Department being under Miss Anderson the well-known expert Typist, whilst in all Departments we give STRICTLY INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. We have installed at great expense, a MODEL OFFICE for the use of our students, having all the latest and improved methods of filing, etc. NOTHING HAS BEEN SPARED TO GIVE OUR STUDENTS THE MOST UP-TO-DATE EDUCATION. Our teaching staff was never stronger, and in every way we endeavour to give our students the best of satisfaction, making their studies PLEASANT and PROFITABLE.

ABOUT POSITIONS:—We do not go quite as far as GUARANTEEING positions. Our students have the PREFERENCE and FREE USE OF the Smith Premiers' EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, which annually places thousands of stenographers in positions. It is worthy of mention, that NOT ONE of our graduates ever had to "wait at" our school for "something" to turn up. We have more calls than we can fill, for remember, EMPLOYERS have learned to place the utmost confidence in the work of our graduates. PERFECTION is our motto. 25 calls were received for our graduates during the month of December, the average salary being $12.00 per week, some being as high as $15.00 per week.

ABOUT YOURSELF:—We want you to think over the PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE. If you are content to earn $5 and $6 a week, this talk won't interest you. If you are ambitious, (and we believe you are), get out of the rut and enroll with us. Where will you be at the age of 40? Remember, there is no time like the PRESENT, and no place to become a PROFICIENT STENOGRAPHER in so short a time as in the Boyd School. Think it over, and call at your earliest convenience; ask for further particulars also for catalogue and decide to enroll with us—it may be but your first stepping stone to A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL CAREER. Call TO-DAY, and examine list of graduates placed this month. Day and Night School.

Boyd's Shorthand School

181 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone Main 6126 - - - - - Opposite Eaton's

AN ENEMY OF TEETH

It's name is "Tartar." It's an insidious enemy, therefore the more dangerous.

TARTAR

attacks the enamel of your teeth around and beneath the edges of the gums. Its beginnings are discernable to professional eyes alone.

Professional Examination NO Charges

Professional Attendance Moderate Charges

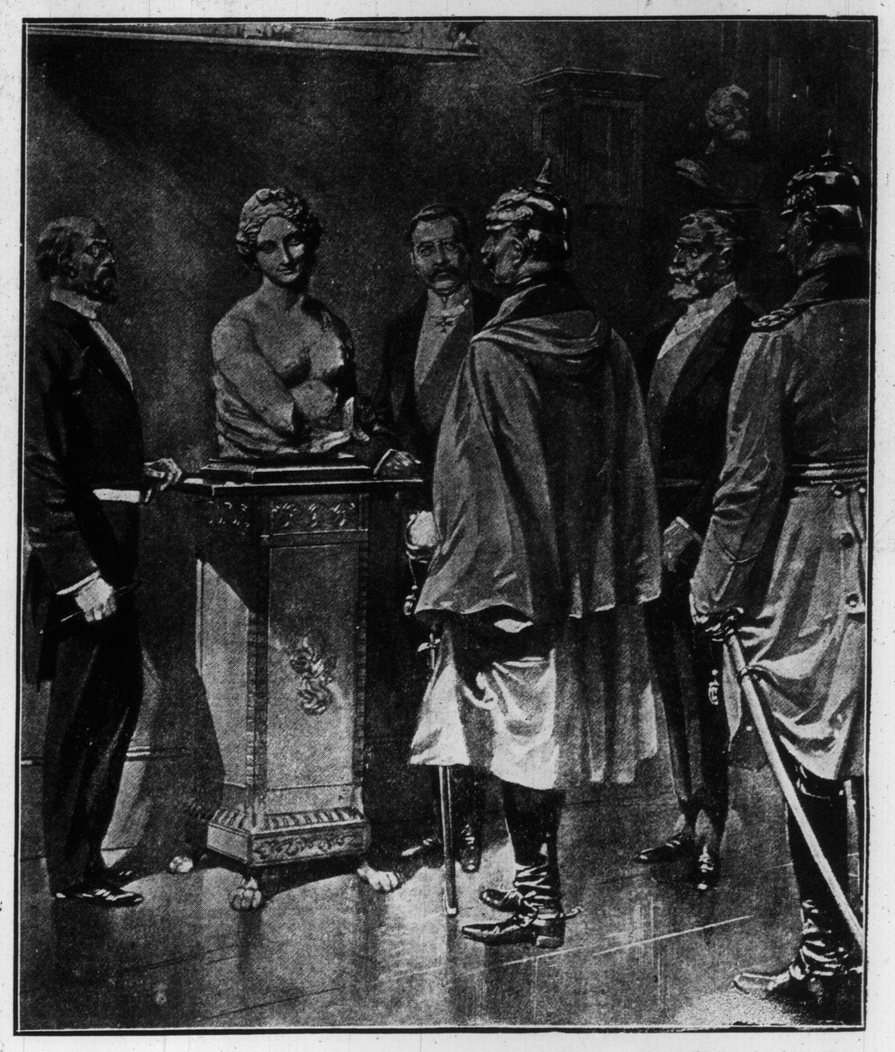
Dr. W. A. Brethour
250 Yonge St.

Phone M. 364 (Over Sellers-Gough)

An Emotional Witness.

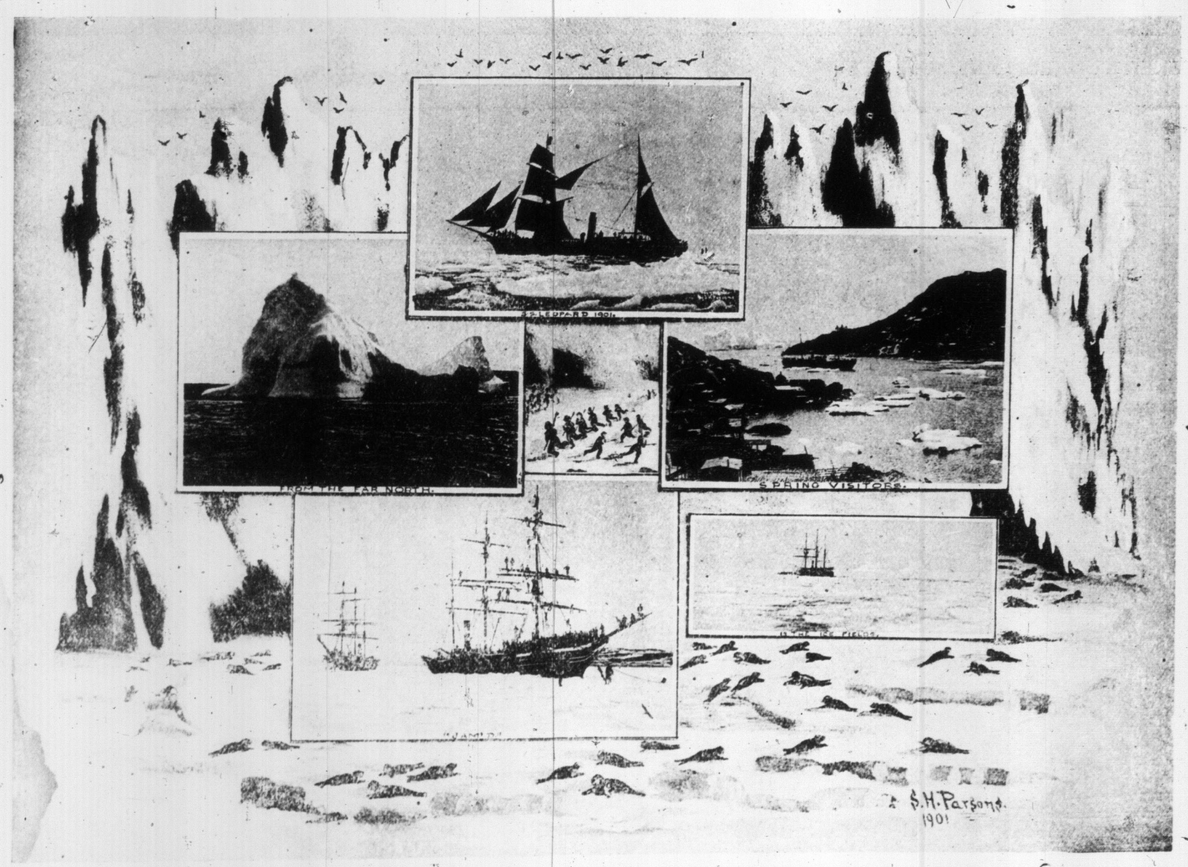
A witness in a railroad case at Fort Worth, asked to tell in his own way how the accident happened, said:

"Well, Ole and I was walking down the track, and I heard a whistle, and I got off the track, and the train went by, and I got back on the track, and I didn't see Ole; but I walked along, and pretty soon I seen Ole's hat, and I walked on, and seen one of Ole's legs, and then I seen one of Ole's arms, and then another leg, and then over one side Ole's head, and I says, 'My God! Something muster happen to Ole!' "



—From Illustrated London News.

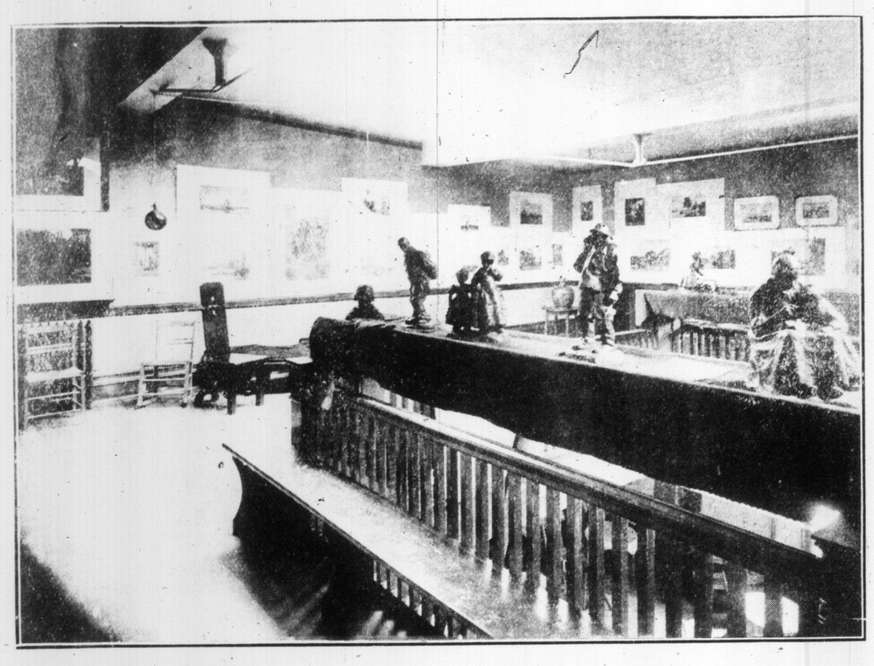
DECIDING A POINT THAT HAS AGITATED THE ART WORLD.
The German Emperor viewing the "Leonardo da Vinci Wax Bust" in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin.



SCENES ALONG THE RUGGED COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND SHOWING THE HOME OF SEAL AND HOW HE IS HUNTED.

Scene from "The House Next Door," at the Princess Theatre this week.

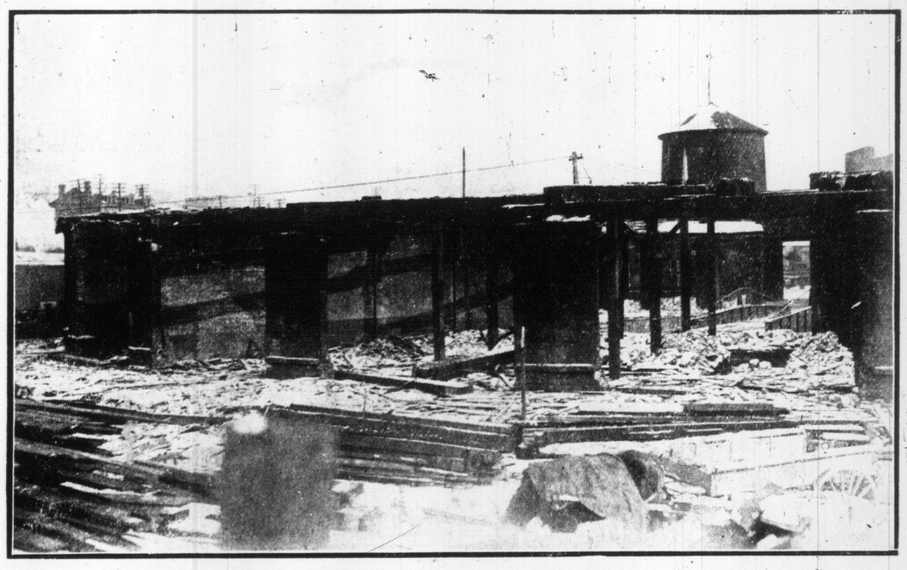
FOREIGN AND ART LOAN EXHIBITION PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE, BY THE WORLD'S GREAT MASTERS.



General view of paintings and statuary as exhibited by the Woman's Art Association of Canada in their new galleries, Jarvis-street. The Bronzes shown are by Charles Van Wijk.

This beautiful painting, "Loading Wood," by H. J. Van der Weele, is claimed by visitors to be one of the finest in the splendid collection of pictures shown.

Miss Patti Carney, with the "Merry Maidens," at the Star this week.



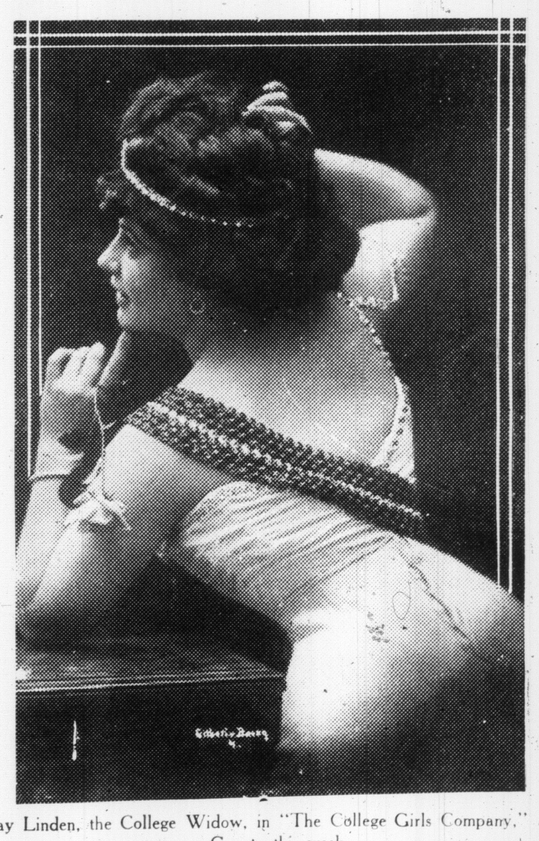
G. T. R. roundhouse at foot of Spadi na-avenue, which is being torn down, it being the intention of the company to move their shops from Toronto to Stratford and their engine house to Mimico.

TWO OLD FRIENDS, WHO HAVE BOTH FOUGHT BATTLES.
John McClaskey an old army veteran and Toronto resident and his favorite Scotch terrier.

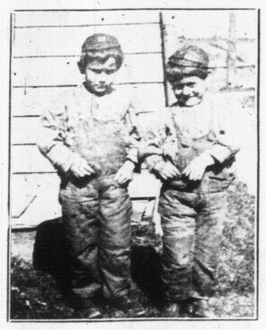
Mr. Dooley on the Magazine.

"Well, sor," said Mr. Dooley, "I wonder how much it costs to have a pome or shtory printed in wan iv these pep'lar magazines along with all th' good advertisin'. I suppose it coomes high. The fellows that runs thim magazines must be growin' rich out iv the potes and nov'lists. I don't object, mind ye, to their makin' a fair profit out iv their business iv idjicatin' people where to git th' bist breakfast food, or th' most sparklin' hair dye, or what kind iv ravvolver to shoot thimselves with. That's all-right. But what I object to is whin I pay tin or fifteen cints f'r a magazine expectin' to spind me evenin' improvin' me mind with the latest thought in advertisin' to find more thin a quarther iv the whole book davoted to litrachoor!"

Baroness [illegible] (formerly Caroline Delacroix), to whom, it is said the late King of the Belgians was married.

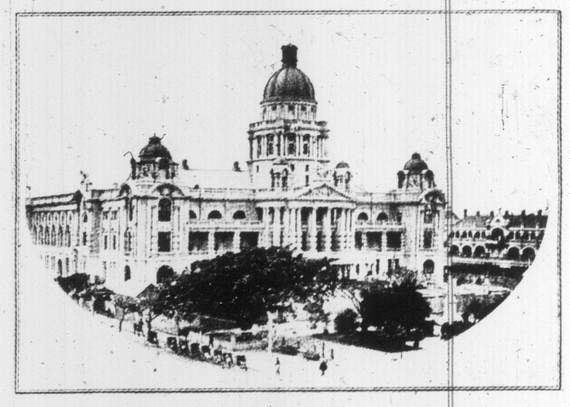


May Linden, the College Widow, in "The College Girls Company," at the Gayety this week.



A COUPLE OF PLOTTERS.
Two Newmarket hopefuls, who believe in having a good time as they go along.

Six months old Audry Galbraith of Brock-avenue, the pet of the neighborhood.



The new town hall which is being built at Durban, South Africa, and which will be formally opened by the Prince of Wales next year.

NOTHING TO FEAR

THE biggest men and the smallest women join in a common fear of tooth extraction. We tell them that we can extract the tooth without pain, and they come in for the operation 'twixt doubt and hope. Once applied, our method of painless extraction makes both a friend and an advertisement of the patient. It is so simple, so quick, easy, and painless that the fear and dread seem foolishly out of proportion. Ask some who have tried.

DR. KNIGHT
SPECIALIST
PAINLESS EXTRACTOR OF TEETH
445 1/2 YONGE ST., TORONTO
OPPOSITE COLLEGE ST. PHONE N. 2174

If You Don't Like Gray Hair
DON'T HAVE IT

Gray hair is entirely a matter of choice to-day.

Princess Hair Rejuvenator

will take from five to ten years from the age of anyone whose hair is turning gray. It is easy for any man or woman to apply the Rejuvenator themselves. It is unfailing and harmless as water. It is not greasy nor sticky, and restores the hair in ten days. $1.00, express paid.

Superfluous Hair, Moles, etc.

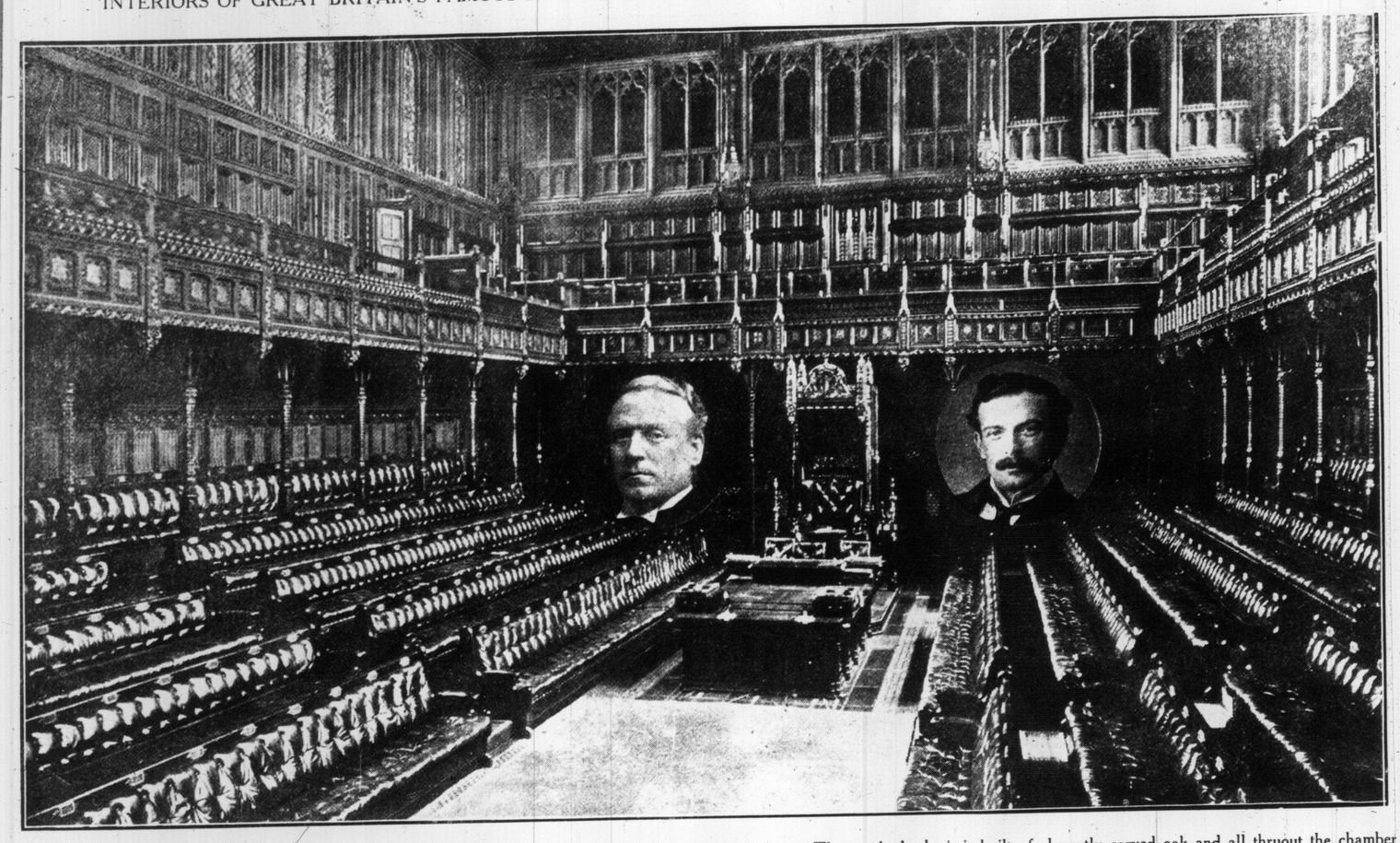
permanently destroyed by our reliable and antiseptic method of Electrolysis. Eighteen years' experience. Booklet "C" on request.

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
61 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.
Estab. 1892 Tel. M. 831

TRENCH'S REMEDY
—FOR—
EPILEPSY AND FITS
IMPORTANT NOTICE
A BRANCH OFFICE has been established at 107 St. James' Chambers, Toronto.
REDUCTION IN PRICE
This important change permits of price being reduced to those prevailing in Europe namely:—Full package, $12.00; half do., $6.50 quarter do. $3.75; postage or express charges extra.
THE ONLY CANADIAN AND U.S. ADDRESS
TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED
107 ST. JAMES' CHAMBERS, TORONTO
Pamphlet mailed free on application.
Beware of spurious imitations. All packages of Trench's Remedy must bear our trade mark seal in unbroken condition on each end.

WOOLNOUGH'S
Tailored Corsets
Are Always One to Two Seasons In Advance of the Best Ready-Mades
AND WHERE ELSE CAN YOU GET THE NEWEST STYLE WITH FIT AND COMFORT GUARANTEED
Made in One Day if Required
SPECIAL THIS WEEK
The Sybil as illustrated, made from [illegible] and [illegible] hose supporters, we are not afraid to fully guarantee. Made the most stylish corset for everyone. Made to suit anyone. Price $3.50, $6, $10, $15, 17.50.
Mail Orders Filled. Write for Forms
Woolnough Corsetiers
104 KING W. TORONTO
PHONE—MAIN 4933

INTERIORS OF GREAT BRITAIN'S FAMOUS LEGISLATIVE HALLS—THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



The House of Commons' Chamber is the same width and height as the House of Lords' Chamber. The speaker's cha ir is built of elegantly carved oak and all thruout the chamber is magnificently furnished. Overlooking the floor are the peers', ladies', speaker's and public galleries. Portraits of the Right Hon. David Lloyd-George, who introduced the budget in the House of Commons and the Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, Premier of Great Britain, who challenges the right of the House of Lords to reject the budget, are shown on right and left of speaker's chair.

—From Illustrated London News.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-Up Capital, $10,000,000 Reserve, $6,000,000

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Arrangements have recently been completed, under which the branches of this Bank are able to issue Drafts on the principal points in the following countries:

Austria-Hungary	Inland	India	Russia
Belgium	Formosa	Ireland	Servia
Brazil	France	Japan	Siam
Bulgaria	French Cochin-China	Java	South Africa
Ceylor	Germany	Manchuria	Straits Settlements
China	Great Britain	Mexico	Sweden
Crete	Greece	Norway	Switzerland
Denmark	Holland	Persia	Turkey
Egypt	Iceland	Philippine Islands	West Indies and elsewhere
Faroe Islands		Roumania	

NO DELAY IN ISSUING. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

If cocoa is your favorite beverage by all means enjoy it at its best—as made with Cowan's Perfection Cocoa.

The acme of purity, richness and flavor.

THE COWAN CO. Limited, TORONTO. 135

Another Mansfield Story.

To Richard Mansfield an enthusiastic woman admirer had paid tribute of praise, adding, "I suppose, sir, that when in the spirit of those great roles you forget your real self for days."

"Yes, madam, for days, as well as nights. It is then I do those dreadful things—trample on the upturned features of my leading lady and hurl tenderloin steaks at waiters."

"And you do not know of it at all?"

"Not a solitary thing, madam, until I read the papers the next day."

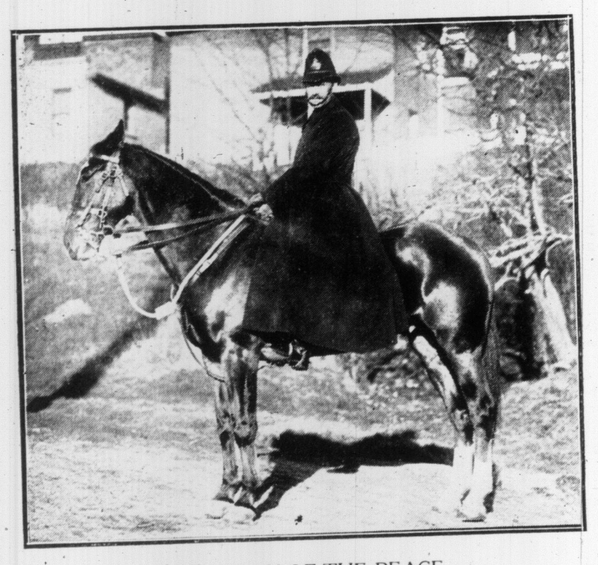
"Tambowie"

High-Class Scotch Whiskey

Renowned the World Over

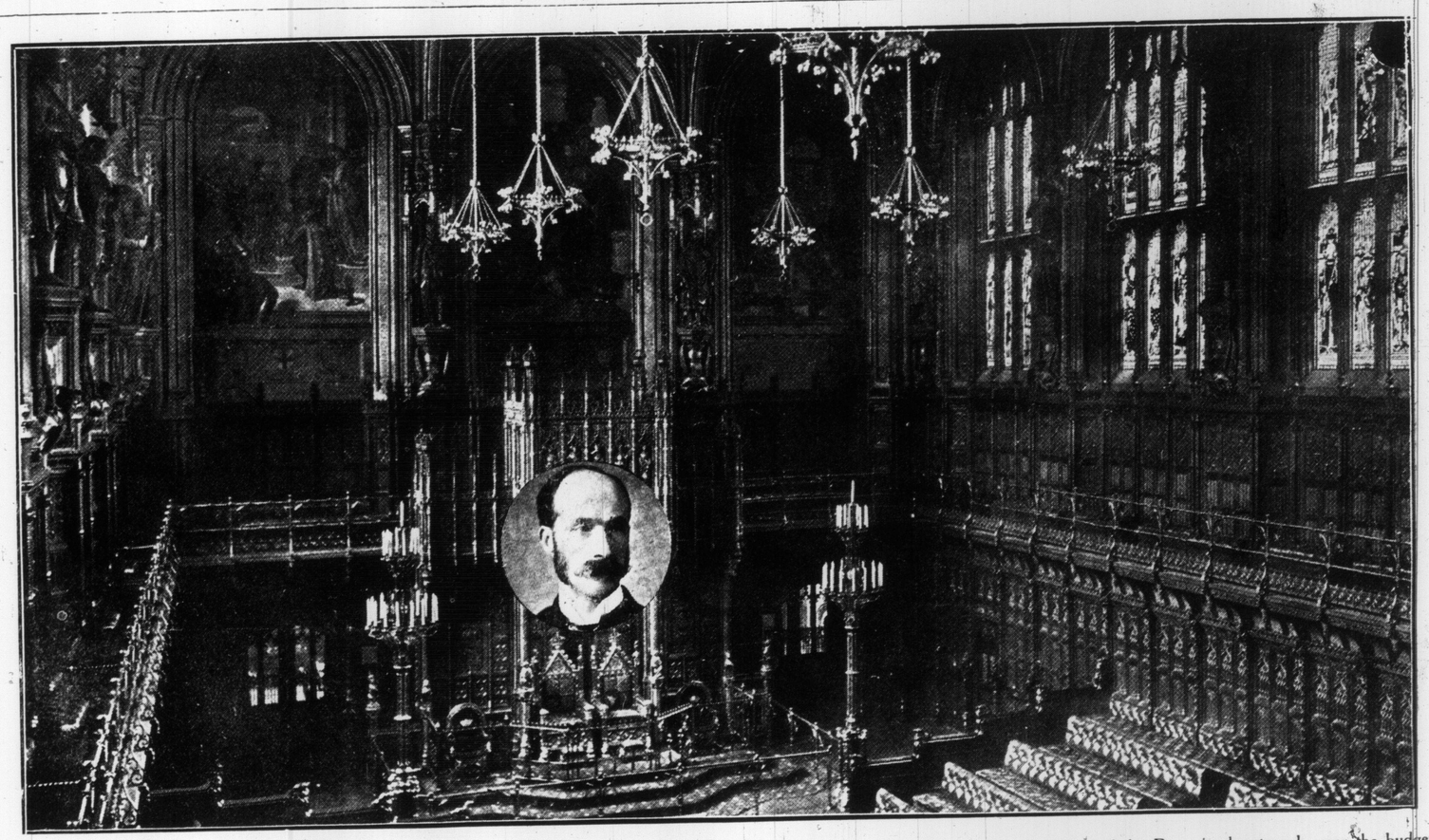
WHOLESALE AGENTS:

Perkins, Ince & Co.



CUSTODIAN OF THE PEACE.

Mounted police, keeping law and order in Queen's Park district.



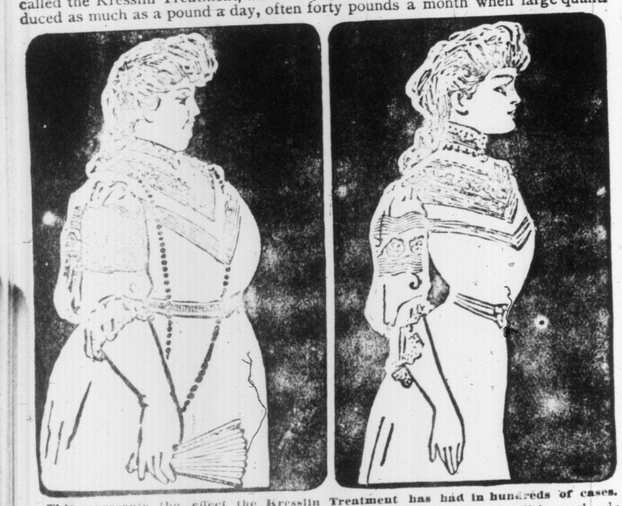
View of the interior of the House of Lords, looking toward the throne and canopy. Lord Lansdowne, who has been the leader of the Peers in the struggle over the budget, is placed above the throne simply to indicate that he happens to be the dominant figure at the present time in this august assembly of titled men.

DON'T STAY FAT

Obesity Quickly and Safely Cured. No Charge to Try the NEW KRESSLIN TREATMENT.

JUST SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND A SUPPLY WILL BE SENT YOU FREE—DO IT TO-DAY

Fat people need no longer despair, for there is a home remedy to be had that will quickly and safely reduce their weight, and in order to prove that it does take off superfluous flesh rapidly and without harm, a trial treatment will be sent, free of charge, to those who apply for it by simply sending name and address. It is called the Kresslin Treatment, and many people who have used it have been reduced as much as a pound a day, often forty pounds a month when large quantities of fat were to be taken off. No person is so fat but what it will have the desired effect, and no matter where the excess fat is located—stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck—it will quickly vanish without exercising, dieting or in any way interfering with your customary habits. Rheumatism, Asthma, Kidney and Heart Troubles leave as fat is reduced. It does it in an absolutely harmless way, for there is not an atom in the treatment that is not beneficial to all the organs. So send name and address to the Dr. Bromley Co., Dept. **537 E.** 41 West 25th St., New York City, and you will receive a large trial treatment free, together with an illustrated book on the subject and letters of indorsement from those who have taken the treatment at home and reduced themselves to normal. All this will be sent **absolutely free of charge.** Let them hear from you promptly.



This represents the effect the Kresslin Treatment has had in hundreds of cases.

GROUP OF GOOD LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Infant class, teachers and superintendent of Zion Methodist Church, Bracondale, Ontario.

How to Win a Job.

Prof. W. G. Bowdoin, author of "Book Plates" and other special art volumes, did not always enjoy the success he now has. He tells a nervy incident in connection with his first magazine appointment.

"It was this way," he said. "I tried to get on the staff as art editor, critic and contributor, but neither owner nor editor took much notice of me. One day I got my dander up. I went into the office, saw an empty desk, and ordered the office-boy to clean it for me. I dictated to the stenographer nearly all day. The rest of the staff listened and seemed interested. The next day they appealed to me for orders. I gave them. The editor sent me out on the third day for an art essay. Near the end of the week the owner happened in.

"'Say, Bowdoin, how do you like your job?' said he, with a twinkle in his eye.

"'First class,' I replied, 'all but the salary.'

"'Don't worry about that,' he answered; 'I'll give you the same as the last man we had.'

"And he did."

A Young American.

A certain Canadian author visited Baltimore not long ago. At a dinner in Baltimore he said, "The spirit of business enterprise an speculation is what impresses me most profoundly in America. For instance, I was riding one day on the outskirts of Washington, and at a certain place I dismounted and got a little boy to hold my horse. I was gone about ten minutes, and on my return I found the first boy gone and another—a smaller one—standing at the horse's head.

"'How is this?' I said. 'You are not the boy I left my horse with.'

"'No, sir,' said the tiny urchin; 'I speckilated, and bought the job off the other fellow for a dime.'

"'Of course, after that,' the author ended, 'it was impossible for me to 'bear' the market.'

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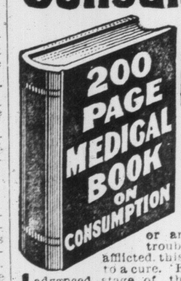


This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

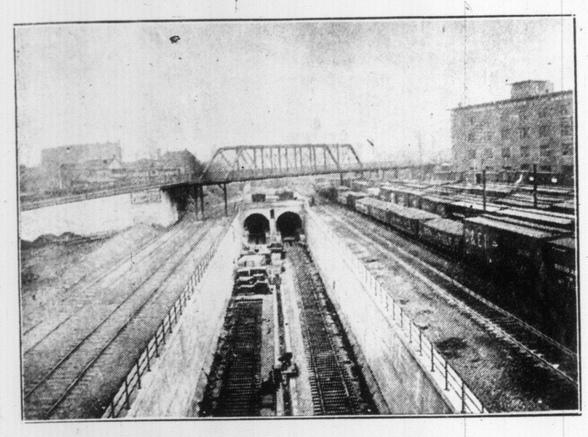
Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1459 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

The Man Who Built the Michigan Central River Tunnel

By Maud M. Fessant.

The Detroit River tunnel, built by the M.C.R.R. is nearing completion and will stand as one of the finest and most striking pieces of engineering of the present day.

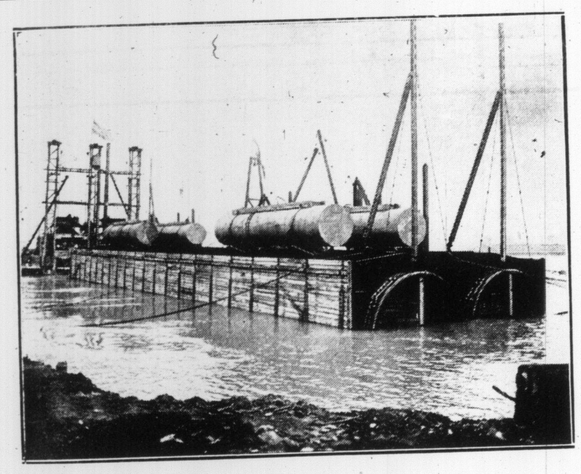
The tunnel is double-barreled. Each carrying a single track—one east and the other west bound. From portal to portal is about 8000 feet long, and 2600 feet of this is under the river. This river crossing or sub-aqueous division, is the novel and interesting feature of the work. It is regarded as one of the most daring and skilful pieces of engineering ever accomplished. Experience gained from the construction of other great tunnels could, in this case, avail the engineer nothing. Their departure from former methods had been too great. Men were staking their reputations and a company was risking millions on a new plan, and to-day that plan is a monument to the skill and daring of the engineer.



Detroit Portal, looking east from Vermont-street bridge.

In crossing the river the company had first constructed at St. Clair, Michigan, twin tubes in sections 260 feet long. They were of steel plate 3-8 of an inch in thickness, and at 11 1-2 feet on the outside of the tubes were transverse diaphrams which strengthened them, and formed pockets which were later to be filled with concrete. And after the sides of the section had been planked and the ends of the tubes headed, it was launched and towed down the river to Detroit. Ten of these sections were necessary to make the crossing.

To properly accommodate these steel tubes at the bottom of the river, it was necessary to dredge and build piers upon which they were to rest. This ready, the section was floated over the spot at which it was to sink, securely anchored, and water was admitted thru the valves at both ends of the double tubes, simultaneously. Gradually filling, it slowly sank to the secure support prepared for it. The alignment had to be perfect that the next section might be properly joined to it. Divers then bolted the flange of one tube to a corresponding flange of the adjoining tube. Concrete was placed around the tubes, each pocket formed by the diaphragm being filled, separately. Inside, 20 inches of reinforced concrete was added, so that the steel tubes were simply forms which had been used to build a tunnel that is more substantial than if driven thru solid rock.



Last section of tunnel about to be lowered.

The tunnel is well lighted, ventilated, and trains will be pulled thru by electric locomotives. Passengers at no time will be in danger should one of these locomotives become disabled, as concrete walks have been built on each side of the tube, and every 200 feet there is a ladder from the track.

Interesting as this great work may be, it must take second place to a study fo the character of the man who planned and executed it. Wilson S. Kinnear, the chief engineer of the Detroit River Tunnel Company, is a giant, physically and mentally. He stands 6 feet 4 inches, wears a hat that would lose an ordinary man, has hands that are large, brown, bony and powerful, and the ink from his pen gives a signature that is broad and bold—the power of his mind and body finds expression in every letter. He strikes you as a great power under perfect control, and when he says "No" a question of doubt is never raised. Should he lose his temper you can only imagine what the consequences might be. Yet he is not easily disturbed; he has both self-control and self-esteem.

Mr. Kinnear looked upon the building of this tunnel as he would upon any other task. All of his life he has been engaged simply in two things—taking orders, giving orders. He is intensely practical. Everything in his life is like a sum in arithmetic. Things must be added correctly and checked. They must balance to a cent. All his life he has been concentrating that big, craig-like Scotch-Irish head, that leonine Scotch-Irish face, that superb Roman nose, over books about engineering; and he has gone far afield in the actual work of grading, leveling, pulling, hauling. No ditch-digger ever toiled harder than Kinnear, no galley-slave ever put in longer hours. The mere volume of work Kinnear has done is exceptional.

What a Trojan is this Kinnear, who as the early age of 45 is already at the top of his profession. For example, let us consider the $8,000,000 Detroit River tunnel. Building the Detroit River tunnel has taken years, millions of dollars have been spent, and some lives have been lost. Kinnear was the man on the job. He was the responsible head, had to plan everything and see that the plans went thru. He had the strength, which was of first importance, and he had the will to use every ounce of energy in the right direction. His whole life has been a ceaseless struggle with the unexpected. Every chapter of his history shows carefully laid plans thrown to the winds by some sudden emergency.

The tunnel project was taken up suddenly. One day Mr. Ledyard happened to remark that Kinnear should build the tunnel. That settled it.

Everything about Kinnear says plainly that he was born an engineer. All his life he has shown the mathematical bent. The toy windmill on the barn, the sled of his own building, the tiny water-wheel in the brook pointed to larger engineering triumphs in later years. Father, grandfather and great-grandfather were surveyors.

He was born in Ohio, but at the age of 4 was taken by his parents to the hamlet of Ottawa, Kansas. That was about 40 years ago, at a time when Kansas was just settling up. The pioneers, like the rest had a hard time nears, like the rest, ha da hard time to get along. From the day he was large enough to help, young Kinnear was his father's companion on surveying tours. Father and son went over the prairies laying out land.

Kinnear took the four-years' course of study at the State University of Kansas, in three; then quit college and went with a Santa Fe surveying party. Here he got his first experience in actual railroad building. For six years he roughed it in the west. Finally he became division engineer of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, and he pushed the road northward thru the Indian Territory toward Topeka. During the day he was in the saddle; at night he slept on the ground wherever he happened to be.

Soon after, Kinnear was tossed to the other side of the globe. The North and South Improvement Company wished to build 700 miles of railroad in Chili and sent Kinnear as associate engineer. After he has been there awhile, he was made engineer-in-charge. It was at the time of Balmaceda; the spirit of revolution was in the air.

The former plainsman and rough rider now found it necessary to play another part. And now behold the Texas rough-rider getting himself up in a dress suit, wearing a silk hat and carrying a cane. He did not omit the precaution of having handy, in his hip-pocket, an American "44."

You see, there were all sorts of troubles ahead—political, social and business. There was small chance that the N. and S." owners would ever see their money again. Rascally contractors were robbing the New York stockholders. Over all hung the Chilian war cloud. There was a conspiracy afoot to bankrupt the "N. and S." treasury. Kinnear found it out. It was loot, loot, loot; everybody wanted loot. There was something in Kinnear's 6 foot 4 that had a quietening Many disorderly scenes took place, but influence on the passions of the gang. the glitter of Kinnear's grey eyes and the nickel-plated American "44" had a splendid moral effect. The conspirators next began stealing the maps and charts, and finally Kinnear hit upon the plan of having a secret sign or token, placed afer his signature, or in a certain corner of each paper. If Kinnear's cabalistic mark was not in plain view, the company's treasurer knew what to do. Matters went from bad to worse; the Balmaceda war coming on contributed to upset all plans.

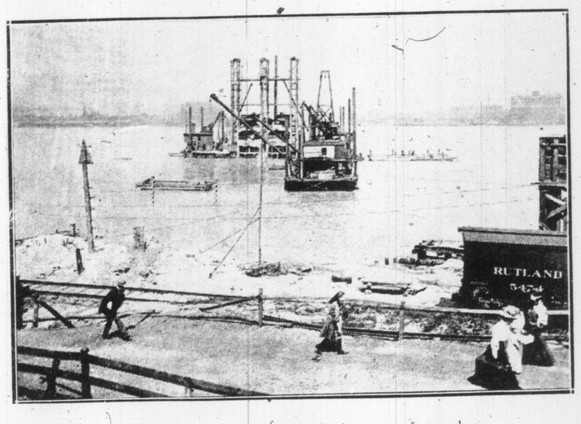
In the quaint old City of St. James, or Santiago, Chili, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear lived at the Hotel Odo. They found Santiago cosmopolitan, with a decided Spanish flavor. Kinnear was now seen each evening with his wife, slowly strolling the Alameda, Santiago's principal boulevard, the lounging place of the fashionable throng. The ladies were French toilettes, the gentlemen were in military or other dignified dress. Kinnear mingled on even terms with senators and other Chilian gentry; it was Kinnear's first job of engineering in which cravats counted more than blue-prints.

Alas, the "N. and S." Company was about to give it up. Thru good fortune Kinnear closed his account, got together a few hundred dollars and decided to quit the country. They sailed in a French steamer bound for Havre, France. It was a six-weeks' voyage. The ship touched at all the leading South American ports and finally straightened away for France. For two weeks she was in the doldrums, and the Kinnears with captain and passengers, played cards three times a day. It seemed as if that voyage would never end.

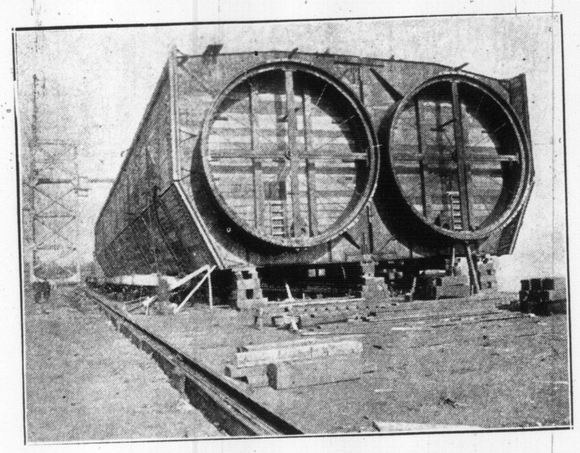
A few weeks in Paris and London an dthe Kinnears made up their minds to return to the United States.

The Kinnears landed in New York with just $100. It vanished like mist before the rising sun. What now?

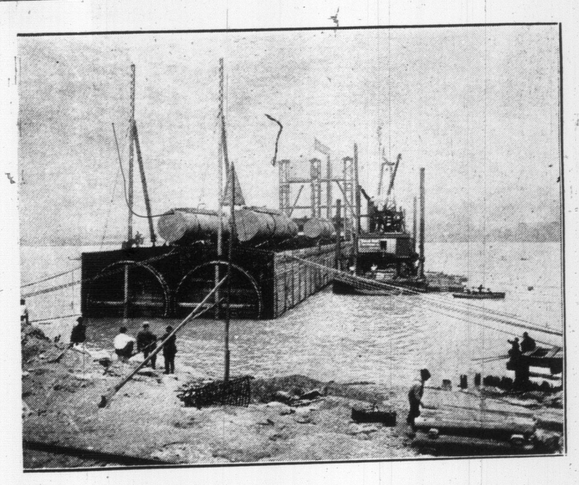
This is your engineering life—here to-day, gone to-morrow; from one side of the world to the other; one foot on shore, one on the sea. After seven years of privations, life on the desert, in California, in Indian Territory, in Oklahoma, in Chili, fighting thieves, riding the ranges, sleeping in holes in the ground, and, last scene of all, playing the fine gentleman, with the "44" in his hip-picket—Kinnear found himself "dead-broke."



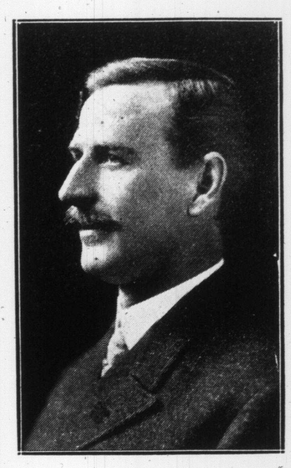
Last full section in position at bottom of trench.



Section of the tunnel ready for launching.



Last full section of tunnel in position, ready for sinking.

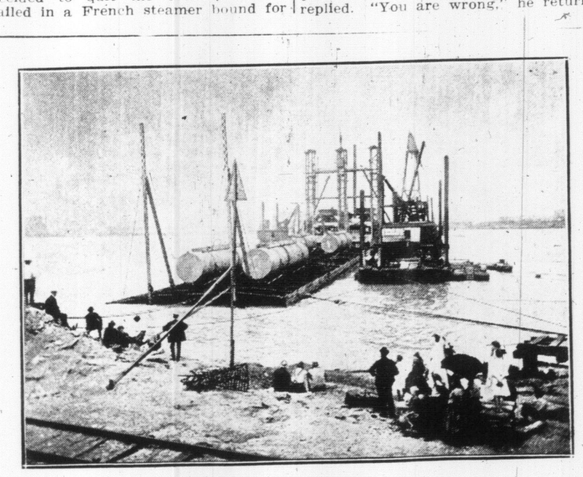


W. S. KINNEAR

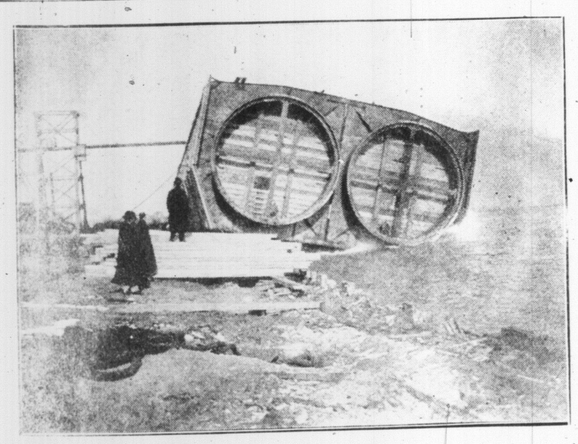
Who superintended the building of the tunnel.

And Mrs. Kinnear was always thinking about keeping house in the United States. One day Kinnear came in saying: "Do you know where we are to live next?" "We came home on purpose to live in the United States," she replied. "You are wrong," he returned, "we must now live in Canada!" "What!" exclaimed the astonished wife, "I thought we came home to live in the United States?"

Kinnear was now on the edge of a career destined to broaden more and more. He had "struck his gait." A fine opening with the Michigan Central sent him to St. Thomas. This was in 1890. Soon he was engaged to work on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad; and in 1898 he came to Detroit as the principal assistant engineer; then followed promotion as assistant superintendent of the Canadian division; in 1902 he was appointed assistant general superintendent, operating department; and in August, 1902, Kinnear became chief engineer; he also holds the office of assistant general manager; besides was selected to build the Detroit River tunnel.



Completion of tunnel. Last section being lowered.



Last full section of tunnel leaving the ways.

Mrs. Kinnear's fondest wish, to keep house "in the United States" has at last come true. Her charming home graced by two lovely children is at 33 Westminster-avenue, Detroit. On account of the railroad business, Kinnear has been away a great deal. That is the only thorn on the rose. Mrs. Kinnear is just the kind of a woman to understand and appreciate a great man. She is his confidant and companion.

He is spending his leisure time playing golf, rain or shine; and a worthy antagonist he makes. He has a fondness for baseball and recalls early triumphs when he played first base at Lawrence University, 25 years ago.

It is said by those who know him best that Mr. Kinnear is a man in whom one is continually finding new qualities of greatness. He is the antithesis of little things. He is the staunchest friend I have ever known a man to have. Disappointed and deceived, he has stuck to some men beyond an ordinary man's understanding. He has been charitable to their shortcomings. It is his nature to be big, broad and clean. He does not seem to understand that mean qualities exist. His family circle reflects the character of the man—it is clean, bright and wholesome. He handles men with a kind, firm hand. The physician to the Detroit River tunnel told me that Mr. Kinnear said: "Doctor, look after those boys as if they were your brothers. Do not be afraid to ask for any thing you want." The men appreciate Mr. Kinnear, and on Nov. 18 they gave a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Cadillac, and presented him with a portfolio containing their photographs, "To the chief, from the men on the job."

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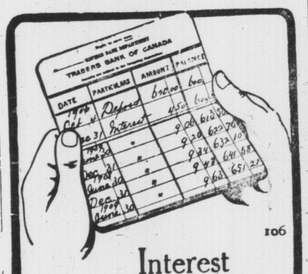

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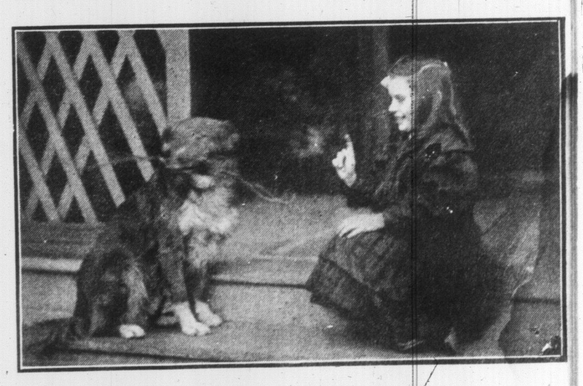
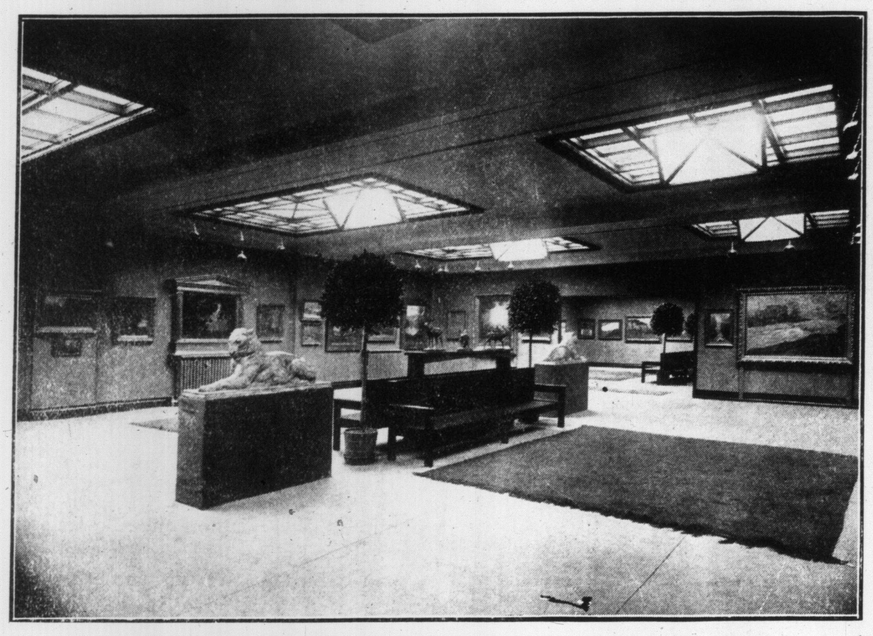


"JILL" AND HIS YOUNG MISTRESS.

Thorobred Scotch collie, owned by the little daughter of George Proc Yorkville-street.



CANADIAN ART CLUB THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBIT.
Looking from entrance to galleries on the work of famous artists and sculptors.

ALL READY FOR HOCKEY.
Master Benard H. Spratt of Perth-avenue.

PROVERBS AND PHRASES.

Men make houses, but women make homes.—French.

Mental gifts often hide bodily infirmities.—Italian.

Misery loves its own people.—Irish.

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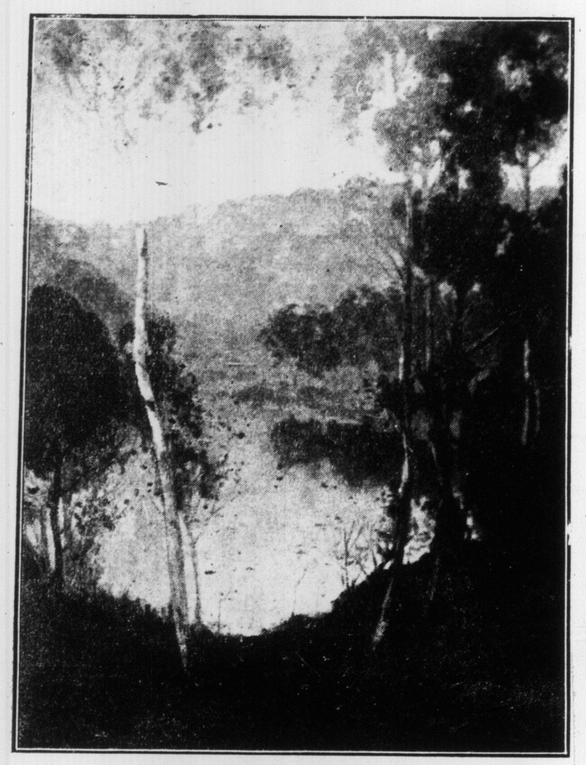

THE VALLEY.
Beautiful wood and water scene, painted by J. Arch. Browne and exhibited by Canadian Art Club.

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Result of recent accident on C. N. O. road, in the vicinity of Don Valley.

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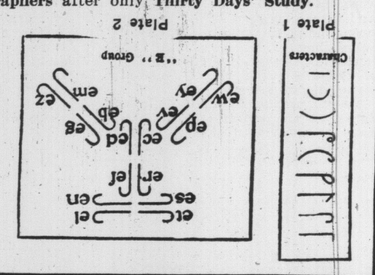
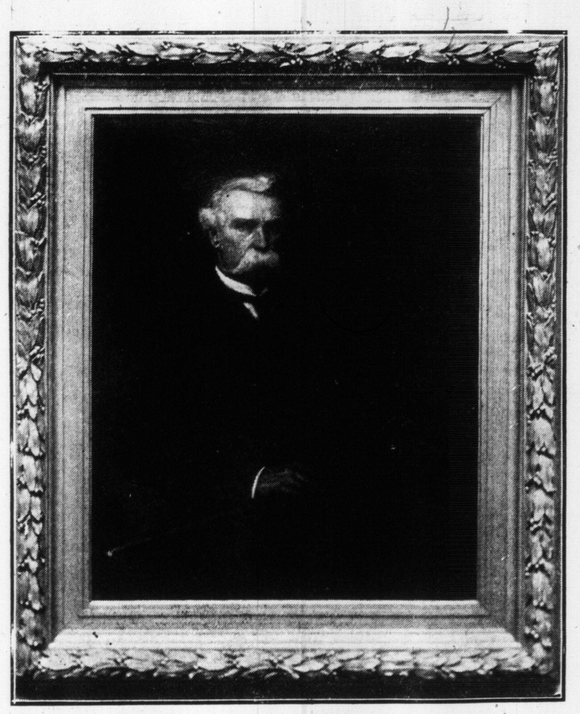
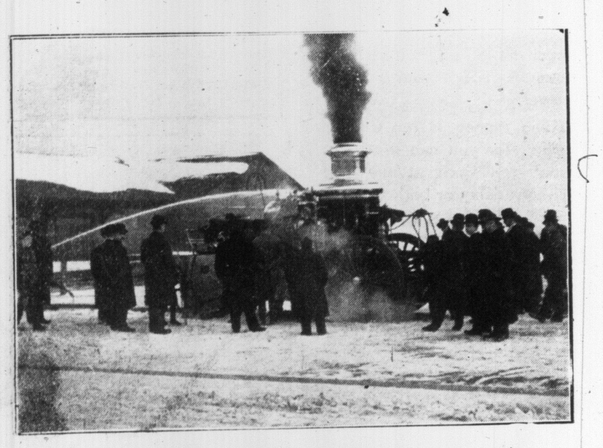




PORTRAIT OF MY FATHER.
Painting by O. Curtis Williamson, exhibited by Canadian Art Club.

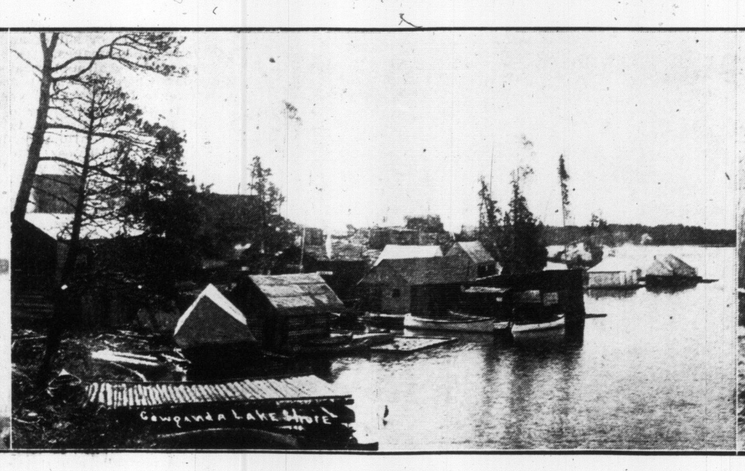


HOW THE FIRST GONG SUMMONS A CROWD.
Fire engine at work extinguishing a blaze at foot of Bay-street on New Year's day.

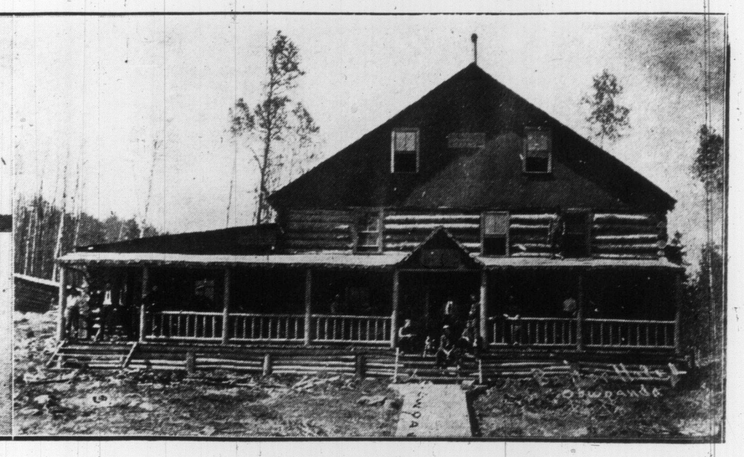
ACROSS THE SNOWS OF HIGH PARK.
Snow-shoeing party enjoying a tramp up hill and down vale.

SCENES, IN THE NEW GOLD FIELDS, ALONG GOWGANDA LAKE AND FREDERICKHOUSE RIVER.

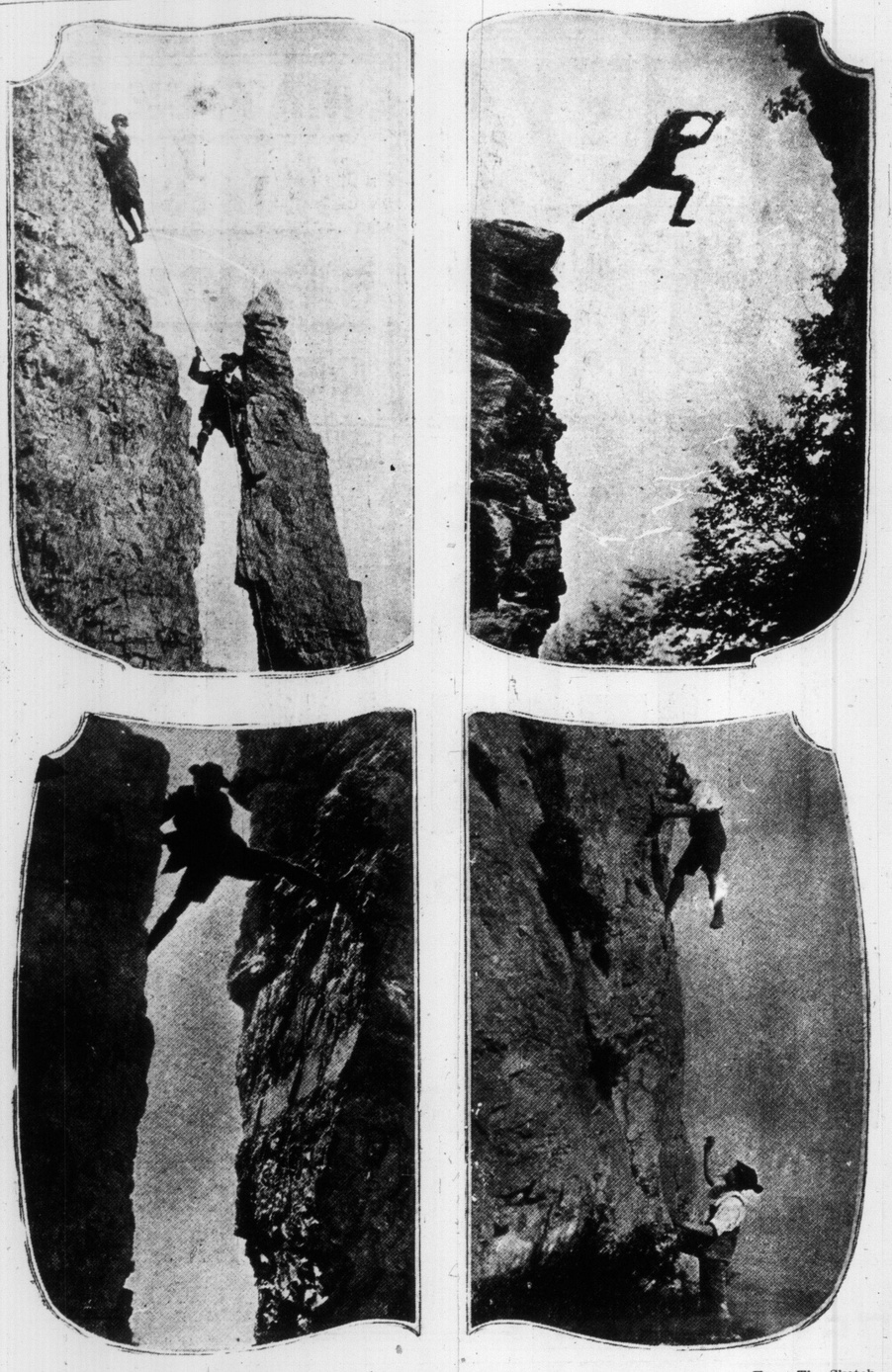
Caribou horns, found on Frederickhouse River.



Homes of early prospectors.



Kilowit Hotel, Gowganda.



—From The Sketch.

RISKY WORK OF THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER.

1.—Ladies first. 2.—A life-and-death jump. 3.—An awkward position. 4.—Finding a foothold.

MATJA VON NIESSEN-STONE.

Mezzo-soprano soloist from Metropolitan Opera House, New York, who will be the leading vocal artist at the National Chorus Concerts at Massey Hall next Tuesday and Wednesday.

W. A. Murray & Co. Limited.

56 Years' Growth in Merchandising

Open 8.30 a.m. **Closes at 6.30 p.m**

Lovely New Embroideries in All Their Beauty

All our new Embroideries for 1910 are now in stock, and a lovelier lot you never saw, purchased from one of the largest and best European houses in anticipation of a big month's business. Our prices are right, because we bought at very close figures and in large quantities.

A few lines are:

FLOUNCINGS IN SWISS MUSLIN, 27 and 45 inches wide, suitable for muslin dresses, all very handsome designs, in open or closed patterns, insertion to match for trimming. Prices, per yard. 75c to **2.50**

ALL-OVER EMBROIDERY, in Swiss, Nainsook, and Cambric patterns, especially suitable for shirt waists; also small, dainty patterns, suitable for children's clothes; a yard 75c to **3.50**

CORSET COVER EMBROIDERY, in Nainsook and Cross-bar Muslin, very dainty patterns, 16 inches wide, with space for ribbon; a yard 35c to **.50**

CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK, AND SWISS SETS, edging and insertions to match in all widths, suitable for children's clothes and women's underwear; a yard 50c to **1.50**

HEMSTITCHED NAINSOOK SKIRTING, 36 inches wide, all very dainty patterns for infants' dresses; a yard 75 to **1.50**

HOW THE STREET PEDLER HOLDS THE CROWD.

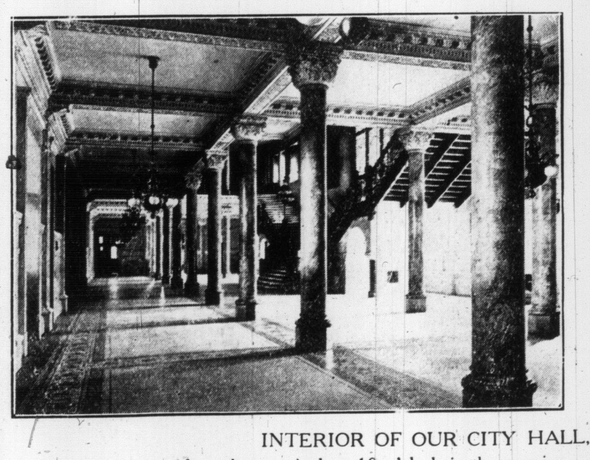
He is a singer, a musician and an all round entertainer. He also knows how to sell goods.

Mme. Delormes, with Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera Company, at the Royal Alexandra this week.

—Photo By R. J. Panabaker.

WHAT THE BUSH ABOUT HARRISTON YIELDS.

Result of a day's shoot by Harriston sportsmen.



INTERIOR OF OUR CITY HALL, BY DAYLIGHT AND LAMPLIGHT.

One of the corridors photographed at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Same corridor photographed at 10 o'clock at night.

PICTURES FROM REAL LIFE OF THE HARDY PROSPECTOR IN THE PORCUPINE GOLD FIELDS.

Windbound at the head of Frederickhouse Lake.

Prospectors camp on site of old Hudson Bay trading post.

Where the unruly are disciplined. Jail in Gowganda.

FOLLOW THE CROWD AND GO TO THE GRAND

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
PRICES NEVER CHANGE

MATINEES WEDNESDAY SATURDAY
25c BEST SEATS 50c

THE EVER-POPULAR ACTOR
DAVID HIGGINS
IN A MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL OF HIS CELEBRATED RACING PLAY
"HIS LAST DOLLAR"

SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN BIG COMPANY

THE MOST SENSATIONAL RACE SCENE EVER PRODUCED ON THE STAGE
50 TO 1 MONGREL WINS THE FUTURITY

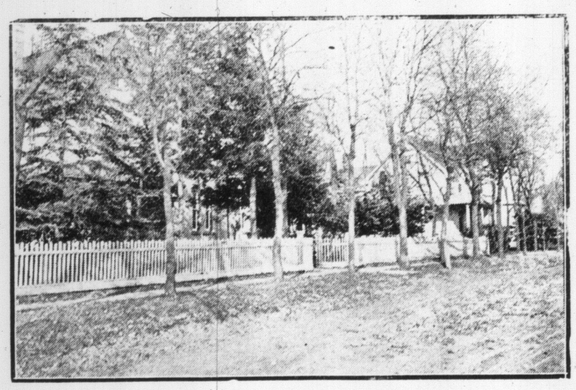
THE PRODUCTION YOU KNOW IS ALWAYS GOOD

NEXT WEEK THE CLASSIC OF PASTORAL PLAYS "'WAY DOWN EAST" WITH THE BIG NEW YORK CAST AND PRODUCTION COMPLETE

AN HEREDITARY SEAMSTRESS.

Miss Clare Armstrong of "His Last Dollar" Company is one of the most artistically dressed women on the stage, but she confesses to having possessed only one imported gown in all her stage career. Miss Armstrong is one of the Armstrongs of Georgia, and when she went to New York to make her stage debut she was accompanied by the old negro "Mammy" who had been her mother's nurse as well as her own. "Mammy" formed her idea of things in the days when Southern ladies disdained to wear any garment that was not made entirely by hand. Nobody has ever been able to persuade her to use a sewing machine. She looks on a machine sewed garment as a portrait painter does on a tin-type. A lady's gown, she insists, ought to represent skill and unsparing labor rather than mere money. Miss Armstrong made her debut in a Paris frock, and was not a success in her part. "Mammy's" comment was "You couldn't act out on the stage like quality, because you certainly wasn't wearing quality clothes."

And forthwith "Mammy" proceeded to dress her mistress according to her ideas of how a gentlewoman ought to dress. Miss Armstrong's next stage frock was cut by a modiste, but "Mammy" made it, and set every stitch by hand. She is immensely clever of fitting, and has developed a positive genius for carrying out Miss Armstrong's own designs. Once a year she goes to New York to study the fashions. Many of the modistes know her, and more than one of them has tried to engage her, not only for the fine hand-sewing, but for the groundwork of building a gown along proper lines. "Mammy" will have none of them. She sews only for her "Miss Clare," and is convinced that Miss Armstrong would fail utterly if she stepped on the stage in any gown that was not made entirely by hand. So long as "Mammy" can hold a needle, Miss Armstrong will never be permitter to wear on the stage anything that "Mammy" has not made. Miss Armstrong is probably the only actress on the stage whose gowns are made by what one may call an "hereditary seamstress."



FINE STREET IN FINE WESTERN TOWN.

A west-end avenue in Portage la Prairie, one of the prettiest towns in Manitoba.

David Higgins and Clare Armstrong in a scene from "His Last Dollar," the famous racing play at the Grand this week.

The House of Zachariah.

An interesting and perhaps successful attempt has recently been made to locate the home of Zacharias and Elizabeth, and so the birthplace of John the Baptist, working from data supplied by the remarkable mesaic map discovered about eight years ago at Madaba, on the uplands east of the Dead Sea in Palestine. This now well-known map, which dates from the fourth or fifth century, gives the names and locations of many of the sacred places of the Holy Land as they were then identified. One of these sites, called Beth Zakar (the house of Zacharias), is pictorially represented in the mosaic as a domed church directly south of Jerusalem. This suggested to a native that the genuine birthplace of John the Baptist was not at Ain Karem, west of Jerusalem, as tradition has it, but that it must be in the neighborhood indicated by the Madaba map. Search and enquiry resulted in finding, in the precise place shown by the map, a site called to this day Herbat Beit Shakkar (the ruins of Beit Shakkar), the Hebrew Beth being replaced by the Arabic Beit (house), and Zakar (Zacharia) having become Shakkar. Excavations have just disclosed the mosaic pavement of a church about 12 metres long which the foundation stones in situ show was a domed structure, as required by the map, and which is in contrast to its representations of many other structures, which have gable roofs. Part only of this mosaic has so far been uncovered, but this part has an inscription bearing the names of Zacharias and John. The location is to the right of the road from Jerusalem to Hebron, 20 kilometres from the former and 16 from the latter, and is just where the road descends to Ain Harrub, whose waters Pontius Pilate brought into Jerusalem. This discovery is likely to arouse considerable interest among archeologists.—Illustrated London News.

—From The Graphic.

"THE LITTLE NUN."

DOLL PARTY ON MILD WINTER'S DAY.

Pretty little east-enders, with their new presents from Santa Claus, who were brave enough to dare the cold sufficiently long to have their "picture taken."

DISCOVERIES OF GOLD BEARING DYKE, PORCUPINE DISTRICT.

Alex. Gillies on right and Ben Hollinger on left. These men discovered first indications of gold in the already famous Porcupine field.