COMPANY, LIMITED
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MAIN 47
...8 a. m. till 8 p. m.
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The Toronto Sunday World

Second News Section

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12 | SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1908 | PRICE FIVE CENTS

Science Reading Room Toronto Public Library SENATE PO...

WALL ST...ET IS WORST OF GAMBL... PLACES WITH BANKS AS A TOOL

Ruthless Exposure of the Dangerous Methods Under Which the New York Stock Exchange is Operated.

PEOPLE'S MONEY DRAINED TO FINANCE SPECULATION

Continental interest has been shown in the following article, which appeared editorially in The New York World on Tuesday last, under the caption "Wall-Street — Worst of Gambling Places."

(New York World editorial.)

Gov. Hughes in his message recommends the abolition of race-track gambling. He asks the legislature to make bookmaking at race-tracks a prison offence, like pool selling. His authority for this recommendation is section 9 of article 1 of the Constitution of the State of New York, which requires that "the legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent" any form of gambling within this state.

This section of the constitution should be enforced everywhere with equal justice.

Nowhere is its enforcement more needed than in the New York Stock Exchange, the Consolidated Stock Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, and on the Broad-street curb. Race-track gambling at its worst is an evil of petty consequence in comparison with Wall-street gambling. Race-track gambling injures only those who bet on horses. Wall-street gambling may menace the legitimate business of the entire nation.

What other public service could Gov. Hughes render comparable with the elimination, segregation or even restriction of this great evil?

Banks as Gambling Tools.

In no other country than the United States are incorporated banks part of the machinery of stock gambling. In no other country are the methods of stock gamblers such as to require the constant use for that sole purpose of hundreds of millions of dollars of other people's money. In no other country is the national treasury called upon to turn over the public revenues for the use of members of a stock exchange. In London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Amsterdam gamblers in stock must use their own money and their own credit as if they were playing at Monte Carlo instead of on a stock exchange.

This difference in stock gambling accounts for the great fluctuations in the rates of interest in New York as compared with the stability of European financial centres. In New York call money may be 3 per cent. one day and 50 per cent. the next day, something unknown in Europe.

The banking laws and the banking system of the United States concentrate the fluid capital of the country in Wall-street. By bidding up the rate of interest higher than legitimate business can pay, stock gamblers are able to draw from productive industry its means for supplying pay rolls, for carrying on manufacturing, for distributing goods and for moving the crops.

To-day, for instance, The World's Wall-street article bears the head "Flood of Cash Buoys Stock List." The money came from every part of the country—from many places where the business need of it is sore.

In Great Britain an increase of one per cent. in the discount rate of the Bank of England is regarded as a serious fluctuation. For the Bank of France to alter its rate one-half of one per cent. is a matter of international finance. For the Bank of Germany to charge a third of last week's highest rate in Wall-street is done only after serious consultation with the government, with great capitalists and with business interests.

The World's Biggest Gambling House.

Nowhere on earth does another such gambling institution exist as finds shelter in the New York Stock Exchange—an unincorporated, irresponsible institution. According to the statistics carefully compiled by James Creelman in Pearson's Magazine, there were sold in 1906 on the stock exchange $86,418,601 shares of stock of the par value of $25,000,000,000, besides 665,000 thousand-dollar bonds; on the Consolidated Exchange 136,000,760 shares of stock, besides 21,569,178 shares of mining stock and 193,884,000 bushels of wheat. This does not include curb sales.

These gambling transactions amount to over $30,000,000,000—four times the value of the products of all the farms of the United States, half the value of all the land and buildings, one-third the census valuation of all the wealth of every kind in this country.

Last year there were sold on the Stock Exchange 43,399,710 shares of Reading, fifteen times the total amount of Reading stock in existence. Of the Union Pacific, Harriman's road, there were sold 36,751,600 shares, twenty times as much as existed.

Ninety-nine and one-half per cent. of these transactions, according to Thos. W. Lawson, are nothing except bets that the price goes up or down. They are as much gambling as betting on a horse-race or on the card that comes out of the faro-box or on the odd-or-even fall of the dice.

The Bucket-Shop Law.

Under section 343 of the penal code it is a crime for—

"any building * * * to be used for * * * making any wagers or bets made to depend upon the future price of stocks, bonds, securities, commodities or property of any description whatever."

This law was passed to enable the stock exchange to close bucket-shops and thus monopolize gambling in stocks. For this purpose the law is effective, because the bucket-shop makes no pretense to actual delivery of the stocks in which it gambles, while the stock exchange does. The system of the stock exchange to evade the gambling law and to utilize for its own purposes the fluid capital of the United States is complicated. Were it simple and known to everybody it would long since have been abolished.

Three Billions of Money.

Without banking facilities and credit, productive industry would be limited to the use of real money as the method of exchange. Business would become largely barter, because 95 per cent. of the business of the country is done with cheques. All the gold and silver of the world would not suffice to sustain a cash basis. The total amount of money in the United States, including gold, silver, legal-tender greenbacks and national bank notes, is only $3,000,000,000, while the exchanges of the New York clearing house alone amounted in 1906 to $103,754,100,091, or 30 times the amount of all the money in the United States.

Of this money the United States Treasury holds a little over a third to cover its gold and silver certificates, as a reserve against its legal-tender notes, for the redemption account of national bank notes and as a cash balance. Another third is held by the banks and trust companies as a reserve on their deposits. That leaves less than $1,000,000,000 for circulation.

Thirteen Billion Deposits.

The deposits of banks and trust companies other than private and national banks amount to $8,000,000,000. The deposits of the 6625 national banks of the United States as reported on Dec. 3 amount in round figures to $5,000,000,000. All the money in the United States would not pay one-quarter of these deposits on demand.

The Reserve System.

To protect the depositors and to prevent the undue inflation of credit, the national banking law of which the state banking law is substantially a copy, provides that banks "must retain a reserve of lawful money." Three cities—New York, Chicago and St. Louis—are made central reserve cities, where banks must keep on hand in cash 25 per cent. of their deposits. Banks in 28 other reserve cities must also keep 25 per cent. reserve, but only one-half of this need be in cash in their vaults, the other half being allowed to be deposited in New York, Chicago, or St. Louis banks. In all other cities and towns the banks must maintain a reserve of 15 per cent., of which they need keep on hand only two-fifths, being allowed to deposit the other three-fifths in reserve banks.

This system drains the reserve money of the United States to Wall-street. A commercial bank, charging merchants and manufacturers 6 per cent. interest, cannot afford to pay interest on deposits in competition with the Wall-street banks, which can frequently get 20 to 50 per cent. on the stock exchange for the use of their deposits. Thus these reserve moneys gravitate to the banks which can afford to pay high interest on them. This process of drawing the surplus savings of the country to Wall-street was facilitated by the three great insurance companies—the Equitable, Mutual and New York Life—which collected annually $200,000,000 from their policyholders. This money they either invested in Wall-street securities or deposited in Wall-street banks, making their disbursements by New York drafts and keeping the cash here.

Wall-street thus became a great funnel into which the savings of the people, instead of being available to the local manufacturer or the local storekeeper were drawn by higher rates of interest to the stock exchange.

The system of reserves directly invited this. If a national bank in Altoona or Columbus or Topeka deposited its money in a Wall-street bank it not only received interest, but it was allowed to credit what the New York bank owed it to its legal reserve like real cash. But the debt of any country bank to a New York bank could not be credited to its legal reserve. A New York credit was legally cash and a country credit was not.

Deposits and Loans.

When the recent panic became acute in November the clearing house banks reported deposits of over $1,000,000,000. The country should be called upon to pay over $3000 for the traveling and living expenses of the minister of marine in England and France, especially when the British government provided handsomely for the entertainment of the Canadian ministers in England. But, little by little, the details may come out, and further cross-examination of the minister to that end is promised.

More Scandals?

But the main point of attack is not to be the minister of marine. Other departments are not to be neglected, if one is to believe the gossip of the corridors. The opposition, it is claimed, is determined to pursue a similar policy in respect to some other branches of government, and has uncovered numerous juicy scandals, which will be looked into at the proper time.

Continued on Page 6.

G.T. DIES HARD FILES NOTICE OF APPEAL

Would Repeal the Two Cent Fare Clause--Latest Political Gossip Heard in the Capital.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The Grand Trunk will make another effort to get away from the provision in its charter compelling the company to carry passengers for two cents a mile on one trair a day each way between Toronto and Montreal.

W. H. Biggar, solicitor for the company, publishes in The Canada Gazette the following:

"Notice is hereby given that the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada will apply to the parliament of Canada at the present session thereof for an act repealing or amending the provisions of section 3 of 16 Victoria, chapter 37, and particularly repealing so much of the section as provides that the fare or charge for each third-class passenger by any train on that portion of the company's railway betwen Montreal and Toronto shall not exceed one penny currency for each mile traveled, and that at least one train, having in it third-class carriages, shall run every day thruout the length of the line."

United Canada Says Things.

United Canada, the organ of the English Catholics, takes a rap at Charlie Murphy, Senator Coffey and other aspirants for the portfolio of Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, in this week's issue. It says the question of representation for English-speaking Catholics has been brought to that stage when it becomes a joke. The efforts of certain factions in Ottawa and Toronto to boom certain candidates read like patent medicine advertisements and are not seriously regarded in official circles and only tolerated by the premier himself.

The same paper notes signs that intolerance is dying in Ontario, in the defeat of the son of the late N. Clarke Wallace and Dr. Beattie Nesbitt. It adds: "In addition to these two significant incidents it might ze recalled also that Sam Hughes, M.P. for Victoria, while a ranting Orange Tory, is kept in parliament by the deliberate planning of the Liberal leaders. This can be proven, in fact it is no secret. The late Sir John Macdonald would not tolerate Col. Hughes as a follower for one hour. The veteran leader would do with Hughes what the great Edward Blake did with John Charlton, viz., repudiate him on the floor of parliament.

"In the contest in York Mr. Wallace and his friends revived the autonomy bill of 1905, but apparently it had no effect. It is interesting now to recall (the government-owned Catholic press are afraid to mention it) that only two Ontario Conservatives—N. Lewis of Huron and Mr. Pringle of Cornwall—voted for the autonomy bill giving the Catholic minority certain rights in the west."

Some Political Gossip.

Messrs. Wright (Muskoka), Clements (Kent), Lake (Qu'Appelle), and Owen (Northumberland), will go to South Huron next week to address meetings in the interest of Horton, the Conservative candidate in the by-election.

That the present session will develop surprises and much heart-burning has already been indicated by the thoroness of the opposition's investigation of the report of the auditor-general. Two days this week were largely taken up with criticism of expenditures of Hon. L. P. Brodeur. The minister did not show up well. Whether it be that he does not speak the English tongue with the same facility as the other French-Canadian ministers, or was unwilling to take the house fully into his confidence, it is certain that he was not easily understood, and did not readily respond to the demands for information as he might have if he had nothing to conceal.

In the two days Brodeur was on the rack, the house made little progress. The house does not yet know why the country should be called upon to pay

Policeman's Tragic End

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—While endeavoring to prevent a man, who gave the name of Edward Walker of 537 Wabash-avenue, Chicago, from leaping from the Brooklyn bridge, late last night, Patrolman Robert Fitzgerald was knocked from the overhead ironwork by the pole of a passing trolley car into the East River; 135 feet below. His body was not recovered.

Another policeman arrested the would-be suicide as he was about to jump over the railing. Walker is about 21 years of age.

COMPANY ORDERED TO RUN CARS SERVICE IS COMMENCED AT ONCE

Mr. Bicknell, Counsel for Toronto Street Railway, Pleads That the Roadway is Considered To Be Dangerous.

COMPANY PRESSES POINT OF LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE

An interim order to run their cars without delay on the ordinary regular service on Dundas-street, from Humberside to Keele-street, was made by the Ontario railway and municipal board on the Toronto Railway Company at 12.10 on Saturday. Service of the order was made about an hour and a half later.

"We are always nice, law-abiding people, you know," said Mr. Fleming when asked if the order would be observed, about 3 o'clock.

"We have not arranged anything yet, and will let you know just as soon as we have decided one thing or the other."

At 5 o'clock Mr. Fleming obligingly telephoned that he had issued orders for the cars to run.

"They will run on the regular service and just as if nothing had happened," he said.

The board met at 11 o'clock, and James Bicknell, K.C., who had been delayed by the accident to his wife overnight, appeared in 20 minutes. A. J. Anderson, solicitor for Toronto Junction, was in waiting. Chairman Leitch, still suffering from the effects of his accident, and A. B. Ingram, vice-chairman, constituted the board.

The question of the form of the order was at once gone into, Mr. Anderson submitting his draft form. This was in all respects the same as finally adopted, except that "hearing" was changed to "reading" in the recital regarding evidence, and "in presence of" was inserted before "respondent's counsel," and the words "recommence and continue thereafter" were inserted at a later point.

Three Ways of Compliance.

Mr. Bicknell was studiously moderate in tone and professed his willingness to meet the board's desire to oblige the people. He suggested that there were three ways of carrying out the service.

It might be furnished by the Suburban Railway.

The company would give a 5 minute stub-line service.

If the board would operate the service itself the company would supply men and equipment for the purpos...

None of these proposals were finally accepted, the chairman standing out for the regular service.

"We don't want to run our heavy cars over the road while it is in that condition," was Mr. Bicknell's plea against the full service.

Mr. Ingram suggested that the cars might be run at a slower rate on the disputed track, but Mr. Bicknell thought this would disarrange the whole time schedule and the idea was dropped. He was willing to take Toronto car tickets on the suburban service and give transfers all over the city, but Mr. Anderson was flatly opposed to the Suburban Railway having anything to say in the matter, and the board took a supporting view.

Company Asks Concession.

Mr. Bicknell thought it would only be right if the order contained such conditions as would preserve the status quo. He also desired an undertaking on the part of the town, that if the town should turn out to be wrong they should make an accounting to the Toronto Railway, or whatever company should be entitled to damages, or for the expense of running the line. It was only a matter of justice that they should give some undertaking in who would indemnify them for any accidents or recoup them for loss of fares or for expense of cars over what they were legally liable to run? These were the chief points of his objection to the substance of the order. Other points were on matters of form.

The method by which the service was to be given should be stated, in view of the fact that notice of motion had been served elsewhere, he thought the order should be stayed until the notice was dealt with.

"If you will accede to what I suggest it would enable everything to be done without friction, which is, after all, the great object of the board, if the interests of the public and municipalities can at the same time be served," Mr. Bicknell remarked.

He also wished the order to be without prejudice to either party.

Plea of Dangerous Roadway.

"We so honestly feel the road is unsafe we would not like to run our cars upon it," he said, returning to the road construction. There had been a great deal of mismanagement on the part of the town. The rails had been taken up without notice. The town had not furnished any plans of the way in which the track was to be laid. They had laid the new rails in their own way, and taken a long time and dawdled over it. The track was unsafe. A stub service with light cars could be run until the track was put into proper condition. An offer had been made to the mayor to this effect, but he had gone away and paid no attention.

So Mr. Bicknell, who also took exception to the statements of the recital and would have made the consideration for running the cars an alleged one, and the tracks on Dundas-street Suburban Railway tracks. He was also anxious to have it appear that the only evidence taken by the board was the examination of Mr. Abrey, and this concession was made.

Chairman Leitch stated the order was an exparte one.

"That is all is wanted," responded Mr. Bicknell. "I think it should be shown on the face of it that it is done without prejudice."

As to Possible Damages.

So far as the town giving an undertaking for damages was concerned, the chairman he'd that the board had nothing to do with damages, nor had the town.

"The act gives the board power to construe agreements, and it gives us power to enforce our orders by penalties, and also by the extraordinary remedy of taking over the company's operations. I don't think we have any concern with damages at all."

"Pardon me — if not as damages, then as compensation," interposed Mr. Bicknell.

"Not even so," held the chairman.

"That is a matter wholly relegated to the law courts," said Mr. Anderson. Anything the board could say on this score would neither save nor harm the company.

"I am not going to complicate myself with any such conditions. The Toronto Railway has an absolute remedy in the courts if any damages are suffered."

"I am not asking the board to give damages," explained Mr. Bicknell.

"I don't think we have anything to do with damages," was the chairman's view.

Mr. Bicknell thought it extraordinary the town should be given all they asked.

"This does not prejudice you at all," Mr. Anderson assured him.

"Yes, it does, very much," Mr. Bicknell feared, "and puts us to great expense."

Hard to Satisfy.

"You see, the town, in face of all that may happen, are willing to go ahead and incur damages," the chairman pointed out, but Mr. Bicknell was not satisfied. The party that got the order was not responsible in any way for damages to the party who obeyed it.

On behalf of the town, Mr. Anderson formally refused to give any undertaking, and the chairman agreed that this was his view of the law.

"If it comes to extremities," he said, speaking of the authority and responsibility implied by the act, "we won't run away from it, but we are not bankering after trouble."

Mr. Bicknell confessed to being not in very good fighting trim himself.

Mr. Anderson refused the offer of the Suburban service.

"The whole matter is in the courts, and this would be giving away the contention," he remarked. "Whatever service that is given that will satisfy the board will satisfy the town," he declared. "I'll leave the board to say whether any other service than the double track serice would be satisfactory."

The chairman said the question of mismanagement of the track laying was irrelevant. "I do not take that into consideration at all."

Tracks in Good Shape.

"My learned friend is misinformed," stated Mr. Anderson, when Mr. Bicknell declared the roadway was poorly laid. "The road is infinitely better than much of the track near Dundas-street or in other parts of the city. Spadina-avenue does not touch it."

The Order—Run Your Cars

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, Wednesday the 8th day of January, 1908.

Before—

James Leitch, Esq., K. C., chairman; A. B. Ingram, Esq., vice-chairman.

In the matter of the Corporation of the Town of Toronto Junction, complainant, and the Toronto Railway Company, respondent:

Upon the application of the above-named complainant, complaining that the respondent has failed and is failing to do an act, matter or thing required to be done by a certain agreement entered into on the 6th day of October, 1899, by the respondent with the complainant, by which, in consideration, among other things, of a grant of the right to run cars over Dundas-street, in the Town of Toronto Junction, for a period of twenty-three years, the respondent agreed and undertook, among other things, as follows:

"The City Company" (meaning the respondent) "shall each day operate its regular Dundas-street service along Dundas- street, between the eastern limit of the town and the western limit of Keele-street; and cars operated on said street shall be those operated on the regular Dundas-street service of the City Company to the westerly limit of Dundas-street, within the City of Toronto,"

by neglecting and refusing to operate the said cars or any cars in pursuance of the said agreement, and has, in respect of the said agreement, violated or committed a breach thereof. Upon reading the complaint of the complainant in that behalf, and the reply of the respondent thereto, and upon hearing the evidence of Mr. G. S. Abrey adduced, and what was alleged by counsel for the complainant in presence of counsel for the respondent, and it appearing in the public interest that, until the final determination of the said complaint, the respondent's cars, by means of which the regular Dundas-street service of the respondent is operated, should recommence and thereafter continue to run from the westerly limit of the City of Toronto to the westerly limit of Keele-street, over Dundas-street, within the limits of the Town of Toronto Junction;

The Board doth order that the respondent do forthwith commence, and until the final determination of the said complaint, unless and until the board shall sooner otherwise order, do continue each day to operate its regular Dundas-street service along Dundas-street, between the eastern limit of the Town of Toronto Junction and the western limit of Keele-street in the said town, using the Y at Keele-street for the purpose of turning its cars, and that the cars so to be operated on Dundas-street aforesaid and the said Y shall be those operated on the regular Dundas-street service of the respondent to the westerly limit of Dundas-street within the City of Toronto.

And the Board doth fix and appoint Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1908, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the chambers of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, in the legislative buildings in the City of Toronto, for hearing the said complaint.

(Signed) James Leitch,
Chairman of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

16 CRUSHED TO DEATH IN A SENSELESS PANIC AT ENGLISH THEATRE

Barnsley, York, Eng., Jan. 11—The senseless stampede of a crowd of people in a theatre of this city resulted to-day in a shocking disaster.

Sixteen persons, including a number of children in arms, were crushed to death by the frantic efforts of the crowd to get clear of the building, and many others were injured. And all for no reason.

There was no danger, no fire; only the unaccountable panic of the crowd that found its egress from the theatre hampered by its own numbers.

There had been a perofrmance for children at Harvey Institute.

The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, many persons had been refused admission.

At the conclusion of the performance an inexplicable mad rush was made for the exits, where the fatal crush occurred.

The weaker went to the ground and were trampled to death by the stronger.

Lives were crushed out and limbs were broken by the frantic people as they struggled and fought to make their way to the open.

There was no need of haste.

WANT A GATLING GUN TO FIGHT THE JAPS.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 11.—The Asiatic Exclusion League wants the city to purchase a few Gatling guns for use in preserving peace if another outbreak with the Japanese should occur in Vancouver.

One man declares that a Maxim machine gun was now quartered by the Japanese on Powell-street.

SUNDAY WEATHER.

Strong easterly winds, with snow or rain.

HEROIC FIREMEN IN UNEQUAL BATTLE

Best Fire Department in Universe Crippled by Lack of Water Pressure at Skyscraper Blaze.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Four men, three of them firemen, were killed and about $5,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire which ruined the 13-storey Parker building at Fourth-avenue and 19th-street between midnight and daylight this morning. The firemen were missing when the roll was called and they are believed to have gone down in the blazing ruins when one of the floors fell.

The dead are John Fallon, Thomas O'Connor and Thomas Phillips, all members of an engine company, and Oscar Beyer, a printer, who was at work in the building when the fire started, is believed to have been killed.

Sensational rescues were the feature of the fire. Five men who were at work on the top floor of the building were cut off from rescue from below and sought the roof, on which they stood silhouetted against the flames which had broken thru the roof. They were in imminent danger of death when rescued by means of a life line shot from a mortar gun, manned by a hook and ladder company on the roof of the Florence Hotel adjoining. The hotel is seven stories in height and from its roof a rope was fired across the top of the burning building. There it was seized by the imperiled men and the free end was made fast about a chimney. Down this rope, hand over hand, dropped the men to safety.

Three firemen were penned in the upper storeys and, driven out by the flames, clung for 20 minutes to a sign before they were seen and rescued.

Ladders Burned Beneath Them.

Three firemen were caught in the sixth storey when a floor below them dropped, and were forced upward to the seventh, and then to the eighth storey of the blazing building. From below it seemed that rescue was impossible, until several firemen, seizing scaling ladders, began to swing themselves up the face of the tottering wall. Climbing to a window ledge, the ladder, with its great hook, was drawn up and swung to a higher ledge, the men working heroically until their endangered comrades were reached. Down the smoking wall the men came slowly until they were near enough to the ground to drop into comrades' outstretched arms. So narrow was the escape, for rescuers as well as rescued, that the ladders themselves were burned where they hung when the firemen dropped from their rungs.

But even the rescue of these men was not complete, for three who went up into the building failed to return. They disappeared in the mass of falling concrete and twisted steel beams. It is their bodies that sorrowing comrades were searching for among the smoking ruins this morning. In addition to the missing, a score or more firemen were hurt, their injuries ranging from painful bruises to hurts which may prove fatal.

Couldn't Hit the Fire.

The fire department has been dreading a fire in a skyscraper, and although the Parker Building was only 13 storeys in height, the fate of one of the modern buildings of twice that height is easily imagined. The pressure, even when augmented by the fore of the largest engines in the department, was not sufficient to raise the water to a building. When the new sale water high pressure mains are completed, officials say, this fault will not longer be so prominent.

The men had barely reached the ground when the great masses of cement which formed a pillar of steel frame work gave way and crashed thru carrying with it everything from the seventh floor.

Tom Fallen, Jim Hutchinson and Sergt. Kelly went down in the wreckage. Fallen was not seen again. Hutchinson and Kelly, fighting against the plaster and cement which threatened to bury them alive, managed to reach the street, tho frightfully injured.

More than a score of firemen were working within the walls or near enough to be struck when they collapsed.

The fire was officially declared to be under control soon after 7 o'clock, but Deputy Chief Binns warned the police to keep the crowds as far as possible away from the wrecked building, as there was still great danger that the entire building might collapse, as a result of the contracting of the steel girders as they cooled. The police lines caused a complete tie-up of the Fourth-avenue trolley line, and it was not expected that any of the cars would go over the Eighteenth-street crossing during the day.

It is believed that the fire was in progress fully an hour before it was discovered. Supt. ullerton off the American Lithographic Company, directly across the street from the burned building, said to-day that an hour before the alarm was given he smelled smoke and had a thoro search made on every floor of his building. An hour later the firemen were in possession of one of the upper floors of the American Lithographic Company's building, turning a flood of water on the Parker building thru a big pipe fed by six lines of hose.

Insufficient water pressure is blamed by Deputy Chief Binns for much of the damage done to the building.

"The fact that the fire gained great headway was due entirely to the lack of water," he said. "At the present time in New York the water towers cannot reach above the eighth floor. Because of the poor water pressure, the three water towers which rescended to the five alarms had to be laid aside, useless, after ineffectual attempts to do good work with them."

Bowlers Now on Home Stretch No Surprises the First Week

Several Teams Have Strengthened in Toronto League, Which is Divided Into Two Series---Standing and Games Scheduled.

The league bowlers started on the home stretch last week, and from now on the race in the different leagues will be a fight to the bitter end. Nothing sensational was done in the opening week with the exception of the Rosedale team, who raised the Oddfellows' record to 2721.

The Toronto League, which is divided into two series, started off with some of the teams strengthened, all of whom are anxious to win the series.

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

—Toronto.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Queen City	3	0
Dominions	3	0
Royal Canadians	2	1
Americans	2	1
Merchants	1	2
Iroquois	1	2
Maple Leafs	1	2
Torontos	1	2
Lennox	1	2
A Co., Q. O. R.	1	2

—City.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Royals B	34	2
Centrals	27	6
Sunshines	23	13
Big Five	19	14
Royals C	19	17
Royals D	19	20
Victorias	17	19
High Rollers	16	20
Blue Labels	14	21
Orr Bros.	12	24
J. C. O.	9	27
Marathons	4	29

—Oddfellows—Class A.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Rosedale	27	3
Floral	21	6
Prospect	20	7
Laurel	19	8
Riverdale	16	11
Integrity	16	14
Prince of Wales	13	17
Queen City	7	20
Albert	5	25
Canada	0	30

—Oddfellows—Class B.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Rosedale	21	2
Floral	18	6
Toronto	18	6
Laurel	14	10
Central	7	14
Broadview	5	18
Riverdale	3	15
York	2	19

—Printers—Morning.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
World	18	9
Globe	15	12
Specials	11	16
Mail	10	17

—Printers—Evening.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Newton - Treloar	21	6
Book Room A.	17	10
Mail Job	16	11
The Star	14	10
Warwicks	15	11
Saturday Night	13	10
Grocer	11	16
Book Room B.	10	17
Carswells	10	17
Wrong Fonts	6	21

—Central.—

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Strollers	20	1
Brunswicks	19	5
Pastimes	19	8
Royals A	16	10
Aberdeens	15	12
Bronchos	15	12
Saunders	14	10
Benedicts	10	17
Klein's Kolts	9	18
Wellesleys	8	19
Royal Alexandras	8	19
Beefeaters	3	24

Games Scheduled.

—Toronto.—

Monday—Merchants v. Iroquois.
Tuesday—Torontos v. Royals.
Wednesday—Americans v. A Co., Q.O.R.
Thursday—Dominions v. Queen City.
Friday—Lennox v. Maple Leafs.

—Class A—Oddfellows.—

Tuesday—Integrity v. Queen City.
Wednesday—Rosedale v. Prospect, Canada v. Albert.
Friday—Prince of Wales v. Floral, Laurel v. Riverdale.

—Class B—Oddfellows.—

Tuesday—Rosedale v. York, Central v. Toronto.
Wednesday—Riverdale v. Floral.
Friday—Laurel v. Broadview.

—Central.—

Monday—Klein's Kolts v. Brunswicks, Bronchos v. Royals A.
Tuesday—Royal Alexandra v. Saunders.
Wednesday—Aberdeens v. Beefeaters.
Thursday—Pastimes v. Strollers.
Friday—Benedicts v. Wellesleys.

—City.—

Monday—Big Five v. Victorias, Marathons v. High Rollers.
Tuesday—Royals C v. Orr Bros., Royals B v. J. C. O.
Wednesday—Centrals v. Royals D.
Thursday—High Rollers v. Royals B, Blue Labels v. Sunshines.
Friday—Big Five v. Centrals, J. C. O. v. Marathons, Royals B v. Royals C, Orr Bros. v. Victorias.

—Printers.—

Monday—Carswell v. Saturday Night, Wrong Fonts v. Book Room A, Warwick Bros. v. Grocer.
Thursday—Specials v. Mail, World v. Globe, Star v. Newton-Treloar, Book Room B v. Mail Job.

If He Hadn't Slipped.

In the City Tenpin League game between J. C. O. and Victorias on Wednesday, Jan. 8, on Orr Bros.' alleys, James H. Tomlin, captain of Victorias, would undoubtedly have broken the single high score had it not been for a slip on the alley after making six straight strikes, getting only four pins on last shot. Score, 242.

GOLF IN JANUARY.

Toronto Lacrosse Club Members Play Handicap Game on Saturday.

Members of the old Toronto Lacrosse and Athletic Association engaged in a handicap game of golf Saturday after the four-hole course in the lacrosse field. William Oakley proved the winner, with J. S. Bowbanks second. Following are the net scores:

William Oakley	57
J. S. Bowbanks	58
James Gounlock	62
Flem Hayes	65
Emil Jacobi	75

It is the intention of the members to revive the old club next year, when golf will be one of the chief pastimes in the repository.

Tobin Wins Five-Mile Walk.

The Hunter-Rose Co. Athletic Association held a five-mile walking contest at the exhibition grounds on Saturday for a number of prizes, for which there were about 20 entries. The winners were as follows: M. Tobin, F. Austin, E. Rorke, D. Hutchinson, W. Webb, C. Morgan, A. Samuels, A. Roberts.

North End Athletic Club.

The North End Athletic Club held its first annual winter dance and euchre Friday evening in Simpson's Hall. There were over 200 present. The evening started with progressive euchre of 43 tables. After nine games being played, it was found that Mr. Howell was first for the gents, with nine wins, the prize being a pair of ebony military brushes. Five ladies were tied, with seven wins, for first. A cut was necessary, Mrs. Atherly being the clever lady to win the prize of a fine ebony back hand mirror. After the cards supper was served. John Kirk presented the prizes to the winners, and Alf. Love thanked everybody present for attending. Dancing commenced with A. Blackman of the N. E. A. A. at the piano. The dance broke up in the early hours, everybody present expressing their pleasure at having a good time. The next dance will be held in Simpson's Hall on Friday, Jan. 24, and the next euchre for Monday, Jan. 13, at the club rooms, where everybody is invited to join in with this lively north end club.

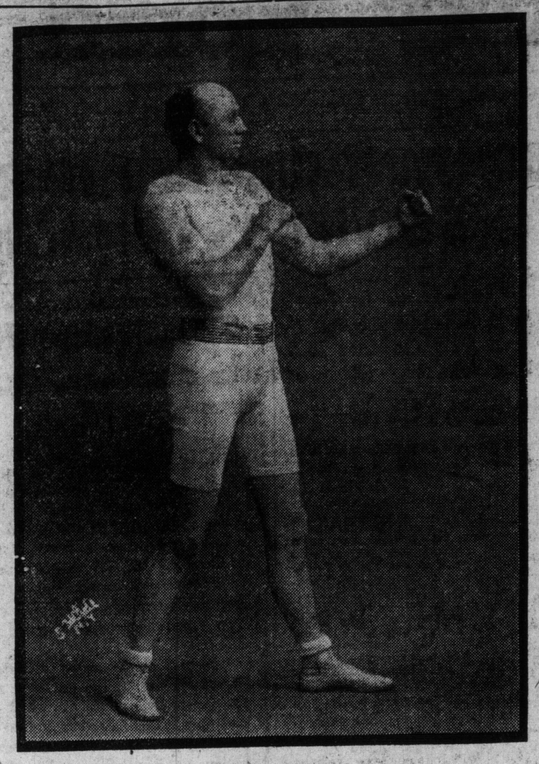
Pitcher Sam Leever of the Pittsburgs has made formal application to purchase a franchise in the Central League, preferably Grand Rapids.

The Boston Club will carry only two southpaw pitchers, namely, Tannehill and Burchell. Jacobson will go to Toronto and Kroh to Baltimore.

Stewart's Team Again Win.

On Friday evening the T. Eaton Company engineers again rolled, when Stewart's team for the fifth time defeated Smith's. The score:

Smith's Team—	1	2	3	T'l.
Smith	109	107	112	328
Thompson	82	137	117	336
Moat	92	87	74	253
Doughty	92	130	116	338
McQuay	95	103	118	316
Totals	470	564	537	1571
Stewart's Team—	1	2	3	T'l.
Stewart	105	102	93	300
Graham	163	135	139	437
White	135	176	150	461
Atkinson	135	144	137	416
Fitzgerald	119	99	138	356
Totals	657	656	657	1970



BOB FITZSIMMONS—"The Grand Old Man" of the Prize Ring, Who Will Be the Big Attraction at the Star Theatre This Week

OFFERING THOUSAND REWARD

For the Arrest of Colin Harbottle—World-Wide Search.

Perhaps the strenuous efforts ever put forth by the Toronto police to locate any criminal are being exerted to locate Captain Colin G. Harbottle, absconding secretary of the Toronto Club.

The police commissioners have raised the reward offered for information leading to his arrest from $250 to $1000, and circulars bearing a minute description of his personal appearance and habits are being sent broadcast by the local detective department.

These are being sent to every city of any size in the world, and they are printed in several languages. The chase promises to be a long one, however, as the operations of foreign police is not always the most careful in discharging outside commissions. The laxity of the New Orleans officials has already let Harbottle slip, as he had been located in that city shortly after his flight from Toronto.

The local police are finding still another impediment in the fact that Harbottle still has many friends in the city, one of whom at least is keeping him informed as far as may be of all actions taken here. It is for this reason that the local detective department preserves so strict a secrecy with regard to its actions. Asked of the methods being employed to locate Harbottle, Inspector of Detectives Duncan made one more of a long line of refusals to make any disclosures.

The amount of the shortage is now placed at $15,000.

Financial Hockey League.

The following is the standing of the Financial Hockey League:

	Won.	Lost.	To play
Canadian Northern	1	0	4
Dominion Bank	1	0	4
Union Life	1	0	4
Trust & Guarantee	0	1	4
Manufacturers' Life	0	1	4
Toronto Gen. Trust	0	1	4

Norway Beat Jarvis.

The first game of the eastern series of the Toronto Hockey League was played last night between Norway Intermediates and Jarvis-street Baptist, the result being at half-time 2 to 1 in favor of Norway, and at fulltime 7 to 2 in favor of Norway. Norway lined up as follows: Goal, L. Kempffer; point, G. Overs; cover, G. L. Staples; rover, John Dunn; centre, L. McClure; right wing, R. La Huquet; left wing, K. Keffer. Referee—Mr. McIlmurray.

OLD COUNTRY SOCCER RESULTS

No Games Were Scheduled in English League and One in Southern.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 11.—No games are scheduled for the English League to-day, and only one in the Southern. To-day's results in Association football follow:

—First Round.—

Newcastle	2	Notts Forest	0
Q. P. Rangers	1	Reading	0
Bolton W.	5	Woking	0
Cransboro	1	Watford	0
Liverpool	4	Derby County	2
Everton	1	Tottenham H.	0
Norwich	2	Sheffield W.	0
Bristol City	0	Grimsby	0
Bristol R.	1	Northampton	0
Chelsea	9	Wirksop	1
Chesterfield	4	Stockton	0
Lester Fosse	2	Blackburn	1
Bright and Howe	1	Preston N. E.	1
Bradford C.	1	Wolverhampton	1
Aston Villa	3	Stockport	0
Stoke	5	Lincoln	0
Westham	1	Rotheram	0
Glossof	1	Manchester C.	1
Oldham	2	Leeds	1
W. Brownwich	1	Birmingham	1
Manchester U.	3	Blackpool	1
Fulham	3	Luton	3
Notts County	2	Middlesboro	0
Plymouth	1	Barnesley	0
Bury	2	Millwatt	1
Woolwich A.	0	Hutt	0
Swindon	0	Sheffield U.	0
Carlisle	2	Brentford	2
Southampton	2	Burnley	0
Crystal Palace	4	Coventry	2
Portsmouth	1	Hastings	0
New Brompton	3	Sunderland	1

To Ride in New Orleans.

Jockey Ernest Groves, the steeplechase rider, who was hurt some time ago in a wreck, is well again, and left last night for New Orleans to ride B. L. Cole's jumpers.

PETITION FOR MEETING.

Central Conservative Association Will Get Together Saturday Next.

There is an apparent echo of the clash in the Central Conservative Association, before the municipal elections, in the reported drawing up of a requisition by certain prominent members, demanding that a meeting be held on Saturday evening next at the Albany Club.

Among the matters that are being urged for discussion is the objection taken by the associations of the First and Second wards to the central body endorsing the candidature of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt.

Another question to be debated is whether representatives other than those of the ward associations should be on the Central Association. Objection is taken by the signers of the petition to the right of the Conservative Club to have 24 representatives at party conventions, and to the assessment of $25 upon the separate ward associations, while it is also claimed that officers were elected in an unconstitutional manner at the last election.

W. D. Earngey, with whom, as secretary, the petition has been placed, says that under the constitution he is bound to call the meeting. The requisition is said to have been signed by Thomas Gearing, W. M. Fitzgerald, E. F. Leldy, Ald. W. J. Saunderson, James A. Norris, Capt. Wm. Crawford, Jas. E. Knox, John Maxwell and Dr. John Noble.

MACKENZIE GOT $2,520,000.

So Montrealers Have Heard—C.N.R. to Spend More.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The amount of money advanced William Mackenzie, it is said here, was $2,520,000, but no doubt the Toronto magnate was given to understand that there would be more forthcoming as soon as the European money market improved.

It is stated officially that the government has been pretty severe with Mackenzie and Mann of late, the result being that a great deal more money has been spent during the past year in their lines from Lake Superior to Edmonton, than was first intended.

The statement is also made that the Winnipeg and Edmonton section is in fine shape. The company's city offices in Montreal are about to be sub-let.

WILL HAVE A RECOUNT.

J. A. McCausland on Saturday filed with the city clerk his application for a recount of the aldermanic ballots cast in the sixth ward. He was only 16 behind Ald. Adams for third place, and it is believed a recount may make a change.

Canadian Rugby Football Union Dr. W. B. Hendry is President

Drop Kick Reduced From 4 to 3½ Points and Penalty From 3 to Points---Amendments and Officers.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Rugby Football Union was held Saturday afternoon at the King Edward, with the following members present: Vice-president Dr. W. B. Hendry, Toronto, in the chair; Secretary D. L. McKeeard, Mitchell; Percy Molson, Montreal; T. F. Clancy, Ottawa; George Ballard, Hamilton; W. J. Slee and H. C. Griffiths, Toronto.

Moved by Mr. Clancy, seconded by Percy Molson—That the incoming executive be empowered to alter the constitution, so as to define clearly the object of the Canadian Rugby Union, and provide for the recognition of the rules and regulations of each individual union affiliated with the Canadian Rugby Union, and to communicate with the governing bodies of the several amateur unions regarding the same. Carried.

The foregoing motion means that the Canadian Rugby Union will recognize the amateur definitions of both the C.A.A.U. and the Federation.

The action of the executive committee in admitting the Interprovincial Rugby Union was ratified.

Secretary McKeand's report read as follows: "I feel that your executive has every reason to congratulate itself on the success of the past season in arranging the senior series and bringing into membership the Interprovincial Union, and thus widening the scope of the Canadian Union. Considerable difficulty arose during the season thru a controversy concerning the status of various clubs, but being convinced of the purity of the motives of the different unions in promoting amateur sport, your executive went ahead and arranged a series of matches in both senior and intermediate groups.

Ottawa College defaulted to Peterboro owing to the latness of the season, and the latter as defeated by Montreal in the finals.

In the intwermediate series Varsity II. defeated Tammany Tigers and defaulted to Hamilton II., who afterwards defeated Montreal, thus winning the intermediate championship.

It was decided to purchase individual championship shields for the players of the Montreal club (senior champions) and Hamilton (intermediate champions).

The following amends, proposed by the Interprovincial Union, were adopted: (1) To have the drop kick reduced from 4 to 3 points and the penal ty from 3 to 2 points; (2) to change rule obstruct with arms and body. Blocking will be defined by the executive.

On motion of Percy Molson, Montreal, section B of rule 6, under the playing rules, was changed from a kick more than five yards to advanced by a kick more than five yards.

Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. W. B. Hendry, Toronto.

First vice-president—D. G. McKeard, Mitchell.

Second vice-president—W. J. Slee, Toronto.

Secretary-treasurer—Percy Molson, Montreal.

NO QUIET FOR PRUSSIA UNTIL EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Big Force of Police Maintain Order at Berlin—Comment of Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Order prevails thruout Berlin to-day, and there has been no recurrence of the demonstrations of yesterday for manhood suffrage in Prussia.

The police, however, are still disposed in force in the neighborhood of the palace and various public squares, or they are being held in reserve at the stationhouses. The police do not permit the people to form in groups, and, consequently, it has been impossible to assemble and start a demonstration.

Herr Bebel, Herr Singer and their associates, who compose the committee of seven which is managing the Social-Democratic party, regard the terms in which Prince Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, yesterday rejected the demand for manhood suffrage and a secret ballot, instead of the existing property qualification for voters, as a declaration of war.

The Vorwaerts, the official organ of the committee, says to-day:

"There will be no quiet in Prussia until universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage has been won. Prince Von Buelow's declaration is quite clear. The phantom of a liberal era is ended, the people are warned, and they will learn."

The paper then asks: "Will the government dare ignore and despise the demand of the people? We await the casting of the responsibility upon the privileged and governing classes. Thirty out of the thirty-seven million people in Prussia are without property and without rights. Social Democracy will organize the thirty millions and make their demand irresistible. The government now has the word, but the people will have the final word."

Newspapers of liberal tendencies, such as The Tageblatt, regard Prince Von Buelow's refusal as "curt, harsh and imbued with the worst reactionary spirit." Continuing its comment, The Tageblatt says: "In past times other liberal reforms have overcome the opposition of greater statesmen than Prince Von Buelow."

The Vossische Zeitung recognizes that "reform of the suffrage is necessary, and the question will not disappear from the order of the day until a solution has been found."

Attempted Wife Murder.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Following a quarrel with his wife this afternoon, George Danvig of 522 First-street, Albany, stabbed her several times and then shot himself, dying instantly. Mrs. Danvig is in a serious condition.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

Jan. 11	At	From
Monteagle	Hongkong	Vancouver
Dominion	Portland	Liverpool

Santa Anita Entries.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—The entries at Santa Anita Park Monday are:

FIRST RACE—Purse, 5½ furlongs:

Barney Oldfield	112	Godfather	115
Karodo	115	Duke Bridgew'r	112
Port Mahone	112	Bambro	112
Ed. B.	111	Sombrero	115
Maxnal	112	Harcourt	112
Sparkles	112	Diamonito	112
Suzeraine	115		

SECOND RACE—Purse, 2-year-old fillies, 3 furlongs:

Miniature	102	Silk Stockings	110
B.f. Water Cress—Hosiery	110		
Br. Waterboy—Rose Carlo	102		
Paradise Queen	110	Lady Mazagan	102
Bold	102	Mattie Ribsell	110
Queen Grove	110	Vivon	102
Mad. Musgrave	110	Ben Rose	102
Bell of Brass	110	Lady Quality	110
Ch.f. Gold Crest—Carmaid	110		
B.f. Solitaire II.—Formella	110		

THIRD RACE—Purse, 1 mile:

Montgomery	105	John J. Rogers	102
Onata Watana	100	J. R. Laughrey	105
Dominus Arvi	105	Livius	105
Nadzu	102		

FOURTH RACE—Handicap, 1 mile:

zMarster	109	zDredger	90
Orilene	94	May F.	93
Ampedo	95		

zWalsh entry.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, 1¼ miles:

By Play	104	Rip Rap	104
Ed. Sheridan	*101	Invictus	106
Josie's Jewel	104	Colewort	96
Edna Fellce	94	Don Hart	101
Gorgalette	104	Anvil	*101
Prestolus	106	Sing Spring	*96
Marpessa	99	Avonteilus	109
Glov. Balerio	*101	Meddling Daisy	104

SIXTH RACE—Selling, 5 furlongs:

Annetts	*97	Velma C.	110
Athor	110	Feminine	*106
Nellta	110	Litholin	110
Artie Ripey	*105	Margie D.	102
Insp. Bird	110	Ballojee	110
Vivian May	102	Belle Mayfair	*97
Lois Cavanaugh	110	Ann Carrick	*105

Weather clear; track fast.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Fair Grounds Card.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Entries for Monday at the Fair Grounds are:

FIRST RACE—Three furlongs, purse:

Pinion (formerly Holy Mass)	110	Miss Hapsburg	110
		Molly Stark	110
Cumming	110	My Lady Francis	110
Smart	110	Giorlolo	110
Arionette	110	Mezzo Soprano	110
Br.f. 2, Counter Tenor—Q. Anne Cerolna	110		
Ch.f. 2, Meddler—Chimars	110		
Br.f. 2, Nadivis—Spright	110		
Blk.f. 2, Lucky Dog—Charm Essie	110		
Br.f. 2, Brantome—Puritana	110		
Br.f. 2, Gold Heels—Lineage	110		
After All	110	Light Flash	110
Miss Snack	110		

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs, purse:

Bulk Head	109	Major Mack	109
Moxey Meeker	109	Pink Cap	109
Bucking Boy	109	Waxhaw	109
Amontillado	109	Caucus	109
Polar Star	109	Geo. H. White	109
Banridge	112	Tarquin	112
Cajole	112	Harrington	112
Epitome	112		

THIRD RACE—Seven furlongs, selling:

Hancock	*109	Abington	*105
Ananias	105	J. D. Dunn	105
Rappahannock	106	Denigre	*106
Creel	109	Dapple Gold	109
Young Stevens	110	Crafty	110
Hut of Hyacinths	112	Pryfania	112
Abe Meyer	114	St. Noel	114
Monere	*109		

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs, handicap:

King's Plate	88	Fintrail	99
Platoon	93	Pedro	98
Chief Hayes	108	Thelng	109
Pasadena	118		

FIFTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards, purse:

Nancy	98	Higginbotham	103
Tivolini	100	Delphie	103
Hawkama	105	Sponge Cake	105
Adesso	108	Envoy	108

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles, selling:

Little Lighter	*98	Donna	103
Mortiboy	104	Zipango	105
Granada	108		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather cloudy; track heavy.

Oakland Program.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The entries for Monday at Oakland are:

FIRST RACE, 6 furlongs, selling:

Prince Brutus	113	Excitement	112
Herodotus	110	Agnola	109
Nappa	109	Salvage	109
Ray Bennett	108	Shady Lad	107
May Amelia	106	Marvel F	105
Silver Wedding	105	Curriculum	101

SECOND RACE, 3 furlongs:

Rubia Granda	108	Minnie Bright	108
(Ch.f. Balgowan—Malaise)	108	Yolo (Ch.f. Yellow Tail—Yrsula	108
Collice	104	Mabel Fountain	101
Alice Collins	101	Ornate	101
Galilee	101	Carmisa	101
Patolr	108		

Minnie and Alice, Schreiber's entry.

THIRD RACE, 11-16 mile:

Glorio	102	Pajarolta	98
Astoria Belle	97	Siege Gun	93
Sandpiper	93	Bonheur	93
Expectant	88	Cloyne	88
Smiley Corbett	93		

FOURTH RACE, 1 mile:

Deutschland	114	Bryan	101
Stelmwood	99	Banposal	93
Dollie Dollars	99	Sahara	99
Red Ball	99	Sister Frances	99
Plausible	96	Billy Pullman	94
Marian Casey	92		

FIFTH RACE, 1 1-16 miles, selling:

Nabonassar	114	Ramus	110
Lampadrome	106	Mill Song	107
Midmont	106	*Reservation	106
Lassen	104	Paladini	103
I Told You	103	Rosy Light	93
*Miss M. Bowdish	99	*Tetanus	91

SIXTH RACE, 1 1-16 miles, selling:

Graphite	107	The Captain	106
Ed. Lilburn	106	Ethel Abbot	107
W. B. Gates	103	Huzzah	101
Maxtress	101	Queen Alamo	101
Alaric	100	Arcourt	100
Dave Weber	100	Furze	96

Weather clear, track heavy.

WANT TO BE CHAIRMEN.

Contests For Headship of Civic Committees Promise to Be Keen.

Ald. Church now says that he will not be a candidate for the chairmanship of the civic legislation and reception committee, as he cannot give the time necessary. He will continue as chairman of the local board of health.

Both Ald. Foster and Ald. McGhie have designs on the board of works, and the outcome is uncertain. Ald. Keeler is after the chairmanship of the legislation and reception committee, but may find a strong rival in Ald. McMurrich, while Ald. J. J. Graham is slated for the headship of the island committee.

As Controller Ward doesn't want to be vice-chairman of the board of control, Controller Harrison will get the office.

Smallpox Cancels Convention.

KINGSTON, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The convention of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, to take place in Brockville next week, has been cancelled by the Bishop of Ontario, owing to the epidemic of smallpox in that town.

DISQUALIFIED MARSE ABE BUMPED

Fair Grounds Races Decided Over Slow Track Saturday—Program of Entries for Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The track was slow and the weather threatening when the races started this afternoon at the Fair Grounds. In the first race Marse Abe finished in front, but was disqualified for bumping. The Speed Handicap was the feature of the program. Summary:

FIRST RACE, purse $400, 2-year-olds, 3 furlongs:

1. Irtaneh, 113 (Nicol), 3 to 2, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.
2. Mrs. Sewell, 103 (A. Flynn), 12 to 1, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.
3. Hammock Boy, 110 (H. Alex), 8 to 1, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5.

Time .38 3-5. Dr. Armstrong, Roseberg II., Eustacean, Cousin Mary, Patriot, Many Colors, Lurid, Brougnam, Lady Hammond, Douglas also ran. Marse Abe finished in front, but was disqualified.

SECOND RACE, purse $500, 4-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs:

1. Frank Lord, 105 (V. Powers), 5 to 2, even and 1 to 2, by a length.
2. Hancock, 99 (J. McAhey), 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.
3. Caper, 101 (Lloyd), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1.

Time 1.22. Rose Marion, Black Mantilla, Prince Hohenlohe, Convill, Mimio's Daughter, Lord Stanhope, Helen Lucas, Paul, Poetry and Cabrit also ran. Scratched Hooray.

THIRD RACE, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards:

1. Thomas Calhoun, 96 (C. Henry), 15 to 1, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, by four lengths.
2. Ethel Carr, 96 (G. Swain), 20 to 1, 6 to 1 and 4 to 1.
3. Goldquest, 100 (V. Powers), 5 to 2, 7 to 10 and 2 to 5.

Time 1.56. Sanrida, Miss Mazzoni, Jarvette, Ketchemike, Listerine, Brown Thistle, Third Rail, Hilliaya, Frescati, Erimer also ran. Scratched Breakspear and Sweetener.

FOURTH RACE, $1000 added, the Speed Handicap, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

1. Cocney K., 100 (J. Brooks), 15 to 1, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2, by three lengths.
2. Al. Muller, 101 (Powers), 12 to 5, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.
3. Keator, 116 (Brussell), 5 to 2, even and 1 to 2.

Time 1.19 3-5. Angelus, Handsearra, Momentum, Chief Hayes, King's Daughter, Evelyn S. also ran.

Keator and Momentum, Burlew and O'Neill entry. Cooney K. added starter. Scratches, Bellwether, Chapultepec, Sally Preston and Comedienne.

FIFTH RACE, purse $500, 4-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs:

1. Refined, 96 (Sirfvin), 9 to 1, 3 to 1 and 1 to 5, by two and a half lengths.
2. Higginbotham, 94 (J. McCahey), 9 to 10, 2 to 5 and 1 to 4.
3. Gold Proof, 113 (Nicol), 9 to 2, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.

Time 1.20 3-5. Royal Onyx, Lucy Young, Breezie and Coon also ran. Scratched, Bertha E.

Oakland Summary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The races on Saturday at Oakland resulted:

FIRST RACE:

1. Crystal Wave (Walsh),
2. Standover (Miller).
3. Columbia Girl (Vandusen).

Time 1.12 4-5. Jockey Mounce, Duke of Orleans, Bantam, Elba, Eb. H., Lady's Beauty, Bertie A., Ed Lilburn, Jack Paine also ran.

SECOND RACE:

1. Cholk Hedrick, 12 to 2 (Kirschbaum).
2. Curriculum, 20 to 1 (Hayes).
3. Margaret Randolph, 5 to 2 (Butler).

Time 2.12. Belle of Iroquois, Dick Wilson, Koenigin Luise, Larose, The Mighty also ran.

Santa Anita Park Results.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11.—The races at Santa Anita Park on Saturday resulted:

FIRST RACE, 1 mile, purse $400, for 4-year-olds, selling:

1. Bellmence, 5 and 8 to 5.
2. Salnrida, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.
3. Nellie Racine, 9 and 3 to 1.

Time 1.40. Pepper and Salt, Taos, Little Minister, Bon Vivant, Stony Lee also ran.

TO PROTECT CROSSINGS.

Engineer Mountain Will Make Specific Recommendations to Commission.

The recommendation that the Grand Trunk be compelled to bear the expense of installing the derail system in addition to gates at the dangerous crossing at Front and John-streets, created by the establishing of a freight yard north of Front-street, will be made to the Dominion Railway Commission by Engineer Mountain, as a result of his inspection on Friday.

Mr. Mountain will also recommend the shifting of the derails at the Queen and De Grassi-streets crossing of the G. T. R., as he is of opinion that they are too close to the gates.

S. A. Citadel Reopened.

The Salvation Army Citadel on Broadview-avenue was re-opened Saturday night. To-day, at 11, 3 and 7 p.m. Brigadier Taylor, principal of the Salvation Army Training College, Sherbourne-street, assisted by Adjt. White, who superintended the building of the citadel eight years ago, will conduct special services.

Three Hurt in Wreck.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 11.—Norfolk & Western Railroad passenger train No. 42, bound from Chattanooga to Washington, collided near Crockett's Station to-day with a freight train which was standing on the main line. None were killed and none of the passengers were hurt. Two postal clerks and a negro were slightly injured.

The Pneumatic Clothes Washer

Manufactured in Toronto, Ont. (is a new invention patented). This is a handy household article, and should be in every home, because it saves labor, time and hard work.

Write us for a catalogue and a list of testimonials.

Good Agents always wanted. Address W. C. PERRY & CO.,

167 228 Wilton-avenue, Toronto, Ont.

BIG BOOM LAUNCHED FOR POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Officers See in Scheme Direct Remedy for Hoarding of Currency.

When the United States National Board of Trade metes in Washington in a few weeks, the Trades League will launch a boom for the establishment of postal savings banks in all the large cities of the country. Resolutions will be adopted urging congress to lose no time in giving the postoffice department the necessary authorization to have the banks started.

Officers of the league see in the scheme a direct remedy for the hoarding of currency that has always been a practice among foreigners who usually distrust banking institutions, and which has been growing largely among the working classes since the recent exposure of Wall-street's financial manipulations.

"As a general rule," said N. B. Kelly, secretary of the Trades League, yesterday, "you will find that foreigners have a dread of banks because they read every little while of some suspension or failure. They hoard their money in secret places in their homes, and thus prevent it getting into circulation.

"It has been the same way with a large number of working men and families of average means since the recent financial upheaval. This hoarding is undoubtedly hurting business generally, and if there is some way in which it could be stopped the step should be taken immediately.

According to Secretary Kelly, the postal banks would solve the problem He pointed to the fact that persons who fear the stability of banks generally could easily be induced to deposit with the national government on the strength of its great credit. The funds so deposited, he said, could be turned over at the end of each business day to the government depositories, and thus be put into immedoate active circulation.

The plan is to have the banks located in the postoffices of the large cities and in sections where there are large numbers of artisans and laborers at work, so as to encourage thrift. A resolution to this effect will be introduced at the national board meeting by the league, and the representatives of trade bodies in all sections of the country have announced their intention of supporting the scheme.

BAD HOSE FIRE MENACE.

Underwriters Find Nearly Half of It Burst in Less Than a Year.

New York Tribune: As a result of careful investigation extending over a long period, undertaken at the instance of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, the attention of Commissioner Lantry of the fire department has been called to the dangerous condition of most of the hose of the department. The facts presented to the commissioner by the board show that an astounding amount of hose has burst, and that in the event of a great fire, such as those that devastated San Francisco and Baltimore, the safety of the city would be seriously menaced.

The work of the investigation was carried on by the engineers of the National Board of Fre Underwriters, which made a report to the committee on fire prevention of that body. This report was transmitted to Commissioner Lantry by Henry W. Eaton, chairman of the committee on water supply and fire department of the New York board.

The information gathered by the experts who conducted the investigation has been carefully prepared in tabular form, and all sorts of details as to the quantity, quality, brand and age of the bursting hose are included in these tables. Cases of weakening with specific engine companies are cited in some instances, and it is shown in the report that in some cases between 35 and 49 per cent. of the hose of certain companies has burst at fires in a period of less than a year. It is also developed that hose has burst in many cases at a pressure considerably less than that which it is warranted to stand under the specifications.

Numerous specific recommendations as to the method of placing the hose supply of the department on a safe basis are made to the local committee by the national board as a result of the investigation, and the local board is expected to urge the adoption of these recommendations at an early date. They include the adoption of new specifications, the immediate purchase of a considerable quantity of new hose and the most careful testing of hose bought. Provision is also made for an extension of the period covered by manufacturers' guarantees.

Cuban Electoral Law.

The electoral law for Cuba has been finished by the advisory commission and Senor Juan Gaulberto Gomez officially delivered it to Gov. Magoon with additional reports by the minority advocating a vote for foreigners and a plural vote. The municipal and judiciary law is practically finished, this being, with the census, the most important preliminary work set forth by Secretary Taft in his official letter to Gov. Magoon regarding the holding of the elections.

The general belief is that the municipal and provincial elections are near, tho no date is mentioned. It is likely that they will be held after the sugar crop season is over.

Political activity continues among the Cubans. Gen. Mario Menocal having accepted the candidacy for the presidency, tho not belonging to any of the organized parties, probably will be backed up by the association called Veterans, which was so much talked of during the revolution in August, 1906. Having failed to compromise with the government, the revolutionists and the Conservatives are divided about backing Menocal or supporting a candidate of their own. Havana's City Council has appointed a committee of citizens for propaganda and organization.

G.T.P. Shops at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Work was started on the new shops of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which will be established at Springfield, and tenders will be called for at once. The buildings will be the round-house, engine-house, machine and repair-shops, etc.

Monday's Prices Will Carry the Interest in the Great $300,000.00 Cash Clear-up Sale to a High Pitch of Excitement and a Full Brass Band Giving An All-Day Concert Will Add Zest to the Event For You.

BROWNS

OF COURSE THERE'S HURRAH

But It's Backed Up By the Lowest Prices Ever Printed For Like Goods and a Good Lot of Generous Good Nature Mixed In With It.

17 FACTORIES THAT NEEDED THE MONEY

And there's the reason in a nutshell for you being able to buy the goods you can for the little cash that you can. You know values—you know that you never had a chance at such things as these before—you know that if the sale wasn't just as we say it is, you would be quick to "twig it," but it's all we promised it to be—a sale for

Cash and Cash Only, With Snap, Ginger, Enthusiasm, Earnestness, Honesty, and Genuineness Enough About it to Make the Store of the Pernickety Buyer Who'll Favor Himself, Herself, or Us With a Visit.

BROWNS

"Fast Friends"

Be As Canny As You Like, Dollars Will Do Double Duty in Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, and Clothing For Men, Women, and Children

SACRIFICE PRICES IN FINE FURS

The Chance of a Lifetime

Fur Ties, trimmed with six tails, sale price .69

Fur Caps, reduced to .98

Mink Marmot, lock squirrel and opossum Muffs, sale price Monday 2.95

Mink Marmot Collars, best quality, full furred, satin lined, four tails, Regular $10, sale price 4.95

American Sable Ties, with six tails, all fur. Regular price $2.95, sale price 1.95

White Lamb Caps, for children. Regular $4.50, sale price 1.69

Persian Paw Muffs, large empire shape. Regular $15, sale price 5.50

Persian Paw Ties, Regular $12.50, sale price 5.50

American Opossum Stole, large size, with six tails, ornaments, and chain fastener. Regular $17.75, sale price 6.95

Muffs, to match. Regular $12.50, sale price 3.95

Mink Marmot Stole, extra large, 10 tails. Regular $35, sale price 13.95

Muff to match, head and two tails. Regular $12.50, sale price 4.95

Best Canadian Mink Throw Tie, 56 inches long, brocaded lining. Regular $30.00, sale price 13.95

Best Canadian Mink Throw, 6 tails, brocaded lining. Regular $30, sale price 16.50

Coat, of best quality black Astrachan, three-quarter length, Regular $45, sale price 19.50

Coat, of best quality Belgian mink. Regular $83.35, sale price 29.00

Near Seal Jackets, mink trimmed, satin lined, silk girdle. Regular $65, sale price 37.50

Women's Coats, best cloth shell, linedthroughout with hamster and lock squirrel, American sable collar, all sizes, to clear, Monday 18.50

Come Monday for Couches

Couches, upholstered in velours, fringed all around, open construction. Regular $6.75, sale price 3.95

Couches, heavy showwood frames, open construction, spring edge, upholstered in velours, buttoned top. Regular $12, sale price 7.95

Somersaultic Davenport

Somersaultic Davenport, solid quarter-cut oak, golden or early English finished, fitted with felt mattress, steel spiral springs, upholstered in best grade of velours. Regular $27.00, sale price 24.95

Come Monday for Chair Chances

400 to be sold on Monday, in golden finish. Regular 60c; for .35

Diners, high-backed, golden finish, brace arms. Regular 90c, for .62

Nurse Rocker, in golden finish, brace arms. Regular $1.30, for .75

Arm Rocker, golden finish, to match. Regular $2.50, for 1.38

Come Monday for Sideboards

Sideboard, in golden quartered oak finish, highly polished. Regular $21.00, for 11.95

Sideboard, in quartered oak finish. Regular $28.00, for 14.05

Sideboard, in solid oak, highly polished. Regular $32.00, for 19.95

Sideboard, in quartered oak finish. Regular $37.00, for 22.95

Sideboard, in quarter-cut oak. Regular $44.00, for 27.68

Sideboard, in quarter-cut oak, highly polished. Regular $82.00, for 54.72

Buffet, in quarter-cut oak, very handsome design, fitted with glass shelves. Regular $121.00, for 83.95

Come Monday for Parlor Suites

Parlor Suites, five pieces, birch-mahogany finished, frames, carved and polished, upholstered in silk tapestry, spring edge, buttoned border and back. Regular $85, Sale price 52.00

Parlor Suites, five pieces, birch-mahogany finished frames, carved and polished, upholstered in silk damask, spring edge, buttoned border and back. Regular $75, sale price 45.00

Parlor Suites, five pieces, birch-mahogany finished, frames, carved and polished, upholstered in velours, plush trimmed. Regular $30, sale price 19.50

45c Ingrain Carpets, 24c

Popular colors, in two and three shades of self tones, best wearing quality ever sold for so low a price. Just think, it only costs $2.68 to cover a room 3 x 4 yards. 45c quality for .24

Oilcloth .13

Linoleum .20

Pretty patterns, many lengths, to fit large rooms.

Oilcloths, regular 35c to 50c. Special .13

Linoleums, regular 50c and 75c. Special .20

Tapestry Rugs

Fine wearing English made Rugs, in select combination colorings, with grounds in tan, red, and green—

Regular $10.50, size 3x3 yards. Special 5.75

Regular $12.75, size 3x3 1-2 yards. Special 7.50

Regular $14.50, size 3x4 yards. Special 8.75

Wilton Carpets

Heavy quality Worsted Wiltons, imported, in rich shades of rose, red, green, and tan, scroll and Oriental designs, $2.25 value. Monday 1.19

CARPETS SEWED, LAID, AND LINED FREE

Lace Curtains

Lace Curtains, heavy scroll patterns, several lines to choose from. Regular $1.25, for .50

Swiss Net Lace Curtains, 38 inches wide, heavy scroll borders, Colbert edge, fleur de lis center. Regular $18.75, sale price 10.00

Come Monday for Toilet Sets

Toilet Set, 10 pieces, pretty floral patterns, in colors peacock, pink, green, or dark blue, large rolled-edge basin, best quality semi-porcelain. Regular $2.90, sale price 1.59

Toilet Sets, 10 pieces, tinted in colors pale blue, pink, or green, gold-lined and traced. Regular $4.75, sale price 2.49

Toilet Sets, 12 pieces, including slop jar, tinted and floral designs, gold-lined and traced. Regular $9.50, sale price 5.90

Come Monday for Washing Machines and Wringers

Special Wringer, guaranteed rubber rolls. Regular $3.75, sale price 2.90

Premier Wringer, hardwood frame, pure white rubber rolls, guaranteed for five years. Regular $6.50, sale price 3.45

Easy Washer, will clean without tearing the clothes, the only washer that will wash small articles alone. Regular $10, sale price 6.90

Combination Folding Tub or Wringer Stand, can be used for clothes-horse. Brown's Matchless. Regular $1.75, sale price 1.08

Wash Boilers, heavy tin, copper pit bottom. Regular $2.25, sale price 1.29

Blankets — a Clear Out Lot

Wool Blankets, size 60 x 80, weight 6 lbs., pink striped border, heavy bound edge, regular $5.25. Sale price 2.99

Come Monday for Men's and Boys' Clothing

17.50 Men's Suits for 10.50

Single and Double-breasted Blue Serge Suits for 10.50

12.00 Youths' Suits for 8.50

Single and Double-breasted Black Serge Suits for 8.50

15.00 Scotch Tweed Suits, 7.50

Scotch Tweed Suits, newest and nicest patterns. Reduced one-half 7.50

16.00 Men's Overcoats, 9.50

Men's Dark Grey Cheviot Overcoats, tweed lined, velvet collar, long and loose 9.50

18.00 Ulsters, 9.50

Men's Heavy Double-breasted Tweed Top Coats, Prussian collars, $18.00 value, for 9.50

Come Monday for Dressers and Stands

At $11.95, our special Dresser and Stand, in Empire oak or mahogany finish, large Dresser, nicely carved frame, fitted with British bevel mirror, and washstand to match, worth $17.50. Sale price 11.95

At $17.75, Dresser and Stand, Empire mahogany, or quarter-cut oak finish, swell front case, with washstand to match; Dresser fitted with 20x24-inch British bevel mirror, worth $24. Sale price 15.98

$35 Dresser and Stand 24.45

$50 Dresser and Stand 33.98

$57 Dresser and Stand 38.05

Wool Blankets, size 60 x 80, weight 6 lbs., pink, striped border, heavy bound edge. Regular $5.25. Sale price 2.99

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

THE J. F. BROWN COMPANY, LIMITED, 193-195-197 YONGE ST.

ROYAL JEWELS PAWNED.

Sultan of Morocco Raises Big Sums In Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—It was announced that a loan of £60,000 had been granted by the Mont-de piete (the government pawnshop) to Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Morocco, on the security of his majesty's jewels.

The jewels include several diamonds as large as hazel nuts, some fine rubies and emeralds, many topazes, a gold and platinum tiara set with sapphires and rubies, and several pearl necklaces. They cost the sultan £400,000, and when his emissary, Mohammed Tazzi, brought them here in October this was the sum he asked.

The Bible in the Catholic Church.

The presence of the Bible conference this week in the city led me to ask whether the people in the churches get as much of the Bible (which we all, Catholics and Protestants alike, regard as the Word of God)' as they are entitled to, as they ought to have, as is good for their spiritual natures. This led me to make a comparison between the use the Protestants make of the Bible in their public and private services and the Catholics. (I use these words freely and interchangeably, without any apology to either body, for I regard them as "brethren" and I belong to the family and claim a brother's portion of the estate).

"When I was a child," St. Paul said, "I thought as a child." I used to think that the Catholic Church did not make much use of the Bible in their public services. Lately I made some enquiry on the subject. (I am not speaking of the worship at home or in the privacy of the "closet," which we are commanded to enter. There are sacred precincts where even angels justly fear to enter—but the public services of the sanctuary are mine as well as yours, and we have a right to investigate and criticize if we feel circumstances justify it.)

Knowing pretty well the custom that prevails in Protestant churches—where the "Word of God" is not always given the prominence it should be—where, with the exception of the responsive reading and the lesson (which is sometimes omitted because crowded out by announcements more or less of a secular nature) the Scripture is not quoted save in the preacher's text, and is often preached from instead of to. Knowing all this, I was bold enough to invade the sacred precints of my Catholic brother's official public duties, with the result that I could not respect myself as an honest man if I did not speak my mind and tell the truth. To my surprise I found that the entire service was saturated with Scripture. With the assistance of the priest (whose duty it is to answer such questions to Protestants and Catholics alike), I found that the Mass began with a Psalm—the Introit was a passage of Scripture—the Gloria in Excelsis was Scripture that ended in prayer—the gospel of the day was taken from one of the four evangelists—the epistle was Scripture—the offertory, the Lavabo, the Our Father—in fact, the whole service, including the sermon, was Bible from beginning to end. I also found that Vespers is a series of Psalms and other extracts from the Bible. I was informed that there is not an office of the church, for the living or the dead, that does not contain large extracts from the Bible.

What conclusion did I arrive at? It was this—that my Catholic brother used much more Scripture in the performance of his sacred duties than my Protestant brother, and I am sure no real Protestant will regret to learn that, but rather emulate the good example set by his brother, who also is called to "preach the Word" and not philosophy or science or political economy. A preacher's business in the pulpit is to "preach the Gospel"—the Gospel that the people need—that they want to hear—that they must hear in order to be saved, but how can they hear without a preacher?

I have often thought that we Protestants lacked in this one essential. Go and hear any great preacher in the U. S. to-day, say one of the great Boston divines, as I have done, and it is amazing how little Bible you will hear in his great discourse. Any amount of philosophy and science and the new theology, but no "Thus saith the Lord" in the whole sermon, or rather lecture, for there is no sermon about it. What is that statement of Paul that says, "Tho we, or an angel from Heaven preach any other gospel unto you, let him be accursed." Strange language for a saint, and a saint he was when he said it.

Bargains in Piano Players.

A number of slightly used combination piano players in beautiful mahogany case and fine toned are offered by Heintzman & Co., Ltd., 115-117 West King-street, Toronto, at prices much below those of the manufacturer. These instruments have been used two or three months, but are none the worse for that.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S GOD.

Editor Sunday World: Sir,—From C. R. Munro's reply in last Sunday's World to my enquiries under this heading, I understand that it is the object of Christian Science to try to convince a person that he is under a delusion when he believes in the reality of evil or sickness; and that, altho man is endowed with a spiritual nature making him in the image of and equal (altho perhaps unconsciously) with God, yet this delusion cannot be overcome until man's knowledge of God and himself has become so perfected as to enable him (man) to perceive that he is in reality incapable of doing evil or becoming sick.

Presuming this belief to be true, and that all the human misery and suffering have been caused by a delusion, who is responsible for man having this delusion, this mental aberration, and consequent misery and suffering? Why did God not endow us all with mind and faculties capable of knowing the truth from the beginning?

Has C. R. Munro ever considered that in applying the term "good" to God he admits the existence of evil? The evils of life and the use of language begets such trains of ideas and associations in us as that we cannot but ascribe all morally good qualities, and all venerable and amiable appellations to the Deity, but the ideas we associate with these appellations and their meanings are the perceptions, sensations and observations of the human mind, wholly temporal, and in the absence of anything evil, bad or wicked, there would never have been any necessity for the word "good."

Jesus Christ, Who told us to pray to God to be delivered from evil, also said that they that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. And this leads me to ask C. R. Munro whether those who are reported as being healed by Christ were really sick or only under a delusion, and whether Christ restored the body or mind to a perfect condition, as the Christian Scientist would or by hypnotism, or by supernatural power.

These questions ought to be carefully considered and answered by the advocates of Christian Science, because, as it appears to me, if the body was not really sick or the mind so aberrant as to require supernatural power to cure, then the foundation of our belief in the miraculous power and Godhead of Christ receives a shock. On the other hand, if Christ, as God, really did perform miracles in restoring either body or mind by supernatural power, there is still this question to be answered, viz.: Why, if God is the author only of what is good, did He ever allow men to suffer from sickness of the body or delusions of the mind? Unitarian.

Jan. 9, 1908.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETS.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the Upper Canada Bible Society will be held in the Association Hall Tuesday next, at 8 p.m. Addresses will be given by Hon. J. P. Whitney and Rev. Dr. Falconer, president of the university. His Honor Sir William Mortimer Clark, lieutenant-governor, has also promised to take part in the proceedings. The board of directors are anxious that this should be a thoroly successful and representative gathering.

AMUSING BUT USEFUL.

An amusing motor car breakdown competition was held at Clitchy, France, recently. The motors were manipulated beforehand, so as to cause breakdowns. Then the motorists started engines and on the breakdown occuring, were given twenty-five minutes to discover the cause.

The onlookers were greatly amused by the frantic efforts of the competitors o discover what was wrong within the specified time. The tricks played with the motors by the judges were numerous, but many competitors were successful. It is suggested that such contests are an excellent method of training mechanicians.

EVE'S PROMISE.

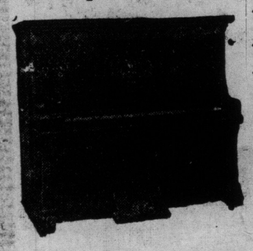
By Venita Seibert.

Forth from our Paradise we have been driven!
With stern and flaming sword before the gates
Implacable the awful Angel waits;
Those mighty walls cannot be scaled nor riven.
And unto us 'twill nevermore be given
To wander in the summer-scented air,
To dream thru lilied hours without a care;
With bitter sorrow we must now be shriven.
Bleak lies the world before our troubled gaze;
And yet—we are together! Think how bare,
To one of us left wandering lonely there,
Eden itself had seemed, how long the days.
Oh, Adam, lord of me, lift up thine eyes—
I yet shall lead thee back to Paradise!
—In January Smart Set.

The Player Piano

Will be a 1908 Favorite

There is the largest kind of assurance that the player-piano will become additionally popular as a family instrument during 1908. The sales were greatly increased within the year just closed—sufficient to indicate the further increase that is bound to take place this year.



And why not?

Here is an instrument that will adorn any parlor—that is not distinguishable in appearance from a fine upright piano, but an instrument that anyone in the home can play.

One does not need to possess a knowledge of music to be able to play our popular automatic interior player-piano. It is a wonderful instrument.

Call at the warerooms and see these player-pianos. Write us if you are out of town for price. Terms will be made easy for anyone.

Ye Olde Firme of

Heintzman & Co., Limited

115-117 King St. West, Toronto

ARGONAUT ROWING CLUB GIVE ANNUAL BALL

Ball Room of King Edward Made Gay With Aquatic Symbols and Colors.

The King Edward presented a gay scene on Friday evening when the Argonaut Rowing Club gave their annual ball.

The ballroom was decorated with blue and navy (the colors of the club), crossed oars, white satin banners and all the trophies of the famous Argo crew. Supper was served at 11 o'clock in the Louis XV. room and the long corridor, from tables dainty with ferns and flowers.

The stewards were: Maj. James Cooper Mason, R.G., Maj. J. M. Davison, Q.O.R.; Capt. H. Wyatt, Q.O.R.; Mr. Harold Muntz and Mr. A. T. Hunter. The committee were: Mr. Donald Bremner, Mr. Walter Green, Mr. A. K. Macdougall, Mr. J. L. Bigley, Mr. R. E. Moody, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. Lionel C. Hoskins and Mr. Hugh L. Hoyles, secretary.

They all wore badges of the club colors.

The patronesses were: Mrs. Sweeny of Rohallian, in a brocaded satin gown; Mrs. Walter Beardmore, in white liberty with a hem of hand-painted chiffon, and Mrs. Eastmure, in rose liberty satin.

A number of military men wore their regimental clothes, and, with the light gowns, added to the brilliancy of the scene.

Maj. McDonald and Douglas Young accompanied Miss Mortimer Clark and Miss Reid, the bright guest of government house. Miss Clark was in white satin with hem and berthe of bebe ribboned chiffon. Miss Reid, white net and red roses.

Miss Daisy McDonald of Winnipeg came with Miss Mona Murray, both girls very pretty in white.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry Wyatt enjoyed the dance, Mrs. Wyatt wearing black sequinned net.

Miss Gaze, white liberty with dainty embroideries; her sister, Miss Irene Gaze, very pretty in white net with appliques of pink rosebuds.

Miss Norah Sankey, pink chiffon and lace; Miss Muriel Phillips, very smart in black sequins, with a very pretty hair arrangement of blue ribbon and roses; Miss Olive Shepherd, a pretty dancing frock of pink honeycombed chiffon with lace berthe and touches of black; Miss Marjorie Sewell, black crepe with gold ivy leaves; Miss Georgie McDonald, one of the prettiest girls, in white net with sequinned lace and blue ribbons in her coiffure; Miss Elizabeth Blackstock, black crepe and velvet; Mrs. Arthur Massey, pink brocaded satin; Miss Muriel White, pale blue and Richmond roses; Miss Helen Baines, white liberty, an osprey in her coiffure; Miss Lois Moyes, pale blue chiffon; Miss Pauline Foy, a very graceful gown of pink liberty with pearl trimmings; Miss Florrie Fay, white lace over satin; Miss Winnifred Eastwood, burgese lace and chiffon; Miss Bruce Frazer, a short dancing dress of white with pretty trimmings; Mrs. Charles Mitchell, a very pretty frock of cream marquisette with deep folds of maize liberty; Miss Charlotte Gooderham, white chiffon and satin and white wreath; Mrs. W. Ince, an empire gown of white and blue; Mrs. W. Morrison, a pretty matron, in embroidered chiffon and red roses; Miss Cosgrave, princess gown of rose satin.

Some of the men were: Charles Beardmore, W. Bremner, R. Sanderson, W. Hart, M. Dales, Henry McDonald, Ernest Oliver, Frazer Lefroy, B. Farmer, G. L. McKay, W. Burns, J. P. Murray, A. C. Meredith.

JANUARY FUR SALE

PRICES AWAY DOWN

Our fine stock of beautiful Furs to be sold regardless of cost.
We guarantee satisfaction.

PERRY & BOURDON
Cor. Queen and Victoria Street.
Sale begins Monday.

NOTES OF SOCIETY

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin of Winnipeg are the guests of Mrs. William Mackenzie at Benvenuto.

* * *

The Hon. George W. Ross and Mrs. Ross are up from Ottawa for a couple of weeks and are with Mr. and Mrs. Lesslie Wilson in Roxborough-avenue.

* * *

The private view of the Ontario Society of Artists' 36th exhibition takes place Friday evening, Feb. 24.

* * *

The third annual at-home in aid of the Children's Aid Society will be held in the Temple Building on Feb. 14, under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Grey. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Lady Clark and the following ladies: Lady Mulock, Lady Moss and Mesdames J. P. Whitney, J. D. Falconbridge, R. A. Pyne, A. F. Rutter, Jack Murray, J. R. Stratton, Claude Fox, Lewis Howard, Arthur Ardagh, Harley Smith, Frederick Munro, O. B. Sheppard, A. L. Eastmure, Percival Leadley, Edmund Phillips.

* * *

Mrs. John Boyd, 118 Brunswick-ave., is leaving for Preston Springs, and will not receive until later in the season.

* * *

Mrs. G. H. Carveth of 239 College-street will receive the third and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Band and Miss Maud Band are in New York.

* * *

Lady Clark is giving a dance at Government House on Tuesday, Jan 28.

* * *

The arts dance, which was to have been held on Jan. 15, has been postponed until February.

* * *

Mrs. A. M. Piper has issued invitations for a tea next Tuesday afternoon, from five to seven o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. Leigh Hammond will receive in her apartments, the St. George, on Tuesday and afterwards on the second and fourth Tuesdays.

* * *

The annual cadet corps dance of St. Andrew's College will take place on Friday evening, Jan. 24.

* * *

Mrs. T. S. Harris left yesterday via Boston for Italy.

* * *

Miss Aimee Falconbridge returned home on Thursday.

* * *

Miss Joyce Palmer (New York) is the guest of Mrs. J. J. Palmer, Huntley Lodge, Deer Park.

* * *

Mrs. William Delmar Cavendish will receive on the second Friday in February and afterwards on the second Fridays during the season.

* * *

Lieut.-Col. Mason and Mrs. Mason, Queen's Park, with their daughters left last week from New York for England.

* * *

Miss Stout (Boston) is the guest of Mrs. J. Kerr Osborne.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice Spragge, second daughter of Dr. E. W. Spragge, to H. V. Ardagh, so of Judge Ardagh (Barrie).

* * *

The commodore and officers of the Toronto Canoe Club give their annual at-home at McConkey's next Friday evening. The patronesses are: Mesdames J. G. Ramsey, E. E. King, T. D. Bailey, M. A. Thomas, Joseph Oliver, E. A. Blackall.

* * *

Mrs. J. H. McConnell, 625 Dundas-street, entertains at tea next Thursday from 4.30 to 6.30 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. D. W. McPherson, 556 Bathurst-street, has issued cards for a tea next Thursday from 4 until 6 o'clock.

* * *

Miss Raphael (Montreal) is visiting her sister, Mrs. Tom Wood.

* * *

Miss Ina Matthews is in Montreal with her sister, Mrs. Jack Ross.

* * *

Mrs. Cecil Lee has removed to 64 Madison-avenue, and will receive next Friday and the following Friday.

* * *

Mrs. Haney is having a home dance on Jan. 20.

* * *

Mrs. and Miss Sheridan of 6 Avenue-road will not receive until the second Friday in February.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Bethune, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bethune, to the Rev. Mr. Evans, dean of Montreal.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Draper Dobie arrived in town on Wednesday and are at the King Edward.

* * *

Miss Anderson of Ottawa is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Campbell of Davenport-road.

* * *

Mrs. Albert E. Humphrey will receive for the first time in her new home, 410 Palmerston-boulevard, on Thursday, Jan. 16. Her sister, Miss Munro, will assist her.

* * *

Mrs. B. E. Hawke, 21 Wellesley-street, will receive on Monday, and afterwards on the second Monday of each month.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Aimee Falconbridge to Mr. Douglas Young will take place in the early summer.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Alice Parsons, eldest daughter of W. Parsons, to J. W. Godfrey Pate of Edmonton.

* * *

Mrs. Clayton, who has been the bright guest of Mrs. H. C. Osborne, returned to England last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McLeod left for Jamaica on Friday.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Hunnisett, Jr. (nee Williamson) will receive for the first time since her marriage on Friday, Jan. 17, afternoon and evening, at her home, 214 Crawford-street, and afterwards on the first and third Tuesdays.

* * *

Mrs. A. D. Fisher, 4 Roxborough-street east, will receive next Monday and Tuesday for the first time this season, and the second Monday and Tuesday of each following month.

* * *

Mrs. J. Ernest Proctor will receive at 6 Roxborough-street east on Tuesday for the first time since her marriage.

* * *

Mrs. Milton W. Lackie will receive at her new home, 57 Howard-avenue, Parkdale, on Wednesday afternoon and evening. Her mother, Mrs. Atkinson, will receive with her.

* * *

Miss Eleanor Hymmen, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. J. Lendon, Jarvis-street, left for Montreal Saturday evening, and will spend a few days there before returning to her home in Brattleboro, Vermont.

* * *

Mrs. Charles C. Cummings will receive at her residence, 6 May-street, Rosedale, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 14, and afterwards on the first Tuesday of each month during the season.

* * *

Mrs. M. C. Windrum returned to her home in Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, after spending the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. F. Richards of Berkeley-street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hills of Pembroke-street announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith Layfield, to Mr. James E. O'Farrell of Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. George Shaunessey will receive at her home 29 Park-road, Tuesday, Jan. 14. Mrs. C. E. Morris of Edmonton will receive with her.

AWAY WITH BIG HATS.

Huge Creations no Longer Popular With the Fashionable.

Fashion is called fickle for more than alliteration's sake. She has all the feminine failings—or what are known as such. In consequence, love of change, all that goes to the making of the eternal feminine. Over these the world has theorized for ages past, and always will. Till the last day, both women and fashion will be denounced for their whims and moods, for it is possible in life to live down everything, even a crime, but a theory—never.

Just now it is the hats which have most remarkably altered from their primary indications, and there is a radical rebellion against the modes of the early season which have been pushed to extremes, burlesqued, commonized. It seems that the fastidious Parisian has tired of the big hat which previously could not be too big, too extravagant to suit her taste, and considers only the small toque and the hat of medium size to be the chic headgear Here, however, the colossal hat still holds its own, and, having invested heavily in those overgrown creations many women will wear them thruout the season despite the fact that the latest importations are of greatly reduced dimensions, and more conservative shapes, still, the little toques are threatening fantastic extremes on the side of diminutiveness.

The big hat at its best has been beautiful even when extreme; but it has been wonderfully and fearfully travestied. Beautiful feathers of al kinds had much to do with this beauty but furs were as effective as they must have been uncomfortable among the hat trimmings. One of the most attractive hats which I have seen this season was worn by a woman in a stunning costume of cream cloth, embroidered in brown and brown gros tulle over cream and was as simple in effect as it was elegant. This model was large, tho not of the most extreme type, and was of charming lines the broad brim drooping slightly in the back and rolling upward as slightly at the left front. It was covered with white velvet of a delicious creamy tint and exquisite quality, and it had not a vestige of trimming beyond a superb sable skin drawn softly round the crown, with the head at the left front Anything more delectable than th creamy softness of the velvet, which had not a high lustre, and the rich brown of the sable it would be hard to imagine, and another touch of trimming would have marred the perfection of the model.

Along with the feather-trimmed hats whose feathers often made their price soar to appalling heights, were many others as charming in their way, and tho expensive enough because turned out by skilled hands, not rivals in cost to the feather and fur trimmed models. These hats were the big shapes in soft felt, satin, velvet, etc., trimmed solely in swathing folds and great bows of tulle. Perishable they are, of course, and practicable only for fair weather wear, but when effectively made they had an airy lightness that removed the reproach of heaviness attached to most hats of their size.

The small fur toques are conspicuous among the new small hats, and new variations on the marquise idea and the Henry IV. shapes are also much in evidence.

It will be interesting to see what effect small hats will have upon our monumental coiffures, so necessary for the huge models. Possibly by spring the mania for fake hair may have spent itself and women's heads may approach naturalness once more, but at present the little hats nestle among numerous puffs and wide spread locks

There are rumors of fringes, or in the preferred American phrase, bangs, once more, but the calamity is not yet upon us. The amazing vogue of the artificial puff is one of the most striking phenomena of the season, and becoming and admirable effects are obtained by skilful use of these puffs. Too many women are achieving absurdities of coiffure in blind and unintelligent effort to follow the fashion. It is to be devoutly wished that each woman who buys false puffs would give up hours to careful study of her own possibilities in the matter of coiffure and either discover for herself or pay a first-class coiffure to teach her just in what way her hair may be dressed becomingly with the aid of the newly acquired puffs. Too often the false hair is stuck in recklessly and bears no harmonious relation to the rest of the coiffure or to the lines of face and head when the hat is removed.—Mme. La Coquette, in San Francisco Bulletin.

VERY SPECIAL

Tomlin's PLUM LOAF

10 Cents

Takes first place.
Slices of satisfaction in every loaf.

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KAY'S | **JANUARY FURNITURE SALE** | **KAY'S**

15 to 50 Per Cent. Price Reductions

ON

All Furniture in Stock

Kay's January Furniture Sale differs in two important particulars from other efforts of this kind.

First—It embraces **every piece of furniture in stock**—the price reductions ranging from **15 to 50 per cent.**

Second—It is concerned only with regular stock, furniture of the highest reliability. Goods made for special sale purposes have no place on our floors. Just now we want to call special attention to the splendid collection of Colonial designs we show in mahogany dining-room and bedroom pieces.

Come expecting great bargains. You will not be disappointed. Here are a few special items worth reading:—

CHINA CABINET in fine mahogany, an attractive modern art design, with plate glass shelves and mirror back. Regular $85, for **60.00**

WORK TABLE, of Austrian workmanship; entirely covered with decorated leather and lined with green silk. Top measuresh 12½ x 18. Regular $47.50, for **25.00**

THREE-FOLD SCREEN, a beautiful Recamier design in green and ivory enamel. Regular $150, for **75.00**

CARVED HALL CHAIRS, Belgian oak, with high back and solid wood seat. Extraordinary value, at $10. January Sale Price **7.00**

DAVENPORT SOFA, in fumed oak with leather covered cushion in seat and two back cushions, also in leather. Regular $45, for **38.00**

HALL STANDS, in quarter-cut oak; your choice of weathered or golden finish. Regular $20, for **13.50**

SIDEBOARD, NO. 106 — In fine quarter-cut oak, golden finish, top 4 ft. x 2 ft. A good Sheraton design. Regular $60, for **42.50**

LIBRARY TABLE, with five drawers. Top measures 24 in. x43 in. Early English finish; extra well made. Regular $30, for **20.00**

DINING CHAIRS, No. 83.—Five diners and one diner armchair, in solid mahogany, with lines of brass inlay, fitted with slip pad seats, upholstered in green leather. Regular $75, for **50.00**

WRITING TABLE, No. 60 — In weathered oak, with pigeon-hole rack, top measures 20 in. x 36 in. Regular $20, for **15.00**

Cut Prices on Beautiful Rugs

Fresh from our workrooms is a new lot of magnificent Rugs and Squares, made from remainders left over from sold-out lines of carpet. Included are some of our finest importations in Brussels, Velvets, Axminsters and Wiltons. There is variety enough in design, color and size to provide for almost every room in the house.

The prices we quote make every rug a veritable bargain. They are on sale

These figures will show how much below value they are priced.

AXMINSTER RUG, 14.2 x 12.0, champagne ground with pink roses, $66, for **35.00**

AXMINSTER RUG, 16 ft. x 12.9, floral design in blue and gold, $68, for **45.00**

AXMINSTER RUG, 12 ft. x 9 ft. 9in., an Oriental design, $46, for **30.00**

BRUSSELS RUG, 13.2 x 10.6, in shades of fawn and brown, $55, for **24.00**

WILTON RUG, 14.3 x 10.6, an Adams design in a rich two-tone crimson effect. $4.00, for **37.50**

BRUSSELS RUG. 12.2 x 10.6, an all-over pattern in shades of green and fawn, $32, for **25.00**

BRUSSELS RUG, 13.3 x 12.0, suitable for bedroom, a floral design in light blue and gold, $55, for **35.00**

AXMINSTER RUG, 9.9 x 7.6, Turkish colorings, red, blue and green, $32.00, for **20.00**

BRUSSELS RUG, 13.9 x 9.9 a handsome Oriental design in red and fawn with light cream ground, $40, for **27.00**

Fine Lace Curtains Reduced

For Monday we announce an important sale of Lace Curtains, including the finest makes we carry, in Brussels, Connemara, Duchesse, Irish Point, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, and Real Torchon Fillet Lace. In some cases we have only two or three pairs of a pattern. We want to clear the lot before stock-taking.

A few prices are quoted, but you must see the goods to obtain an adequate idea of the bargains offered.

WHITE TAMOUR LACE CURTAINS, size 6.4 x 3½ yards. Per pair, $12.00, for $9.50
10.50 for $8.75
And $8.50 for $6.50

COLORED APPLIQUE LACE CURTAINS, for bedroom use, beautiful cameo effects in pink, green, blue, etc., double bordered, sizes 7.4 x 3½ per pair, $8.00, for $6.25
And $6.75, for $5.00

IVORY IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, size 8.4 x 3½ per pair, $35, for $27.50
Size 6.4 x 3½, per pair, $14.50, for $11.00
$9.50 for $7.50
$10.50, for $8.00
$13.50, for $10.00
And $12.50, for $9.50

WHITE IRISH POINT, size 6.4 x 3½ yards, per pair, $10.50, for $7.75
Size 7.4 x 4 yards, per pair, $14, for $10.00
$9.50, for $7.00

WHITE BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS, in values quite unprecedented, 6.4 x 3½ yards, per pair, $4.50, for $3.50
6.4 x 3 yards, per pair, $3.25, for $2.00
6.4 x 3½ yards, per pair, $7.00, for $5.50

REAL CONNEMARA handmade Lace Curtains, 60 in. x 4 yards, per pair, $22.50, for $17.50
$30 for $22.50—$25 for $20.00,
$24 for $18.50—$18 for $14.50.

WHITE MUSLIN CURTAINS for bedrooms, 40 in. x 3 yards, very special value, per pair .. .35

JOHN KAY COMPANY, Limited

36 and 38 KING STREET WEST

Some Day, O Seeker of Dreams.

By Arthur Stringer.

Some day, O Seeker of Dreams, they will seek even us!
Some day they will wake, Fellow Singer, and hunger and want
For the Ways to the Lonelier Height!
So let us, Shy Weaver of Beauty, take heart,
For out of their dust they will call to us yet!
Let us wait, and sing, and be wise,
As the sea has waited and sung,
As the hills thru the night have been wise!
For we are the Bringers of Light, and the Voices of Love,
Aye, we are the Soothers of Pain, the Appeasers of Death,
The Dusk and the Star and the Gleam and the Loneliest Peak!
And when they have found and seen, and know not whither they trend,
They will come to us crying aloud like a child in the night;
And when they have learned of our lips, Still back to our feet they will grope
For that ultimate essence and core of all song,
To usher them empty and naked, then, out to the unanswering stars,
Where Silence and Dreaming and Music are one!

—In Everybody's Magazine.

Don't Boast.

The Good Book says: "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall."

Two chimneys stood near each other on separate houses: one tall and therefore very conspicuous, the other short just jutting above the roof.

"What a contemptible figure you cut," said the tall one, looking down disdainfully on his short neighbor.

"I know it," said the short chimney. "I am but a very humble thing, I know."

"You need to look up to see my top," remarked the tall chimney.

"Yes," said the little one.

"Why you are hardly worthy the name of a chimney at all," observed the other. You are so short."

"I don't pretend to be greater than I am, tho I think I am as high as I ought to be for my station," replied the little chimney.

"As high as you ought to be! Well, that is the limit. You are a little better than a hole in the roof," said the tall one with a loud laugh.

"It isn't becoming that all chimneys should be of one height,' said the little chimney, modestly. "It is right that some should be high like you and some low down like me, and, as our duties are the same, we are pretty much upon an equality after all, whetner tall or short."

A fierce storm came up during the night. The morning light showed the short chimney smoking as usual. Where was the tall one? Poor fellow! The storm had swept it from its place, because it was so exposed—it lay only a heap of bricks on the ground.

"How thankful I am," said the little chimney, "that I was so low. Had I been high, like my poor neighbor, I might have shared his unhappy fate."

GRENFELL IN HARD LUCK.

Several Reindeer Drown and Steamer is Wrecked.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 11.—The herd of reindoor imported from Norway by Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, the celebrated missionary, were landed at Cremille Harbor, Labrador, under difficulties.

The deer were placed on board the steamer Anita at St. John's, but on account of numerous ice floes the boat was unable to get near the shore. The animals were lowered from the steamer to a body of ice.

When deckhands started to drive the deer to land it was found that the ice was very thin, and, in spite of the efforts of the men, several animals broke thru and perished. The bull of the herd was driven ashore safely.

A short time later a storm arose, and the Anita was forced on a reef. Her bottom was badly damaged and her sides were crushed by a huge ice floe, which was carried against the vessel. The boat remained afloat, however, and was able to reach St. John's, where she arrived yesterday, leaking badly.

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During the present season generous hosts are inclined to be extravagant and use champagne at their entertainments. The sensible man, however, by providing himself with a supply of radnor water, can give his guests a beverage quite equal to champagne when he uses radnor water to mix with good Scotch or rye whiskey.

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Power--and All About It

First of a Series of Articles to Make Clear to the Lay Reader a Very Technical Subject.

H. Addiston Johnston, Mechanical Engineer.

One of the greatest causes of the extraordinary advance of the present era over all preceding statees of civilization lies in the application of natural forces in the place of human or animal labor in the manufacture and transportation of commercial products.

All processes of manufacture, the production of light and heat, the driving of machinery and the running of means for transportation require power.

Force.

Force is that which tends to produce motion. When a gun is fired certain forces are developed which tend to produce motion in the bullet. The force of gravity tends to draw all things to the earth. When we are lifted to the top of a building in an elevator, the force of gravity tending to draw us down is overcome by the force transmitted thru the ropes of the elevator tending to draw us up. If the rope breaks, the force of gravity being then unopposed, quickly generates rapid motion earthwards.

Pressure, weight, magnetic attraction and repulsion are all manifestations by which we recognize force, and the unit by which we measure the extent of a force is the pound. A 10-pound weight requires a force of 10 pounds to lift it, or a bar of iron may require a pull of 50 pounds to pull it away from a magnet.

Work.

Work is the product of force, and the distance thru which it acts.

A force cannot produce power unless it moves something. A clock weight does no work when the clock is not running, altho it pulls just as hard on the chain. If the clock weight weighs 5 pounds, and it has a range of movement of 4 feet, then the work done by the weight in falling is 5 times 4 equals 20 foot pounds.

A force may act forever without costing anything, but as soon as it begins to produce work then something begins to be used up. When the clock was wound up the muscle of the man who wound it put into the weight 20-foot pounds of work or energy, and as long as the clock was not started and the weight remained at the top, its energy remained latent at full value.

As soon as the clock is started and the force of gravity is allowed to move the weight the energy begins to be given up and when the weight has reached the bottom of its 4-foot drop all its store of energy has gone. It may be noted here that the force of gravity is not a source of energy, but only a storage battery, which returns the energy put into it. Attempts to construct perpetual-motion machines run y the force of gravity must, therefore, result in failure; gravity never supplies any energy gratis; it merely returns what has been given it without interest and without discount.

To raise a weight of 1000 pounds 5 feet would require 5 multiplied by 1000 equals 5000-foot pounds of work. It is evident that with a single pulley the force would have to be equal to the weight and the travel of the force equal to the lift. But if we were to use a two to one reduction block the force need be only one-half as much, or 1000 pounds, but the distance traveled would be twice the amount of the lift.

To do any given amoutn of work, expressed in foot pounds, the amount of the force may be as large or as small as is convenient, provided that the distance thru which it acts is made less or greater in proportion, so that the product of the two factors remains constant and equal to the amount of work to be done.

Power.

The power of a machine is the measure of the work which it is able to do in a given time. It is expressed as foot pounds per minute, or foot pounds per second.

If one motor could do 1000 foot pounds of work in one second and another motor required two seconds to do the same amount of work it is quite evident that the first-mentioned has twice the power of the second.

It requires a certain amount of work to raise one million gallons of water from the lake to the reservoir. A very small engine could pump this amount if it were given time enough, but if a million gallons must be raised every half-hour then engines of great power must be used.

There is no time factor in work or energy, but in power time is considered, as well as force and distance. Power is expressed as force multiplied by distance, divided by time, thus:

Force multiplied by distance, divided by time equals power.

Horse Power.

When the steam engine first came into use it was applied to doing work that had been previously done by horses. It had been found that a good horse could do work at the rate of 22,000 foot pounds per minute. Watt, to make sure of good measure, designed his engines so that they would do 50 per cent. more, or 33,000 foot pounds per minute for each rated horse-power. This has been the standard horse-power ever since.

A weight of 33,000 pounds raised one foot high or 330 pounds 100 ft. high, or 3300 lbs 10 ft. high in one minute requires one horse-power.

If we have an elevator and load weighing 6600 pounds raised 60 feet in 2 minutes we know that the number of foot pounds of work done per minute is 6600 multiplied by 60 and divided by 2 equals 198,000 foot pounds per min. And we find the horse-power by dividing the total number of foot pounds per minute by the number of foot pounds per minute in the horse-power, 33,000, i. e. 198,000 by 33,000, which gives 6 h. p.

While six horse power is the net amount of power required to lift the load and elevator, it must not be assumed that a six horse power motor would run the elevator under actual conditions. The friction of ropes, pulleys and gearing would probably amount to two or three horse power, so that a 10 horse power motor might be required under commercial operation.

The amount of work a horse power would do in ten hours if our machines were 100 per cent. efficient, is something astonishing.

One horse power in ten hours would pump 10,000 gallons of water nearly 200 feet high, or pump 100,000 gallons 20 feet high. It would raise a ton weight to a height of nearly 10,000 feet or lift a locomotive weighing 200,000 lbs. nearly 100 feet.

While the minute is generally the unit of time used in computing horse power, the second, or any other unit may be used; 33,000 foot pounds per minute is equivalent to 550 foot pounds per second, or 1,980,000 foot pounds per hour.

Before leaving the subject of power it may be well to touch on the commercial electrical power unit, the kilowatt. Without going into details at present, it may be stated that the watt in electricity is of the same nature as foot pounds per second in mechanics. The product of the voltage and amperage of an electric current gives the number of watts. As the watt is a very small quantity, for commercial purposes 1000 watts, or the kilo-watt, is taken for the unit. The prefix "kilo" is used by the French to denote 1000 thruout their whole system of measurement, kilo-gram, meaning 1000 grams; kilo-meter, 1000 meters, etc.

The equivalent of a horse power in electricity is 746 watts, hence a kilowatt is equivalent to one and one-third horse power. This does not mean that when you pay for a kilowatt of current you have received one and one-third horse power from your motor. It means that the motor has used up one and one-third horse power of current; but the probabilities are that it has not delivered to your factory more than one horse power, owing to losses within the motor itself.

H. Addison Johnston.

The next article of the series will be "The Source of Power."

The Insurance Law

Will Be Opposed by the I.O.F.

So Declares S. C. R. Stevenson.

The Attitude of the I. O. F. toward the pending Insurance Bill is indicated by the following statement given out last evening at I. O. F. headquarters by Elliott G. Stevenson, S.C.R.

Since I have had an opportunity to examine and consider the portion of the Insurance Bill recently introduced into the Parliament of Canada relating to Fraternal Insurance Societies, I feel that our Society must, and that all Fraternal Societies should, actively oppose the passage of the same.

As concerns the Independent Order of Foresters, the provisions affecting it would not only seriously embarrass, but practically destroy it.

Our Society has shown a deep interest in and willingness to enact by its own laws provisions having for their purpose the insurance of its permanency by adopting adequate rates of premium or assessment.

We were the pioneers in this movement, and at a meeting of our Supreme legislative body, held in Toronto in August, 1896, our Society adopted a table of premiums or assessments nearly approaching the so-called National Fraternal Congress table of rates that has been given approval by the Royal Commission and the framers of the proposed law.

It was not necessary for the Parliament of Canada or any other country to coerce us in this regard, but the investigations made by our late lamented leader, Dr. Oronhyatekha, the greatest leader that the cause of Fraternity has ever developed, satisfied him in 1894 that the perpetuity of our Society demanded that our premium rates be then increased. Upon his recommendation, and after most careful consideration by the members of our Supreme Court, the rates were accordingly increased—on an average more than 33 1-3 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that there was at the time no pressing necessity therefor. The action was taken solely for the purpose of providing for the future.

It is true that the premium rates as affecting the then membership were not disturbed, and that in consequence there has been an inequality in the contributions of members entering our Society before 1899 and since, but this is a question that has had and is having the most serious and thoughtful consideration by our executive, and, indeed, by our membership, and I feel warranted in saying that whatever may be found necessary to do in this regard will be done by the representatives of our membership when they meet.

This latter problem is a most serious one, and must be solved by doing no needless injury to our old members—many of whom have contributed quite as much to the building up of our Society by their own personal efforts as they have by their money contributions to the Mortuary Fund.

In justice, our old members are entitled to all benefits that may accrue from the lower mortality rate resulting from the introduction of new members into the Society—that is, from the mortality rate to be experienced by the Society as a whole.

Had the task of suggesting a means of crippling our Society been assigned to the most vindictive representative of the so-called old-line system, it could not, in my opinion, have been more effectively performed than it would be by the provisions of the proposed Insurance Law, if they should be made effective.

The new bill, in effect, creates two societies, one consisting of our present membership and another to consist of those who shall, after January, 1909, become members, and in substance provides that no assessment or contribution of either class shall be used for the purposes of the other.

Our present membership contributes large sums for management expenses, at least one-quarter of a million dollars of which is expended annually in bringing new members into our Society.

If the proposed law should become operative, the present members could not, and would not, if they could, continue this expenditure, for the provisions of this law would cut them off from any benefits resulting from the bringing of new risks into the Society fresh from the Medical Examiner's scrutiny. And the proposed new class would have no funds to carry on this work, and in consequence there would be no new class.

So I repeat, should the proposed law become effective in the form introduced, the Independent Order of Foresters would simply have to seek a home where ill-considered laws would not threaten its existence.

From the standpoint of the interests of our 980,000 members, the enactment of the provisions of the proposed law would prove a calamity, and would benefit no one except to remove the Independent Order of Foresters as a competitor of old-line companies.

You can therefore understand that we feel deeply concerned about the matter, and have called for a conference of our representative bodies within the Dominion of Canada to decide upon the most effective steps that may be taken to resist the passage of this law, which we consider both ill-advised and destructive.

The Greatest Sale IN Toronto's History

Thousands take advantage of the enormous price reductions

THAT a genuine sale is appreciated by the buying public was emphasized at the opening of our doors at 8 Saturday morning. We can truthfully say it is the hit of our career, PLEASED CUSTOMERS---Pleased, because they weren't "fooled"--P. T. Barnum said the people liked to be humbugged---we don't believe it. The Great Sale will continue all this week. Come Monday if possible, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, or any day you can get here. Something doing every day. If we used every page in this paper it would not tell of all the wonderful bargains. Get price lists at store for further particulars.

DOORS OPEN 8 A.M. CLOSE 6 P.M.

A Square Deal

Philip Jamieson

YONGE ST. AND QUEEN ST.

At Rounded Corner

York County and Suburbs

World subscribers in Toronto Junction are requested to register complaints of carelessness or late delivery at The World Branch Office, 22 Dundas-street East, Toronto Junction, or The World Office, 83 Yonge-street, Toronto. Intending advertisers may also transact business at the Junction Office.

TORONTO JUNCTION.

TORONTO JUNCTION, Jan. 11.—In the Baptist Church, Annette-street, the pastor, Rev. Thomas Cowan, will preach at both services to-morrow, morning and evening. Next Sunday, Jan. 19, is anniversary day at this church, when special services will be conducted. There will also be a special gathering at the church in connection with the anniversary on Monday evening, Jan. 20.

Rev. Dr. Pidgeon will preach at both services to-morrow in Victoria Presbyterian Church.

At the Annette-street Methodist Church to-morrow evening, Rev. Dr. Hazelwood will speak on the subject "Young men's work in the Y.M.C.A." Dr. Hazelwood will also preach at the morning service. Educational anniversary services will be held in the church on Sunday, Jan. 19.

Grand Councillor Armstrong, assisted by Bro. J. H. Peacock of Milton, last night installed these officers in Council 299, R. T. of T.: P.C., Sister Mrs. Armstrong; S.C., Bro. M. Strachan; V.C., Sister Mrs. Minns; chaplain, Sister Mrs. Warren; recording secretary, Sister Minnie Pearce; financial secretary, Bro. W. Tufts; treasurer, Bro. W. J. Conron; auditors, Sisters Harris and Warren; herald, Sister Grace Brooks; guard, Bro. S. Knight; organist, Miss Mamie McRae.

The council now has 129 members, and Sunday afternoon gospel meetings are held under their auspices in Joy's Wonderland Amusement Hall.

Mayor Baird will occupy the chair at the Gospel Temperance meeting Sunday afternoon, and Controller Hocken of Toronto will be the speaker. A violin solo will be given by Norman McRae. Good singing and music. The public are heartily invited.

NORTH TORONTO.

The following are the church services for the northern suburb for to-day and the week:

—St. Clement's—

Holy communion will be celebrated at St. Clement's Church at 8 o'clock this morning. Sermon, with holy communion, at 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m., and sermon at 7 p.m. These services will be conducted by the rector, Rev. T. W. Powell, assisted by the curate, Rev. A. K. Griffin.

The weekly entertainment of the Literary and Musical Society of St. Clement's Church will be held on Tuesday evening, for which program Herb Waddington will be responsible.

The day school of St. Clement's Church will be re-opened to-morrow (Monday), after having an extra week of Christmas holidays.

—Presbyterian—

Rev. W. G. Back of the Eglinton Presbyterian Church will preach anniversary services at Maple to-day, to which church he has been appointed moderator till a permanent pastor has been chosen.

Rev. George Little of Toronto will occupy Mr. Back's pulpit at Eglinton and Bethesda to-day.

Sunday school, at 3 p.m.

Next Wednesday evening the annual congregational meeting will be held.

—Methodist—

The pastor of the Eglinton Methodist Church, Rev. W. Wellwood, will occupy his own pulpit to-day, both at the 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. services. For the evening sermon his subject will be, "Robbing a Bird's Nest."

Sunday school at 3 p.m.

At the Davisville Methodist Church the supply minister, Rev. J. W. Wilkinson, is still taking charge of the pastoral duties of that congregation, owing to the long and severe illness of the pastor, Rev. Newton Hill, who, however, is improving steadily but slowly. Sermons will be preached at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

—Baptist—

At the Zion Baptist Church, the pastor, Rev. R. C. Rolph, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

DEER PARK.

—Christ Church—

The curate of Christ Church, Rev. E. R. Ladbrook, will preach at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. the rector, Rev. T. W. Paterson will preach.

Sunday school at 3 p.m.

On Tuesday evening the annual at home of the A.Y.P.A. will be held.

—Presbyterian—

Rev. D. C. Hossack will preach both morning and evening at the Presbyterian Church to-day.

Sunday school at 3 p.m.

On Wednesday evening next the annual congregational meeting will be held.

deer unkel jack i herd-muther tawkin 2 siss & shee Sed comma why? duzent Thatt brown man propose
& siss sed serch Mee
thenn muther sed u no This is leep yeer thare is yure q
whatt? is A q unkel jack

* * *

deer unkel jack u shood Hav heerd siss, Kidding mister brown
shee sed wry? doo u think I swoar of kandy mister brown charley I Meen mister brown Hee sed I dunno maybe Bcaws itt hurts yure teeth
siss shee sed Knott sew charley I Didd itt to saiv u munny u R sew kind 2 Poor littel mee bringing mee kostly bonn bonns (awl Thee time siss nose thatt mister brown Talks thee kandy owt Of thee stoar iff thee Boss is away)
mister brown hee sed humm
thenn after A while siss sed comma will u Hav? mee 2 hav & 2 hold
& mister brown hee sed wil u? support Mee inn thee stile 2 whitch I Hav bean akkustommed & thenn Thay boath laffd & hee held siss tommy

Assizes Delayed.

On account of the absence of certain witnesses the criminal assizes, which were to have commenced on Monday, will not open till Tuesday, when Chambers and Morgan will be placed on trial for highway robbery.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Less Gold and More Silver, Mint Director Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The production of gold in the United States fell off $4,753,400 in 1907, as against 1906, whereas the amount of silver produced was increased by over one million fine ounces. Alaska's gold production fell off a little more than $3,000,000, according to the preliminary report of the director of the mint, issued to-day. Colorado is shown to have led all the states in 1907 in the production of gold, as it did in 1906, the amount, however, being reduced from nearly $23,000,000 in 1906 to nearly $21,000,000 in 1907. Montana heads the list in the production of silver, with 12,118,000 fine ounces, with Colorado and Utah only a few thousand ounces behind.

The following table shows the value of the production of the gold and silver states for 1907:

	Gold.	Silver.
Alabama	$ 25,424	$ 256
Alaska	18,251,610	98,081
Arizona	2,539,519	1,712,272
California	17,394,363	1,535,281
Colorado	20,883,833	7,687,760
Georgia	44,502	186
Idaho	1,087,6:5	4,605,2:3
Michigan	6,759	82,570
Missouri	4,206,345	7,997,849
Montana	14,704,658	5,126,556
Nevada	245,224	284,622
New Mexico	73,419	7,013
North Carolina	1,171,988	54,953
Oregon	1,219	3
Porto Rico	7,255	79
Philippines	59,033	18
South Carolina	4,085,448	61,387
South Dakota	1,756	16,638
Tennessee	992	202,979

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED

Partner, with $5000, to take half interest in formation of a company to undertake the manufacturing of furniture plushes. Practical end of venture to be supplied by advertiser. Apply Box 94, World.

Utah	4,652,941	7,753,630
Virginia	14,050	328
Washington	155,025	46,666
Wyoming	3,245	633
Other states	1,157	4
Totals	$29,620,399	$27,571,580

The commercial value of fine silver in 1906 averaged about 68 cents an ounce, and in 1907 about 66 cents an ounce. The production of fine silver in 1906 was 56,617,900 ounces.

Maine's Wasted Wood.

(Kennebec Journal.)

There are 15,000 cords of wood at a modeest estimate going to rot in York County, according to John Merserve, the agent for The Biddeford Record, who knows every crossroad and about every farm in the county. This wood left by the portable mills in the shape of tops. It is not cut up, because it would cost more than it is worth to haul it to market, so it lies there rotting on lots stripped by the portable mills. Mr. Merserve says that he was offered as much as he wanted of oak, maple and beech tops for 30 cents a cord. In some cases, where the stripped lots are near enough to make it worth while, farmers are saving their own wood and cutting up this refuse for fuel, paying 25 cents a cord. In one lot over in Lyman he estimates that there are 500 cords of good wood going to waste.

D. MORRISON "The Credit Clothier"

Clothing Sold On Credit

Not having the ready cash should not prevent you from having warm clothing, when you can arrange credit terms with me to supply you. It means only a small payment each week, and now that money's scarce and so many are out of work, my credit plan is a big help to many. Come and get what you want now—pay later.

MEN'S DEPT.

Overcoats . $8.50
Suits . . $7.50
Custom Tailoring

Suits or Overcoats made to your measure, fit guaranteed, best workmanship and materials, $16.50, $18.50, $20.00.
Full Dress Suits..... $30.00

LADIES' DEPT.

Coats $7.50 to $16.50
Suits Special line of stylish Suits, in Broadcloths, Tweeds and Cheviots, bought to sell at $18 to $24, to clear at $16.50
Skirts $2.50 to $10
Furs In all the stylish Furs, Muffs, Stoles and Throws, $5.50 up

I Allow 10 per cent. Discount on all Bills Paid in 30 days

D. MORRISON, 318 Queen W.

"The Credit Clothier." OPEN EVENINGS.

NATURAL HISTORY FOR BEGINNERS.

The Cat.

This four-footed quadruped is found in a free state in back-gardens and elsewhere. It is sometimes domesticated, but more often not. Cats are very fond of mice and scratching, tho they prefer pet canaries to either. Of carnivorous habits, he or she—for there are two kinds of cats—has a voice of rare power and musical excellence. It (not the voice, but the cat) is supposed to have nine lives, and when it has run the gamut of these its coat is made into seal-skin jackets.

The Horse.

The horse usually has four legs and a tail. Naturalists have not yet discovered the purpose of the latter adornment, but experiments have demonstrated the fact that its legs are chiefly used for kicking. Good horses, when they die, reappear on the tables of cheap restaurants.

The Editor (genus, homo scribendi.)

This curious little animal is to be found in most large towns, where it inhabits little hutches, or rooms, which are called "sanctums." In its wild state the editor should be carefully avoided. It is, however, easily tamed. Editors feed chiefly on blue-pencil and "copy," which it consumes in vast quantities, but it will sometimes take kindly to leading-articles and fiction. It has also a weakness for large stipends.

The Policeman.

This animal, on account of its great strength, is sometimes called the arm of the law. It is to be found at most street corners, and anywhere that it does not happen to be wanted. It is provided by nature with a helmet, or head-covering, but the necessity for this is still one of those things for which science has not been able to account. The helmet, in fact, is entirely superfluous, as the policeman's skull is naturally so thick that nothing can pierce it. It subsists on tips and anything else it can pick up, and has a weakness for pumpkin pie and burglars.

The Boy.

Of all members of the animal kingdom, this is the only one that forms any connection with the pre-historic age. Although it is very old, especially about the head, it seldom, if ever, attains to the age of fifteen. At thirteen or thereabouts, this idle creature loses its identity and develops into a man. At this transition period the boy's diet consists chiefly of cigarets and other injurious diversions. It has a decided aversion to water and morals.

Hugh Polson Dead.

Word has been received in the city by relatives of Mrs. Polson, widow of the late Frank B. Polson, of the death of her little son, Hugh Gordon, which occurred at Berumda, where Mrs. Polson had gone to spend the winter for the benefit of her health.

WALL STREET IS WORST

Continued from Page 1.

all the money that their value would warrant on cotton, wheat, corn and other tangible goods in shipment. The Bank of England months ago not only refused to discount American finance bills itself, but notified its customers that they must not do so. The Bank of Germany was forced several years ago to adopt the same policy.

In these countries the discounting of finance bills is left to private bankers, who use their own resources without involving general banking facilities, which are restricted to the use of commerce, manufacture and other business.

Commercial or Finance.

Instead of the New York national banks following this wise policy of the great European banks by looking after their commercial customers rather than seeking for the higher rates of interest which stock gamblers pay, they have adopted the contrary policy. In ten years, from 1896 to 1906, the New York bank loans on stock exchange collateral increased from $162,361,654 to $442,210,765. The gain in commercial loans was only two-fifths as much, $151,795,029 to $259,840,272.

During the panic weeks bank loans on collateral were actually increased. Banks had the alternative of carrying the stock gambling customers or of such a stock exchange crash as would imperil their own solvency. Therefore some of the banks stopped commercial discounts and cut down the credit of solvent merchants in order to use all their own resources to protect their brokers' collateral. It will be recalled that interest rates ran up to 200 per cent. one afternoon, and that only the $25,000,000 which Mr. Morgan secured from the United States treasury and dumped at once into the stock exchange prevented the immediate failure of gamblers who had bet that stocks would go up.

In the first three weeks of the panic the New York Clearing House banks increased their total loans over $100,000,000, yet at the same time they actually reduced their commercial loans.

The Machinery of Gambling.

The system of stock-gambling in Wall-street is different from that in any European country. Here every day the broker goes thru the farce of legitimate purchase and sale. After one broker has bought and another sold, each makes a memorandum and the transaction is sent out thru the ticker everywhere. Then each broker tabulates his transactions and sends to the stock exchange clearing-house a copy, with a cheque for the difference between his price and the closing price. The clearing-house sends out notices to the brokers, telling them who is to deliver what shares of stock and to whom.

The next morning every broker who is to receive stocks sends to his bank and gets certified cheques for the sums he is to pay. Part of the money he has already arranged for thru the system of time and call loans on stock exchange collateral. For the rest his bank allows him to overdraw his balance, commonly over-certifying therefor. Then before 2.15 p.m. every broker who is to deliver stocks sends around the certificates and receives these certified cheques. After 2.15 p.m., and before the banks close, every broker in turn deposits the certified cheques and the stocks which he has received in his bank to make good the overdraft the bank certified for him in the morning.

How It is Done Abroad.

Without the banks' assistance this whole system would be destroyed and the stock-gamblers in New York would have to gamble as do the stock-gamblers in London, Paris and Frankfort, where this form of actual delivery in speculative transactions is not gone thru with. Instead, there are fortnightly settlements, where the losers pay and the winners collect their winnings. Such a thing as a London stock-broker having the Bank of England or a Paris broker the Bank of France certify his cheque in advance and thus furnish the funds for him to gamble with is unheard of. The European stock-brokers gamble as do the London race-track bookmakers, who have their regular settlement days at Tattersalls.

On the London Stock Exchange settlements are made twice a month. On the Paris Bourse settlements are made once or twice a month. On the Frankfort Bourse there are semi-monthly settlements. On the Berlin Bourse there are settlements at times fixed by the government regulation. If the parties desire to continue the gamble a charge is made for an extension, but either party can quit the game and cash in at any time, just as in any other gambling-house.

On the continent these matters are regulated by the government, so that general industry will no more be interfered with by stock-gambling than by gambling at cards or dice. The Prussian government forbids the short selling of industrial stocks on the Berlin Bourse. Transactions on margins are forbidden except in certain cases between registered parties. Unless a man registers his name as a stock-gambler he can refuse to pay his losses. Transactions in futures on agricultural products are prohibited. In Paris, bourse agents are not allowed to operate on their own account. There is a tax on every order to buy or sell and on every completed transaction. The French system is analogous to the taxing, licensing and regulation of ordinary gambling houses by the French government.

The forms which the New York Stock Exchange go thru to evade the New York gambling law are in vogue nowhere else.

Government Regulation.

The French and German governments treat stock gambling somewhat as racetrack gambling is now treated in New York State, where it is permitted in racetrack enclosures and forbidden elsewhere. But these continental governments go further. They even decide in what stocks and bonds they will allow gambling.

During the Japanese-Russian war the French government instructed the Parisian brokers that no one might sell or offer for sale Russian bonds without giving their serial number. This prevented short selling. In Germany similar measures have been taken.

On both the Paris and London exchanges the brokers who do the buying and selling on the floor are distinct from the brokers, who do business with the customers. The floor brokers do business only for other brokers, just as an English barrister —that is, the lawyer who tries the case in court—is not retained by the client, who deals with an office lawyer called the solicitor.

As a result of this separation of stock gambling from the banking business of the country the great drop in Russian bonds, hundreds of millions of dollars of which are owned in France, caused hardly a ripple on the surface of French trade and manufacture. The great fall in the market prices of South African gold and diamond mine stocks at the time of the Boer war did not shut off discounts and banking facilities to English manufacturers, forwarders and merchants.

What other countries have done in segregating and restricting stock gambling the United States also must do, remembering always that Wall-street also performs a legitimate function in providing capital for great enterprises and in affording a market for the actual sale of securities.

Over-Certification.

The over-certification of cheques is already a crime under the national banking law. Section 176 specifically prohibits the certification of any cheque "unless the person or company drawing the cheque has on deposit at the time such cheque is certified the amount of money equal to the amount certified in such cheque."

This of course prohibits certifying a cheque before 2.15 p.m. on the strength of deposits after 2.15 p.m. Its violation, however, is difficult to prove, and its evasion is easy by a broker putting in dummy notes at the time of certification.

Stock Transfer Tax.

One way to diminish stock gambling is to increase the tax upon it. Last year one-quarter of the revenue of this state was derived from the $2 tax on every transfer of 100 shares of stock. The enormous amount of these stock gambling transactions is shown by the fact that, in spite of gross evasions of payment, over $6,000,000 was collected, equivalent to 3,000,000 sales of 100-share lots. The ordinary broker's commission is one eighth of 1 per cent. on the par value, or $12.50 on 100 $100 shares. A tax of one-sixth of the broker's fee has had no appreciable effect to diminish the amount of stock gambling. Thru the clearing house system the floor traders escape this tax on many of their gambles by clearing stock and not delivering it.

This tax could be greatly increased. A tax of one-half of one per cent. on all gambling transactions in stocks, grain and cotton would pay all state taxes, all the taxes of New York City, and all the taxes of every county, city and town in the state.

Abolish Stock Gambling.

To segregate stock-gambling, as is done in Europe and to make both unprofitable and illegal the use of other people's money by Wall-street gamblers without the consent of the real owner, three short, simple changes in the state and national banking laws would suffice.

(1) Require every ban kto keep its legal reserve in the form of legal-tender money in its own vaults, instead of as bank credits in Wall-street. This would retain in the banks of the manufacturing and agricultural sections of the country the real money necessary for wages and for moving the crops.

(2) Prohibit the payment of interest on demand deposits. A demand deposit is the correlative to a call loan, which is a Wall-street gambling device. Commercial banks cannot afford to pay interest on demand deposits. The stock exchange banks can and do. By prohibiting any bank from paying interest except on time deposits, the Wall-street banks will be made unable to divert accounts which properly belong to commercial banks.

(3) Divide all cheque-account banks into two classes—commercial and finance; that is, banks of discount and deposit, which make loans only for the facilitation of trade, commerce and manufacture, and finance banks, which loan for speculative purposes on promotions, syndicate allotments, stock exchange collateral and the like. Then restrict every bank so that it may not do both kinds of business, and compel trust companies to be trust companies and not banks. This distinction has been long recognized in England, France and Germany.

Remedy is National.

This remedy is national. These amendments to the banking laws would cut off the main source of supply by which the Wall-street gamblers are enabled to risk other people's money.

But it is imperative to consider whether this gambling cannot be entirely stopped. Certainly the State of New York can greatly restrict it by its power of taxation, which is the power to prohibit. The stock-transfer tax should be greatly increased. Like the excise tax, the receipts should be divided between the city and the state.

A tax of one-half of one per cent. on all the transactions appearing on the clearing-house sheets of the respective exchanges would be a trifling imposition on legitimate purchases and sales, and yet would raise on the basis of last year's transactions an amount more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of the City of New York and of the state government and of re-building the Erie Canal.

Such a tax would be less than the real estate broker's ordinary fee, and the legitimate transfer of real estate is in no way interfered with thereby. It would be exactly the same per cent. as the real estate mortgage tax, which has facilitated loaning upon real estate and added to the marketability of real estate mortgages.

How much more important is it that Gov. Hughes should rid legitimate business of the dominating evil of Wall-street gambling than that mere race-track betting be suppressed!

ENTRANCE OF RADIAL.

Formal notice has been served Hon. J. M. Gibson by the city that the Hamilton Radial Railway in entering the city, cannot come thru High Park, but must parallel the Grand Trunk line south of the park.

CITY CLERK'S ERROR.

It now appears that even the city clerk is not infallible, as the election figures for the Fifth Ward were incorrectly given, thru the omission of a page from the calculations. However, the only result is to increase the vote all round, without affecting the standing of either controllers or aldermen.

Club Employe to Prison.

Charles Dorrington, ex-employe of the Albany Club, went to the Central for four months from the police court yesterday morning for theft of $100 from the club.

Order It Direct

If you are not in the habit of having the Baker's Wagon call at your door you had better start now. You will appreciate the cleanliness and freshness of bread delivered straight from the bakery. You know we do not sell any of our

Lawrence's Home-made Bread

to the stores. You can only buy it direct from us. Order by phone or by mail.

8 Cents a Double Loaf

GEORGE LAWRENCE, Baker

21-31 Carr Street Tel. Col. 321

MONDAY'S PRICES A FITTING TRIBUTE TO BIGGEST WEEK'S SELLING IN THE HISTORY OF OUR HOUSE

Sellers-Gough Fur Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS' SALE

This sale has eclipsed any previous selling record we have ever attempted. We started out on January 1st to convert $125,000 of the finest furs ever shown in Toronto into cash. We felt in price sacrifice that we would have to establish a preceden'. We have, and one that will be hard to equal. The following specials will crown to-morrow as the greatest day of the entire sale.

Mink Muffs, 6.95

Large Natural River Mink Imperial and Pillow Muffs, beautifully striped. Regular $10 and $12.50; sale price 6.95

Thibet Muffs, 2.95

Black Thibet Muffs. Regular $6; sale price 2.95

Thibet Boas, 2.95

Black Thibet Boas. Regular $6; sale price 2.95

$145 to $165 Persian Lamb Jackets, 110.00

Persian Lamb Jackets, extra choice fur, military, reefer, and Imperial style, 24 to 26 inches long. Regular $145 to $165, for 110.00

$350 Alaska Seal Jackets 249.00

With every one of these Jackets we give a certificate guaranteeing them to be genuine Seal. The linings are of beautiful brown satin, and every detail in the making of these coats has been thoroughly inspected before going into the showrooms. This is an exceptional offer and affords the season's greatest opportunity to secure a Seal Jacket. Regular $350; sale price 249.00

Isabella Fox Stoles

Large Two-Skin Stoles, finished with natural fox tail and claws, lined with brown satin. Regular price $20; sale price 8.75

MINK MUFFS. Regular $25 to $30, for 17.75

$15 TO $20 MINK CRAVATS 9.75

$60 AND $65 LADIES' FUR-LINED COATS 49.00

MEN'S PERSIAN LAMB DRIVING CAPS. Regular $15; sale price 10.00

Extra Special!

LESS THAN COST

Something Extraordinary

EXTRA QUALITY MINK MUFFS

Natural Canadian fur, large pillow style, Jumbo Tub Muffs, a choice of over 20 styles. Every Mink Muff that we have in our store is included in this special. Prices regular $50, $60, $75, $80, and $90, sale price

$42.50

Isabella Fox Muffs

Large Imperial style, eiderdown beds, brown satin lining, silk wrist cord. Regular $16.50; sale price 8.75

Royal Ermine

Beautiful $45 and $50 Muffs, large pillow and Imperial styles, trimmed with genuine ermine tails, lined with white satin, and finished with silk wrist cords. Sale price 29.75

Royal Ermine Ties

Beautiful large Ties, paddle-end shape, 65 inches long. Regular $40 to $45; sale price 24.75

Isabella Fox Muffs

tremely beautiful muff. Regular $15, for In the new chatelaine animal style, an ex- 8.75

Alaska Sable Muffs

Large Imperial Shapes, very finest quality, satin lining, and eiderdown beds, finished with silk wrist cord. Regular $13.50 to $15; sale price 9.00

Hudson Bay Sable Muffs

Large pillow and Imperial and tab shapes. Regular $125 and $150; sale price 75.00

Hudson Bay Sable Ties

Beautiful four-skin scarfs and throw-overs, finished with heads and tails. Regular $75 to $100; sale price 55.00

$65 MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS, ... 47.50

$15 PERSIAN LAMB TIES 8.75

$15 PERSIAN LAMB MUFFS 8.75

MEN'S NO. 1 QUALITY BEAVER GAUNTLETS. Regular $15; sale price.... 9.75

SELLERS-GOUGH FUR CO., Limited

244-246 YONGE STREET CORNER LOUISA

Big Boom in Our Bedding Business

Features of the January Month in this Store

It is impossible to keep our patrons posted on the many really good chances to save money in this store just now. Day by day finds dozens of fine pieces marked down to ridiculous prices that are never told of in the papers. Frequent visits to the store will certainly repay any homekeeper. The important features are—**The January Carpet Sale**—sewing, lining and laying free; **Sale of Draperies**, with making and hanging free; **The Big Annual Bedding Sale**, with cost prices on the most staple home needs; and hundreds of reductions on the very things you are likely wanting. Come often and don't forget—we will give you Credit on anything.

Adams

Open an Account With Us

If your cash is tied up anywhere, in business, in the banks or in investments, or if you have money which you do not feel like laying out just now in the purchase of furniture or home needs, we stand ready to make it easy for you to buy the things you want by extending to you the privilege of our liberal Credit Service There is no need to hesitate about coming here and selecting from our immense stocks such furniture as you wish, and arrange for the payments in a way that will make it convenient and easy. CREDIT "As You Like It."

Adams Mid-winter Bedding Sale Begins Monday

Cost Prices on Beds and Bed Furnishings Prevailing all Next Week.

It is hard to see how we can make such prices in the face of the rising market—prices have been going up as the cost of making increases and the cost of materials advance. Yet here we are offering the best sorts of Bedding, Mattresses, Springs, Pillows, Blankets, Metal Beds, etc., at remarkably low prices.

See the good things we have provided for our Annual Sale:—

$3.75 Mattresses to go at $2.09

Mattresses, all widths, with selected seagrass centres, fibre felt top and bottom, a good quality mattress that you would be glad to have, guaranteed sanitary, no shoddy, full 50-pound weight; regularly $3.75. Mid-winter sale price 2.69

A Fine Felt Mattress selling for $7.65.

"Purity" Felt Mattresses, composed of pure cotton felt filling, covered with fine quality art sateen ticking, a mattress that will last a lifetime, will not mat or become lumpy; regular price $10.00. Mid-winter sale price 7.65

Woven Wire Springs $1.95

"Double Strength" Woven Wire Springs—not the cheap kind that will sag and cause dissatisfaction, but a well-made, close weave spring with heavy inter-locking wire, and double cable supports; regular price $2.75. Mid-winter sale price .. 1.95

A Pair of Pillows for only 98c

Pillows, well filled with mixed feathers, size 20x26, and incased in good ticking, serviceable colors, a good, comfortable pillow; regular price $1.35 per pair. Mid-winter sale price ... ... .98

Wool Blankets (full 6 lbs.) for $2.40

Fine Saxony Wool Blankets, full double bed size, 6 pounds in weight, extra fine quality, beautiful soft nap, colored borders and tape bound edges; regular price $3.75 pair. Mid-winter sale price 2.49

Flannelette Blankets Down to 95c. Pair

Gray Flannelette Blankets, double bed size, superfine quality, fancy colored borders, fine things to take the place of sheets during the winter; regular price $1.85 per pair. Mid-winter sale price ... ... .95

A Veritable Harvest Time for Housekeepers, Hotel and Boarding House Managers

Metal Beds

Iron Beds, all widths, brass trimmed, good design, regular price $3.75. Mid-winter sale price 2.85

Iron Beds, fancy design, 4-6 size, white or green enamel, regular price $7.75. Mid-winter sale price 4.95

Iron Beds All widths, heavy brass rail mounts and knobs, fancy centre design, full bow foot, regular price $14.50. Mid-winter sale price ... 9.25

Iron Beds, choice of 12 designs, white or green enamel, regular prices up to $19.50. Monday 12.95

Child's Iron Cot, white enamel, 2-6x4-6, drop sides, heavy posts, fitted with best woven wire spring; regular $6.50. Mid-winter sale price 4.45

Brass Beds, 4-6 size, bright or satin finish, 2-inch posts, large vases, extension foot; regular price $32. Mid-winter sale price 21.75

Brass Beds 4-6 size only, 2-inch continuous posts, heavy husks and chills, bow extension foot, regular price $58.50. Mid-winter sale price 42.75

Folding Steel Couches with draw-out construction, extra heavy springs, with helical supports, frame nicely bronzed, finished, complete with wool mattress, covered in green denim, with valance, regular price $12.50. Mid-winter sale price ... 8.95

Here are Brief Particulars of Lengthy Savings—Monday's List of

Features in Furniture

Extension Tables, hardwood golden oak finish, extends to six feet; regularly $10.50. Monday 7.90

Buffets in selected quarter-cut golden oak, British bevel mirror, linen drawer; regularly $33.50. Monday 24.80

China Cabinets, hardwood, quartered golden oak finish, 27 inches wide and 56 inches high; regularly $11.50. Monday 9.80

Hall Racks in solid quarter-cut golden oak, diamond shaped British bevel mirror, box seat; regularly $11.00, for ... 7.85

Diners, 5 and arm, in solid golden oak, high backs, upholstered seat, double stretchers; regularly $19.50, for 14.65

Parlor Suites, 5 pieces, solid walnut frames, silk upholstering, silk plush bands; regularly $42.50. Monday .. 29.75

Parlor Suites, 5 pieces, upholstered seat and tufted back, walnut frames; regularly $50.00, for 34.75

Parlor Suites, 5 pieces, polished birch-mahogany frames, carved, covered in assorted silk coverings; regularly $60.00, for 44.75

Odd Reception Chairs, upholstered seats in silks, polished birch-mahogany frames; regularly $6.00, for. 3.95 ... ...

Odd Parlor Chairs, polished birch-mahogany frames, mahogany panelled backs, upholstered in silks; regularly $10.00, for 6.95

Chinaware Reductions for Monday

"Carlsbad" Tea Sets, 40 pieces, with assorted decorations, gilt edge, regularly $5.00 value—10 sets only at ... 3.99

Assorted Fruit Sets, 12 nappies and fruit bowl in set, regularly $2.00. Clearing Monday at 1.45

Fruit Bowls and Cake Plates, assorted Japanese, regularly 75c each. Monday ... .45

"Carlsbad" China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces, with kermis shaped cup, regularly $16.50. Monday ... 14.95

Assorted Toilet Sets, 10-piece, 15 only to clear, regularly $2.85. Special Monday ... 2.29

Assorted Toilet Sets in Cobalt blue, "Crown Derby" and white and gold, prices regularly up to $3.50—your choice for ... 1.99

In the Big and Busy Basement

The January Carpet Sale

Unequalled advantages are offered patrons of this store this month in the purchasing of Floor Coverings. Nowhere are stocks shown in greater variety, nowhere are beter chosen or more dependable goods presented, and certainly nowhere do you get as much as we give you for your money during the January Sale. Reductions are as real as they are remarkable.

Wilton Carpet, 785 yards fine quality, two-tone green, rose, also Oriental and conventional designs, 5-8 borders to match; regular $2.25 per yard. Special (sewed, laid and lined free) 1.50

All-Wool Carpet, 900 yards, extra heavy, Scotch weave with Brussels effects, reversible patterns; regular $1.15 per yard. Special Monday (sewed, laid and lined free) ... ... .79

Smyrna Hall Runners, (23 only) reversible, finest quality, made of worsted yarns, good Oriental designs, in sizes 3x9; regular $10.50, for 7.90

Size 3x10.6, regular $13.50, for **$9.85**; 3x12, regular $15.00, for **$10.75**, and 3x15, regular $18.00, for **$12.50**.

Japanese Matting, 50 rolls all fancy designs, woven closely, with cotton warps, in reds, greens and blues; also plain and inlaid patterns; regular 35c and 40c lines; to clear before stock-taking at ... ... .21

Making, Laying and Lining Done Free all this month

And if your total purchases of the month (of either Carpets or Rugs) amount to $25.00, we present you with

A Genuine Bissell

CARPET SWEEPER FREE

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

Great Movement of Disciples To Double the Membership

Evangelistic Campaign to Be Commenced in Church of Christ, Cecil Street, Led by Rev. Lloyd Dorsie.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The Church of Christ on Cecil-street was erected by the Disciples in 1891. The congregation was organized in 1881 and conducted many years as a mission church, receiving aid from the co-operation of Disciples of Christ in Ontario. But for the last three years it has been self-sustaining and is now contributing liberally to missionary work and has entered upon an era of enlarged work under the able pastorate of Rev. Dr. VanHorn.

The Church of Christ in Cecil-street, is just entering on an evangelistic campaign. They have invited a representative man to do the preaching, and the congregation has been awakened by its pastor, Dr. J. M. Van Horn, to a lively interest and gnde avor.

The denomination they represent has become one of the most evangelistic among the religious bodies of America. Tho they number little more than a million and a quarter, they have been increasing at a surprising rate, one of their leading papers reporting about 100,000 additions last year.

They celebrate their first centennial at Pittsburg next year, and one of their aims is to double their membership. With a view to this, great meetings are being held in many parts of the United States and the church in Cecil-street seeks to be in line with the movement.

Tho in the beginning they were quite unpopular because of their attitude toward all human creeds and the Calvinistic tendency of the times, they have long been recognized as thoroly evangelical. They aim to "exalt Christ above party," and regard the Bible as an all-sufficient and alone sufficient rule of faith and practice. They claim to have already illustrated the practicability of Christian union on the Divine basis given in Eph. iv., 4-6: "One body and one spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all who is above all and thru all and in you all."

In doctrine they are substantially the same as the Baptists, and there is now little more between them than the question of name. But they hold that human names are divisions, and that the only way to the union of all God's people is to accept the New Testament name—Church of Christ, or Church of God.

Dr. Van Horn was last year chairman of a joint committee composed of his own and Baptist people, and tho two days were spent in discussing points of doctrine, it was found that there is little of importance to keep them apart more than the name.

The church in Cecil-street deserves great credit for the quiet, persistent and even courageous manner in which it has done its work, and is sure to become one of the great religious forces of the city. A few years ago they built a handsome house of worship, which is a credit to that part of the city, and has continued to be a hive of religious industry.

They are sure to attract attention in the meetings that begin to-day. Rev. Lloyd Dorsie is said to be a stirring, wide-awake preacher, who deals with the living issues of the times.

REV. DR. VANHORN.

Rev. J. M. VanHorn, M.A., L.L.D., Pastor of the Church of Christ on Cecil-street, received his education at President Garfield's College at Hiram, Ohio. He has occupied prominent pulpits in both the U.S. and in England. Since coming to Cecil-street, two years ago, the church has greatly increased in power and activity and is now entering upon a special series of evangelistic services.

REV. LLOYD DORSIE.

Rev. Lloyd Darsie, is a Grand-duke of Bethany College, which was founded by Alexander Campbell. He belongs to a family of preachers. Some of them, including himself, are recognized as representative preachers among the Disciples. He has held successful meetings in different cities, and yesterday entered upon the special series of evangelistic services at Cecil-street, Church of Christ, referred to elsewhere in this issue.

TORONTO ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The concert of the Toronto Oratorio Society, to be held in Massey Hall on Thursday, the 30th inst., promises to be one of the most interesting musical events of the season. The work to be produced, Gaul's "Joan of Arc," is new to Toronto, and its introduction by the society will be welcomed, as it is a work of surpassing beauty, having been written in the composer's happiest vein, and Alfred R. Gaul is noted as a writer of beautiful melodies. The chorus has been practising faithfully, and can be counted on to give a perfect rendition.

The soloists are singers of quality, especially suited for their respective parts. They are: Mrs. Mabel Manley-Pickard of Toronto, soprano; Mr. William Lavin of Detroit, tenor, and Mr. Claude Cunningham of New York, baritone. Mrs. Pickard is a well-known to Toronto audiences as a singer of exceptional ability and well-merited popularity. Mr. Lavin has not been heard here for some time, but his record in the States goes to show that a treat is in store for those who hear him at this concert. Mr. Cunningham has not appeared in Toronto since his visit with Mme. Melba, but his reappearance will be looked forward to with great expectation, as he has made a name for himself in New York and the States that is the reward of the highest quality voice and perfect control and style of delivery.

Subscription lists are now in the hands of the members of the society, and full information can be had from the secretary, Mr. G. W. Jackson, Union Bank, 17 Wellington-street west.

DANCING A PLEASURE.

Aida Overton Walker, wife of George W. Walker of the well-known colored comedians, Williams and Walker, is not only a remarkable singer, dancer and actress of ability, but is a creator of dances as well. In an interview, she said:

"So many people ask me this question: 'Mrs. Walker, do you enjoy dancing? You dance and act as if it were a pleasure to you.'

"In reply, I must say that I really do enjoy dancing; in fact, it seems second nature to me. I've been dancing since I was a wee tot. It is easy to dance, but so hard to dance well. Most people think dancing simply means the moving of one's limbs in time with the music, but there is so much more.

"To dance well, you must study and acquire a graceful carriage, your gesticulations must be good and a great deal of study and practice must be given to facial expression. You must have a good ear for music, too. Speaking of music—it has so much to do with dancing—when I hear a plaintive melody it always inspires me to dance, and I readily forget surroundings. I drift in thought far away."

SILVER MUGS FOR LEAP YEAR BABIES.

Four years ago nearly a hundred "leap year babies"—born on Feb. 29, 1904—were recipients of a handsome silver mug as a recognition of their peculiar position in the matter of birthdays.

The World would be glad to hear from any or all of them now, and will be pleased to publish photographs to show just how pretty a lot they all were.

Further, The World wishes to state that to all babes born in this province on Saturday, Feb. 29 next, a similar souvenir will be presented. That is, we repeat our announcement of four years ago, viz.:

The World will publish free the birth notices of all babies born in Ontario on that day, and likewise present a silver mug to each and every baby whose arrival on that day is duly authenticated in coupon form to be published in The World that morning.

FIELD STONE FOR SALE

TWO HUNDRED TOISE OF FINE FIELD STONES

Now ready for shipment on cars or team delivered in city. Just the thing for a

Fine Residence, Structure or for other Building Purposes.

J. S. Lowther

Phone North 2520. DONLANDS.

EXPOSITION OF PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Noted Boston Lecturer Gives Able Address Before Large Gathering.

The address of Bicknell Young, C.S. B., an authorized lecturer on Christian Science, from Boston, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre last Sunday, was an interesting exposition of the principles and teachings of Christian Science. For more than an hour and a quarter the audience, that completely filled the theatre, listened attentively to his clear-cut, logical, moderate and impressive remarks. The reasonableness of his remarks and their coincidence with the teachings of the Bible were features of the address. Mr. Young is more than ordinarily well equipped as a platform speaker. Not many weeks ago he addressed several audiences in Great Britain on the subject of Christian Science, and on one occasion he spoke to an audience of more than 10,000 persons in Albert Hall, London, apparently as easily and effectively as he did at the Royal Alexandra here. His presence is graceful and unobtrusive.

The lecture was given by First Church of Christ (Scientist) here, and the chairman was Lieut.-Col. J. Knox Leslie, commanding officer of the 12th York Rangers, who introduced the lecturer in a few fitting and well-chosen remarks.

Covers the Salient Points.

Mr. Young covered many of the salient points of the teachings of Christian Science. Recognizing that the world has not generally entertained any scientific view of religion, the speaker dwelt upon this point, answering objections that had been raised in relation to it. He showed that religion and science both refer to absolute truth, and are not inherently antagonistic—are not two but one. He spoke in part as follows:

Jesus, the founder of the Christian religion, taught and illustrated in His works an exact, unfailing knowledge of God, which is in its very essence scientific. His method, admittedly Christian, must be acknowledged as pure science by anyone who cares to look the matter squarely in the face.

Christian Science, therefore, is a name which, given to this method, designates it accurately and satisfactorily.

Statements Are Reconciled.

In Christian Science the seemingly contradictory statements of the Bible are reconciled, as the spiritual import of them is more clearly discerned.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker G. Eddy, is more than a commentary on the Bible, for it gives the student the rule of the science which it contains. The world has longed for a solution of the problems of human existence.

We acknowledge that the absolute statements as to the unchanging nature of God as good, as to the divine facts of His omnipotence, omniscience and omnipresence, are contrary to human experiences and because human experiences are afflictive and unlike the creations of God the heart of humanity cries out for deliverance. The way of deliverance, as taught in Christian Science, is to maintain unswervingly the divine and scientific fact in relation to God and His laws in the face of all sin, sickness and death; in other words, to confront bravely the problems of life with the science of life, and solve these problems step by step.

Benefactor to Human Race.

Mrs. Eddy, as the discoverer and founder of this science, is one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. She has maintained that science is purely spiritual, in spite of all the opposition concerning both religion and science.

She has met all criticism in the way that Jesus taught. She has practised the gospel which she teaches, the gospel of Christ, the gospel of Love. Standing alone thru years of trial and of persecution, naturally of a modest and shrinking disposition, not desiring the plaudits of the world, and yet impelled and supported by a power far beyond and above herself, Mrs. Eddy, among women, is a figure unique in history.

The present mission of Christian Science is to bring about or restore normal conditions of mind, body and environment. Christian Science discloses the action of pure and noble thoughts, not only upon what is called the human mind, but also upon the human body. It gives us a never-failing test; it also shows us that God is Mind; and that as there is one God there is one Mind. It teaches us to measure every human impulse, every thought, by this invariable standard, and to ask ourselves continually how does God, the one Mind, think about this or that. In this way the day of judgment, as our text book says: "comes hourly and continually."

Rev. Father Kernahan, one of the roung men ordained to the priesthood in St. Basil's Church, by Archbishop O'Connor, has been appointed assistant to Vicar-General McCann of St. Mary's. The other youngster, Father T. Redmond, goes to Midland.

The Ministerial Association will meet in conference on Monday, at 10 a.m., at the Central Y.M.C.A., Yonge-street, when Rev. Dr. Baker will deliver an address on "Pastoral Evangelism."

Echoes From PARLIAMENT HILL

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—(Special to Sunday World.)—The house made good progress this week with some government measures, the greater part of Thursday afternoon being taken up with two bills of Hon. Frank Oliver—one respecting surveys, the other amending the Irrigation Act, the main purpose being to require the consent of the municipality before an irrigation company can enter upon its works within that municipality. This looks to be a very wise provision, and on the face of it one would think there would be no objection to such protective measures. The main difficulty was in providing for the future protection of the interests of the municipality, where their interests might conflict with those of the irrigation company; and since the bill was introduced Mr. Oliver secured some further light from the justice department. Dr. Sproule, however, very wissly pointed out that the house might be confronted with the same difficulty that occurred in regard to telegraph and telephone lines. The understanding, he said, was that the municipalities had the same control over them that it was proposed by this bill to exercise over the irrigation companies; yet it was afterwards decided by the courts that where a company had the right to erect a long-distance line that right carried with it the power to compel the municipalities to allow it to pass thru them without restrictions.

Mr. Oliver's reply was that the telegraph and telephone companies held their rights under special charter, and it would be possible to pass a special act giving an irrigation company the power to override this section of the Irrigation Act.

Upon this Irrigation Act amendment there was an illuminating discussion upon the benefits of public ownership of irrigation works. It was introduced by Mr. Bergeron (Beauharnois) and continued by R. L. Borden and Hon. George E. Foster. A portion of Mr. Foster's address follows:

I read not long ago a very suggestive article in a United States magazine which was highly appreciative of the position of Canada in this respect. The main idea of that article was that Canada, for a hundred years to come, in the last analysis, is the great remaining source of water supply and of timber supply on this continent, and that thoughtful men on the other side of the line look to the country north of the 49th parallel for the great ultimate supply of timber for this continent. The timber and the water supply are very closely joined together. If a country is denuded of timber, the water supply goes with it. If the water supply is to be preserved, the timber resources of the country must be carefully looked after. Now this is the greatest franchise that the Dominion has in our northwest country. Your minerals, your agricultural lands are not so valuable, as a franchise, as the timber resources and the water resources of that great Northwest. In times past we have extravagantly and recklessly disposed of the great franchises of this country to private individuals, for nothing, or next to nothing. All governments in this country have been wise after the event, and have been foolish before the event. But there is now a general stirring up of public opinion in all countries to-day, especially on this continent, with reference to the conservation of these great natural resources.

The government could put itself to no task which is more important or which, if properly carried out, would bring greater benefit to the country than the task of absolutely controlling the cutting of timber on all areas which belong to the government with economy and prudence, with a view to keep the supply constantly up to the demand. With proper care you may cut these great areas so that at the end of 100 years you will have a better forest reserve than when you commenced to cut; you may do this not only without expense to the country, but actually with a revenue from these forests. To do this the forests must be treated as possessions of the country, not belonging to any individual or to any party for party purposes but the franchises and possessions of the country, and they must be worked as a business man would work a patrimony, looking not to his lifetime alone but also to the interests of those who come after him.

The minister undoubtedly has a great opportunity; he has command of the great Northwest; he has an army of officers; he has all the money he wants at his disposal. Every yard of land suitable for forest or water reservation that is available in this country ought to be diligently surveyed and carefully mapped by the government, no matter what it costs, and some policy ought to be adopted, whether government control with private ownership or the government development of some system of irrigation; an intelligent and persistent policy should be adopted, looking, in the first place, towards co-relating all these sources of water supply so that they may be used to the best advantage for all the people, and in the second place reaping the advantages that may come from them in the way of preservation of your lumber and timber areas and the future fertility of that western country, and its power to sustain its population. These things depend on the preservation of the water supply; dry up the water supply coming from the hills protected by frosts, and your summer suns will do but little towards making fertile the mighty plains which stretch for a thousand miles, and which depend for their fertility on the supply of moisture that comes from the mountain tops.

Nothing I say that could be done by the government would redound more to the benefit of this country than a systematic and scientific study of these matters and comprehensive and intelligent action in reference to them. If we had been wise in the past all the mighty water-powers which we have given away in this portion of our country could have been preserved for the use of the people, and would have been an enormous source of profit and benefit to the people as a whole, instead of being, as they are, a great advantage to a few people. Nothing is more important than the preservation of this great Northwest. If it is allowed to go to the mercy of speculators, private individuals and corporations, seeking to reap what benefit they can for the year, the Northwest will in the future, instead of being a fertile garden, become something more like a partial desert, for nothing will keep it fertile but the rains and the waters; nothing will give you this moisture but the forests properly preserved.

At the evening session Thursday Hon. L. P. Brodeur was subjected to some hot criticism for his alleged recklessness in dealing with the funds of the people, an item of $45,000 for traveling expenses for himself and the officers of his department requiring a lot of explaining, which was not easily drawn out of the minister. It was quite an entertainment for the few members who sat it out. The main point of attack was the increase in the number of private cars and government steamers, the latter being so numerous as to sometimes obstruct the passage of transatlantic steamers in the gulf. Then what Mr. Brodeur cost the country when he occupied the position of Speaker of the house was not overlooked. Mr. Taylor (Leeds) discovered an item of $9 for two baskets for soiled linen, and $22 for lining somebody's silk coat and vest. During the Brodeur Speakership he spent $1090 for silks and satins, silk draperies, silk cord, bed covers and $822 for silk damasks, silks, satins, etc. Following this line of criticism, Mr. Blain (Peel) told the house what previous Speakers expended in making their quarters comfortable, as follows: Mr. Ouimet, nine months, $1175; Mr. White, five years $4976; Sir J. D. Edgar, three years, $4189.29; Mr. Bain, one year and a half, $229.27; Mr. Brodeur, three years, $9899; Mr. Belcourt, nine months, $703.51; Mr. Sutherland, one year and a half, $301.

The practice of employing government cars on pleasure jaunts was strongly condemned by Mr. Foster. It had been carried to an absurd and scandalous extreme, he said. He proceeded:

"I commenced clipping from the newspapers every item I saw about a minister in his private car from Ottawa. Sometimes it was to Montreal to attend a play. The names of the large party with him were given, and a little bit of high life was enacted on the car. These trips were chronicled until it became painful to read of ministers going to New York almost every week or fortnight, with the names of all the young men and young women who made up the party. It is a scandalous thing. As a member of this parliament doing good work for my country, I went down to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and looked around a little. I had to do it at my own expense. I was inspecting in a certain way. I had barely got across the straits and entered Nova Scotia when I saw a government car with a gaping crowd around it. Having it at his command was a member of this government, who used to come from his place at Cornwallis to Digby and show the inhabitants what an immense man he was. Why should that be? There is no reason why it should be. That minister is not here to-night, but the finance minister told us that the minister of militia and defence took $4000 of that $6000 for his trip of a few weeks to the continent. The people of this country will not endorse that. The minister is not here, but we shall have another opportunity of taking this up. I have never cavilled at the expense of ministers since I have been in opposition, but the thing has gone so far that in justice to the members of the cabinet who do not trespass in that way it is high time that the matter was ventilated."

One of the famous paintings of recent years is now on view in the main entrance of the central block. The subject is the entente cordiale of August, 1905, between England and France, brought about by the personal effort of King Edward. The picture is by W. L. Wyllie, R.A., and represents the French fleet steaming up to Cowes between imposing lines of English warships. It was a feature of the Royal Academy in London, where it was exhibited last year. It was seen by a Canadian, who was at once inspired with the idea of securing it for the National Art Gallery of Canada, in view of the fact that our population consists so largely of the two races of people whose powers are so represented in friendly alliance.

BACHRACK BROTHERS

FIRE! FIRE!

On Monday next we open one of the most interesting sales that has ever been held under the name "BACHRACK"

$82,000.00 WORTH OF SALVAGE

From the disastrous fire in George H. Hees Company premises on Bay St. about two weeks ago

Curtains—Curtainings—Draperies—Furniture Coverings—in all the weaves and fancies in the highest art goods in these lines from the finest looms and most famous makers in the round world—vast quantities of every kind—and most only damaged by smoke and water—A rare time for the people with the renewing and renovating season in sight

While we are not in the retail dry goods business in a general way these days, yet the old spirit of enterprise came strong and the offer was so exceptionally grand from the viewpoint of doing a good stroke of business for ourselves and at the same time doing a most out-of-the-ordinary good turn to the public, that we couldn't resist and, great as was the undertaking, we snapped it up and looked for the best store we could find and secured the old Hyslop store at

209 YONGE STREET

And there's where you'll find us at 8 o'clock Monday morning, tuned to the highest notch to make this sale a grand success.

Drapery and Furniture Materials

Thousands of yards of high-grade Silks, Tapestry, Velours, Raw Silks, Brocatelle, Repp, Art Goods, the very richest and choicest of fabrics. The Geo. H. Hees' wholesale prices were from 50c to $10 a yard. Our Fire Sale prices will be about 1-4 to 1-2 the prices, according to the amount of damage done the goods.

Lace Curtains

Hundreds upon hundreds of pairs, finest Brussels, Renaissance, Net, Battenberg, Swiss Net, Bonne Femme, Arabian Cable Net, and Nottingham, only soiled, wet, and smoked. Geo. H. Hees' wholesale prices were $1 to $50 a pair. We will clear them at less than half wholesale prices.

Table Covers

In Tapestry, rich Velours, Brocatelle, all sizes and qualities. Geo. H. Hees' wholesale prices were $1.50 to $12 each, and we've marked them to sell at just half that.

Window Shades

All the kinds of Opaque Cloths, all the wanted shades and colors, plain, fringed, lace and insertion finished. At prices you'd hardly dream of.

Handsome, Rich, and Costly Curtains

Tapestry, Chenille, Silk, Brocatelle, and Velours Curtains, in pairs and single curtains, every length and every width, beautiful colorings and designs. Geo. H. Hees' wholesale prices were $2.50 to $30 a pair. Fire Sale prices we'll let them go to you at 1-3 to 1-2 these figures. Damage mostly smoke and water.

Lovely Curtaining

In Madras, Swiss Net, Lace Edge, Bobinette, Sash Muslins, and a hundred other kinds that come into a high-class stock such as the Geo. H. Hees' stock. Selling at less than half the makers' prices.

Blankets!

All-wool, half-wool, grey, white, and scarlet, wet and soiled. To go at prices that would make the weavers wonder.

Other Linen

Towelings, Towels, Sateens, Table Cloths, Art Muslins, Quilts, Bedspreads, and a score of other etceteras that come under the heading. Half values is about how you'll be able to buy them.

This only gives you a faint idea of what's in store for you. There'll be line upon line yet to mention before we get to the end of this great stock of $82,000.00 worth of salvage, and it will pay you to keep your eye on our daily announcement. The sale will be as unique as it is wonderful and right in line with most everybody's needs.

COME EARLY --- SMALL STORE --- BIG STOCK --- 209 YONGE STREET

TABLE FURNISHINGS

This is the Really Ideal Store for Cutlery, Silverware, Cut-Glass, Brass Goods and Table Furnishings generally. As a matter of fact, we fit in with the better side of housekeeping. Our display of distinctive articles in the table furnishings is always appreciated by anyone looking for the best. At the same time, because of the large quantities of goods that we import, we are able to sell the best at manifestly low prices, coupled with a guarantee of reliability in everything. Quality is the keynote of the business. Our label is recognized as the mark of quality. Nothing equals our assortment for downright satisfaction.

Rice Lewis and Son, Limited

THE POPULARITY OF BRICK PAVING.

There is an interesting showing of the popularity of brick for paving in the January number of Municipal Engineering, where the statement is made that up to Dec. 1 the contracts for brick paving entered into during 1907 show the following very satisfactory amounts:

	Square Yds.
Ohio	1,290,000
Illinois	765,610
Indiana	606,301
Michigan	426,991
Wisconsin	210,188

This makes a total of 3,299,095 square yards of brick paving contracted for in these five states in eleven months of 1907. It is estimated that the December reports will increase this nearly to 4,000,000 square yards. Many cities were slow in preparing their work for letting contracts, and consequently there was a little difficulty in getting prompt deliveries of brick toward the end of the season, but this will not interfere with the letting of contracts for the new year.

It would be far better for municipalities if they would prepare their contracts for letting during the winter season, so that the contracts could be let at the beginning of the construction season. Material is then easier to obtain and usually costs less. The work can be done much better during the warm season, and the hurry and consequent poorer construction on account of the desire to finish up late contracts in the fall will be obviated. Municipalities will get better results, contractors will have easier work, the manufacturers of material will be able to anticipate their deliveries—so that there will be evident advantages to all concerned by the early action of municipal authorities regarding their improvements for the coming year.

FORESTRY AND WATER SUPPLIES

Many cities get their water supplies from streams coming from rough or mountainous regions, which are of little value for agricultural purposes, and a few of the water departments and commissions have done some work in the proper development of the possibilities of these districts. The current number of Municipal Engineering says:

"The value of proper forest management has long been understood by water companies, but the full measure of great results yet to be had is not generally appreciated. The forest is the guardian of the water supply; on it greatly depends the purity, regularity and volume of the flow, and the proper care and maintenance of its individual members not only insures protection of the storage basins and reservoirs, but establishes a source of considerable revenue from judicious thinnings and improvement cuttings. The thinning process should be done with most kindly and intelligent care, that the health, thrift and vigor of the trees may be increased without disturbing the natural wild grace and beauty of the scenery. Planting of suitable and profitable trees is also a subject for most careful consideration.

"The scientific laying out of parks, the planting of street and ornamental trees in all its branches, are subjects which should appeal, and more and more every years are appealing, to officers of municipalities and to individual owners as well."

A Word to Rubber Wearers.

The average person who uses rubbers, and there are not many who do not this time of the year, will know the trouble, time and sore fingers entailed in putting them on. There is always a lot of time wasted, and very often we will not put on our rubbers because of that. There has lately been placed on the market an appliance that will do away with all this. It is an article with which you can put the rubbers on in a few seconds without touching them with the hands at all, thereby saving time, while putting ones rubbers on in comfort. The tendency nowadays is to buy rubbers too large, so that they will go on easy, but what looks and feels worse than a rubber sloppy, and sizes too large? The EZEON Rubber Helper, which is the name of the appliance in view, will enable a rubber to be worn the exact fit of the boot, thus ensuring comfort, combined with neatness, which is a factor to be reckoned with. It can be purchased for the small sum of 25c at any shoe store, and is a very neat and handy article for the housewife and all who value time, fingers and good temper.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. John Courtney.

Mary E. Courtney, widow of the late John Courtney, died early Saturday morning at her late residence, 988 West Queen-street. She had been ill for only a week, and her death was due to paralysis. Her brother, Robert Dunlop, is secretary of Ward Five Conservative Association, and is foreman of the street cleaning and medical health department in ward five. Another brother, John Dunlop, is foreman in ward five of the engineer's department. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock to the Necropolis.

ROLLER SKATING ON CEMENT SIDEWALKS.

Someone asks the editor of Municipal Engineering whether the roller skating on cement sidewalks does not injure the walks, and whether it should be stopped, and the editor says:

Roller skating on sidewalks seems to be a temporary craze, which soon dies out when the weather changes and becomes too hot or too inclement, and does not again break out except in spots, so that no stringent regulations are necessary. Good walks should stand the wear without any evidence of abrasion, except a little at the edges of blocks next the joints in the pavement, and this wear does not extend far from the edge. A good walk, like a good cement driveway or roadway, should stand much more severe treatment than it can receive from roller skates. Bad workmanship, especially in the finish, and poor materials, will show up to greater or less extent under continued wear, but the roller skating craze will probably not last long enough to produce very noticeable results, even on poor pavements."

5 Per Cent. Debentures

Our debentures offer a safe and reliable investment. The total assets of the company are responsible for the repayment of principal, and coupons are attached for the interest, payable half-yearly at 5 per cent. per annum.

THE DOMINION PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY
12 KING STREET EAST

Indian Drought Broken.

LAHORE, India, Jan. 11.—The drought which has prevailed here for the past six months has been broken by copious rains thruout the Punjab, and the threatened repetition of an acute state of famine which had caused such terrible mortality in recent years has thus been averted.

GRAIN OPTIONS EASIER ON ALL EXCHANGES

Liverpool Futures Are Lower on Saturday, and Chicago Prices Are Influenced Thereby.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.

Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day 1-4d lower than yesterday and corn futures 1-4d lower.

At Chicago May wheat closed 5-8c lower than Friday; May corn 1-2c lower and May oats 2-8c lower.

Chicago car lots to-day 33, contract 4; corn, 412, 2; oats, 135, 22.

Northwest cars to-day, 300; week ago, 207; year ago, 324.

Australian shipments for the week, 512,000 bushels, against 304,000 last week and 1,040,000 a year ago.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The following were the last prices made at the call board of the Toronto Board of Trade. Prices are for outside shipping points, except when mentioned.

Winter wheat—No. 2 white, sellers $1; No. 2 red, buyers 98c; No. 2 mixed, buyers 96c, sellers 99c.

Spring wheat—No. 2 Ontario, no quotations; No. 2 goose, sellers 90c.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, buyers $1.18, lake ports; sellers $1.22; No. 2, sellers $1.17, lake ports.

Barley—No. 2, buyers 75c, outside; No. 3X, no quotations; No. 2, no quotations.

Oats—No. 2 white, buyers 48c, sellers, 49c; No. 2 mixed, buyers 43½c.

Bran—Buyers $19.

Buckwheat—Buyers 63c, sellers 67c.

Rye—No. 2, buyers 89c.

Peas—No. 2, sellers 85c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, sellers 67c.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, $3.75 bid for export. Manitoba patent, special brands, $4; second patents, $5.40; strong bakers', $5.30.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day:
Wheat—$1.09¼ bid, May $1.15¼ bid.
Oats—Jan. 32c bid, May 58c bid.

Toronto Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $4.40 in barrels, and No. 1 golden, $4 in barrels. These prices are for delivery; car lots 5c less.

Chicago Markets.

Marshall, Spader & Co. (J. G. Beaty), King Edward Hotel, reported the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	105⅞	106½	105½	105⅝
July	98⅜	99⅜	98⅜	99⅛
Sept.	95¼	95⅞	95⅛	95⅝
Corn—				
May	60⅝	60⅜	59⅞	60
July	59	59¼	58½	58½
Sept.	58¾	59	58¼	58¼
Oats—				
May	54	54⅛	53¾	53¾
July	47¾	47⅞	47¼	47¼
Sept.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
Pork—				
Jan.	12.82	12.82	12.82	12.82
May	13.40	13.52	13.37	13.37
Ribs—				
Jan.	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.92
May	7.20	7.22	7.20	7.22
Lard—				
Jan.	7.77	7.80	7.77	7.80
May	8.07	8.07	8.02	8.05

Chicago Gossip.

Charles W. Gillett to Peter J. Morgan: Wheat—The cables exhibited an easier tone owing to liberal rains in Indiana and the tone of May wheat was very heavy during the morning, a break only being prevented by apprehension of the usual Saturday advance. During the last hour there was a little recovery, but it was of short duration, and the close was weak. World's shipments are estimated at 8,000,000 bushels, of which America is expected to contribute about 7,000,000 bushels and Russian and Danubian countries about 1,000,000 bushels, against 2,300,000 bushels last year.

Russian crop reports were distinctly bullish on both wheat and rye, but had no effect on prices here. The claims of large reserves in farmers' hands in the Northwest, published yesterday, were met by private reports to-day placing such reserves at 10 to 20 per cent. of last year. Minneapolis paid 2c over Chicago May price for No. 2 hard wheat to arrive and the Minneapolis cash market was strong. Attention was called to the stocks of wheat at Fort Arthur and Fort William, 6,385,000, about half of which is such low grade that it will be unfit for milling. Primary receipts to-day were about the same as last year and Minneapolis stocks show a small decrease for the week.

Sentiment here is bearish owing to the small local cash demand and unless some new influence develops we would look to see wheat work somewhat lower temporarily.

Corn—Bad weather offset for a time the larger receipts, but when estimates of 677 cars for Monday were posted there was general pressure to sell and a sharp break. Rain and snow are forecasted over the belt, with no cold weather in sight, and the country roads are almost impassable, but the country has shown a disposition to sell freely as fast as they can deliver and longs are unloading to an extent which will continue a weight on the market for the near future and further sharp decline may be expected.

Oats—Cash houses sold May oats moderately and prices declined with the weakness in corn. Cash prices lower and the market should sell lower with corn.

English Bacon Prices.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(C.A.P.)—Canadian bacon, 50s to 55s, 55s for best, 48 to 50s for lightweights. Cheese—Continued firm at full rates, with steady demand; 65s for the finest colored and 64s for white; 62s to 63s for fine white.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 3528; creamery specials, 31 1-2c; extras, 31c; state dairy, common to finest, 19c to 30c.

Cheese—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 2287.

Eggs—Easy; receipts, 6317; state, Pennsylvania and near-by brown and mixed fancy, 29c to 30c; firsts, 27c to 27 1-2c; western and southern firsts, 26 1-2c; seconds, 25c to 26c.

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Closing—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 11 1-2d; futures quiet, March 8 7-8d; May mixed, 8 3-8d. Corn—Spot firm; prime mixed American new, 5s 7d; prime mixed American old, 5s 8d; futures quiet; Jan., 5s 5 3-4d; March, 5s 5 1-4d. Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 9d.

Flour—Winter patents steady, 30s 9d. Hops in London (Pacific coast) quiet, £1 15s to £2 16s.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Unchanged—American Markets Are Generally Steady.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Beeves—Receipts, 1434; nominally firm; dressed beef quiet, but steady, at 7 1-2c to 9 1-2c. Exports, 1400 cattle and 5000 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 39; feeling steady for all sorts; dressed calves steady at 9 1-2c to 15c for city-dressed veals, and 9c to 13 1-2c for country-dressed.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6713. Sheep steady; lambs barely steady and in moderate demand; all sold except one car; sheep, $4 to $5, a few head at $5.50. Lambs, $7 to $7.80; one car choice at $8.

Hogs — Receipts, 6686, nominally lower.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 125 head; steady, unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 300 head; active, 25c lower; $5 to $9.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,200 head; slow, 10c to 15c lower; heavy, $4.60; mixed, $4.60 to $4.65; Yorkers and pigs, $4.60; roughs, $4 to $4.10; stags, $3 to $3.75; dairy, $4.50 to $4.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 11,000 head; sheep active, lambs slow, 15c to 25c lower; lambs, $5 to $7.50, a few $7.55; yearlings, $6 to $6.50; wethers, $5.75 to $6; ewes, $5 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $2 to $5.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts about 400; market steady. Beeves, $3.65 to $6.25; cows and heifers, $1.30 to $4.50; Texans, $3.10 to $3.90; calves, $5.25 to $8; westerners, $3.70 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $4.15.

Hogs—Receipts, about 27,000; market 5c lower; light, $4.10 to $4.40; mixed, $4.10 to $4.45; heavy, $4.10 to $4.45; rough, $4.10 to $4.20; pigs, $3.50 to $4.15, bulk of sales at $4.30 to $4.35 1-2.

Sheep—Receipts, about 2000; market steady; native, $3.50 to $5.60; western, $3.50 to $5.65; yearlings, $4.90 to $5.80; western, $5.25 to $7.30; western, $5.25 to $7.30.

British Cattle Market.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—London cables are firmer, at 10 1-2c to 13c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9 1-2c per pound.

ABYSSINIA FOR ABYSSINIANS

That Seems to Be the Idea of King Menelik.

ROME, Jan. 11.—No further news has been received of the reported serious troubles in Italian Somaliland, which resulted in pitched battles between the Italian forces and the Abyssinians, and the raid on and the besieging of Lugh by the tribesmen.

A number of wild reports are in circulation, however. It is said that the despatch announcing the attack on the Italian forces did not come from any Italian official or officer, but from an agent of a company, who evidently escaped from Lugh before the siege began.

The situation in Italian Somaliland assumes international importance owing to the signing in London, Dec. 13, 1906, by Italy, Great Britain and France of an accord on Abyssinia, the three powers pledging themselves to co-operate for their respective interests, King Menelik never liked this agreement.

Recently Queen Taitou said to M. Bryce, the French minister: "I long to see the day on which all of you will go."

To L. J. Harrington, the British minister, King Menelik spoke plainly, saying: "After all, you English cannot come here and make war."

Mr. Harrington replied: "Nor would you dare enter British territory."

The exact forces in Italian Somaliland number 2161 native soldiers, who are commanded by eighteen officers. They have eleven guns and eight quick-firers.

Doings at the Repository.

Burns & Sheppard's weekly letter is as follows:

The week's business has been about an average, but there has been every sign that a considerably larger demand has begun to set in, and last week we could easily have handled a good number of horses, even above what we had. We believe that there will be plenty of sale for horses of all classes right along from now. We are having western buyers coming around every week, and provincial purchasers seem to be willing to buy big numbers of horses now. There is also a very fair enquiry amongst the city firms.

Prices for any class are pretty satisfactory, and we consider that horses are bringing all they are really worth at present, tho it would be idle to say that they have reached the extreme figures that they did last spring, when draught horses in particular were making extreme prices, and higher than they ever proved worth to the buyers.

For next week's sales we have several good shipments of fresh young horses just off the farms, sent in by some of our best and most reliable consignors, and from this time forward our stables will be well filled for each sale with fine selections of draught, express, general purpose and harness horses. Buyers will at all times find here a capital range of choice—the best that can be got in Canada—and it is our care to keep up and increase the old-established reputation of The Repository for thoroly good treatment to customers, so that they may rely on buying here and getting horses that are fully according to representation and such as will give satisfaction.

Prevailing prices have been as follows: Heavy draughts, 5 to 8 years, and sound, $150 to $185; express, general purpose and delivery, $120 to $165; drivers and carriage horses, $150 to $250; second-hand drivers and workers, $45 to $100.

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

QUEBEC MANAGER RESIGNS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—Edward Schmidt, for a number of years Quebec manager of the Canada Life Insurance Co., with headquarters in Montreal, has resigned. It is stated that Mr. Schmidt wanted more salary than the company would entertain.

Try Watson's Cough Drops. ed7

After Carter's Job.

Ald. Chisholm says he has received several applications from men who would like to step into the shoes of E. H. Carter, the resigned caretaker of Riverdale Park. These aspiring ones were referred to the parks department.

Try Watson's Cough Drops. ed7

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MONDAY.

Chambers.

Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.

Single Court.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell at 10 a.m. Cases set down for hearing:

1. Brock v. Crawford.

Toronto Non-Jury Sittings.

Peremptory list for Monday at 2 p.m.:

1. Poison v. National.
2. Copeland v. Business Systems.
3. McGuire v. Cobban Manufacturing Company.
4. Bertram v. Jaques.
5. C.P.R. v. Toronto Railway.
6. Cassels v. Toronto.

Divisional Court.

Peremptory list for Monday, at 11 a.m.:

Mullin v. Provincial.
Switzer v. Switzer.
Trethewey v. Trethewey.
Flatt v. White.
Mee v. Toronto Railway.
Curtis v. R. C. Railway.

Appeals entered for divisional court sittings, commencing Monday, Jan. 13:

1. Martin v. Gibson.
2. Martin v. Gibson.
3. Trethewey v. Trethewey.
4. Flatt v. White.
5. Flatt v. White (cross-appeal).
6. Mee v. Toronto Railway.
7. Curtis v. M. C. R.
8. Smith v. Mchale.
9. Canadian Lake v. Knowlton (and cross-appeal).
10. Hammil v. Nicholson.
11. Lamond v. Bank of Hamilton.
12. Saunby v. Water Commissioner.
13. Whiteman v. Hamilton S. & I. Co.
14. Taplin v. Riordon Paper Mills.
15. Bell v. Anderson.
16. Pascal v. Nicholson.
17. Marsh v. Lloyd.
18. Corby v. Toronto Railway.
19. Quinn v. Quinn.
20. Madill v. McConnell.
21. North Shore, etc. v. Trusts & Guarantee.
22. Rex v. McGuire.
23. Kendrick v. Barkey.
24. Ruethel v. Thorp.
25. Bartram v. Birtwistle.
26. Hollwey v. Covert.
27. Gormley v. Brophy.
28. Harrison v. Cooper.
29. Standard Bank v. Stephens.
30. Russell v. Bell Telephone Co.
31. Re Wright and Coleman, etc., Co.
32. Re Blye & Downey.
33. Sherrah v. Grant.
34. Barker v. Ferguson.
35. Fowler v. Robson.
37. Webb v. Roberts.
38. Salo v. Anderson.
39. McGuire v. Graham.
40. Francis v. Huff.
41. Clark v. Mott.
42. Western Bank v. Buffalo T. & M. Co.
43. Sheppard v. C.P.R.
44. Peaslee v. Doty.
45. Peaslee v. Doty (cross-appeal).
46. Mullin v. Provincial.
47. Nixon v. Grand Valley.
48. Re Woodruff.
49. Re Gray & Bradshaw.
50. Ferguson v. C.P.R.
51. Murray v. Craig.
52. Universal v. Gormley.
53. Moore v. Westminster.
54. Williams v. Crawford.
55. Switzer v. Switzer.
56. Orazio v. Smith.
57. Metallic v. Toronto.
58. McManus v. Thomas.
59. Doidge v. Farmer.
60. Dewar v. Agnew.
61. Fanning v. C.P.R.
62. Payne v. Tew.
63. Henry v. Mothersill.
64. Nettleton v. Prescott.
65. Nettleton v. Prescott (cross-appeal).
66. Lawson v. Crowley.

Notice to Lawyers.

Registrar MacLean has posted a notice to the effect that cases set down for trial at the Toronto non-jury sittings, commenced on Monday, and which are remanets from the last sittings of the court, must be ready for trial when reached and placed on the peremptory list, otherwise they will be stricken off the list.

Wants to Be Repaid.

Nathaniel B. Brown of Haileybury has begun an action against J. F. Gillies of the same place to recover $812.96 for moneys expended by him at Gillies' request in connection with certain mining properties.

Suing a Gold Mining Company.

To recover $643.92 an alleged balance for wages and expenses, S. J. Macdonald of Larder Lake has begun an action against Barnardo's Point Gold Mining of Larder Lake, Limited, of Hamilton.

Owing For Wages.

The Larder Lake Proprietary Gold Fields, Limited, of Toronto, is being sued by J. W. Bilow of New Liskeard, who is claiming $1060.27 for wages alleged to be due.

Claims a Share in Commission.

Alexander Watson of Toronto has been made defendant in an action brought by W. E. Running of Cobalt, who is claiming $301.66 for money received by Watson for Running, and also a declaration that he is entitled to a quarter share in the balance of $1900 commission on sale of certain mining property.

Want Payment For the Goods.

The Dominion Automobile Company allege that they supplied goods and did work to the value of $203.72 to I. L. Davidson of Fort William, for which they have not been paid. A writ of summons has been issued to recover the amount.

Action For Slander.

Because of certain alleged slanders, Israel Kendler of Elizabeth-street, Toronto, has taken proceedings against S. Myers. The amount of damage sustained is not stated.

AT THE SESSIONS.

Hunya Koworski, caretaken of the McCaul-street Synagogue, was arraigned in general sessions yesterday, charged with a criminal assault upon a young girl. He pleaded not guilty and was admitted to bail in two sureties of $1000.

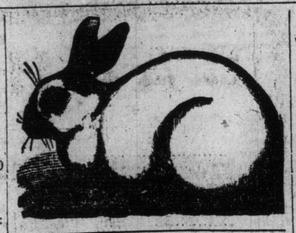
Richard Plumley failed to appear to answer a charge of supplying noxious drugs. A bench warrant issued Jan. 9 had failed to produce him.

Marine Insurance Rates Up.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The rates of insurance on the C. P. R. Atlantic boats named "Lake" or "Royal" has increased by 12 1-2 per cent.

On Tuesday, Jan. 7, the Sacred Heart Church East King-street, was the scene of a pretty wedding, when Miss Blanche Laflamme, daughter of Mr. William Laflamme, became the wife of Mr. Henry Godin. The bride, who was unattended, was dressed in brown suit, with white hat touched in brown to match. After a wedding breakfast, served at the home of the bride, East King-street, the happy couple left on the 9 o'clock train for a trip to Buffalo.

Try Watson's Cough Drops. ed



HOPE'S, CANADA'S GREATEST BIRD Store, 109 Queen-street West.

ST. ANDREASBERG GERMAN CANaries, the peerless and most sublime songsters of the bird kingdom, daylight and gaslight singers; cheer your homes with one of these birds.

GOLD FINCHES, LINNETS, BULLfinches, cardinals, liskins, etc.

PARROTS, COCKATOOS, PARROkeets, love birds, etc.

GOLDFISH, FISH GLOBES, PLANTS, grottos, foods, etc.

CAGES, CANARY, PARROT, SQUIRrel, etc., at rock bottom prices.

GOODS DELIVERED. PHONE MAIN 4969. Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen W.

CARIAGE WAREROOMS.

J. H. KENNEDY'S CARRIAGE WARErooms, 567 Queen-street West—We are getting in daily a fresh supply of the very latest designs in sleighs, cutters and speeders, and our beautiful Pembroke family Surrey sleigh, hung on springs, is as comfortable to ride in as the easiest Victoria carriage, no jolts when going over crossings; also our King Edwards, Somersets and comfortable Dickey seat at the end, sets it off well in appearance; solid comforts, very roomy and comfortable Princes; very stylish Portlands; very neat and fashionable piano-box cutters for business or pleasure; extra light gentlemen's driving sleighs, very neat and beautiful; the very latest Portland speeders, high knees and very easy back, and stylish imported sleigh; few Russian double-seated sleighs; three sizes of delivery sleighs on bobs; straight draught, for city use; also large stock of carriages and buggies on hand, and a number of cutters and sleighs taken in exchange; a large stock of robes, including musk ox, wolverine and buffalo, with bear, wolf and goat robes; horse blankets, in shapes and squares; knee wraps, quite a variety to choose from; driving and delivery harness always in stock; Davis' rubber-mounted driving harness, double and stitched, new, $8. Open daily and on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 7 to 9.30.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS REDUCING his stock, has for private disposal Peggy, one of the handsomest polo ponies in Canada, rising 7 years, 14.2 hands, clever and sharp on the ball, fine mover, extra good driver, kind and gentle for any lady to ride or drive, cost $225 twelve months ago, price if taken at once $150, also the children's favorite pony, Marie, 7 years, 13 hands, color bright chestnut, grand mover; also two-wheeled cart, and a neat set of brass-mounted harness to match, equal to new. This outfit cost nearly $200, will accept for outfit complete $85, or pony alone $50; both ponies are thoroughly city broken, and warranted sound. Can be seen and tried at Edmonds' Riding School, 41 D'Arcy-street, off McCaul. Phone College 489.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—FIVE SALES LADIES, capable of earning twenty-five dollars per week. Experience unnecessary. C. S. Willis, 23 Scott-street.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A HIGH-class beautifully printed and illustrated dollar-a-year woman's magazine. Commission, fifty cents on each dollar subscription. Write for agent's free outfit. American Home Monthly, 5 Barclay-street, New York. 7

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN, CAPable of holding down a fifty-dollar per week job. The producer is the man we want. C. S. Willis, 23 Scott-street.

Gentlemen's fine Linen and Underwear carefully taken care of by
The Yorkville Laundry
45 Elm Street
Phone M. 1580

Deutscher Verein

Toronto's foremost German club, the "Deutscher Verein," which has its own and most elegantly furnished home at the corner of Church and Wood-streets, elected the following named gentlemen as its officers and directors at the annual meeting on Wednesday of last week, viz.: Messrs. Emil Nerlich, president; J. Henry Peters, first, and Henry J. Boehme, second vice-president; Hermann Greeff, treasurer; Alfred Weyerstall, secretary. As directors: Albert F. Schnaufer, Henry Nerlich, Emil Neuendorf, Waldemar Kahnert, Hermann Simmers, Dr. Wm. J. Wagner, Waldemar Weiss, S. Oppenheimer, Prof. Dr. A. Kirschmann and Prof. Van der Smissen. On Jan. 27 a banquet will be given by the club at its premises in honor of the birthday of the German Emperor, Wilhelm II.

The membership of the club is not restricted to born Germans only, but to members of other nationalities also, provided they speak the German language; for "Hier wird nur Deutsch gesprochen" is a conditio sine qua non with the "Deutscher Verein" of Toronto. Quite a number of Canadians, especially from the learned professions, who studied for a time in German universities, are members of the club, and, in remembrance of their bygone, happy days at Bonn, Heidelberg, Goettingen, Leipzig, Berlin,

"They still honestly think
That their favorite drink
Has always to be served—in a stein."

HUNTER PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

James Hunter, master barber, 14 Yonge-street Arcade, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning and pleaded not guilty to shooting with intent to kill W. O. Chute at the store of the latter at 11 Arcade Friday afternoon. He was remanded till next Thursday. Bail was refused. J. W. Curry is defending him.

Installed First Telephone.

To the Hon. William Wright Gillespie, who died a few days ago at Stamford Comn., belongs the honor, it is stated, of having set up the first telephone in a private residence in Canada, the first conversation over it taking place between the late Lewis P. Kribbs and the Rev. Edwin Holmes of London, Ont.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Rice, Kidney & Co.'s List.

$2000 —NEAR DOVERCOURT and Queen. Brick front, brick foundation, concrete cellar, slate roof, 6 rooms and bath; also attic unfinished; lot 30x130 to good lane.

$3750 —NEAR SHERBOURNE and Carlton, detached, 10-roomed house, all modern conveniences; lot 26 feet frontage, good stable.

$4200 — MACDONELL AVE., Parkdale, north of Queen, detached, solid brick, stone foundations, 10 rooms and bath, all modern conveniences; front verandah and balcony, nicely decorated; large deep lot. This is a first-class house in a good locality.

$5000 —CLOSE TO JARVIS ST., north of Carlton, solid brick, stone foundation, 9 rooms and bath, all up-to-date conveniences, nicely decorated; a most desirable home and in a good locality.

$5800 — NORTH OF BLOOR and west of Spadina-road, solid brick, stone foundation, nine rooms, bath, etc.; every up-to-date convenience; oak finish downstairs; nicely decorated; built about two years; an ideal home. You should see this. Rice, Kidney & Co., 16 Victoria-street.

A 20-ACRE BLOCK OF LAND FOR sale, $2800, near Port Credit, suitable for gentleman's residence. Apply H. C. Howard, Port Credit. ed7

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

AMME. LA ZELLA, PALMIST, SATisfies and convinces the most sceptical. 416 Church-street. ed7

MRS. HOWELL, PSYCHIC PALMIST, famous life reader; never fails. 76 McGill-street. ed7

MADAME THELMA, PSYCHIC PALmist; never fails. 54 Huron-street. ed7

ROYAL ENGLISH GYPSIES, PALMists, patronized by royalty and peerage; if in doubt, visit them at encampment, Queen West, opposite Triller. ed7

MADAME STANTON, BOSTON'S noted palmist, life reader; never fails. 351 Bathurst. ed7

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, VERY slightly used, beautiful burl walnut case, reliable make, special bargain at $175; another, a small upright, for $90; practice squares in good order, $25 and up; parlor organs, like new, at one-third of original cost. Terms to suit. Bell Piano Warerooms, 146 Yonge-street. ed7

ELEGANT SQUARE PIANO, BOSTON make, double overstrung, splendid tone; a snap for some one at ninety-two fifty. Small cottage upright, mahogany case, nearly new, $150. Some snaps in used six octave organs, from forty dollars up; five octave used organs, eight dollars up. Bell Piano Warerooms, 146 Yonge-street. ed7

MEDICAL.

DR. SNIDER, SPECIALIST — STOMach, blood, skin, kidneys, urinary organs, syphilis; all sexual disorders men and women. 853 Bathurst-street, near Bloor. ed7

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST rates on city property and York County farms. Locke & Co., 57 Victoria. ed7

LEGAL CARDS.

BRISTOL, AND ARMOUR—BARRISters, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., 103 Bay-street, Toronto. Telephone Main 963. Edmund Bristol, M.P., Eric N. Armour. ed7

COOK, BOND & MITCHELL, BARristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Temple Building, Toronto. Representatives at Cobalt and Haileybury. ed7

CURRY, EYRE AND WALLACE—Barristers, 26 Queen East, Toronto ed7

MINING ENGINEERS.

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

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables. We rent with privilege of buying. Also bowling alleys, bar and cigar store fixtures. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. Department A, 68 West King-street, Toronto, Ont. ed7

STORAGE AND CARTAGE.

C. A. WARD, CARTAGE AND STORage, pianos moved and hoisted, double and single moving vans, 300 College-street. North 4533. ed7

BUSINESS CARDS.

FIVE HUNDRED NEATLY PRINTED cards, billheads or dodgers, one dollar. Bernard, 246 Spadina. Telephone Main 6257. 1357

LAUNDRY.

WE BEG TO SOLICIT YOUR WORK—Shirts, collars and cuffs, finest of work done. Special rates for all kinds of family trade. Wagons call. Phone M. 615, or send card. Toilet Laundry, 393 Yonge-street. 7

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ALL WANTING MARRIAGE LIcenses, go to Mrs. Reeves, six twenty-five Queen West. Open evenings; no witnesses. 247

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

FOUND

A GOLD RING, IN MONTREAL. Owner can have same by giving description, maker's name, etc. Address Box 92, World. 671

TORONTO DETECTIVE AGENCY
36 Toronto Street, Toronto.
A. G. BOAKE, F. B. BURGAR, Principals.
Phone Main 3068. 37

Suit Dismissed.

Justice Riddell has dismissed the suit for $10,000 of the widow of Edward Ruddick, a C.P.R. engineer, killed in a wreck at Lachute. Danger signals, it appears, had been set against him.

Coming by Montrose.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—The C. P. R. steamship Montrose left Queenston at 2 p.m. to-day with the Mount Royal passengers on board. All well.

BUYERS' DIRECTORY

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

AMBULANCES.

THE H. ELLIS PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE, fitted with Marshall Sanitary Mattress, 323 College-street. Phone C. 270.

BATES & DODDS, Private Ambulance, fitted with Marshall Sanitary Mattress; experienced attendants; 931 Queen W. Phone Park 81.

THE F. W. MATTHEWS CO., original private ambulance service; experienced attendance. Phone M. 2571.

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

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

J. M. SIMPSON, ANTIQUARY, 365 Yonge-street. Old Silver, Sheffield Plate, Works of Art, etc. Phone Main 2182.

BAGGAGE AGENTS.

JNO. McTAVISH, BAGGAGE TRANSferred to and from all parts of the city. Residence, 39 Farley-avenue, Toronto. Phone M. 4450.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

THE CONTRACTORS SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, 75 Brock-avenue, for everything required to do masonry, concrete and excavation work.

BUTCHERS.

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

CARTAGE AGENTS.

THE TORONTO DELIVERY & CARTAGE CO., 102 Terauley-st. Phone Main 2287.

CAFES.

ALBERT WILLIAMS', corner Yonge and Queen-streets. Table d'Hote, noon and evening. Dinner 25c.

DRY GOODS.

"ECONOMIC," NOTED FOR RELIable Dry Goods at low prices, 436 Queen-st. West. Phone Main 2036.

DRUGGISTS.

HENRY A. ROWLAND, DRUGGIST, corner Gerrard and Parliament-streets, Phone Main 155, and "Nordica Apartments," corner Sherbourne-street and Wilton-avenue. Phone M. 7655.

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

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

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

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

ELEVATORS.

THE ELEVATOR SPECIALTY CO., 162 Adelaide-street West. Phone Main 2201. Night phone 2737.

ENTERTAINERS.

JOHN A. KELLY, VENTRILOQUIST, 596 Crawford-street. Phone College 4139. Finest and best concert attraction.

ELECTRICAL EXPERTS.

WALTER BARR, Jr., 848 1-2 Yonge-st., N. 2470. You wire for me and I'll wire for you.

FLORISTS.

NEAL — Headquarters for floral wreaths, 672 Queen W. Phone College 3739.

A. J. PIDDINGTON, florist, wedding decorations, funeral designs and cut flowers, 844 College-street. Phone Park 3185.

FIRE ESCAPES.

T. H. BURROWS, 3 St. Enoch-square. Oldest fire escape business in city.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

DANIEL STONE, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, 385 Yonge-street. Telephone Main 931.

GROCERS.

J. S. STEEN, CORNER QUEEN AND Mutual-streets. Phone Main 4595.

HARDWARE.

THE RUSSILL HARDWARE CO., 126 East King-st., Leading Hardware House.

G. H. IBBOTSON, cutlery and hardware, 208 Queen W. Phone Main 1830.

CASWELL'S STOVE REPAIRS FOR any stove made in Canada. 380 East Queen-st. Phone Main 6252.

HERBALISTS.

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

LIQUOR DEALERS.

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

LIVE BIRDS.

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

LOCKSMITHS.

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

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

MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

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

PENINSULAR STOVES AND RANGES.

TRY ROBT. HUGHES, 371 YONGE-street, Toronto, for a nice heater or Peninsular Range. A1 white lead, 7c. pound. Phone M. 2854.

PICTURE FRAMING.

J. W. GEDDES, 431 Spadina—Open evenings. Phone College 500.

PRINTING.

FRANK H. BARNARD, 246 Spadina-avenue. Tel College 686.

RESTAURANTS.

ORR BROS., LIMITED, restaurant and lunch counters, open day and night, best twenty-five cent breakfasts, dinners and suppers. Nos. 35 to 45 East Queen-street, through to Richmond-street, Nos. 38 to 50.

SEWING MACHINES.

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

SPECIAL MESSENGERS.

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

STOVES AND FURNACES.

A. WELCH & SON, 304 Queen W. Main 1303.

TAILORS.

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

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

ALIVE BOLLARD, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist, 128 Yonge-street. Phone M. 4543.

TOBACCONISTS.

K. L. SAPERA, wholesale and retail tobacconist. Orders promptly attended to. Phone Main 1369. 127 Queen-street west.

STOVE WOOD FOR SALE

A LOT OF NO. 2 HARDWOOD

Cut and split in lengths of 14 inches.

Also a lot of Pine Stove Wood same length.

ALL SUITABLE FOR OPEN FIREPLACES OR STOVES.

Delivered in City at $6.00 a Cord.

Also a lot of Pine Stump Roots which can be cut for big fireplaces.

J. S. LOWTHER,
PHONE NORTH 2520. DONLANDS ed7

FOUND.

FOUND—GREY STOLE, DOWNTOWN, Wednesday evening. Apply Business Office, World. ed

PERSONALS.

CLAIRVOYANCE TAUGHT—YOU CAN learn easily at home. Box 5, Sta. C, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Inevitable Rally Occurs on Wall Street

Regardless of Receiverships New York Stocks are Buoyant Local Investment Stocks Firmer.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.

The inevitable manipulated rally has transpired in the Wall Street market. Those who well knew that such a recovery must eventuate feigned not to be able to anticipate a revival in prices less than two weeks ago, yet these same market advisers are now convinced (?) that prices had been over-depressed and that the advance is nothing but a natural rebound. The Wall Street magnates are entirely dependent upon the wide fluctuations that occur in the market for their success. By a strange coincidence very few outsiders buy stocks except when they are strong, as at present, and it is then that the large holders hand out the shares which they have accumulated at a period when others are scared into letting their shares go or in many instances for want of funds to protect them against the forces exerted to dislodge them.

* * *

With this week's operations prices are in many instances over ten points above the low figures of December and double that of the low quotations made during the October panic. It will, of course, be claimed by those now anxious to find buyers for securities that prices are still low and it will be unusual if this plea does not have its usual effect. The untitiated will be caught by this plausibility, while others more knowing will be ensnared by cupidity, believing that they can still scalp the market while it is in the throes of activity. Those who know Wall Street and its subtleties are convinced that there are only two periods in which to operate successfully—the one to buy when prices are demoralized, and the other to sell when the market has a fit of buoyancy. The spasms come at sufficiently frequent intervals to accommodate the patient trader, and, therefore, the only successful dealer in this gambling arena.

* * *

If one must search for reasons for the higher range of prices to-day compared with those of ten days ago it would require considerable diligence. Except for a return to a more normal state in the money market there is nothing, absolutely nothing, that can be urged to account for the change. Call money rates are easier, so easy, in fact, when the market required this incentive, that wonderment seized those who had been under the impression that a tightness of funds had really existed. It was not so, however, with the really lendable capital, as no time money was procurable for less than 6 per cent., and sums available at this figure were in homeopathic amounts. The reduction in the rate of the Bank of France of one half of one per cent. was received as a panacea to the market's ills, while advances in other foreign centres were disregarded. The English bank rate was unchanged this week, but the London open market quotations would suggest that the official money rate must shortly be reduced.

* * *

The serious part of the New York market is the number of receiverships that are portended by the action of some of the stocks. Chicago Great Western has already made its entrance into this interesting procedure, and if the tape is any guidance along this line, the same method of finance remodeling will promptly take place in Southern Railway, Erie, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific are in a delicate state of financial health. Mode of recuperation is not yet outlined, but it will be strange if it is favorable to holders of the shares of these concerns several other companies whose shares are not conspicuous for their strength, the most notable example of which is Atchison. A bull market with so many ligards is an anomaly, but dissected the market's strength shows itself to be concentrated into three or four railroad stocks and about the same number of industrials.

* * *

With this week's return of cash from the interior, the reporting banks have been enabled to redeem the deficiency in the surplus reserves. With normal conditions once more restored, money rates will gradually seek a lower level, but it must not be inferred from this that the greatest discrimination will not take place as to accommodations. New loans contemplated at London and Berlin will be required to be prepared for, and unless New York can show the best of reasons for retaining the gold procured during the panic weeks, a return flow of the yellow metal is quite in keeping with the action of the sterling exchange market. New York financiers may be depended upon to have the price of securities near the top when public confidence is again procurable. Things are making rapid headway to this point and buyers from now forward will be supplied by those who took stocks when they were thrown over two months ago.

* * *

The flippant Wall-street market has provided the incentive for forcing several of the local specialties up a few points during the present week. The improvement in prices has certainly not been due to an outside demand, which remains as torpid as can well be conceived. The manipulation in the prices of the speculative stocks has been carried out without much cost, owing to the improvement in the sentiment of holders. It cannot be said, however, that this has yet impregnated those out of the market, and unless this can be effected, should a wave of realizing transpire, the support to prices will have to come entirely from those now engaged in forming the quotations. The market has not yet distributed its usual quota of gossip and thus far the only price accompaniment has transpired in Mackay common, viz., that of an increase in dividend, which appears to be as foundationless as rumors of the same kind on many previous occasions.

* * *

The only section of the market in which any substantial purchases have occurred is in the investment issues. Operations even here have been small, but the transactions have emanated from careful sources and such as do not calculate upon any immediate benefit beyond that of the interest return upon the money invested. The inducement as it appears to these buyers is that with an inevitable cheapening in money rates, securities with an almost guaranteed dividend must appreciate in price when funds for investment become more plentiful. Of this class of shares none perhaps offer a surer return than Consumers' Gas, which have been and are being picked up for a long hold. There are many problems ahead of the market, which will need solving before a speculative debauch can be engaged in and traders will find it mighty difficult to scalp profits from now forward.

Wall Street Pointers.

J. P. Morgan & Co. bought recently-authorized $30,000,000 New York Central equipments.

* * *

Pennsylvania will do no financing this year until better market conditions are established.

* * *

Dun's review says sentiment improved in response to brighter outlook, commercial loans being made with more freedom than at any time recently.

* * *

Bradstreet's says the gain in trade and industry proper is still largely one of sentiment.

* * *

Easy money bringing better consumers' enquiry for copper.

* * *

London expects to lose gold heavily to South America, and has lost $5,000,000 so far this week.

* * *

Seventy-six roads for November show average net decrease 11.32 per cent., and for five months decrease 2.86 per cent.

* * *

Speyer & Co. will offer $5,000,000 refunding fours sold to them by Rock Island at .80 and interest.

* * *

Manipulation was chiefly responsible for the reaction in the stock market beginning Friday afternoon. It may extend, but we doubt it, and believe that Standard Rails may safely be bought, especially on any weakness. The Union and S.P. statements of earnings are juggled for political effect, in our judgment, and both stocks ought to be bought on this recession. Smelting ought to be good for bull turns, if bought on recessions now. B.R.T. and Distillers are tipped for higher prices. N.P. and Pennsylvania may be bought when soft for turns. Great Northern preferred liquidation is said to be over and that stock should do better. — Financial News.

* * *

The exceeding weakness of certain stocks evidences the fact that the bullish manipulation has been the marketing of holdings which banking interests found it necessary to buy during the past three months. In most instances the trend, in our opinion, will now be toward considerably lower levels. Disappointment is expressed in London because cheap money has brought out many flotations and has not led to any great amount of public buying. The same experience may be looked for here, tho many corporations will find it difficult to make satisfactory financial arrangements even with cheap money rates prevailing. Tho many of the rumors regarding Erie, Southern Railway and Missouri Pacific may at the moment be idle, it is apparent that unless earnings pick up very soon those roads will not be the only ones confronted by embarrassing difficulties. Most of the better rails may later on advance considerably, in case money becomes very cheap, but with earnings showing up so poorly and no prospect of improvement soon, we think that before the market advances appreciably above yesterday's levels, even these stocks will be purchasable to much better advantage. The short interest is pretty well covered and bear attacks may be looked for, especially as the market seems honeycombed with bull stops. The reserves deficit will likely disappear to-day, but we expect profit-taking and professional selling, especially in industrials, to bring about lower prices. On strong spots would sell St. Paul, Atchison, Pennsylvania and New York Central. Sell cotton on bulges, and buy wheat on breaks. London early market for Americans quiet and irregular.—Town Topics.

* * *

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The plan for re-organization of the finances of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, which has just been completed by the committee, has as its principal feature, it is learned to-night, the creation of a first mortgage for about $45,000,000 and the issuance under it of bonds which will be exchanged dollar for dollar for the company's present obligations, and also the raising by President George Westinghouse and his friends of $7,000,000 cash, in return for which stock of the company will be transferred to them.

On Wall Street.

Ennis & Stoppani wired to J. L. Mitchell: The market during the week to Friday's close developed trading of 3,469,000 shares, against 1,900,000 the previous week and 1,000,000 the week before. Increased volumes are shown by trading in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Reading, Steel, Smelters and Copper. Trading was the largest since the Knickerbocker Trust Company closed its doors. The total bond sales were $19,379,000, as compared with $9,630,000 and $4,798,000 the previous two weeks. We note sixty-seven rails and industrials which advanced as contrasted with sixteen declines and fifteen stocks of importance unchanged in price. Bids on inactive issues were sharply raised. The Aldrich financial bill was presented to congress, the interstate commerce report contained recommendation for physical valuation of railroads, and the Employers' Liability Act was declared unconstitutional. Commercial failures were 502, against 368 the previous week, but the local mercantile situation was cleared up and new securities began to appear, this being especially marked in London, where the Indian loan was a great success. Following the lower Bank of France rate, it is expected that London and Berlin will reduce rates next week. The recital of events of the week cannot but strongly indicate return of normal conditions in Wall-street, and the flood of money now coming to this centre should have salutary effect upon quotations.

Price of Silver.

Bar silver in London, 25 9-16d per oz.
Bar silver in New York, 55¼c per oz.
Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

Money Markets.

Bank of England discount rate, 6 per cent. London open market rates, 3¾ to 4 per cent. Short bills, 4⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent. New York call money, highest 5½ per cent., lowest 3½ per cent., last loan 3½ per cent. Call money at Toronto, 7 per cent.

Foreign Exchange.

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

	—Between Banks.— Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds	3-32 pre.	5-32 pre.	⅛ to ¼
Montreal f'ds	10c dis.	par.	⅛ to ¼
60 days sight	8 13-32	8 11-16	8 13-16
Demand, sig	9 13-32	9 11-16	9 13-16
Cable, trans	9 15-32	9 17-32	9 13-16

—Rates at New York.—	Actual.	Posted.
Sterling, 60 days sight	481	482
Sterling, demand	485.60	486½

Railroad Earnings.

	Increase.
Mo. P., 1st week January	$109,000
	Decrease.
Wabash, 1st week January	69,000

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The weekly statement of the clearing house banks shows a surplus of reserves under the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule today for the first time since the financial stringency began in October. The surplus was $6,084,050. This is an increase of $17,593,600 in the proportionate cash reserve, as compared with last week, when there was a deficit of $11,509,550. The statement follows:

Loans, decrease, $15,722,300; deposits, increase, $4,185,200; circulation, decrease, $21,000; legal tenders, increase, $3,778,300; specie, increase, $14,611,600; reserve, increase, $18,389,900; reserve required, increase, $796,300; surplus, increase, $17,593,600.

Toronto Stocks.

	Jan. 10. Ask.	Bid.	Jan. 11. Ask.	Bid.
—Rails—				
Bell Telephone	...	128	...	128
Can. Gen. Elec	103	101	104	102
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Canadian Salt	...	...	...	...
C. P. R.	...	...	9	87½
do. rights	...	84¾	30	...
City Dairy com	30	80	...	80
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
C. N. W. Land	...	...	...	...
Consumers' Gas	...	182½	...	182
do. new	...	...	...	...
Crow's Nest	...	...	...	...
Detroit United	...	39	...	38½
Dom. Coal com	...	42½	...	42½
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Dom. Steel com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	115	...
Dominion Tel	115	...	...	...
Electric Develop	...	...	...	...
Halifax Tramway	...	...	...	...
International Coal	...	...	...	80
Illinois preferred	...	...	...	...
Lake of the Woods	...	77¾	...	77¾
Mackay common	60½	59¾	60½	60
do. preferred	64	63	63½	63
Mexican L. & P.	...	50	50½	50
Mexican Tramway	...	...	...	...
M.S.P. & S.S.M.	93	...	...	92½
—Navigation—				
Niagara Nav	...	105	...	105
Niagara, St. C. & T.	...	75	...	75
Nipissing	...	7	...	7
Northern Navigation	...	...	...	7½
North Star	...	...	...	...
N. S. Steel com	...	59	60	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Prairie Lands	180	170	180	170
Rio Janeiro	36½	...	36	35¼
R. & O. Nav	...	65½	...	...
Sao Paulo Tram	120	119¼	119	118¼
St. L. & C. Nav	...	...	115	...
Tor. Elec. Light	...	...	...	...
do. rights	...	...	...	...
Toronto Railway	...	...	100	...
Tri-City pref	...	...	...	...
Twin City	87	86	87½	86½
Winnipeg Railway	125	...	125	...
do. rights	...	...	...	...
—Banks—				
Commerce	...	160	...	...
Dominion	220	218	223	219¼
Hamilton	...	196	...	190
Imperial	220	216	218	217
Merchants'	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan	...	...	...	...
Molsons	...	...	...	...
Montreal	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	...	273	...	...
Ottawa	...	...	...	...
Royal	...	100½	99	104½ 99½
Sovereign	...	...	216	...
Standard	...	...	...	206
Toronto	...	...	...	125½
Traders'	...	...	...	...
Union	...	...	...	...
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	...	...	...
British Am. Assur	...	...	...	...
Canada Landed	118	116	...	116
Canada Perm	...	121	...	121
Central Canada	...	160	...	160
Colonial Invest	...	60	...	60
Dominion Savings	...	70	...	70
Hamilton Prov	120	...	120	...
Huron & Erie	...	174	...	173
Imperial Loan	...	...	...	...
Landed Banking	...	121	...	121
London & Can	100	...	100	...
London Loan	...	...	...	...
National Trust	150	...	150	...
Ontario Loan	...	...	...	...
Real Estate	...	...	...	...
Tor. Gen. Trusts	...	...	...	...
Toronto Mort.	102	...	...	103½
Toronto Savings	...	...	...	...
Western Assur	...	...	...	...
—Bonds—				
C. N. Railway	...	...	...	...
Commercial Cable	...	...	...	...
Dominion Steel	...	...	...	...
Electric Develop	...	...	...	...
International Coal	...	...	...	...
Keewatin	...	...	...	...
Mexican Electric	...	...	...	...
Mexican L. & P.	...	83¼	...	83½
Nova Scotia Steel	...	...	...	...
Rio Janeiro	...	74½	...	74½
Sao Paulo	...	...	...	...

—Sales—

Mackay.	Twin City.	Dominion
45 @ 59½	75 @ 87	20 @ 220
2 @ 59	40 @ 86½	25 @ 219¾
87 @ 60	50 @ 86	Traders'
	105 @ 87	5 @ 125¾
Rio.	Con. Gas.	Sovereign
28 @ 36	2 @ 183½	1 @ 100½
100 @ 36¼	17 @ 183	Nipissing
10 @ 36⅝	Soo.	57 @ 7
$2000 @ 74x	45 @ 93	25 @ 7¼
Sao Paulo.	R. & O.	N.S. Steel
25 @ 113½	20 @ 65	10 @ 60½
25 @ 113	5 @ 65½	80 @ 60
Can. Perm.	Nor. Star.	St. Law.
70 @ 122	1800 @ 8	10 @ 114½
Gen. Elec.	City Dairy.	Penmans.
25 @ 101	10 @ 85	15 @62¾*
150 @ 103	C.P.R.	Bell Tel.
Mex. L. & P.	120 @ 9x	6 @ 130
50 @ 50		
10 @ 50¼		
5 @ 50¼		

*Preferred. zBonds. x Rights.

New York Stocks.

Marshall, Spader & Co., King Edward Hotel, reported the following fluctuations on the New York market to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl.
Amal. Copper	50	50¾	49⅝	50¾
Amer. Locomotive	37¼	37½	37	37
Amer. Car & F.	30¾	31⅝	30⅝	31⅜
Amer. Smelters	76¼	77½	76⅛	77½
Anaconda	31	31½	31	31½
Amer. Sugar	109	110⅝	109	110¼
American Ice	18	18	17¾	17¾
A. C. O.	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅜
American Biscuit	74½	74½	74½	74½
A. Chalmers	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Atchison	69⅝	70½	69¾	70½
Air Brake	58	68	58	66
Atlantic Coast	70¾	70½	70¾	70¾
Brooklyn	41⅞	43⅜	41⅜	43¼
Canadian Pacific	157¼	158¾	157¼	158⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	85⅞	88½	85⅞	88⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31
Cast Iron Pipe	20½	20½	20¼	20½
Central Leather	18	18	17⅜	17⅜
Colorado Southern	25	25½	24⅞	25½
C. F. I.	20½	20½	19⅜	19⅜
Chic., M. & St. P.	111⅝	115½	111⅜	115
Corn Products	13	13⅜	13	13⅜
Denver	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
Detroit United	...	...	...	...
Del. & Hudson	166	166⅜	166	166
Distillers	33	33⅜	33	33⅜
Erie	15½	16½	15½	16½
do. 1st preferred	33½	34	32½	34
do. 2nd preferred	...	...	...	...
Foundry	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Great Northern	121	123½	120½	123¼
General Electric	119½	120¼	119½	120¼
Great Northern Ore	51½	51⅞	51½	51⅞
Great Western	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Illinois Central	128	128	128	128
Lead	40	40⅞	40	40⅝
L. & N.	94½	96	94½	96
Missouri Pacific	42½	43⅜	41½	43⅜
M. K. T.	25½	26	25¼	26
Mexican Central	15⅜	16⅝	15⅜	16⅜
Manhattan	122	122	122	122
Metropolitan	...	...	...	...
North American	54	54	54	54
N. Y. Central	95	97	94⅝	97
Mackay	60	60	60	60
do. preferred	63½	63½	63½	63½
Norfolk & West	64½	64½	64½	64½
New York Gas	103½	105½	103½	105½
Northwest	144	150½	144	150½
Northern Pacific	123¼	124½	122¾	124½
Ont. & West	34	35¼	34	35¼
People's Gas	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¼
Pressed Steel Car	20¾	20½	20¼	20¼
Pennsylvania	113¾	114	113¾	114
Reading	106	107¼	105⅝	107⅛
Pacific Mail	28	29	28	29
Rock Island	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
Republic I. & S.	17½	17½	17½	17½
Railway Springs	...	...	...	...
Southern Ry.	9⅞	11¼	9⅞	11¼
C. F. S.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28¼
Sloss	...	...	...	...
Soo	91	93½	91	93½
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...
Southern Pacific	74½	75¾	74⅜	75⅝
Twin City	86	86	86	83
Union Pacific	122½	125	122⅜	124⅞
U. S. Steel	27¾	28¼	27⅝	28⅛
do. preferred	92¼	94	91⅞	94
Wabash common	...	...	...	...
Western Union	...	...	...	...
Westinghouse	44	44	44	44

Total sales, 396,900.

London Stock Market.

	Jan. 10. Last Quo.	Jan. 11. Last Quo.
Consols, money	83½	83 9-16
Consols, account	83¾	83⅝
Anaconda	6⅞	6½
Atchison	72⅝	71½
do. preferred	87½	87½
Baltimore & Ohio	85¾	85
Canadian Pacific Ry	161⅜	160¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	32	31⅞
Great Western	5½	5¼
St. Paul	113	114
Denver	21½	20½
do. preferred	59	59
Erie	17½	16
do. 1st preferred	36	34½
do. 2nd preferred	25½	24
Grand Trunk	19⅜	18⅝
Illinois Central	131½	131
L. & N.	98½	97
Kansas & Texas	26⅝	26½
New York Central	98¼	97½
Norfolk & Western	67¼	68½
do. preferred	83	83
Ontario & Western	76¼	33
Pennsylvania	58⅝	58½
Reading	55	54¼
Southern Railway	12¾	9⅞
do. preferred	37½	32
Southern Pacific	77¾	96⅜
Union Pacific	127¼	126¼
do. preferred	84½	85
U. S. Steel common	28¾	23¼
do. preferred	94¾	94⅝
Wabash	10	10
do. preferred	19	19

New York Cotton.

Marshall, Spader & Co., King Edward Hotel, reported the following closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19
January	10.74	10.74	10.74	10.74
March	10.88	10.88	10.87	10.87
May	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.90

Spot closed steady, 10 points higher. Middling uplands, 11.55; do., gulf, 11.80. No sales.

Price of Oil.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—Oil closed at $1.78.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

MONTREAL—Wholesale trade has hardly as yet recovered from the holiday quiet, the travelers are nearly all out again, and general prospects are regarded as encouraging, tho there is commendable spirit of caution abroad, and retailers generally are not pressing for such early deliveries of spring goods as usual. General collections are fair for the season, and a number of the larger drygoods houses report from 75 to 80 per cent. of customers' paper as being taken up on the 4th, which is considered quite satisfactory. The numerous boot and shoe factories are resuming active operations, with very fair orders in hand, after the prolonged holiday-making in the French operatives indulge in, lasting from Christmas to Epiphany. In values changes are not numerous. Hides continue weak, with offerings showing the usual seasonable deterioration, and there is evidently a pretty heavy slaughtering in the country, owing to the shortness of fodder, and the high price of mill-feed. Local dealers are paying 7c for No. 1 hides, and 8 cents for No. 1 calfskins. With manufacturers of furs, the sorting trade in November and December has been poor, resulting in considerable stock being carried over, and some decline in prices is deemed not improbable. The sugar market shows an access of firmness, and refineries, advanced quotations 10c a cental on all grades a few days ago, making standard granulated $4.40 in barrels, and low grade yellows $4. Further strength is noted in flour. Pig and bar iron are steady; wire nails are lower at $2.40, but cut nails are unchanged at $2.55.

TORONTO—There is little change in condition of wholesale trade in Toronto. Generally speaking, the movement was limited this week, but some improvement may be expected by the middle of the month. The drygoods people had a fairly good trade last season, and they are hopeful with regard to the spring and summer turnover. Prices still rule firm for the leading staples. Remittances were not as good this month, but it is claimed by some that those asking for renewals did not number above the average. In hardware and metals, trade has been quiet, during the week and prices unchanged. The grocery trade has been fairly good with prices of sugars firmer. Canned goods very firm in prices with supplies limited. Leather quiet, and the prices of hides are still weak. There has been a quiet trade in provisions, with no special changes in prices. Wheat dull and steady. In the district this week fifteen failures were reported, ten of which had no financial or credit rating.

IMPROVED STREET RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The Board of Public Works of Milwaukee recently took a short observation trip and some of their discoveries are described in the current number of Municipal Engineering. One of these is the method of building street railway tracks, and of which they say:

"The new foundation is constructed by means of longitudinal beams made of concrete, of sufficient depth, width and height to carry the traffic desired. The two beams are entirely separate and independent of each other, so that a defect in one will not affect the other. On the top of these beams are constructed rectangular recesses of two kinds, located at suitable distances apart. The larger of the two series of recesses is for the supports for the rails and fastenings for them. There is an independent access to a layer of sand, which is placed on top for a cushion. On top of this sand is placed a block of suitable material—either clay or creosote block—which projects above the upper surface of the concrete and serves as a support for the rail. When the blocks are constructed and adjusted as to height, a thin coat of tar is placed on top of the sand cushion, the blocks are put in place and the bituminous filler is run around the block, thus giving a water-tight joint and an elastic binder of block to beam.

"The rails are fastened to the concrete beam at the smaller series of recesses. Below the beam are rods, or anchors, on which the fastening bolts are hooked.

"This new system was thoroly demonstrated to us at Veedersburg Ind., where a stretch of track had been laid out for over a year. The track is just as true as it was when first laid out. The establishment of that system in Milwaukee would be an exceptionally good thing. When the tracks need repairing, under the new system the whole street would not have to be torn up."

TAKAHIRE FOR WASHINGTON.

TOKIO, Jan. 11.—It is officially announced to-day that Baron Takahira has been chosen ambassador to the United States, to succeed Viscount Aoki.

Kaiser Forces a Resignation.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—An official communication sets forth that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, who represents his majesty as patron of the Navy League, has decided to retire from this position in the event of Major-General Keim continuing as managing director of the league, due to the fact that Major-General Keim had made use of the resources of the association for political purposes.

FINANCIAL TOPICS.

DECLINE IN INTEREST RATES.

The reduction in the rate of the Bank of France this week and the sharp decline in loaning rates at New York, lead to the opinion that money rates are likely to seek a much lower level in the near future. Low rates of interest are favorable to all classes of commercial and financial enterprises, but do not necessarily imply that credit can be easily procurable. The decline in interest rates is being brought about by the conservative attitude of the financial institutions, and it is not reasonable to suppose that this conservatism will be immediately cast aside with the first accumulation of funds brought about by a forced compression of an inflated condition of credit.

MAY DEFAULT ON BOND INTEREST.

One who should know whereof he speaks says that the Electrical Development Company will default on its next interest payment on its bonds, and that the company will consequently pass into the hands of a receiver. The decision of the people to go into the electrical business for themselves is given as a reason for this, and an attempt is being made to throw the onus for the probable defaulting on the public. Hard-headed, conservative financiers argue that if a company with such a tremendous franchise cannot pay interest on its bonds, the financing will stand investigation of the most rigorous variety.

OUTLOOK FOR MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

Municipalities with debentures on hand should not be too anxious to dispose of them if there is no pressing emergency. Municipal debentures in the States which were almost unsaleable two months ago are now being picked up rapidly by brokers, who are confident that investment funds in large amounts will be available in a short time. The congested state of the debenture and bond market is not nearly as keen as it was, and all signs point to a further relaxation. Considerable money is being held out of commercial enterprises because of the gloomy outlook. This will accumulate, and ultimately seek an outlet in substantial securities, such as municipal debentures. As a maturing fund of this kind, good municipal securities are bound to command attention and competition.

DEPOSIT CURTAILMENTS.

The loss of deposits now being shown in the annual statements of the chartered banks should not be taken too seriously. There are many reasons to account for the decreases, and among them the only unfavorable one is that a portion of the public's savings is being utilized for living expenses during a period when earnings are not available. These losses are, of course, a destruction of accumulated capital, and are, therefore, not an acceptable factor in current history. Withdrawals for this account are, fortunately, not heavy. Other reasons for the decreased deposits are payments for American securities and the contraction in credits. The first of these will mean an ultimate return of funds, probably larger than those withdrawn. The contraction of credit has impaired deposits by curtailments of discounts, and temporarily results in restricting commodity purchases by forced cancellation of outstanding loans.

INCREASED DIVIDEND UNWARRANTED.

The talk of an increase in the dividend on Mackay common has presumably as much foundation as previous rumors of this nature had. The Mackay Company may under stress of stock market operations make a dividend in excess of that now paid, but no conservative individual would entertain or encourage the suggestion. Four per cent. on a $50,000,000 block of water means a rake-off of $2,000,000 a year for operating public services, in addition to a large investment return on the subsidiaries. Avarice on the part of capitalists is calculated to arouse public sentiment, and no action would be more liable to promote radicals than an advance in dividends on the Mackay shares these days of the people's investigations into companies operating public utilities.

LAKE OF WOODS STOCK.

An investment demand for Lake of the Woods common stock the last few days has drawn attention to the last statement of the company, which was given out a few months ago. The net profits of the company for the year were no less a sum than $618,473.22. After paying interest on bonds and the dividend on the preferred stock of $60,000 and $105,000, respectively, there remained $453,473.22, which represents upwards of 22½ per cent. on the outstanding common stock of $2,000,000. Last year's earnings are generally regarded as exceptionally good, but an almost remarkable allowance could eventuate before the 8 per cent. dividend on the common stock can be impaired. At the current price of the shares, the interest return on the common stock is nearly 8 per cent.

GOVERNMENT TESTS DEPTH.

Silver Values Found as Deep as Seven Hundred Feet on Gillies Limit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The question of the depth of the rich silver deposits in the Cobalt district has during the last year became a subject of such widespread difference of opinion among mining engineers, that the Dominion Government has undertaken its solution. A corps of government engineers was set to work on a corner of the Gillies Timber Limit, the mineral rights of which have been retained by the government itself. A shaft was sunk near the Savage claim of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage company and up to the present time a depth of over 700 feet has been attained. At the lowest level phenomenal values in native silver have been uncovered and at last reports the vein was gaining in strength and richness as further depth was attained. The reports of the commission have not as yet been made public, but, according to reports received during the week from Toronto, there is great elation among government officials, who believe that it has been conclusively proved that the silver deposits in the Cobalt region are the result of a great upheaval, the origin of which was several thousand feet, at least, below the surface. Confirmation of these results has been found in La Rose mine recently, where a drill has been driven to a depth of 510 feet whence a core was brought up the size of a silver dollar which, according to representatives of the mining company, is practically solid silver. On the McKinley-Darragh-Savage mine there is a stringer of silver 20 inches in diameter of very rich ore, while the wall rock is shot full of native flakes. The distance between the side walls is about six feet, and taken out in bulk and run thru the concentrator for the ore, it is said, will yield over 2000 ounces of silver to the ton.

The same is true practically of the Silver Queen and the Cobalt Central's Big Pete mine. On the latter vein at a depth of 215 feet there is a perpendicular wall in which the width of the vein varies from four to eight feet, during the entire width of which it is said the assay would run equally as high as the McKinley-Darragh. The concentrating plant of the Cobalt Central Mines Company is now treating over fifty tons a day and the night shift, which will be put on within a few days, will double this capacity.

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PUBLIC IS APATHETIC AS TO COBALT MARKET

But Solid Headway is Being Made in the Matter of Price Betterment.

World Office.
Saturday Evening, Jan. 11.

The market for mining shares this week made solid headway towards price betterment for the leading stocks. The sharp recovery in the price of silver early in the week caused the too exuberant trader to try and force quotations. This occurred both here and on the New York curb, and efforts along this line only subsided when it was found that the public were still apathetic in regard to Cobalt securities. More attention is being aroused among those who take an interest in this branch of investment and speculation, but it is of a very gradual growth and cannot be forced. Most of the operating companies report good progress and another large batch of ore shipments will result from the development now going forward. The difficulties experienced with the smelters are now being solved and large quantities of ore, which have been held back, will shortly come forward. A return to dividends by several of the companies is forecasted later in the season and it is to these that the prices of the shares are expected to respond more than to anything else. In anticipation of this small purchases are being made and the floating supply of shares gradually being lifted off the market. Professional traders have hitherto found little difficulty in retarding advances, but scalping by short selling is not nearly as profitable as it has been and is attended with more danger than at any time since the boom culminated. An improving tendency to prices is about all that can be expected for the time being.

Transactions in Cobalt Shares.

Transactions for the week ending Saturday on the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange amounted to 245,601 shares, and on the Toronto Curb 14,450, a total of 260,141 shares, having a value of $39,440.48, as follows:

	Shares.	Value
White Bear	121,200	$ 2,587.83
Silver Leaf	41,200	11,419.75
Nova Scotia	7,725	4,019.50
Trethewey	6,000	757.50

Hockey Games Scheduled in the Different Leagues

For This Coming Week---O. H. A. Has Fifteen Games Friday Night ---Inter-Collegiate Opens.

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

Monday—O. H. A.

—Intermediate Series—
Lindsay at Peterboro.
Uxbridge at Cannington.
Orillia at Midland.
Penetang at Bracebridge.
Hamilton at Toronto.

—Junior Series—
Picton at Belleville.
Simcoe at Brantford.
Coldwater at Victoria Harbor.

Tuesday.

—Intermediate Series—
Smith's Falls at Kingston.
Peterboro at Cobourg.
Dunnville at Port Colbourne.
Welland at Niagara Falls.
Tillsonburg at Ingersoll.
Paris at Woodstock.
Goderick at Seaforth.
New Hamburg at Clinton.
Hespeler at Ayr.

—Junior Series—
Markham at Simcoes.
Listowel at Stratford.
Newmarket at Barrie.
Midland at Penetang.

Wednesday.

—Senior Series—
Stratford at Berlin.

—Intermediate Series—
London at Brantford.
Collingwood at Owen Sound.
Alliston at Meaford.

—Junior Series—
Frontenacs at St. Georges.
Gravenhurst at Orillia.

Thursday.

—Senior Series—
Parkdale at Kingston.

—Intermediate Series—
Port Perry at Uxbridge.
Orillia at Newmarket.
St. Catharines at Grimsby.

—Junior Series—
I. A. A. U. at St. Michaels.
Parkdale at Corticelli.
Barrie at Collingwood.
Penetang at Victoria Harbor.

Friday.

—Intermediate Series—
Brockville at Kingston.
Whitby at Lindsay.
Cannington at Toronto R. C.
Niagara Falls at Dunnville.
Port Colbourne at Simcoe.
Brantford at London.
Ingersoll at Paris.
Tillsonburg at Woodstock.
Seaforth at New Hamburg.
Hespeler at Preston.
Midland at Penetang.
Toronto A. C. at Guelph.
Grimsby at St. Catharines.

—Junior Series—
Belleville at Cobourg.
Woodstock at Listowel.

Saturday.

—Junior Series—
St. Michaels at I. A. A.

Canadian.

Mon.—Toronto at Guelph.
Fri.—Berlin at Brantford.
Sat.—Guelph at Toronto.

Intercollegiate.

Fri.—Queens at McGill.
Laval at Toronto.

Eastern.

Sat.—Montreal at Quebec.
Ottawa at Shamrocks.

Manitoba.

Fri.—Strathconas at Maple Leafs.

M.Y.M.A.

—Senior Series—
Mon.—South Parkdale at Woodgreen.
Wed.—St. Paul's at Metropolitan.

—Junior Series—
Wed.—Centennial at Euclid.

Oxford-Waterloo.

Mon.—Drumbo at Tavistock.
Fri.—Tavistock at Plattsville.

Federal.

Sat.—Cornwall at Ottawa.

Northern.

Mon.—Lucknow at Wingham.
Tues.—Palmerston at Harriston.
Thurs.—Listowel at Lucknow.
Fri.—Harriston at Mt. Forest.

Aquatic.

Mon.—T.R.C. at Young Torontos.
Parkdale at Queen City.
Balmy Beach at T.C.C.
Wed.—T. R. C. at Balmy Beach.
Thurs.—Young Toronto at Queen City.

Northern City.

—Senior Series—
Mon.—North Toronto at Simcoes.
Fri.—C.B.C. at Aura Lee.

—Intermediate Series—
Mon.—C.G.C. at North Toronto.
Thurs.—North Toronto at St. Pauls.

—Junior Series—
Mon.—Orioles at St. Michaels.
Thurs.—N. Toronto at Upper Canada.
Fri.—Aura Lee at Orioles.

Toronto.

—Senior Series—
Wed.—Kew Beach at Victor.

—Intermediate Series—
Mon.—Granite at Norway.
Jarvis at Walmer.
Tues.—Sellers-Gough at Weston.
Lambton Mills at Crescent.
Thurs.—Jarvis at Granite.

—Junior Series—
Mon.—Eurekas at Maple Leafs.
Wed.—Maple Leafs at Kew Beach.
Thurs.—Broadview at Eureka.

—Juvenile Series—
Tues.—Eurekas at Granite.
Wed.—Grenville at Scott-Thistles.
Sat.—Granite at Eurekas.

Hockey Gossip.

The following certificates were filed yesterday:

Dunnville (intermediate)—J. W. Green, R. Smithers, T. P. Galbraith.

St. Georges (senior)—Harry Ardagh.

The Parkdale Canoe Club is scheduled to play a Senior O.H.A. game in Kingston with the 4th Regiment team on Thursday, the 16th, but the soldiers are unable to get the rink until Monday, the 20th, to which date the game has been changed.

The Eureka Junior City team to play Maple Leafs Monday night will be picked from: Cronk, Walker, Collett, McBean, Zilliax, Hoppins, Langstaff, Garrett, Tooze, McKenzie and others. Please be at rink to-night.

The Excelsiors defeated the Oak Leafs in a very interesting game at Victoria College Rink, by the score of 5—0. Winning team: Goal, Waring; point, Armstrong; cover, A. Moore; rover, Nolan, centre, Elliott; right wing, Dowie; left wing, F. Moore.

The Highland Athletic Club of Toronto Junction would like to arrange a game of hockey with any senior, intermediate or junior team. A. W. Campbell, manager, 383 Annette-street, Toronto Junction.

What proved to be one of the fastest and most exciting games played so far this season was played last evening at Varsity Rink between Grantes and Maple Leafs of the Toronto Hockey Juvenile League, the former winning by a score of 4 to 1. For teams that have had little or no practice whatever, they put up a fast article of hockey, especially Granites, whose consistent boring in and combination work won for them the game. The Maple Leafs were speedy at times, but tired quickly. Taking it all in all, the game was very exciting for the large number of spectators present.

The following players of the Granite A. A. are requested to be on hand at their club rooms, Breadalbane and Yonge-sts., at 6.45 p.m. Monday, for their game with Norway Hockey Club at Kenilworth Rink: Lawrence, A. Rose, H. Rose, S. Crawford, J. Thorndyke, J. Dean, P. Foy, W. Leaworthy.

Aura Lee Juniors defeated North Toronto in the Junior Hockey League game by a score of 4 to 0, Aura Lee outclassing their opponents in every part of the game and playing a clean, fast game. The winners lined up as follows: Goal, Ritchie; point, Booth; cover, Gibson; rover, O'Halloran; centre, Mutch; right, De Gruchy; left, Beeton.

Government of Congo.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—The government has issued its reply to recommendations made by the Congo Commission. It declares that it does not desire any personal profit for the donations reserved under the treaty; these amount to $1,300,000 a year. Continuing, the reply sets forth various philanthropic methods in which the revenue of the Congo Independent State is to be expended. The reply makes it clear that concessionary companies will be amenable to the laws of the Congo, and not to Belgian laws.

In conclusion, the reply declares that if the treaty is not ratified King Leopold will resume his former status in the administration of the Congo Independent State.

SHEA'S THEATRE

Matinee Daily, 25	WEEK OF JAN. 13.	Evenings 25 and 50

First Appearance Here in Vaudeville

MINNIE SELIGMAN and WILLIAM BRAMWELL

in the one-act Comedy, "A Dakota Widow."

John W. WORLD and Mindell KINGSTON

the Dancing Comedian and the Soubrette.

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Kaiser Wilhelm's Military Hercules.

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TOPICS OF THE TURF

Concerning the fifteen days' meeting at Tampa, Fla., planned for late in January, Harry White of New Orleans, La., will manage it. E. D. Laurence will be the secretary and "Jim" Melton assistant to Cassidy, starter.

There are seventeen books at Los Angeles. Jimmy Jackson, Charley Pettingill and Abe Marks are sheet-writing in the ring. The latter started off in New York last spring with a $25,000 bank roll.

In and out running of horses owned by R. F. Carman and H. M. Mason at Arcadia has caused some unpleasant comment, but so far there has been no activity on the part of the stewards. Mason started the horse Niblick the other day at seven furlongs and the old campaigner was beaten thirteen lengths in 1.25. Three days later with a change of jockeys and six pounds more Niblick came to life and won at the same distance in a gallop in 1.25 3-5. On the same day Carman started Silberschwanz, a heavily backed odds on favorite, who had won his previous race in spreadeagle style, but instead of showing the same speed Silberschwanz ran as if he had broken a leg and finished seventh, beaten a dozen lengths. The fact that both Mason and Carman were not called upon for explanations and that the bookmakers' sheets were not taken up would seem to indicate that the Arcadia stewards need some stirring up.

Carman leads the winning owners at Arcadia with $7270. William Red Walker is second with $3095, and Frank Regan is third with $2775. Davis of Buffalo is far down in the list with only $325 to his credit. Guy Burns is the leading jockey, but he is having an interesting tussle with Charley Ross, who is riding better than ever before. Lyeurgus, Preston, Goldstein and McCarthy are also doing well in the saddle. Knapp is riding very little because he cannot get under 110 pounds. Radtke is in the same boat.

Jockey Grover Cleveland Fuller is riding the literal finish of his career in the village booby hatch at Bellingham, Wash., to which he was committed for turning a trick with a check of modest dimensions. The finish is the one for which Fuller has been pointing himself ever since Archie Zimmer turned him loose. No other jockey who ever threw a leg over a horse had the meteoric career of this Chicago lad. He arrived at the top of the ladder before anybody except Zimmer realized he had a stable footing on the lowest round. He was being kicked from one job of exercising to another at Harlem when Archie, who in those days was not in a position to be fastidious in his choice of company, either in the way of men or horses, picked him up and took a desperate chance with him. Within a week the big, good natured hustler was being congratulated on his find. Fuller's natural skill in the saddle was beating stake horses with selling platers. Owners who had kicked him out tried to establish alleged verbal contracts with him, but Zimmer held on to him and took him east, where Fuller laid the foundation of a comfortable fortune, both for himself and his employer. What Tommy Burns was to Charlie Ellison Fuller was to Zimmer. Fuller had a better shaped head than Burns and probably was a better horseman, but his instincts and inclinations were those of a bum, while Burns was susceptible of the civilizing influences that occur in the pursuit of the sport of kings.—Chicago Tribune.

C. F. Grady has sold his two-year-old brown filly by Nasturtium—Bon Air II., by Spendthrift, to Raynor & Co. The filly is good sized, well proportioned, and has been entered in the Spinaway, Great Filly and Futurity.

The Belgian Revue de Cavalrie estimates the horse population of the world at 80,000,000, of which 41,000,000 are in Europe, 19,000,000 in North American, 11,000,000 in Asia, 6,000,000 in South and Central America, 2,000,000 in Australia and 1,000,000 in Africa.

The best colt in F. J. Farrell's lot of yearlings is the chestnut son of Kinley Mack and Maiden Poem, full brother to Clark Griffith, which has worked better than 23 1-2 seconds. He has been entered in the National Stallion, Foam, Expectation and Tremont Stakes.

In an accident while going to the November sales in Kentucky, Mary C., eighteen years old, by Billet—Vega, by War Dance, and the dam of Beeclair, winner of the Tennessee Derby of 1896, was killed and other mares injured. H. T. Oxnard, of the Blue Ridge Stud, is suing the Adams Express Company in Kentucky for the value of the horses.

There are hundreds of racegoers at Oakland playing Lynch and Heatherton every time they start. These boys ride comparatively as well as Miller, against whose mounts the price is usually short.

A Speedy Pacer Dead.

While Trainer W. L. Snow was jogging the speedy pacer J.J.J., 2.06¾, at Hornellsville, N.Y., recently, the gelding shied at an electric snowplow, slipped and fell, breaking a leg, necessitating his being destroyed. J.J.J. was the property of J. J. Jermyn, a leading member of the Scranton Driving and Field Association, and was generally looked upon as a sure candidate for 2.03 honors during the coming season's racing. The loss is a great one for Mr. Jermyn, and he has the sympathy of his many friends.

J.J.J. was a bay gelding by Red Eric, his dam being by Sidney Echo. He was sent to the Cleveland track by Snow last spring with the other members of that trainer's stable. While raced at a number of Grand Circuit meetings it was not until J.J.J. reached Lexington that he gave a true line on his speed and racing qualities, participating in three events there. Starting early in the meeting he won a heat in 2.10¾, being then beaten by Mad. Mallow, 2.06¾. His second start was in the 2.13 pace, which he won in straight heats, time 2.08, 2.10¾ and 2.08½. His third race was in the 2.12 pace, which resulted in a spirited six-heat battle. The Michigan pacer Dewey G. won the opening two heats in 2.07¾ and 2.09¾, J.J.J being a close second each mile. The third heat went to the Ohio mare Rew Bow in 2.09¼, with J.J.J. again the contender. The big gelding then proved his gameness by coming on taking the fourth and fifth heats in 2.06¾ and 2.10½, after which the race went over on account of the lateness of the hour, J.J.J. taking the deciding heat the next day in 2.07¾.

First Two-Year-Old Races.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The first two-year-old races of the season of 1908 were run on New Year's Day. This is in line with the usual custom at the winter racecourses, where owners of baby racers that have not fully developed receive welcome chances to get the money. But as a rule the colts and fillies that take part in these affairs are only ordinary as to class, few of them ever amounting to much when meeting rivals of the same age in midsummer. Nobody would expect an owner of really high-class two-year-olds to take chances of ruining the youngsters by running them so early in the year over tracks generally fetlock deep in mud, so that it is a matter of of fact that the owners of the "babies" that raced yesterday regard them as of inferior quality. So long as the winter tracks put on two-year-old races in January, so long will owners make entries, but the time will come, say the breeders, when the racing of two-year-olds will not be permitted before the first of March.

Notasulga, a really good filly, came here last spring after a hard campaign at the Crescent City and proceeded to show so much class that for a time it was believed she would prove the best two-year-old filly of the season. But she could not stand the strain and was soon thrown out of training. If Notasulga had not been raced so early at New Orleans, but had been reserved for the eastern tracks, it is believed that her owner would have won a small fortune. But Notasulga's owner explained matter with the statement that he needed money in the winter months, so he sent the crack filly after it.

Several years ago Willie Shields had a two-year-old colt named Oaklawn, who began his brief career just after New Year's Day and won so many races at New Orleans and Hot Springs that he was regarded as a wonder. Then August Belmont paid $30,000 for the colt, but the youngster, who had been "raced to death," never won a race thereafter. Two-year-old races at this time of the year are not good betting propositions, for the simple reason that there is no form by which to judge them all, and also because of the fact that they are in many instances undeveloped and poorly trained. That is why prominent owners and breeders all over the country frown upon what they believe is an evil.

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For rheumatism, that horrible plague I found a simple remedy, and in order that every suffering reader may learn about it, I will gladly mail him a package free. This marvelous remedy I found by a lucky chance while an invalid from rheumatism, and it has since cured hundreds of others, among them cases of over 30 and 40 years' standing. In Fountain City, Wis., it cured an old gentleman who had suffered 33 years, and after seven doctors had tried in vain. In Marion, Ohio, it cured a lady who had been bedfast for 13 weeks. In Palmer, Nebr., it cured a lady 64 years old. In Bennington, Vt., it cured an old gentleman who had been lame for 20 years. In Stayner, Ont., it enabled a lady to abandon her crutches. In Englewood, Ohio, it cured a gentleman of 67, who had suffered 18 years.

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

Never before has a remedy for rheumatism been so highly endorsed as this. Among the eminent people who have endorsed it is Eugen H. Plumacher, United States Consul, Maracaibo; publisher of "Health," London, England; Dr. Quintero of the University of Venezuela; Stevenson MacAdams, F.J.C., F.C.S., of Analytical Laboratory, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland, and many others. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 56 Laing Building, Windsor, Ont.

BASEBALL NEWS AND GOSSIP

Doings of the Various Players Here and There.

Jimmy Murray and George Needham left Buffalo Sunday night for Florida, where they will play baseball this winter. In addition to Needham and Murray, the players who will gather at Ormonde include Clark, the Cleveland catcher; Butler, the Brooklyn catcher; Rudolph, the Toronto pitcher; Applegate, the Toronto pitcher; Coombs, Philadelphia pitcher; Whitney, the Williamsport first-baseman, who may be in Buffalo this year; Delehanty, second-baseman; Turner, the Cleveland shortstop; Quinlan, third-baseman from Louisville; Flick, Cleveland centre-fielder; Hoey, Toronto and Boston left-fielder; De Groff, New York American right-fielder; Rapp, and others.

Pitcher Joe Corbett, a brother of the former heavyweight champion, has received his unconditional release from the Brooklyn Club. This release probably comes too late to do Corbett any good in the baseball profession, but there is just a chance of him returning to the game. He has always taken better care of his health than the other Corbett boys, and may still possess the great power in his arm that made him such a wonderful twirler.

It was Ned Hanlon who practically forced Corbett out of baseball. Corbett came to Brooklyn from Baltimore, and soon got into trouble with Manager Hanlon over the salary question and other matters.

Corbett went back to the coast in disgust and played with an outlaw league. When this league came into organized ball, Hanlon still refused to release Corbett, and year after year he was kept out of a sport for which he had natural ability. The Brooklyn Club has just performed a tardy act of justice.

A number of major league stars and a big batch of minors are playing winter ball in Los Angeles. To get money is not the main idea of these men. They find a few games in the salubrious climate of Southern California a great thing to keep them from getting too soft. Among the noted men playing in Los Angeles are Frank Chance of the Cubs; Danny Shay of the Giants, Sheehan of Pittsburg, Courtney of Philadelphia, McIntyre of Brooklyn, Meyers of Chicago, Downey of Cleveland and McCloskey of Baltimore.

Ed. Grant, the Phillies' fast third-baseman, is taking a post-graduate course at Harvard this winter. He will give up his studies when the time comes to join his team for the southern trip.

The officials of the New York Americans say that the fresh report that Hal Chase will not come east in the spring is not worthy of belief. They declare that Chase wrote to them some time ago that he would report to Griffith at Atlanta. Chase signed a three years' contract last spring with the New York Club for $5000 a year. As this is unusually big money, it is not believed that Chase will ruin his prospects on the ball field by hooking up permanently with an outlaw league in California.

Columbus have filed a claim with the National Commission, alleging that Owner John I. Taylor of the Boston Club signed an agreement whereby Pitcher Joe Harris was to go to Columbus, along with Outfielder Congalton, in full payment for Gessler.

Manager Buckenberg of the Rochester team has signed Mark T. Campbell, an infielder. Sandy Bannister has signed his contract, while the site for the new baseball park will be selected next week.

Among the many guesses which have been published in reference to what was to be done with the players upon whom Manager McGuire asked waivers, perhaps the wildest was that which contained the startling announcement that President Taylor was about to trade five of these players for George Stone of the St. Louis Browns. No stock was taken in the yarn, of course, but it has gone the rounds of the press and has finally elicited from Jimmy McAleer of the Browns the statement that he would not trade Stone for the whole Boston team.

Kel Has a Team of Veterans.

Manager Joe Kelley is going to have a veteran team at Boston. The ages of the regular players will average higher than any other team in the league. Bowerman behind the bat, McGann, Ritchey, Brain and Dahlen in the infield, and Kelley, Beaumont and Browne in the gardens, are all players of many years' experience on the big circuit. Some of the pitchers are comparatively young men, but all others on the team are real veterans. This club ought to play some great ball for a season or two, but it will go back rapidly. There is a vast amount of baseball brains in the combination, and it will be a great relief to the intelligent Boston fans to root for a team on the old South End grounds that is not half composed of green and inexperienced youngsters. The Beantown infield will be up to every trick of the game, and the batting order will be strong in inside play. The team will lack something in speed. Beaumont and Browne being the only fast men in the line-up, but it will make up for this in other ways. Frank Bowerman is one of the best handlers of young pitchers in the country, and he will get the best results from the excellent twirling staff of the Beaneaters. The club ought to go along very well for a year or two. But Joe Kelley will have to be on the alert for young material with which to build up, as his veterans gradually fall by the wayside. John McGraw says that Boston will beat out the Reds in 1908.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

About the C. B. A. Tourney.

The political pot of the Canadian Bowlers' Association is seething and Toronto is the storm centre and will be until the second annual international tournament, Feb. 24 to March 2, 1908, is a thing of the past.

The annual meeting of the association will be held the week of the tourney. The executive committee of the C.B.A. are working indefatigably to have everything in readiness for the "big event" in bowling circles of the year.

There are in Canada to-day 133 alley owners, including public alleys and clubs. Entry blanks for the tournament have been mailed to all of these this week, and bowlers who are desirous of entering may secure entry blanks from their respective clubs. The entrance fee will be the same this year as last, viz., $2 per man in all three events—five-man, doubles and singles. Make all cheques payable to Claude Armstrong, treasurer, and mail to C. Munson, secretary, 343 Yonge-street, Toronto. Entries positively close Feb. 15.

The entries for a great many teams have been pledged within the last two weeks, and some are already in. W. V. Thompson of Chicago, who captained the Colts last year when they established a world's record for the five-man event, rolling a total of 2853, and winning the international championship, has entered again this year, and will defend their title. O'Leary's team of Chicago, who finished second last year, are again entered. The All-Stars of Newark, who are a formidable aggregation, forwarded their entry some two weeks ago. Dan Koster of Erie, Pa., writes for particulars. Col. Haager writes from Louisville, "Count on two teams from here." Charles DeWitt of Detroit wired this week, upon receipt of entry blanks, "Enter six five-man teams from Detroit; particulars later." Grand Rapids, Mich., have entered their crack "Furniture City" team. R. H. Cliburn of Vancouver, B.C., writes for particulars, and promises to send along one team at least. Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati, president of the American Bowling Congress and the National Baseball Commission, will accompany ten teams here, coming direct from the A. B. congress, which closes Feb. 22. While in Toronto he will be the guest of President J. J. McCaffery of the local ball team, who will look after his welfare while here. John G. Floss will send over the best that Buffalo can produce, and they can deliver the goods.

The Toronto World will furnish, from day to day, added entries to the C. B. A. tourney.

—A Certain Man reads a Motor Car Advertisement—he is seriously considering the purchase of a 1908 Model Automobile. He does what the slang purveyors call "Some tall thinking." He picks out the distinct features and weighs them in the balance, **Reliability, Endurance, Speed** and **Comfort.** Just as a broker worries over the ticker, so is this man speculating over a new machine. **Are You This Man?** Then **Don't Speculate!** Get in on the ground floor with a fact of paramount importance:---

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Descriptive pamphlets and full information at City Office, northwest corner King and Yonge Streets.

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If you are thinking of taking a trip —no matter where—to Montreal, the Coast, California, China, or right around the world—we are anxious to help you, and know we can help you in the selection of routes, rates, etc.

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to write to C. B. Foster, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, or to call on nearest C. P. R. ticket agent.

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To Liverpool.	From.
Jan. 24—Corsican, by arrangement.	Jan. 10
Feb. 1—Lake Erie	Jan. 15
Feb. 7—Empress of Ireland	Jan. 24
Feb. 21—Empress of Britain	Feb. 7
Feb. 29—Lake Manitoba	Feb. 12
Mch. 6—Empress of Ireland	Feb. 21

Steerage $27.50 and $28.75.
Second Cabin, $37.50 up. First-class $45 up.

Lake Erie and Lake Champlain carry one class—second and steerage only.

—Steamer to London—

On January 25th "Athenian" will leave West St. John to London direct, carrying intermediate passengers at $35.00.

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

New Secretary Coming.

At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Canadian Bible Society board, Rev. W. B. Cooper, M.A., pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church, Bristol, England, was appointed as general secretary of the Canadian Bible Society as a successor to Rev. Dr. Welsh.

Mr. Cooper is a graduate of King's College, Aberdeen; was first man of his year at the Free Church Theological College there under the late Principal Salmond; was ten years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Durham, and ten years in St. James' Presbyterian Church in Bristol. He was for some years secretary of the Free Church council. He is an effective public speaker, and has a good record as a successful business man and good organizer of church work.

Mr. Cooper is expected in this country about the end of January or the first week in February.

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Have opened COAL and WOOD Yards at Corner of Huron and Dupont, Telephone North 5565 and 449 Logan Ave., Telephone North 5539, where we will be pleased to receive your order.

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Federal Appointments.

J. L. Cruickshank has been appointed inspector of weights and measures for Toronto.

John Talbot of London is to be food inspector for the District of Windsor.

J. C. Wilson of Montreal is appointed assistant inspector of weights and measures in Montreal.

Harry M. Wood of Millbrook becomes deputy collector of inland revenue at Peterboro.

F. H. Butler of Windsor becomes assistant inspector of weights and measures for Windsor.

Controllers Want to Boss.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The board of control recommends that municipal standing committees, including the electric commission, but excepting the board of health, be abolished, and that all the duties heretofore imposed upon said committees and the electric commission be assigned to the board of control. This will be settled on Monday.

We Ask You to Compare Quality and Prices

A whole heap of advertising might not serve to convince you of the sterling merit of our big January Clearing Sale of Furs. This page could not contain a complete list of the bargains.

So we ask you to visit our showrooms when you decide to make a purchase of a fur garment. Visit the showrooms and compare our stock and prices with what you find elsewhere. We'll take chances on the result.

Over a hundred thousand dollars' worth of new garments to be sold regardless of cost or value. That's all.

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats, made of best beaver cloth outside, lined with selected muskrat, and with Persian lamb collar and lapels	Value	$ 50.00	$ 40.00
Men's Marmot-Lined Overcoats, with Persian lamb or German otter collar and lapels, good shell, well finished	Value	45.00	35.00
Canadian Coon Coats, best whole skins	Value	75.00	65.00
Genuine Alaska Seal Blouses	Value	375.00	275.00
Genuine Alaska Seal Box Front Coats	Value	350.00	250.00
Genuine Alaska Seal Coats	Value	300.00	225.00
Extra Choice Persian Lamb Coats, Mink Trimmed	Value	210.00	158.00
Extra Choice Persian Lamb Coats, Military and Box Front style	Value	185.00	131.25
Ladies' Persian, Plain and Mink-Trimmed Coats	Value	150.00	81.50
Near Seal Coats, Blouse and Reefer styles	Value	45.00	27.50
Extra Choice Labrador Mink Long Throws	Value	90.00	59.75
Natural Canadian Mink Empire-Shape Muffs	Value	35.00	19.75
Extra Fine Canadian Mink Empire-Shape Muffs	Value	50.00	27.75
Dark Natural Canadian Mink Empire Muffs, six stripes	Value	60.00	34.75
Natural Alaska Sable Scarfs, 70 in. long	Value	25.00	14.75
Ladies' Muskrat Lined, Mink Trimmed Coats	Value	110.00	79.00
Ladies' Hamster Lined, Sable Trimmed Coats	Value	50.00	29.75
Natural Alaska Sable Pillow Muffs	Value	18.00	11.25
Alaska Sable Ties, 60 inches long	Value	15.00	9.25
Sable Squirrel Butterfly Ties	Value	10.00	5.25
Sable Squirrel Throw Ties, 72 inches long	Value	18.00	9.25
Sable Squirrel Empire Muffs	Value	18.00	11.75
Natural Raccoon Ties	Value	12.00	7.95
Natural Raccoon Empire Muffs	Value	12.00	6.95
Fox and Leopard Hearth Rugs, naturalized heads	Value	10.00	5.50
Children's Iceland Lamb Coats	Value	16.00	8.75
Children's Iceland Lamb Carriage Rugs	Value	5.00	2.95
Blue Natural Lynx Stoles	Value	30.00	19.75
Blue Natural Pillow Muffs	Value	25.00	14.75
Natural Canadian Mink Ties, 70 inches long	Value	50.00	32.75
Genuine Ermine Neck Pieces	Value	50.00	32.50
Genuine Ermine Neck Pieces	Value	65.00	47.50

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BASEBALL NOTES.

Umpire Tom Connolly of Ban Johnson's staff on Dec. 31 celebrated his birthday. Connolly was born in England, but went to the States when a mere lad and settled in Natick, Mass., which is still his home.

The Cleveland Club has given Pitcher Bill Bernhardt his unconditional release to enable him to accept a fine offer to manage the NashvilleClub of the Southern League. Bill signed with Nashville on Dec. 30 last.

Catcher Billy Sullivan states that Mrs. Jones has written Mrs. Sullivan that her famous husband, Fielder Jones, will play with and manage the White Sox next season. The recent panic caused the change in Jones' plans.

Fred Robinson and F. B. Smith, Peoria sporting writers, have filed suit against President Kinsella and the Springfield Baseball Association of the I. I. I. League, for $5000 damages for being refused to attend a game of ball at Springfield last summer, when Peoria was playing there. The case grows out of the refusal of Kinsella to admit the men to the grounds and causing their arrest at a time when the two teams, on the supposition that one or the other was bound to land the ribbon, were fighting tooth and toenail.

NEW COMPANIES.

The following companies have been incorporated:

Lincoln Silver Mining Co., Limited, of Cobalt, capitalized at $300,000.

Lewis Varnish Co., Limited, of Toronto, capitalized at $10,000.

Ivanhoe Cobalt Silver Mining Co., Limited, of Ottawa, capitalized at $1,000,000.

Mitchell Woolen Co., Limited, of Mitchell, capitalized at $50,000.

Realty of Ottawa, Limited, of Ottawa, capitalized at $50,000.

Falls City Lumber Co., Limited, of Niagara Falls, capitalized at $40,000.

Reliable Bedding Co., Limited, of Weston, capitalized at $100,000.

Uxbridge Cemetery Co. of Uxbridge, without share capital.

Metropolitan Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Toronto, capitalized at $50,000.

Lakes Lumbering, Limited, of Toronto, capitalized at $40,000.

Brantford Trust Co., Limited, capitalized at $300,000.

Northern Foundry and Machine Co., Limited, of Sault Ste. Marie, capitalized at $50,000.

International Academy of Music of Toronto, without share capital.

Canada Southern Oil and Gas Co., Limited, of Tilbury, capitalized at $100,000.

TO IMPROVE PHONE SERVICE

Bell Company to Spend More Money Around Toronto.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—The Bell Telephone Co. will at once carry out many extensions and improvements thruout the Province of Ontario. The more aggressive policy thruout that province is the outcome of the sale just completed to the Manitoba Government of the lines in Manitoba, which places the company in possession of a very considerable amount of ready capital with which to make urgent improvements at other points.

Like other big corporations, the Bell Telephone Co., according to the statement of a leading official, found it difficult to have much working capital and had to, for a time, cut out all extension work. The main feature of the work in Ontario will be the improvement of the lines in and around Toronto, as the centre of the province.

Jack Ryan is busily engaged at his home in Haverhill. It is well said that the veteran did better work for Buffalo last season than any major league backstop. He is far from being all in, and will get back to his old post as full of vigor as ever.

SOLDIERING IN AFRICA VETERANS TELL OF WARS

J. R. Mason's Interesting Stories About Kitchener—Heroism Around Ladysmith.

"You could not believe what a wonderful man Lord Kitchener is. When he is in command he seems to be everywhere, and you never know when you may be talking to him."

The speaker was J. R. Mason, a member of the second reserve of the British army, an Englishman who came to Canada on his resources, made his own way and has no complaint against the country. He was visiting with Mr. John Nunn, chaplain of His Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans, and the friend of all soldiers, when he told the story of his service in the army.

Mr. Mason enlisted with the 9th Fusiliers in 1893, and after several years of station duty in Ireland and abroad, saw his first fighting in Kitchener's expedition to Khartoum.

"That's a hard country for a campaign," said Mr. Mason. "The heat is awful and the marching has to be done at night, just before sunrise and just after sunset. Eight or nine miles is considered a good march. If you leave the Nile you have no water and you can't march without water, you know. The water in the Nile is bad and caused a lot of dystentery, too. Time and again I have seen the bodies of little babes floating down the river, thrown in there, I suppose, to save burying them.

"The biggest fight was four or five miles outside of Omdurman, on Sept. 2, 1898. We had formed in a big square the day before and the fighting began between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning. It was a Friday, and, by the way, all the big battles in that country are fought on Friday. It seems to be a big feast day among the Dervishes.

"The night before the battle three men left the square on horseback and headed towards Omdurman. One man returned in about an hour. In another hour the second man came back, but the third man did not come until about 4 o'clock in the morning. They said that it was Kitchener himself, and that he had been right in Omdurman disguised as a date man."

"But hasn't Kitchener a heavy mustache?" asked the man who had the great English commander in the popular photographs.

"When he is on active service it's a very shaggy one, and they say that its a false one. It must be for he puts on all sorts of disguises and goes all thru the army.

"The orders were that the men were never to loosen their equipment. In one battalion the colonel went around late one night and told the men on guard that they might ease their belts just a little in order to rest themselves. The next day, when the regiment was all drawn up, a message came from the general telling the whole story and saying that his orders would have to be obeyed. They say that he was on guard as a private when the colonel happened to go around.

"One night a private went to one of the surgeon's tents and said that he was sick. The surgeon told the man that he had gone to bed and could not attend to him that night. Finally, when the man persisted the surgeon got up and gave him a couple of pills without asking what was the matter or anything. That surgeon was sent home because the man who had came to his tent was not a private, but Kitchener himself."

Mr. Mason was one of those who went into Khartoum to attend the reading of the burial service over General Gordon's grave. On the way back from Egypt his regiment spent a couple of months in Crete during the troubles there in 1898, and had just been on furlough a couple of weeks in England when they were all recalled for service in Africa, where the regiment arrived at Durban on Dec. 21, 1898. It joined Gen. Buller's forces in the march to Ladysmith and had its fair share of the disastrous battles of that march. At Tugela it went in with a fighting strength of 1100 and came out with 300. Mr. Mason was himself wounded, having seven bullets in him. It was a week before he and the other wounded men got to a properly equipped hospital and had their wounds examined. However, he was able to be back to the front by Feb. 20, and took part in the relief of Ladysmith on the 28th.

"There were plenty of brave deeds not marked by the Victoria Cross," said Mr. Mason. "I remember just before we got into Ladysmith, eight signallers were sent up on a hill to send a message by heliograph into the town. They just got their heliograph placed when it was broken by the enemy's shells and two men wounded. Again and again it was broken, but they kept at it until the message was sent, altho five out of the eight men were badly wounded."

In all, Mr. Mason was in Africa two years and nine months. His medal has five bars, reading Tugela Heights, Orange Free State, Relief of Ladysmith, Transvaal and Laing's Nek. He also wears the King's medal with bars for the years 1901 and 1902, beside which he has the khedive's medal for the Soudan expedition as well as the British medal for the same service. Altogether, he has six medals.

With Mr. Mason is Mr. Dawson, a first-class army reserve man, who wears the coveted medal "For the Defence of Ladysmith." He was one of the beleaguered garrison which, under Gen. White, made such a brave resistance there.

Mr. Dawson enlisted in September, 1898, in the 60th King's Royal Rifles, which regiment, by the way, was first formed in Canada by Gen. Wolfe, when it was called the "American Sharpshooters."

It was amon gthe first troops sent to South Africa, and after landing at Durban was immediately despatched to Ladysmith. Just two days after its arrival there came the engagement at Lombard's Nek, which really began the siege of Ladysmith. In that siege the fighting strength of the regiment was reduced from 1000 to 300, and when the town was relieved it took the men two days to march 18 miles to Colenso, so weakened were they.

"Just before we left England," said Mr. Dawson, "a general, addressing us, said, 'Aim straight and lie low.' I followed his advice all thru and was not wounded. In Ladysmith I was sick for a while, but not very seriously."

In the relieving forces Mr. Dawson found his own brother, who was in the third battalion. After recruiting, Mr. Dawson joined the forces again in time for Laing's Nek, and the campaign in the Transvaal. There he was taken with a slow fever, which held him for three months. Then his battalion was sent to Ceylon, where it was placed over the Boer prisoners, after which Mr. Dawson spent five and a half years in India.

THE BARREN TREE.

The lord of the garden saw it.
And he said, when the leaves were sere:
"Cut down this tree so worthless,
And plant another here.
My garden is not for beauty
Alone, but for fruit as well;
And no barren tree must cumber
The place in which I dwell."

The gardener heard in sorrow.
For he loved the barren tree
As we love some things about us
That are only fair to see.
"Leave it one season longer—
Only one more, I pray."
He pleaded; but the master
Was firm, and answered, "Nay."

Then the gardener dug about it,
And cut the roots apart,
And the fear of the fate before it
Struck home to the poor tree's heart.
Faithful and true to his master,
Yet loving the tree so well,
The gardener toiled in sorrow
Till the stormy evening fell.

"To-morrow," he said, "I will finish
The task that I have begun."
But the morrow was wild with tempest,
And the work remained undone.
And thru all the long bleak winter,
There stood the desolate tree,
With the cold white snow about it,
A sorrowful thing to see.

At last, the sweet spring weather
Made glad the hearts of men,
And the trees in the lord's fair garden
Put forth their leaves again.
"I will finish my work to-morrow,"
The busy gardener said,
And thought with a thrill of sorrow,
That the beautiful tree was dead.

The lord came into his garden
At an early hour next day,
And then to the task unfinished
The gardener led the way.
And lo! all white with blossoms,
Fairer than ever to see,
In its promise of coming fruitage
There stood the beautiful tree!

"It is well," said the lord of the garden,
And he and the gardener knew
That out of his loss and trial
Its promise of fruitfulness grew.
It is so with some lives that cumber
For a time the Lord's domain;
Out of trial and mighty sorrow
There cometh a countless gain,
And the fruit for the Master's pleasure
Is born of loss and pain.

Pitcher Jack Taylor, the veteran who was unconditionally released by Chicago, has slipped into the minor league ranks. During the past week he signed with the Columbus Club of the American Association.

THE BIG SALE

Great Offering in Ulsters and Overcoats

$9.75

—To Order—

Monday will be a special day of tailoring opportunities here. Rich offerings are the order of the day in Men's Swell Ulsters or Overcoats. The big sale is fairly at its zenith now, and the money to be saved on all kinds of garments to order is considerable. Careful buyers will appreciate the offering for Monday.

Men's Swell Ulsters or Overcoats

Includes our entire range of Scotch and Irish Tweeds, magnificent heavy-weight materials, in the popular designs, large checks and overplaids, stripes or plain, every possible shade, hundreds of patterns to choose from. Made-to-your-order, in single or double fronts, long lengths, big collar; lined with heavy serge, and thoroughly tailored in every way. Regular $15.00. On Monday, at ... 9.75

THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE SALE. LEAVE YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.

HOBBERLIN BROS. & CO.

Cash Tailors

151 Yonge Street. - 7 to 9 E. Richmond St.

Store Opens at 8 a.m., Closes at 9 p.m.

BOYS' UNION SCHEDULE.

List of Hockey Games For the Coming Season—Twenty in Three Sections.

The Boys' Union Hockey League has double the number of teams playing this season as last, there being no less than 20 in the three sections. The visiting team provides referee and the home team the puck. Games must start and finish strictly on time. The schedule:

—Junior—

Jan. 11—Lansdowne at Broadview, 8 p.m.
Jan. 11—Maple Leafs at St. Matthew's, 2 p.m.
Jan. 13 — St. Matthew's at Lansdowne, 5 p.m.
Jan. 15—Broadviews at Maple Leafs, 7 p.m.
Jan. 18—St. Matthew's at Broadviews, 8 p.m.
Jan. 20—Lansdowne at Maple Leafs, 7 p.m.
Jan. 22—St. Matthew's at Maple Leafs, 7 p.m.
Jan. 25—Lansdownes at St. Matthew's, 2 p.m.
Jan. 25—Maple Leafs at Broadviews, 8 p.m.
Jan. 27—Broadviews at Lansdowne, 5 p.m.
Jan. 3—Maple Leafs at St. Matthew's, 5 p.m.
Feb. 5—Broadviews at St. Matthew's, 8 p.m.

—Intermediates (Eastern)—

Jan. 11—St. Matthew's at Sagamores, 9 p.m.
Jan. 11—East Torontos at Broadviews, 9 p.m.
Jan. 14—Sagamores at East Torontos 9 p.m.
Jan. 15—Broadviews at St. Matthew's, 8 p.m.
Jan. 17—St. Matthew's at East Torontos, 9 p.m.
Jan. 18—Sagamores at Broadviews, 9 p.m.
Jan. 20—Broadviews at East Torontos, 9 p.m.
Jan. 23—St. Matthew's at Broadviews, 7 p.m.
Jan. 27—East Torontos at Sagamores, 9 p.m.
Jan. 29—Sagamores at St. Matthew's, 7 p.m.
Feb. 1—Broadviews at Sagamores, 8 p.m.
Feb. 5—East Torontos at St. Matthew's, 8 p.m.

—Intermediates (Western)—

Jan. 11—Maple Leafs at Atlantics, 3 p.m.
Jan. 11—Lansdowne at Clippers, 5 p.m.
Jan. 13—Lansdowne at Maple Leafs, 7 p.m.
Jan. 15—Atlantics at Maple Leafs, 7 p.m.
Jan. 17—Atlantics at Lansdowne, 8 p.m.
Jan. 18—Clippers at Atlantics, 9 p.m.
Jan. 20—Maple Leafs at Clippers, 9 p.m.
Jan. 24—Clippers at Lansdowne, 8 p.m.
Jan. 25—Atlantics at Clippers 9 p.m.
Jan. 27—Lansdowne at Atlantics, 9 p.m.
Jan. 29—Clippers at Maple Leafs, 7 p.m.
Jan. 31—Maple Leafs at Lansdowne, 8 p.m.

—Senior (Eastern)—

Jan. 11—Kew Beach at Woodgreen, 4 p.m.
Jan. 13—Norway at Balmy Beach, 8 p.m.
Jan. 15 — Balmy Beach at Kew Beach, 8 p.m.
Jan. 17—Woodgreen at Norway, 9 p.m.
Jan. 20—Norway at Kew Beach, 8 p.m.
Jan. 24—Balmy Beach at Norway, 8 p.m.
Jan. 24—Woodgreen at Kew Beach, 9 p.m.
Jan. 25 — Balmy Beach at Woodgreen, 4 p.m.
Jan. 27 — Kew Beach at Balmy Beach, 8 p.m.
Feb. 1—Norway at Woodgreen, 4 p.m.
Feb. 4—Woodgreen at Balmy Beach, 9 p.m.
Feb. 4—Kew Beach at Norway, 8 p.m.

—Senior (Western)—

Jan. 13—Broadview at Perth, 9 p.m.
Jan. 15—Maple Leafs at Grenville, 8 p.m.
Jan. 18—Perth at Maple Leafs, 7 p.m.
Jan. 18—Grenville at Broadviews, 8 p.m.
Jan. 25 — Broadviews at Maple Leafs, 7 p.m.
Jan. 27—Grenville at Maple Leafs, 7 p.m.
Jan. 28—Perth at Broadviews, 8 p.m.
Jan. 30—Maple Leafs at Perth, 9 p.m.
Feb. 3—Grenville at Perth, 9 p.m.
Feb. 3—Maple Leafs at Broadviews, 9 p.m.
Feb. 5—Broadviews at Grenville, 8 p.m.

What Streets Have You?

Many a fan remembers Bill Hassamer, the eccentric genius who cavorted around the Toledo infield some years ago, and can appreciate the following story the more readily from knowing Wild Bill.

One night he and Al Maul, the pitcher whose best claim to distinction was that he once led the National League in batting, were out later than usual.

On the way home the pair were somewhat drowsy as the result of a heavy dinner, and snoozed in peaceful content until the conductor, who was a fan, not being sure of their destination, awoke Hassamer as the car approached a transfer point.

"What street do you want, Mr. Hassamer?" the nickel grabber asked politely. Bill, who was about half awake looked up into the conductor's face with owl-like gravity and asked:

"What streets have you?"

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The Toronto Sunday World

Second News Section

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12 SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1908 PRICE FIVE CENTS

News of the Motoring World!

NEW ENTERPRISE M'LAUGHLIN-BUICK CO.

Canadians Not Behind in Art of Manufacturing Automobiles That Will Travel With Any.

It is understood that the McLaughlin Motor Car Co. of Oshawa, Ont., have leased the premises at 111 King-street east, and will take possession on the 15th of the present month. It is the intention of this live company to overhaul the place and put in a full and complete line of McLaughlin-Buick automobiles.

The manager informs The World that they expect to have their entire line, with one or two exceptions, at the above warerooms on or about the 1st of February.

The McLaughlin-Buick line of motors will be made at the new factory, recently completed, in the thriving town of Oshawa. The reputation that this firm has already won in the carriage business of America ensures a perfect machine that will sell on its merits. These automobiles will be built on honor, thoroly tested and fully guaranteed.

Canadians will look forward with pleasurable expectancy to the creations of this wide-awake Ontario enterprise.

Recently an automobile club was formed in Oshawa, where there are at present several motor enthusiasts. They are into the sport with good-natured determination to root out the antipathy that exists among certain farming sections towards the auto.

As a leader the club have decided to institute friendly educative work with the horses of the progressive farmers of South Ontario. And in this they will no doubt have the hearty support of all of the leading agriculturists, who see the future of the motor car in the farm life of the province. It is beginning to be seen that the farm needs the auto and the auto truck. Besides, Elmer Lick, a leading farmer, has proven the usefulness of the auto roadster in that county.

It is no wonder then that this popular company's enterprise in opening up commodious warerooms in Toronto, will be hailed with satisfaction. It is too often asserted that Canadians fail in enterprise and push, when in comparison with the ever-active inhabitants of the republic to our south, but the action of this concern, fairly discredits any such future pessimism

Their Styles.

Model No. 10, which is a handy runabout, will seat three persons, and is equipped with every up-to-date appliance, and a shaft drive. It is made to sell at $1050, f.o.b., Oshawa, which includes all the articles of the outfit.

Model F is a side-entrance tonneau, capable of seating five persons. It has a chain drive, a gasoline capacity of 15 gallons and is sold at $1400. Model G is a similar one, selling at $1350.

Their Model D and Model S are somewhat similar in make-up with a chain and shaft drive respectively, and will seat five persons. They will be more elaborately and elegantly furnished than the other models, and sell for $2150 and $2100 respectively.

Their Model 5 is a still more elaborate tonneau for five persons. It is 40 h.p. and well furnished with the latest devices for speed, control and safety. It is a shaft drive and sells for $2750. Every man who intends to purchase automobiles would do well to make an inspection of their new premises.

THE SHOW GROWS.

Since the last list of exhibitors was published in these columns the following additional concerns have secured space in the Auto and Sportsmen's Show:

Canadian Fairbanks, Toronto.
Schofield-Holden Machine Co., Toronto.

DEPENDS NOT ON WEATHER.

"Never before was the supremacy of the power wagon more forcibly illustrated than during the recent snow storm in this city," said E. Q. Cordner, manager of the automobile department of the Studebaker branch in Chicago. "It was a sorry sight to see horses worn and tired, and shivering with the cold, vainly struggling to keep their feet, while, in direct contrast to this, the motor cars, even without chains on the tires, were experiencing no difficulty on the slippery streets. It is under such conditions as these that the electric truck and delivery wagon's superiority over the horse drawn vehicle is so self evident. A man who drives a horse for pleasure does not go out in unfavorable weather, but a manufacturer or merchant who must deliver his merchandise day in and day out, cannot be governed by weather conditions, and at such times he is compelled to admit the many advantages of motor delivery as compared with horse delivery."

ROUNDING THE ORB OF 1908.

CANADA WELCOMES THE INVASION.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

An automobile club has been formed at Phoenix, Arizona.

Even China is getting the auto habit. Shanghai has its enthusiasts.

It is not always speed that kills. Traction engines going their slow four miles per hour killed 33 persons in England in 1906.

The careful chauffeur is the one whose services will last the longest.

The considerate motorist when journeying the country roads is the man who does motoring the greatest favors.

June 16-19 are the dates set by the Scottish Automobile Club for its annual reliability trials.

The Steele-Swallow Automobile Co. of Jackson, Mich., have increased their capitalization from $100,000 to $140,000.

The Studebaker Automobile Co. has decided to open a branch house in Boston. W. R. Daniels will act as manager.

The idea given out in a recent issue of The World by one of its correspondents, suggesting that the Ontario Motor League hold a big convention in Toronto during the automobile show, is likely to bear fruit. Steps are now being taken by some of its prominent members to have the league act.

The Automobile Club of Canada, Montreal, is moving in the matter of having an excursion to the Automobile Show to be held in Toronto.

R. M. Jaffray, manager of the Automobile and Sportsmen's Show, has been in New York attending the Sportsmen's Show there. He is after attractions for the Automobile and Sportsmen's shows to be held in Toronto and Montreal.

Automobiles came into welcome use on Monday in getting out the vote in several cities in Ontario.

J. J. Mann of Paris, France, designer of the Hotchkiss car, has returned to Europe, after attending the Importers' Show at the Gardens, New York.

After traveling for 64,000 miles in automobile tours of Europe, Chas. A. Stonehill of Chicago says that America doesn't know what good roads are. All the roads he traveled were smoother than paved boulevards, he says.

Within the past two weeks two magnates have ordered Studebaker cars, Andrew Carnegie placing an order for a Studebaker "40" Limousine, with the Studebaker New York branch, and "Old Roman" Comiskey, the idol of the baseball fans, ordering a 40 h.p. touring car from the Studebaker branch in Chicago. On the door panels of Comiskey's car will appear the Comiskey coat of arms—his initials rampant on a pair of white socks.

No motor car manufacturer has yet been able to find a method of using the gasoline over again or of taking advantage of any of the by products of the exhaust from the muffler. However, one company has perfected a system whereby the lubricating oil used in their car is constantly pumped back into the cylinders and used over and over again.

This feature occurs on the 1908 Cleveland and it has been found to be so original that it has been patented.

Economy of oil is one result of this unique system as well as the fact that as one filling will suffice for five or six hundred miles, little attention to cylinder lubrication is required from the operator.

By this scheme there is not only a constant level of oil but all parts of the cylinders needing the life-giving lubrication are constantly bathed in a fine spray thus giving an absolute guarantee and assurance at all times that there will be no tight bearings or cut cylinders. It is said that one of these cars ran over a thousand miles without the addition of a drop of oil to the ordinary supply in this new system.

The New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club is talking of an endurance run of 1,000 miles for next spring, and Secretary Bonnell of the Club believes that the contest will not only be held, but that it will be a contest to a finish as was the case in Chicago, but a contest also under rules fully as strict as those of Chicago with some of the objectionable points removed.

William W. Striker, the well-known promoter of Butte, Montana, is a great believer in the automobile for desert and western country use and has placed an order with the Chicago branch of the Cleveland Motor Car Co. for three special Cleveland tourabouts for use in and around Butte for the purpose of transporting his customers about when showing them the various properties under his control. All will be equipped with special bodies made under Mr. Striker's especial design and arranged for the carrying of complete camping outfits.

Few realize the large amount of money spent by automobilists traveling in Europe. One of the United States consuls in Switzerland estimates that 8000 touring parties of five persons each passed thru last summer and that they spent $10 a day to each person for at least eight weeks, which means a total of about $24,000,000. Most of these motorists take over their American cars for the tours.

Specially built freak cars for racing and endurance events will not be considered this year, General Manager Woods of the Cleveland Motor Car Company says. "What time and brains our organization affords," he remarks, "will be expended in making our stock cars the best the market produces, but we shall hold ourselves ready and willing at any time to take a 1908 Cleveland out of stock and enter it in any event of any kind where nothing but fully equipped stock cars are eligible. If road or track competition is to be successful and useful, it must be between stock cars as per catalog specifications and in such competition the Cleveland Motor Car Company is ready at all times to assist and enter.

Announcement is made by the Automobile Club of America that the Ormond Beach races, in the week of March 2, 1908, will be held over a 32-mile course, made by constructing loops at each end of a 16-mile stretch of beach. The loops will be built of two-inch planking, will be 32 feet wide, and will provide easy curves, which will be banked six feet high at the outer edge. The grand stand and timing board will be located at the clubhouse of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association, at Daytona, all of the long-distance events beginning and ending at this point.

The committee of the Milan Auto Club has decided to inaugurate in the early months of 1908 an international competition for the lighting of motor cars. Prizes are to be awarded for the best generator and lamps, and for the best general disposition of lighting. The judges are to be chosen from among the leading Italian motorists. Practically all Italian motor car manufactures, as well as many foreign firms, have expressed their intention to compete for the rewards.

The latest colonial organization to affiliate with the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland is the Perak Motor Union, in the Federated Malay States. The officials of the newly affiliated body have asked for particulars of the car badge for considerate drivers.

Colonial clubs which have affiliation agreements with the motor union are the A. C. of the Transvaal, the A. C. of Ceylon, the A. A. of Bengal, the Motor Unions of Western India and Perak and the Ontario Motor League.

H. E. Gidley & Co., Penetang.
W. Tenham, Brandon, Wis., U.S.
Bastein & Co., Hamilton.
Premier Motors, Limited, Toronto.
Nuggets, Limited, Toronto.
Canadian Puncture Proof Tire Co., Toronto.
Conboy Carriage Co., Toronto.

Canadian Northern R. R. Co.

The Canadian Northern Railway has announced its intention to make an exhibit at the forthcoming Automobile & Sportsmen's Exhibition, and has its agents at work in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario securing exhibits from along its lines.

J.G. EATON BUYS NAPIER, BROOKLANDS BIG RECORD

107 Miles an Hour Made on an Oval Track and Tire Burst.

The recent attempt made by a standard 80 h. p. Napier car, on the noted Brooklands Track, to break all previous records for cars of that power showed a wonderful sustained speed, as the eight laps(almost 24 miles) were made at an average of well over 100 miles an hour, the best timed lap being covered in 1 minute 33 2-5 seconds, or at the rate of 107 miles an hour; and it was while going at about that speed that one of the rear tires blew up and the driver, Mr. F. Newton, in telling of it afterwards, said that the whole car seemed to spring from the ground and land many feet further on, and that an accident did not result is a strong tribute to the skill and good nerves of the driver.

The first lap, which was made from a standing start, was covered at an average of 80 miles an hour, and almost incredible speed, from a standing start, when the short distance and curving track is considered, as it would not seem possible to get a heavy car under way in so short a space of time.

An interested spectator of the trial, which was timed officially by the regular Brooklands Track timing committee, was Nazzaro, the champion Italian driver, who was there to view the performance of his future opponent, as Mr. Newton is to drive a Napier car in the great match next spring when the Napier, as representing Britain, will be pitted against the Fiats, the selected Italian champions.

It is interesting to note that a Toronto man, Mr. J. C. Eaton, has a car on order identical with the chassis used in the above trial, and if Canadian motorists will have such high-powered cars, it is well indeed that they be owned by motorists as considerate as Mr. Eaton is, as the public can feel sure that whatever the power and speed of the car driven by him and it has always been the highest and fastest) it is never made use of to the discomfort or inconvenience of others.

RUSSELLS IN ALBERTA.

An interested visitor to the plant of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. at Toronto Junction this week was Mr. E. J. Hill of Lethbridge, Alberta. Mr. Hill is the proud owner of a Russell four-cylinder car which he swears by, and claims it to be the best car for genuine service in the Lethbridge district.

The Albertan's opinion of the automobile outlook in the far west for 1908 is particularly bright. He says that in spite of the fact that last year was the high-water mark for motor-car sales it will be doubled this year. There are no less than eight cars in Lethbridge now.

BUGGY-TYPE AUTO.

Buggy-type automobiles have come in for an unusual degree of interest at the Chicago Automobile Show, indicating the opening of a new era in the motor car industry. Experts who have viewed the unique display of high-wheeled cars unite in singing the practicabilities of the buggies and predict a bright future for the makers of this type of auto. In all there are half a dozen different kinds displayed, at the exposition. The lever steer predominates in the 1908 buggy, altho some are provided with wheel gear. The high wheels and the solid tires make this type of car especially suitable for farmers and others who have to travel over country roads. As hill climbers the buggies have demonstrated their ability in contests held by the motor organizations during the past summer. High speed cannot be developed, of course, but for the motorist who is content to skim along at a twenty-mile-an-hour clip the buggy is just the caper.

W. Shatzell, one of the best decorators in America, was in the city this week and secured the contract for decorating the St. Lawrence arena for the automobile show.

What Becomes of the Discarded Automobiles?

AN INTERESTING TRIP ALONG THE ROADS OF IOWA THROWS SOME LIGHT ON TOPIC.

It is useless to ask the men in the trade. Whether they know or not; it seems natural that they should know, and some sort of a bluff has to be put up for reply, so don't put them to the necessity of bluffing—keep your eyes open.

A very recent trip thru the garden spot of Iowa, where the farmers have nothing but money and ideas on tariff revision, cast a bit of light on the subject as interesting as it is peculiar.

The observer, a traveling salesman, found that autos did not disappear after the fashion of flies in the winter and pins the year 'round, tho previous belief, if he had any, would have hinted at some equally vague destination.

He was not looking for old autos, but after a few had been called to his attention, his auto vision became clear, as it were, and none escaped him.

The first that fixed itself within his consciousness was one of the familiar curved dash Oldsmobile runabouts bounding along a country road that paralleled the track over which, in the caboose of a way-freight, the observer, with more noise than speed, was "making the next town."

The chauffeur was an apple-cheeked, bare-headed country boy of 15 years or so, who was humped over in his seat in truly professional style. He was racing with the train, and thanks to the long string of cars behind the little old engine, was holding his own.

"Me for the country, where my kids can run autos over country roads, barefooted and hatless, with nothing on but tan, a pair of overalls and hickory shirt."

This soliloquy was recalled at the hotel after supper, and the subject broached to the clerk, observation No. 1 was recorded.

"Him? Oh! He's Jim Haskins' boy. His old man used that car eight years and then he bought a bigger one. He traded the little one to the kids for two calves, and they're in it all the time. They only live about three miles out o' town, and when young Jim needs a little pin-money he loafs around here mornings on the chance to pick up a traveling man without much baggage for a haul over to Scott City."

"Why, I want to go over there myself," said the observer. "Suppose he'll be 'round in the morning?" "I dunno," replied the clerk. "But you might ketch him at the postoffice now."

Young Jim was "caught" at the postoffice, and a bargain struck for the trip to Scott City. Two customers seen, two sample cases and a grip thrown aboard the little car, and away went the boy and the observer down the village street.

"Many of these cars around here, Jim?"

"Yes, quite a few. My cousin, Bob Crane's, got one. Lives over on the Palmer-road. He got it of old man Jones, the blacksmith. It'd been used a long time by a feller that moved down to Clinton, and old Jones he used the engine for power to run his lathe. Bob go it cheap an' fixed it up. He's older'n me, an' takes his girl ridin' in it."

The little car was bravely chugging along under a blazing sun, and the observer felt a humane sense of thankfulness as he mopped his perspiring face that chance had put it at his disposal, instead of some poor jivery horse whose sufferings in the cruel heat would have made a drain upon his sympathies.

"There's one now," said Jim, pointing toward a farm house that stood near the road. Sure enough, there was the familiar curved dash, lazy-back seat and all—the exact counterpart of the boy's machine. But what an undignified looking car. Helpless in the hands of its master, or totally lacking in self-respect, the rear axle was elevated on a couple of "horses," the hind wheels pointed, if a circular object can be said to point, skyward, while a connecting belt attached to a food chopper showed its further degradation.

"So that's what becomes of old machines," mused the observer audibly. "That ain't an old machine," volunteered Jim. Why, they ain't had her more than 9 or 10 years. They use her all the time on the road when they want to."

"Well, I'm certainly learning something," said the observer. "I always had an idea that the thing to do was to accumulate a wad, buy a machine, brag about it the first season, sell it and get another next season, and keep on until your financial road to ruin was marked by a bunch of 'has-beens' that finally landed in the junk heap. But I see now that the proper thing to do is to get a good car, take your girl riding in it, take a trip in it for your honeymoon, run fanning mills with it, have the family attend your funeral in it, and when your will is read let it be passed along to your eldest son, so that he can reap your experiences."

"Well, that ain't what I'm goin' to do," said Jim. "I'm savin' up now for a model 'A' Palace Touring Car, and when I get it the kids can have this one."

"When will that be, Jim?"

"Oh, six or seven years. There's Scott City at the foot of the hill."

FEW AUTO ACCIDENTS.

Horse Wagons Kill More People in Chicago Than do Automobiles

Quotations from the coroner's report for the year ending November 30, 1905, in the City of Chicago, gives the causes of death of 3482 people reported to the coroner of that city. A study of this report shows that:

There were more than 90 suicides for every death caused by an automobile.

More than 70 deaths were caused by railroad accidents for every death caused by an automobile.

There were 44 people killed from falls for every person killed by an automobile.

There were 33 burned or scalded to death for every person killed by an automobile.

There were more people kicked to death by a horse than were killed by an automobile.

There were more people accidentally choked to death than were killed by an automobile.

There were 12 people killed by wagons for every one killed by an automobile.

On December 21, 1905, there were about 2100 surface street cars in service in the City of Chicago; at the same time there were about 3600 automobiles owned and operated in the City of Chicago.

NEED ANTI-SKIDS.

A well-known motorist of Oshawa, with his friends, had a good-natured tumble on the Kingston-road between Pickering and Whitby last week. The roads have been very icy, and as they are well rounded, skidding of the wheels takes place unless great care is exercised.

These gentlemen were making an ordinary run when the car began to go to the side, and before they were really aware of it, the big bundles of fur coats were tumbling over the side ditch with the car bottom-side up.

It was a pleasant experience fortunately, for no one was hurt. The way the automobile has used the country roads this winter has won it many friends.

MR. FOX HAS FORD.

Mr. J. F. Fox, an old Toronto boy, who has been with the Dunlop Tire Co. in Eastern Canada, has assumed charge of the Ford automobile branch in Toronto.

The warerooms are being put into convenient shape on Adelaide-street west, and the patrons of this popular auto will find their conveniences greatly enhanced

AUTOMOBILISTS WILL SEEK FOR POLE

Motor Cars Used for Many Purposes—Cook and Wellman Will Circle Pole—Lion Hunts.

This is the age of the motor car, and the ingenuity of man is constantly devising some new way of applying the mechanical principles carried out in the automobile and the motor-boat. The motor enthusiast has no fear of any feat, however difficult or dangerous, and, whether it is taking the "dip of death" in the Vanderbilt cup course or making an automobile trip to the polar regions or exploring the cloud lands of the Arctic circle in a motor-propelled arishp, it is all the same. At the present time Dr. Frederich Cook is planning an automobile trip to the Antarctic regions, Walter Wellman expects to land on top of the north pole from a vessel of the air propelled by a little engine like those used in motor vehicles, a British expedition to hunt for the south pole is due to set out soon carrying automobile sledges, and W. Gould Brokaw, the New York sportsman, is contemplating a lion hunting trip in India in his armored automobile hotel.

Even Bridal Cars.

There are armored automobiles for the battlefield, bridal motor cars, auto ambulances and mails cars, fire engines and trucks, auto ploys, drills, harvesting and threshing machines, auto skates and auto lawn mowers and street sprinklers, automobile sleighs and snow sledges and hearses, while Paris has an auto bomb car for removing infernal machines to the bomb-crushing plant before any such instruments of death when discovered have a chance to get in their fatal work.

As automobiles have been put to such a wide variety of purposes in transportation and industry it appears rather strange that the trackless train has not come more into vogue. A Frenchman named Renard has invented a train of this kind which some think may work a revolution in transportation. Cars and wagons have each six wheels, the front and rear pairs of each vehicle being arranged to turn like the front wheels of a buggy. The different vehicles of the train, including cars for the transportation of passengers and wagons for carrying freight and produce, are coupled together, and sections of shafting forming a continuous connecting rod extend thru each vehicle to the motor car and are geared to the middle wheels of the various parts of the train. By this connecting rod the power originating in the motor car is conveyed by the cog system to the middle wheels of each wagon. When such trains are in operation, they can wander whither they will, provided the laws permit.

Hotel on Wheels.

W. Gould Brokaw's auto hotel has beds and a dining table. Practically it is a house on wheels, luxurious and speedy. It is larger than an old-fashioned stage and more resembles an English railway coach than an ordinary touring car. It is of seventy-five horsepower, and on its roof is snugly packed a complete camping outfit. The car contains two beds, lavatory, with hot and cold water, and a dining table at which a party of six can enjoy themselves. It has electric lights and fans and a complete armory of sporting weapons.

Dr. Cook, after landing from the steamer on the ice in the vicinity of Mount Erebus and Mount Terror, 750 miles from the south pole, expects to chug-chug over the frozen roadway in his Antarctic touring cars at the rate of ten miles an hour for twenty-four hours a day, as there will be sunlight all the time, and so make the trip to the pole and return in about a week.

OFF TO WINNIPEG.

Will Hyslop, of Hyslop Bros., Yonge-street, Toronto, is in Winnipeg in the interest of the firm's extensive business. Manitoba is a motoring province.

CANADA INVADED.

The automobile has successfully rounded the orb of experience and invaded Canada. The growth of the auto habit has suddenly expanded abnormally. That the motor has come to be an aid to business and a comfort to travel is without doubt. Recognizing this, Canadians are taking to the sport in good form.

Dealers in Toronto are optimistic over 1908's trade outlook. The demand for motor boats, automobiles of every type, roadsters, speeders, limousines, trucks, etc., seems to be an awakening.

The coming auto international in Toronto in March looms large already before not only Canada, but Europe and the Republic. It is confidently expected to be gala day for motoring in Canada.

NEWS OF INTERESTING SOCIAL EVENTS DURING THE PAST WEEK

All communications for publication in the social columns of The Sunday World must be sent in writing and signed by the sender.

OPENING NATIONAL CLUB MADE A SOCIAL EVENT

Over Five Hundred Guests Attended Pleasant Affair Given by Clubmen of Toronto.

There were no "silence" rooms in which a disgusted bachelor might hide his head, neither were there any who desired to do so at the National Club on Thursday evening. Resplendent in its superb new furnishings and brilliant with all the adornments of the decorator's are, the club threw its doors open for the admiration of its members and their many friends. Over five hundred guests assembled, and with a blaze of electric light, myriads of flowers the scene was one of fashionable splendor.

The handsome dining-room was for the time being converted into a supper room and in the gallery intended for the use of spectators on the occasion of official banquets was placed a small orchestra. A second orchestra was concealed in a bower near the reception room and a program of vocal and instrumental music was given.

The guests were received by the president, W. K. George and Mrs. George, in a handsome gown of white satin and beauty roses; First Vice-President, George T. Irving, and Second Vice-President William Stone, and Mrs. Stone, who wore amethyst velvet with bebe Irish lace. His honor Sir Mortimer Clark and Lady Clark were present, the Hon. J. J. Foy, Hon. A. J. Matheson and Hon. Frank Cochrane and Speaker Crawford represented the Ontario government.

Some very pretty gowns were worn: Mrs. Jack King looked smart in pink liberty, with filet lace heavily embroidered, Mrs. J. S. Willison, black and white lace, Mrs. Frank Arnoldi, white burgesse lace with touches of blue; Mrs. W. K. McNaught, grey voile; Mrs. A. F. Rutter, white lace with touches of black; Mrs. Arthur Massey, pink brocaded satin; Miss Muriel White, pale blue and red roses; Miss Daisy McDonald (Winnipeg), a handsome gown of white lace; Miss Mona Murray, pink and white chiffon, Mrs. Jack Drynan, in blue, brought her guest, Mrs. Sands of Cobourg; Miss Lilly Lee, cream marquesett, with touches of gold; Mrs. Parkyn Murray, a dainty frock of cream lace in empire style with girdle and touches of rose liberty; Mrs. T. B. Taylor, black sequins; Mrs. Geo. Gale, white satin, with chiffon and sequin trimming; Miss Evelyn Taylor, white liberty satin, Mrs. Delmar Cavendish, a French gown of blue with handsome trimmings; Miss Madelle Pearson, pink embroidered chiffon; Mrs. Chas. Pearson, white with red roses; Mrs. Fletcher Snider, black lace and velvet, Mrs. W. J. Gage, grey satin, with touches of pink; Miss Gage, pink chiffon; Miss Cosby, pink liberty with cream lace; Miss Mutree, black net and sequins; Miss Minnie McMurrich, white lace. Others present were: Mayor Oliver and Mrs. Oliver, Prof. and Mrs. Auden, Mr. Geo. Beardmore, Mr. F. W. Hay (Listowel), Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Hargraft, Mr. Alfred Jephcott, Mr. G. F. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Snider (Oakville), Mr. and Mrs. Aear Adamson, Mr. E. Bristol, M.P.; Mr. Geo. Wilkie, Dr. R. J. Wilson, Prof. William Clark, Mr. C. H. Ritchie, K. C., and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. Willis Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell, Mr. John A. Walker, Mr. R. C. Steele, Mr. W. Parkyn Murray, Mr. Thos. G. Dexter, Mr. G. A. Boomer, Mr. Lloyd Harris (Brantford), Mr. J. P. Hynes, Mr. A. H Selwyn Marks, Mr. Percival Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Adams, Dr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd, Mr. Gordon C. Crean, Mr. J. L. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bongard, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ryrie, Mr. J. C. Eaton, Mr. W. T. Edmanson, Mr. Eric Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Blain, Mr. G. W. Booth, Mr. F. W. Broughall, Mr. W. P. Bull, Mr. Edmund Burke, Mr. George C. Campbell Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Curry, Mr. J. W. Curry, K. C., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Denton, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Dunstan, Mr. W. J. Douglas, Mr. John A. Ewan, Mr. W. J. Gage and Miss Gage, Mr. H. Gagnier, Mr. G. W. Gouinlock, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wyly Grier, Mr. Cromwell Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Junkin, Dr. and Mrs. George Kennedy, Mr. G. G. S. Lindsay, K. C.; Mr. W. A. Littlejohn, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mackay, Mr. E. T. Malone, K.C., and Mrs. Malone, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mr. Noel Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Major and Miss Michie, Mr. J.P. Murray and Miss Murray, Mr. J. Shortt McMaster, Mrs. Arnton, Mr. and Mrs. M. McLaughlin, Mr. W. K. McNaught, M. L. A. and Mrs. McNaught, Mr. Alex Nairn, Mr. W.R.P. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pearson, Mr. Edwin P. Pearson and Miss Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ramsey, Mr. Douglas K. Ridout, Mr. George Ridout and Miss Ridout, Mr. Frank Rolph, Mr. Fred Roper, Mr. W. E. Rundle, Mr. T. A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Rutter, Mr. W. P. Ryrie, Mr. Geo. E. Scroggie, Mr. R. Home Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smythe, Mr. Richard Southam, Mr. J. R. L. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. M. Stewart Mr. Harry Symons, K. C.; and Mrs. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tindall, Mr. and Mrs. Chas E. Warwick, Mr. George R. Warwick, Mr. J. S. Willison, and several hundred others.

The committee in charge of the affair was composed of Messrs Frank Arnoldi, K. C., chairman; A. F. Rodger, Arthur A. Allan, A. T. Reid, and H. D. Eby.

PERSONAL NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The first of the skating and tobogganing parties of this season at Government House, which usually accupy each Saturday afternoon of the months of January and February, came off on Saturday, Jan. 4, and altho the weather was not exactly of the most pleasant, a very large number of the invitees availed themselves of the opportunity to personally meet Their Excellencies who always accord them such a hearty welcome. A downfall of snow and sleet somewhat spoilt the skating, but the tea-room, with its dainty refreshments and pleasant company who were assembled in it, made ample amends for any failing in that respect. Lord and Lady Middleton and their daughter, Hon. Sybil Broderick were on the ice, as was also His Excellency and the Ladies Sybil and Evelyn Grey. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Galt of Montreal, who had on that day lunched at Government House, were among the guests of the afternoon. Her Excellency wore a costume of rich black velvet, Lady Middleton and Lady Sybil Broderick were both in blue, the former wearing beautiful sable furs, and the Ladies Sybil and Evelyn Grey both wore black relieved by ermine furs. A very large number of guests were present.

Mrs. Leonard Vaux left the capital at the end of the week and will spend a few weeks in Toronto, prior to joining Major Vaux in Halifax.

The galeties of the week began with the carnival under the auspices of the Humane Society, which took place in the Rideau Rink and was under the patronage of Their Excellencies, who arrived at the rink at 8.30 and were attended by Lord Lascelles, A.D.C., Capt. Pickering, A.D.C., and Mr. Leveson-Gower. Lady Evelyn Grey was the only member of the vice-regal party who took part in the carnival, and was becomingly attired as a "Daughter of the Regiment." She, with Mayor Grey Scott led the grand march, which was followed by about eighty couples. The members of the vice-regal party were received on their entrance by Mrs. Hanbury Williams, president of the society, and the members of the reception committee. Her Excellency Lady Grey, Lady Middleton, Hon. Sybil Broderick and Miss Van Horne of Montreal, who was a guest at Government House, had comfortable seats opposite the band stand, whence they watched with great interest the graceful and intricate skating of the brilliant throng. The special event of the evening was an impromptu hockey match in costume between the ladies and gentlemen, which was won out by the former, much to the amusement of the onlookers, as the male portion of the team was so taken up with adjusting their various toggeries, whiskers, etc., that in many cases they forgot to watch the puck. Mr. P. Baskerville, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Herbert Chambers, Mr. Glen Moss, Mr. Allan Gill and Mr. Dean Suckling were the men who took part in the match, and Mr. Ormond Haycock was referee. The ladies who played so well were: Miss Mary Scott, Miss Marion Lindsay, Miss Irene Bate, Miss Rossie Chadwick, Miss Louise Douglas and Miss Ada Davison, all of whom quite distinguished themselves as expert hockeyists. Supper in the nature of light refreshments was served upstairs in te tea-room, which was prettily decorated for the occasion.

Miss VanDusen of New York is at present the guest of Mrs. Alex C. Hill, and will later visit Miss Marion Lindsay for a week or two. Miss Helen VanDusen is with Miss Margaret Fitzpatrick, who entertained at a small dance recently in her honor.

Miss Hilda Murphy will accompany Mr. and Mrs. George P. Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. Alex MacLaren on a trip to the Mediterranean, the party expecting to leave early next week. Mrs. Fred Booth has invited a party of Miss Murphy's friends to a theatre party in her honor and as a farewell on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Burn of Metcalfe-street entertained at a dance for the younger folk on Tuesday evening in honor of their youngest son, Master Drummond Burn, from eight to twelve o'clock.

Miss Elsie Burn expects to leave shortly for a trip to Italy and other European points.

Miss Mabel Squarrey of Toronto is at present spending a short time with Mrs. Harry Baines in Second-avenue.

AT THE PRINCESS.

Some at the "Kreutzer Sonata" last Tuesday were: Mrs. Eastwood, T. Anderson, Victor Nordheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mebourne Elson, Mrs. Bouchette Anderson, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Alfred Denison, Miss Gertrude Johnstone, Mr. Armstrong, Mrs. Worts, the Misses Davies.

HAMILTON SOCIETY

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McKenzie arrived from Winnipeg last week to visit the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fairgrieve.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Powis have gone to Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Kittson gave a delightful dance in Conservatory of Music Hall in honor of their daughter, Miss Riba Kittson. As Mrs. Kittson was obliged to be absent thru illness, her daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Bethune, received, looking charming in a gown of white duchess satin with coronet of pink rosebuds in coiffure.

Miss Kittson wore a lovely gown of white lisse appliqued with Greek embroidery.

Miss Whiteaves, Ottawa, who was with the receiving party, wore a gown of shell pink satin with lace bertha.

Mrs. Thistle, Toronto, a member of the house party, wore a gown of pale blue lisse with over dress of Arabian lace.

The decorations were holly, evergreens and Christmas bells.

Among the gentlemen present were: Messrs. Dr. Thistle, Carey, Jones and Ellis, Toronto.

Another delightful dance in Conservatory of Music Hall was the second of a series of assemblies, the patronesses of which are: Mrs. P. D. Crerar, Mrs. F. W. Gates, Mrs. S. O. Greening, Mrs. George F. Glassco, Mrs. F. F. Dalley, Mrs. Paul Myles.

Mrs. Crerar was radiantly handsome in pink brocade with diamond ornaments, white ostrich feather in coiffure.

Mrs. Greening, black lace over silk, rose point bertha, diamond pendant.

Mrs. Dalley, pearl grey brocade, with handsome lace trimmings.

Mrs. Glassco, white chiffon embroidered in mauve, over white silk.

Mrs. Gates, black crepe de chene, lace bertha.

Mrs. Myles, black chiffon appliqued with satin, embroidered with gold.

Mr. Nordheimer, Toronto, was among the guests at this dance.

Miss Whiteaves, Ottawa, and Miss Mocre, Peterboro, are guests of Mrs. H. N. Kittson. Dr. and Mrs. Thistle, Toronto, who were guests for their dance, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crookston(formerly Miss Jessie Gartshore) have been the raison d'etre for many social functions since their arrival from Scotland. Among others was a musicale given by Mrs. and Miss Gartshore, a luncheon by Mrs. Alex L. Gartshore and a bridge party by Mrs. J. M. Young at Oak Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Crookston went to Montreal last week to visit friends.

Miss Marris, Moncton, N.B., is the guest of Mrs. James McPherson.

Mrs. Harry Ledyard, Detroit, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hendrie, Holmstead.

Miss Lily Bristol gave a bridge party in honor of her brother, Everett Bristol, who is home for a visit.

Miss Eleanor Creighton, Brantford, his been the guest of Mrs. Leggat.

Mrs. H. H. Champ and Miss Gillard are guests of Mrs. Champ in New York.

The management of the Savoy Theatre gave a benefit performance on Thursday evening in aid of the funds of St. Cecilia Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, which was a grand success. The house was filled to overflowing with a fashionable and appreciative audience. This chapter, of which Mrs. Harry F. Burkholder is regent, has done a vast amount of good work. Concerts have been given to cheer the inmates of the consumptive sanitarium, the asylum for the insane and the house of refuge; they bought one of the best gramaphones to be had for the sanitarium and also completely furnished the kitchen in the new Grafton infirmary. As the chapter has not been formed quite two years, it speaks well for the energy and thoughtful work of Mrs. Burkholder, assisted by her ladies, that so much effective work has been done in such a short time.

Mrs. Waddle was the hostess of bridge pyty in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Counsell. Mrs. Counsell and Dr. Glassco were prize winners.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitton gave a picture party, which created much amusement.

Miss Helen Wanzer gave a jolly little New Year's party.

Mrs. Timling, Montreal, spent the holiday season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner.

Mrs. W. A. Stewart is in New York.

Mrs. Wasson, Cleveland, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Breckenridge.

Mrs. Percy Domville was the hostess of an informal bridge party in honor of Mrs. Herbert Heming, Vancouver.

Miss Lillian Crawford, daughter of Hon. Thomas Crawford, Toronto, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, is the guest of Miss Myrtle Dodsworth.

Donald McLaren, Toronto, is visiting his cousin, Alex Robinson.

News has been received here of the marriage recently in London, England, of Miss Nora Clench, the clever violinist and star pupil of the late Prof. Baumann of Hamilton, to Mr. Streaton, a distinguished artist.

Miss Jeanette Lewis is meeting with well deserved success and support in her work for a sick children's hospital for Hamilton. With the support of the Daughters of the Empire and her own energetic and capable work, such a thing as failure seems absolutely impossible.

AT THE ALEXANDRA.

Hall Caine's "The Christian" in a stage version of the novel written by the novelist was given a praiseworthy presentation last week by the Royal Alexandra Stock Players. Miss Lasche has proved herself a versatile and clever actress. Some in the audience one evening were noticed: R. A. Smith, Lorne Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Edwards, Mrs. Thompson Christie, Miss Gertrude Johnstone, the Misses Cassels, A. O. Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnet, Mr. and Mrs. Ireland, Miss Foy and Mr. and Mrs. J. Kerr Osborne.

Sacrifice Sale of Baby Grand Pianos.

There is offered by Heintzman & Co., Ltd., second-hand Baby Grand Pianos. These instruments have been taken in exchange and are offered at a big sacrifice. A Steinway Baby Grand Piano can be had for $450, a Newcimbe Baby Grand for $325, or a Williams Baby Grand for $300. Terms of payment will be made easy for any purchaser.

YOUNG BACHELORS' DANCE PROVED NOTABLE SUCCESS

Ballroom Presented an Attractive Scene With Social Splendor and Beautiful Decorations.

The dance given by the young bachelors last Wednesday evening was even better than their former successes. The ball-room presented a pretty scene with the pink hangings and wreaths of flowers about the lights. The committee were all very attentive to the numerous guests and their efforts were certainly appreciated. Supper was served in the restaurant from small tables prettily decorated. Unfortunately Lady Pellatt was unable to be present, but the guests were received by Mrs. Jack Murray and Mrs. E. H. Duggan, Mrs. Murray gowned in black sequined net over white liberty and Mrs. Duggan a very smart costume of brown net over satin with sequins in bronze and gold shades, gold shoes and ornaments finished a very pretty toilet. Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, who had just returned from New York, dropped in later in the evening. Her gown was of white liberty with embroideries of chenille flowers.

The girls all donned their prettiest frocks for the occasion and the belle was hard to find. Miss Joyce Palmer of New York was a very smart brunette in pink honeycomb chiffon over satin Miss Daisy McDonald of Winnipeg in white lace over blue came with her hostess, Miss Mona Murray, very pretty in white with touches of red and red shoes; Mrs. W. Morrison, a stylish young matron in spotted chiffon, chaperoned her sisters-in-law, Miss Olive Morrison in white with gold ivy leaves in her hair and Miss Yolande Morrison, very dainty in pink; Miss Edna Cosby in blue chiffon; Miss Marjorie Murray, an odd gown of white crepe with deep hem of satin, a French lace collar with knotted fringe; a very popular girl, Miss Freda Taylor, was attractive in pink net, with folds of pink liberty and pink wreath in her hair; Mrs. Edmund Phillips, blue brocade; her daughter, Miss Muriel, very smart in black sequined net, with red ribbons threaded in her hair; Miss Lois Duggan, very dainty in blue flowered chiffon; Miss Edna Meredith, peach bloom satin with touches of violet; Miss Kathleen Murray, a picture in Dresden chiffon with deep hem and touches of yellow; Miss Madelle Pearson, pink net with pink folds and marabout mount in her hair; Miss Jessie McMurrich, very pretty in white lace over pink; Miss Beryl Dennis, a neat dancing frock of white lace and red shoes; Miss Helen Gilhoolie, pink chiffon, with flowered shoulder straps; Miss Mabel Lennox, yellow chiffon and cream lace; Miss Florence Bell, who came with her fiance, Mr. Clover of England, looked particularly well in liberty satin with sequin overdress; Miss Hazel Nicholl, a piquant beauty in white lace and violet ribbons in her coiffure; Miss Evelyn Taylor, white satin with embroidered lace; Miss Gussie Beatty, white lace and pink roses; Miss Marjorie Perry, white lace on white liberty, corsage bouquet of violets and orchids; Miss Suckling, blue crepe de chine, with satin and fringe trimmings; Miss Doris Suckling, turquoise liberty; Mrs. Jack Oakley, white satin, with filet lace, Miss Simpson, pale blue satin; Miss Olive Buchanan, rose chiffon taffeta; Miss Hilda Burton, ali white; Miss Margaret Haney, pink chiffon with strands of coral; Miss Meredith, white lace and wreath of white rosebuds; Miss Pauline Foy, a very graceful gown of pale pink liberty, a large pink rose in her hair; Miss Florrie Foy, blue net over satin with inlets of sequined lace; Miss Woodhouse, black with touches of red, red quill in her hair; the Misses Webster, both in white with pretty hair ornaments; Mrs. Draper Dobe, white embroidered crepe; Miss Muriel White, primrose crepe, with red berries in her hair; Miss Muriel Jarvis, pale pink chiffon.

Some of the men present were: Reginald Pellatt, R. Kielser, Wm. Harvey, Uorman Harvey, R. Sanderson, Chas. Murray, S. G. Bunting, W. Miller, N. Perry, Gordon Perry, Roy Buchanan, Jack Haynes, Chas. Harmer, Guy Burton, H. Nicholls, A. Herwood, T. Anderson, Walter Perry, Jack Milne, Norman Bolton, J. Trow, G. M. Alexander, G. S. Gooderich, J. B. Rogers, Chas. Band, A. A. Harvey, J. M. Massey, L. Morrison, W. Morrison, Draper Dobie, G. P. MacAgy, G. A. Stanway, Hewitt Smith, Ed. Foy, Wilfrid Duggan, Geo. McDonald.

MRS. IRELAND'S TEA.

Mrs. Alexander H. Ireland gave a very pretty tea at her club on Monday last in honor of the pretty bride from Winnipeg, Mrs. Dudley Dawson. Mrs. Ireland was in brown and was assisted by her daughter, Miss Harriet, who looked very well in a light cloth gown, with chiffon and lace bodice. Mrs. Dawson, as Willa Brough, spent her early school days in Toronto and since has often visited here, where she has always been a popular belle. On Monday she was indeed a picture in a smart lace costume and a large pink chapeau, and her many friends were glad to hear that she is to take up permanent residence in Toronto.

Tea was served from a table fragrant with pink roses and lilies. Some of those present were: Mrs. Stewart Houston, Mrs. Featherston Aylesworth, Miss Hilda Burton, who had just returned from a gay week in Hamilton, Miss Lois Duggan, Miss Schoenberger, Miss Tate, Mrs. E. Strachan Johnston, Mrs. Cecil Gibson, Miss Harman, Miss Susette Baldwin, Miss Muriel Jarvis, Miss Kate Hagarty, Miss Kathleen Gordon, Miss Biscoe (Halifax), Mrs. Weston Brock, Miss Gyp Armstrong, Miss Helen Davidson and Miss Joan Arnoldi.

ENTERS VAUDEVILLE.

Miss Thelma Gilmore who has been visiting friends and relatives in Toronto, returned to New York last week to enter vaudeville at the Alhambra Theatre. Miss Gilmore was formerly in Grand Opera.

Massage.

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

TORONTO LADY BECOMES WESTERNER'S BRIDE.

Marriage of Miss Roberts to Henry H. McVity of Banff, Solemnized at Catholic Apostolic Church.

The marriage of Miss Edith Gwendolyn Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Roberts, to Mr. Henry H. McVity of Banff, Alberta, son of Mr. Geo. H. McVity of Toronto, took place on Tuesday evening, January 7, in the Catholic Apostolic Church, Gould-street. The bridal party entered the church at eight o'clock headed by the ushers, Mr. James Francis, Mr. Lyall Scott, and Mr. T. K. Wade. The bridesmaids, Miss Katie Roberts and Miss Naomi Harris of Clarkson, were gowned in pale pink and blue crepe de chine, respectively, with yokes and garniture of maltese lace; Miss Violet Roberts, the maid of honor, wore a similar gown of pale blue. Bouquets of carnation were carried by the trio, and they wore large hats of panne velvet to match their gowns, with white plumes and tulle "brides." The bride looked charming and was most becomingly gowned in ivory silk with over-dress of net, with rose pointe medallions outlined with tiny satin frillings. A panel of duchesse lace on the front of the skirt with berthe to match, a gracefully draped veil with coronet of orange blossoms, and bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley completed a very attractive en semble.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Roberts received their guests at their home in Beatty-avenue, where congratulations and farewells were spoken to Mr. and Mrs. McVity, who are to reside in Banff. Mrs. Roberts wore violet crepe de chine with hat of deeper violet velvet. Miss McVity wore cream silk with blue hat and boa. The groom's gift to the bride was a fur coat, to the bridesmaids pearl and ameythist brooches, to the best man, Mr. Austin, Fellowes, gold cuff links; and to the ushers silver monogram match safes. Mr. and Mrs. McVity left on the midnight train for Detroit.

MRS. BRISTOL'S DANCE.

Miss Hess of Philadelphia was the guest of honor of Mrs. Edmund Bristol guest of honor of Miss Edmund Bristol at one of the small house dances so popular this season. The pretty house on Beverley-street was splendidly arranged for dancing, which was carried on in the hall and drawing-room.

Mrs. Bristol received her guests in the library wearing a handsome chiffon gown with a painted border. Miss Hess was very pretty in white satin and lace and a sheaf of beauty roses. Mrs. Jack Drynan brought her guest, Mrs. Sands (Cobourg), both ladies in smart frocks. Supper was served in the dining-room from a buffet, with quantities of roses. Some of those present were: Miss Mortimer Clark, the Misses Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, Mrs. J. K. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Victor Williams, A. O. Beardmore, Eric Armour, Mrs. Haas, Mrs. Fisk, George Beardmore, Miss Chamberlain (England), the Misses Nordheimer, Miss Cawthra, the Misses Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Burritt, Miss Lois Duggan, Miss Melvin Jones, D. D. Mann, Col. Stimson, Mrs. Featherstone Aylesworth, Miss Hilda Burton, Miss Olive Buchanan, Duncan Coulson, A. E. Small, Miss Helen Davidson, Gordon Myles, Miss Isabel Ryerson, Miss Armour, Miss Gertrude Tate.

MUSICALE AT ART ROOMS.

Miss Lena May Perry was the hostess at the Women's Art rooms for the twilight musicale on Thursday last, when she arranged a very good program. Those contributing were, Miss Flavelle, Miss Jennie Williams, Mrs. Parker, Miss Mary Hagarty, Miss Marjorie Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Mills and Russel Marshall. Miss Perry looked very pretty in a violet gown with white hat and ermine furs. Some present were: Mrs. McGillivray Knowles, Mrs. H. E. Elliott, Mrs. Horace Eaton, Madam Farini, Mrs. Wilson Lawrence, Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere, Mrs. Hartwell (Ottawa), Miss Inez Perry, Mrs. Draper, Miss Nance Symons, Mrs. Winnett, Mrs. W. Rose, Mrs. Pentecost, Miss Pentecost, Mrs. W. Rose, Mrs. Massey, Mrs. A. C. McMaster, Mrs. Marriot.

HELD ANNUAL GATHERING.

The traveling and managing staff of the John Taylor Co., have just held their annual reunion. After a business meeting the firm entertained their knights of the grip at the theatre and bowling alley, after which A. P. Taylor entertained them at his home on Madison-avenue. After a splendid banquet toasts were drunk to "The King," "Our Country," "The Heads of the Firm," "success," and "Our Host." The remainder of the evening was spent in cards and singing. The telling of some interesting tales of the road ended a most enjoyable evening.

Schubert Choir Rehearsal.

A number of Toronto musicians who have heard the Schubert Choir rehearsals this season are most enthusiastic in their expressions of the beautiful quality of the voices and of the class of music selected, and say it is by far the best chorus Mr. Fletcher has had under his baton. On March 2 a great novelty—"King Arthur Had Three Sons"—will be produced. In speaking of this work The London Times says in an account of the Leeds festival, which had on one of the programs an English folk-song, by Rutland Boulton: "Not only the idea of a new musical form, but the skill and humor with which the task has been accomplished, show that the composer is not only well worthy of inclusion in a festival program, but that he has a brilliant future before him. Here, indeed, are the makings of a writer of real comic opera (not musical comedy by any means), for he has taken the inherent if unconscious humor of the folk-song and intensified it without the slightest exaggeration. The song depends for a good deal of its effect upon the emphatic refrain, that he did, which is used and developed with the full perception of its comic possibilities, and we can readily believe the rumor that the earlier rehearsals were with difficulty brought to a conclusion, owing to the amusement of the singers." The subscription lists are at the music stores and at Massey Hall.

Something Real in a Sale of Artistic Hair Goods

Our store has become too small to properly take care of our ever increasing patronage, and we are going to alter and improve it. Before we begin we want to make as much room as possible for the workmen to hasten matters, and, therefore, we are telling you about a real sale that

YOU SHOULD ATTEND.

You know the reputation of this store, and you know that its high-grade hair goods made that reputation. You now have the opportunity to secure a Bang, Switch, Semi-Transformation, Wave or Set of Curls of the most correct styles and the top notch in quality for much less than such pieces were ever offered before. We only hold a sale once in a great while, and when we do it is a real sale. High quality, for a comparatively small price.

The Best Choice is to First Comers. Remember the Place

THE PEMBER STORE

127-129 YONGE STREET—NEXT THE ARCADE

Dr. Hale on Woman's Work

In his Monthly Talk in The Woman's Home Companion Dr. Edward Everett Hale says:

"Will you please to remember that the bottom rock of American success is the habit or determination that every place, village, town, neighborhood, or whatever you call it, shall have home rule. If I and Mr. Goodchild want to go back to the rhododendron swamp, we build the road and we build the bridge, with such help as we can get from Mrs. Tucker or from Mr. Champlin, and we do not write to a subprefect who writes to a prefect who writes to an assistant commandant who writes to another commandant who writes to an intendent who writes to a secretary of engineers who sends word to us from the seat of government whether we may build the bridge and how we may build it. Lift where you stand expresses the foundation principle, the subsoil, the hard pan, the bed rock of American life.

"Now, a very queer thing has developed in the evolution of this principle. It has proved that where the men of the country have been too busy, or have thought they were, to attend to their own affairs, the women have been able to attend to them better than the men do.

"Take this business which I have referred to of a neighborhood library, feeding a region of not more than four or five thousand people. The affairs of that library, if they are well conducted, are conducted by the women of the neighborhood. They know what their children want, they know what their husbands need. And it is very fortunate for the neighborhood and the library that they can harness the horses and can drive themselves to the meetings of trustees and select the books and tell Miss Dorcas how many she may buy."

MRS. CAMPBELL RECEIVES.

One of the season's pretty brides, Mrs. J. A. Campbell(nee Anderson of Ottawa), held her post nuptial reception on Thursday and Friday of last week. Her pretty home on Davenport-road was artistically arranged for the reception. Mrs. Campbell received wearing her robe of white lace fashioned empire and lovely pearly trimmings. The tea table—a veritable bride's table—fragrant with freesias and hyacinths, was presided over by two other brides, Mrs. Beryl Stewart, and Mrs. Fred Hutchinson, assisted by Miss Anderson (Ottawa), Miss Jessie Lummis and Miss Watt.

THIS YOUNG MAN unfortunately lost his Hair, and was sensible enough to replace it with a

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He **KNOWS** the difference.

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Dunlop's

Permit us to estimate on your requirements. We ship flowers and guarantee their arrival to any part of Canada.

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Costumiers and Ladies' Tailors

During the month of January, we are making a special reduction in the prices of Suits and Gowns, which will give our customers an opportunity to avoid the disappointments that occur during the heavy spring trade.

French Pattern Millinery below cost.

Mail Orders receive prompt and careful attention.

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Made of the very best
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LINGERIE

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TORONTO.

Review of Past Year on the Turf Winning Owners, Horses, Jockeys

J. R. Keene Takes Down $397,342 —Only Two Canadian Horses, Tourenne and Inferno, in $5000 List---About the Jockeys.

In essentials the racing of 1907 on this continent was satisfactory to lovers of the turf and one of great prosperity to the organizations conducting meetings. The organizations and their yield of money are as follows:

Organizations.

	Racing Days	Races Run.	Total Distribu'n.
Coney Island Jockey Club...	30	186	$619,735
Brooklyn Jovkey Club	30	190	416,068
Westchester Racing Association			
Brooklyn Jockey Club	30	190	416,068
Brighton Beach Racing Association	28	174	368,779
Saratoga Racing Association	22	132	266,565
Metropolitan Jockey Club ...	22	134	147,515
Empire City Trotting Club.	18	108	128,980
Queens County Jockey Club	22	132	152,396
Washington Jockey Club ..	31	188	127,700
Buffalo Racing Association	30	191	98,655
United Hunts Racing Association	3	18	8,330
Maryland Jockey Club	26	174	89,590
Crescent City Jockey Club..	47	310	185,487
City Park Jockey Club.....	69	461	262,465
New California Jockey Club.	194	1164	593,100
Los Angeles Jockey Club ...	77	466	221,520
Los Angeles Racing Association	21	127	59,300
Latonia Jockey Club	66	419	241,883
New Louisville Jockey Club	30	183	105,960
Kentucky Racing Association	14	84	33,500
Oakland Jockey Club	48	288	121,405
New Louisiana Jockey Club.	6	42	21,785
Highland Park Jockey Club	38	239	92,665
Fort Erie Jockey Club	37	240	101,970
Ontario Jockey Club	20	133	98,840
Hamilton Jockey Club	21	137	60,035
Montreal Jockey Club	24	151	76,275
King County Fair (Seattle).	67	415	156,855
Denver-Overland Racing Association	31	188	40,935
Butte Fair and Racing Association	40	249	74,885
Thirty Associations	1142	7104	$5,375,554

Owners whose horses won $5000 or more in 1907 numbered 204 and their aggregate of winnings was $3,735,043. The owners who won lesser sums were 1235 in number and the sum divided among them was $1,367,836.

Money to Owners.

The owners who won $5000 or more in 1907 were these:

Owners	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amt.
J. R. Keene	70	46	23	$397,342
H. P. Whitney	33	34	23	137,694
Newcastle Stable	43	21	21	71,892
J. L. McGinnis	15	18	14	71,836
T. Hitchcock, Jr.	24	29	20	70,214
B. Schreiber	105	105	79	68,068
Burlew & O'Neill	45	39	32	61,559
R. F. Carman	66	50	38	55,935
R. T. Wilson, Jr.	37	38	34	59,850
Patchogue Stable	21	12	9	58,990
J. H. McCormick	38	12	7	54,441
F. J. Farrell	26	15	10	51,965
C. E. Durnell	21	20	16	51,940
A. Belmont	18	22	24	48,160
S. C. Hildreth	45	37	21	47,895
J. W. Colt	41	48	29	47,870
C. R. Ellison	30	25	24	46,967
J. E. Widener	16	8	3	45,805
F. R. Hitchcock	9	11	8	44,360
J. E. Madden	21	21	27	41,825
W. Walker	65	64	62	39,660
F. Cook	44	24	17	37,556
Chinn & Forsythe	20	27	27	34,835
Oneck Stable	10	5	14	34,140
E. Herz	5	6	3	31,925
W. B. Jennings	27	27	29	31,495
H. B. Duryea	13	16	20	30,915
L. A. Cella	58	52	38	30,740
J. E. Seagram	28	16	20	29,140
P. Dunne	62	47	35	28,787
G. H. Holle	50	41	31	27,849
Keene Bros.	44	45	42	27,105
E. Trotter	59	57	32	27,031
J. Sanford	19	9	13	26,200
T. P. Hayes	30	35	33	26,044
J. C. Milam	58	65	38	25,598
R. E. Watkins	46	33	37	25,583
E. R. Thomas	10	16	7	25,130
J. A. Bennet	19	16	18	24,740
P. J. Rainey	12	4	8	24,120
W. H. Fizer	41	29	28	23,783
W. Gerst	31	25	63	23,097
J. C. Ferriss, Jr.	28	18	21	22,196
A. L. Aste	13	12	10	21,555
C. H. Smith	18	9	14	20,200
R. L. Thomas	20	26	20	19,719
E. Corrigan	34	30	24	19,350
D. C. Johnson	13	8	5	19,225
T. H. Williams	20	12	12	19,175
H. G. Bedwell	34	24	17	18,740
T. D. Sullivan	16	12	8	18,715
Brownleigh Park Stable.	13	7	8	17,960
F. E. Brown	12	12	9	17,910
C. G. McCafferty	34	26	27	17,785
W. W. Darden	11	14	14	17,510
S. Emery	12	11	14	16,765
W. Cahill	33	12	13	16,625
U. Z. De Arman	36	19	16	16,570
A. Hamel	13	5	3	16,410
W. J. Young	37	22	12	16,330
Pasadena Stable	40	23	27	16,253
Mrs. M. Goldblatt	25	35	37	15,689
E. R. Bradley	14	23	26	15,463
Valley Farm Stable	21	20	14	15,460
T. C. McDowell	12	9	6	15,230
P. T. Chinn	21	20	19	15,145
J. P. Mayberry	22	18	11	14,992
A. J. Joyner	13	16	18	14,948
W. Shields	22	11	19	14,850
L. Mulligan	17	6	16	14,545
E. Wayland	19	23	26	14,355
J. J. Walsh	25	21	16	14,105
W. S. Williams	16	11	11	13,943
R. Tucker	25	12	8	13,695
J. R. Wainwright	25	13	19	13,595
H. T. Griffin	17	29	25	13,587
F. Johnson	4	3	2	13,270
J. S. Hawkins	21	20	17	13,212
H. K. Vingut	11	22	6	12,818
J. Curl	21	18	11	12,680
M. J. Daly	20	17	22	12,658
A. Turney	18	13	16	12,587
W. J. Donohue	25	34	28	12,511
H. E. Rowell	25	18	21	12,290
C. F. Clark	15	12	16	12,140
E. S. Gardner	21	29	31	11,829
J. Arthur	22	21	41	11,200
M. Nicol	26	20	34	11,144
H. P. Headley	5	6	3	11,080
H. W. Hoag	21	17	16	11,010
J. Burttschell	26	21	24	10,900
F. A. Clark	6	8	3	10,985
F. J. Minett	14	16	9	10,850
G. J. Long	12	15	19	10,830
M. L. Schwartz	7	8	10	10,800
J. B. Haggin	4	4	4	10,690
G. R. Tompkins	9	8	6	10,610
F. M. Civill	25	20	19	10,565
H. Mason	23	22	15	10,500
C. E. Hamilton	16	12	9	10,190
Burlingame Stable	10	8	7	9,843
H. Vincent	17	10	9	9,795
W. A. McKinney	5	8	0	9,640
S. Paget	12	7	5	9,630
S. Lazarus	11	10	12	9,405
W. F. Schulte	9	5	2	9,375
D. Sullivan	10	5	4	9,325
G. M. Odom	7	5	7	9,320
W. Clay	13	2	5	9,120
J. W. May	13	4	3	9,120
H. R. Brandt	4	2	1	8,945
W. V. Conran	16	14	12	8,895
C. C. Smithson	19	16	21	8,575
J. W. Blalock	19	10	18	8,465
H. Stover	11	9	8	8,710
A. P. Ginter	23	10	15	8,645
R. R. Rice, Jr.	8	22	15	8,560
T. H. Stevens	4	2	1	8,450
M. Kraus	7	6	10	8,380
D. A. Ross	18	21	23	8,350
H. R. Baker	20	16	16	8,175
D. Kelly	14	16	17	8,160
F. Regan	8	6	7	8,145
J. F. Carroll	3	1	5	8,130
Chelsea Stable	12	12	9	8,085
Beverwyck Stable	12	7	9	8,070
L. A. Bonsack	17	9	12	8,057
J. Garson	16	21	15	7,915
Bonniebrook Stable	2	4	7	7,860
T. G. Molinelli	7	7	9	7,895
Silver Brook Farm	8	2	4	7,839
John Markleln	16	9	14	7,720
A. J. Gorey	9	4	12	7,679
J. W. Fuller	9	6	9	7,600
C. Van Dusen	10	9	16	7,590
Arverne Stable	13	16	11	7,555
D. S. Fountain	17	14	14	7,555
T. Monahan	10	9	12	7,305
D. K. Kerr	10	6	11	7,300
Mrs. W. H. Holland	8	12	9	7,224
J. Griffin	12	24	16	7,200
S. W. Streett	12	14	19	7,175
J. Gass	15	18	18	7,070
D. Dunlop	7	6	5	6,968
A. R. Hamilton	8	7	3	6,950
Barbarity Stable	9	10	3	6,910
R. T. Offutt	18	15	8	6,775
W. A. Smith	13	20	17	6,740
T. Welsh	6	1	0	6,740
J. M. Crane	17	11	15	6,615
E. J. Ramsey	15	13	19	6,592
A. Brown	11	17	9	6,530
J. F. Newman	15	18	9	6,495
J. V. Lemaire	6	9	3	6,495
P. H. McCarren	12	13	16	6,398
P. King	16	8	17	6,305
A. S. Labold	5	4	3	6,300
W. Scharetg	14	14	9	6,265
Long Island Stable	4	1	2	6,225
Sierra Nevada Stable	11	6	8	6,215
E. J. Baldwin	13	14	14	6,175
Oakland Stable	15	8	6	6,165
Oots Bros.	10	9	9	6,100
S. Deimel	4	2	1	6,095
R. Neville	7	5	6	6,077
E. L. Talley	13	11	17	6,075
Miss A. M. Marrone	8	6	4	6,072
H. McCarren, Jr.	12	22	34	6,069
Fleur de Lis Stable	13	22	8	6,578
G. C. Bennett	11	18	22	5,969
J. T. Strode	12	13	15	5,850
W. St. Vincent	10	16	7	5,820
E. Wright	14	16	7	5,810
T. E. Crist	10	13	10	5,745
Kelso Stable	6	7	7	5,700
O. Lewisohn	5	5	4	5,650
G. Hendrie	8	9	9	5,650
A. Simons	8	7	6	5,627
T. Clyde	10	10	14	5,620
B. McLennan	2	3	2	5,620
T. W. Healey	8	7	10	5,608
Mrs. L. S. Pangle	13	9	14	5,550
H. R. Shafter	6	4	7	5,523
J. S. Ward	12	9	9	5,510
J. Dyment	9	14	14	5,505
L. V. Bellew	9	8	5	5,470
A. B. Spreckels	5	2	2	5,465
A. Weber	12	12	13	5,411
G. W. J. Bissell	11	14	15	5,380
E. W. Lagerroth	8	16	5	5,375
Elmwood Farm	12	13	12	5,232
B. C. Evans	10	19	12	5,214
W. H. McMullen, Jr.	10	11	6	5,210
Columbia Stable	8	12	3	5,153
J. H. Shouldice	13	10	7	5,120
W. Hawke	12	8	8	5,100
G. P. McNeil	12	16	16	5,090
W. Whelan	10	9	2	5,055
J. H. Madigan	5	4	2	5,055
H. L. Lee	4	7	2	5,051
T. Kiley	9	6	6	5,045
Mrs. H. Selby	6	8	7	5,020
E. Alvey	13	4	7	5,000
A. Goodin	13	9	13	

Riding Records of the Jockeys.

W. Miller, as in 1906, was first among the riders on the flat in number of winning mounts, but fell short of his great record of riding 388 winners in 1906. The table of leaders since and including 1895 reads as follows:

Year.	Jockeys.	Mts.	1st	2d	3d.	Unp.	p.c.
1895	Perkins	782	192	177	129	264	.25
1896	C. Reiff	822	292	102	86	342	.35
1897	H. Martin	893	173	152	116	362	.21
1898	T. Burns	973	277	213	149	352	.28
1899	T. Burns	1064	273	173	166	334	.26
1900	Mitchell	854	195	140	139	330	.23
1901	W. O'Connor	1047	253	221	192	381	.24
1902	Ranch	1069	276	205	181	407	.26
1903	Fuller	918	229	152	122	415	.25
1904	Hildebrand ...	1169	297	230	171	471	.25
1905	Nicol	861	221	143	136	361	.25
1906	W. Miller ...	1384	388	300	199	497	.28
1907	W. Miller ...	1194	334	226	170	464	.28

In all 631 riders took part in the flat racing of 1907, of whom 117 rode ten or more winners, 167 rode less than ten winners, and 347 passed the year without experiencing the gratification of riding a mount into the circle in front of the judges reserved for the unsaddling of a winning horse.

The colored rider, J. Lee, was second to Miller by virtue of a period of striking success at New Orleans last winter and at Louisville and Latonia in the spring and early summer. Riding the winners of the entire card of six races at Latonia was one of his feats and a record. Later in the year he seemed to grow timid and fell off in horsemanship and success.

R. McDaniel finished third in the list. "Puddin'" is not favored by the writers attending races, and seldom is awarded praise for good riding, but he seems to get there just the same, and has made quite a creditable record in the past two years, with 102 winning mounts in 1906 and 177 in 1907.

The rising lightweight, E. Dugan, practically unheard of in 1906, achieved great distinction, and in his first year of real opportunity piloted 154 winners. Dugan is held to be Miller's most formidable competitor and probable successor in leadership. He is a boy of great promise and well equipped in those particulars in which Miller seems deficient, riding at long distances with marked judgment as well as being able to hurry away in sprints as alertly as any rider of the day.

Nicol rode skilfully in 1907, but fell off in percentage and found it difficult to keep down to riding weight. Riding in but 481 races in 1907 against 930 in 1906, tells its own story in that respect. M. Preston advanced in number of wins and percentage. Notter came into such prominence that he is now justly esteemed one of the foremost jockeys of the day, and, having been engaged to ride for the Keene stable, has a great opportunity before him in 1908. Mountain did some brilliant riding at intervals, but is not consistent in his saddle work. C. Koerner, Moreland, C. H. Shilling, Garner, W. Knapp and Lloyd all did well in 1907, and are excellent riders. Of the old-timers John Bullman showed that he retains his well-known skill by a percentage of twenty-three, but has gone out of fashion and did not have many mounts. Lightweights Delaby, D. McCarthy, Goldstein, C. Ross, G. Burns, R. Davis, Sumter and several other youngsters gave indications of becoming the riding stars of a few years hence.

The Best Horses.

In their highest class, the horses of 1907 were a glorious band. Especially great were the three-year-olds. Another outstanding feature of the year was the advent and career of the unbeaten two-year-old, Colin. There was no argument as to the two-year-old championship of the year. A number of exceedingly fleet two-year-olds were in action, but Colin was in a class by himself, truly a first-class race horse. Twelve times did he start and twelve times did he win, one purse and eleven stake races falling to his superlative speed. Aside from Colin, such good ones as Uncle, Stamina, Jim Gaffney, Cohort, Fair Play, Chapultepec, Meelick, King James, Notasulga, Firestone, Lady Winifred, Megg's Hill, Julia Powel, Bar None, Spooner, Johnnie Blake, Magazine, Lawrence P. Daley, Falcada, Old Time, Colonel Bob, Royal Tourist, Mollie Montrose and others won distinction and were good enough to shed lustre on the racing of any ordinary year.

Among the older horses, Nealon proved best and, as the winner of the Suburban Handicap, Twin City Handicap, Municipal Handicap and other great events, amply established his right to be considered a high-class racer. Others of this division that ran in fine form were Glorifier, Dr. Gardner, Dandelion, Grapple, Roseben, Brookdale Nymph, Flip Flap, Running Water and Rapid Water. The champion sprinter, Roseben, showed that in short dashes his peerless speed remained undiminished, but an unfortunate accident sent him into retirement at the beginning of that time of the year when he had always been at his best and almost cost his life.

Of the winning horses 205 won $5000 or more, their total winnings footing up $2,190,246. The winners of smaller sums numbered 2979 and the aggregate amount won by them was $2,912,633. Inferno, $6665, and Tourenne, $5900, were the only Canadian horses in the $5000 list.

A Famous Owner Murdered.

Cameron Cool of Pittston, Pa., a famous owner and campaigner of fast horses, was attacked by thugs in his room last week and so severely injured that he died the next day, the motive being robbery, the robbers securing about $250 in cash and a few valuable diamonds. The robbers and murders escaped without any apparent clue. Mr. Cool was quite an old man and an invalid. Being a bachelor, he had apartments all by himself. He was quite wealthy and campaigned fast horses for pleasure, only following them wherever started, his health permitting. In a will just filed he bequeathed his string of horses to his trainer and driver, Elwood Smith of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who has been racing his stock for the past ten years. The horses were immediately turned over to Mr. Smith by the executors of the estate which consisted of the following: W. J. Lewis (10) 2.05 1-4, holder of the world's record for geldings; Hal. B. (6), a new one that will be tracked this season; Lizzie H. (10), 2.09 1-4, a three-year-old by Baron Dillon; Button (10), 2.13 3-4. In the death of Mr. Cool the admirers of fast horses have lost an active supporter and a fast friend of the light harness horse.

Has Created a Stir.

The action of the board review of the National Trotting Association in expelling the mare Celia for being a ringer, along with her owner and driver, has created quite a little interest among the horsemen of northern New York. Celia is well-known as a fast trotter, and has a good many admirers in this section. Her present track record was made over a track in St. Lawrence County. She was at one time owned by Asnt Sprague, or Harrisville, and trained over the Gouveneur track. But at present is owned by Mrs. Gilbert F. Carle of Huntington, L. I., and trained by Nelson Varney. It is claimed that she raced and won several purses thruout Long Island under the assumed name of Miss Grayline, but has since been identified as the mare Celia.

Inventors' Work.

The following is a list of American patents recently secured thru the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.:

No. 873,212 — Adolph Cordeau, Ste. Madeleine, Que.; lock.

No. 873,356—Francis J. Dowling, Montreal, Que.; prepayment attachment for electricity meters.

No. 873,605—Ernest Renaud, Montreal, Que.; train-controlling means.

No. 873,734—Louis A. Desy, Montreal, Que.; excavator scraper.

No. 874,048—William R. Boisvert, St. David de Levis, Que.; bed spring.

No. 874,457—Louis P. Therriault, Bonfield, Ont.; can opener.

No. 874,957—George M. Godley, Sarnia, Ont.; jewelry clasp.

No. 875,016—Messrs. Uren & Phair, Lilloet, B.C.; removable gun sight.

No. 875,122—Benson S. Sills, Belleville, Ont.; truss.

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Draughts, Express, General Purpose, Driving and Carriage Horses at each sale. Also a GOOD NUMBER OF SERVICEABLY SOUND HORSES, consigned by several city firms.

For sale on MONDAY, JAN. 13th—
SEVERAL BUGGIES and SLEIGHS, RUNABOUT and OTHER HARNESS, sent in for sale by various owners. Also the remnant of a manufacturer's stock of BLANKETS and other HORSE GOODS. There are NO RESERVE PRICES on any of these articles.

A trial given till mid-day of the day after sale with every horse sold under any warranty.

What Racing Has Come From $15,000 Jack Pot and $1 Ante

D. J. Campau of Detroit the Originator— Gossip of the Harness Horsee.

Commenting on the Horseman and Spirit of the Times Futurity, The Detroit Free Press heads its article, "Conditions a Surprise in $15,000 Futurity," under which head Frank S Cooke writes:

"What do you think of a $15,000 jack pot and an ante of only $1.

"That is what colt racing has come to. A stake far richer than any offered for the all-aged trotters is planned for the baby race horses, and the initial fee is the smallest in the history of the futurity business. There has been much talk about these futurities and a keen rivalry among those in the habit of guaranteeing them, but it remained for D. J. Campau to announce the one that now is the sensation among breeding interests.

"Mr. Campau's action is a reminder of his first M. & M. stake, which took the breath away from the trainers, it is such a departure from the others. The futurity in question is given thru his paper, The Horseman and Spirit of the Times, and it is for foals of this year. Nominations close on March 2, when the sire and dam of the expected colt champion must be named.

"The old method of paying for each mare is cast aside and the nominating fee of $1 covers all the mares a man owns. If he has a band of two dozen it is the same as if he had one. Then on November 2 there is a payment of $5 when the color, sex and breeding of the colt must be given. Another payment as yearlings and no more until the season of the race.

"This futurity is of a guaranteed value of $15,000 and Mr. Campau thinks it will be nearer $25,000. In the guarantee $10,000 is for a race among three-year-old trotters, $3,000 for two-year-old trotters and $2,000 for three-year-old pacers. It means much to the breeders and should result in one of the grandest series of colt races known in America.

"This futurity is no great surprise after all. Mr. Campau's connection with the turf has found courage a dominant factor on his part. The local situation shows that. No individual has had to set the pace for him. In horse parlance, he made it and he was right there at the end of the mile, too.

"Hamtramck was a famous race course, but the treatment accorded it by certain men was enough to give it a bad name. It needed a strong hand and Mr. Campau was the man of the hour. He organized the Detroit Driving Club in the early eighties, associating with himself such men as the late Senator James McMillan, R. W. Gillett, Geo. W. Bissell, Ignatz Freund, Frank H. Croul, Fred T. Moran, Thomas Nestor, John Pridgeon and others.

"The sun began to shine very quickly, banishing forever the clouds of disrepute that had shaded racing hereabouts. The blue ribbon meetings grew from the first and became the great social and racing events of Michigan. In 1889 the turf world was astounded when Mr. Campau announced a $10,000 stake for 2.24 trotters. Wise men said it was foolhardy, impossible, but on the day the grey Hendryx won they saw that Mr. Campau was right. A few years later came the $5,000 stake for green pacers, which, like its companion, became an instant success. The Grosse Point track, one of the finest racing plants in the land, took the place of old Hamtramck, and every meeting held there has embellished the history of the light harness turf.

"Mr. Campau is a man of positive ideas and these have prevailed. He enforced rigid discipline and inaugurated reforms. These have been copied wherever racing is on a high plane. Detroit has benefited much by Mr. Campau's connection with racing, but no more than the rest of the country."

A Wise Horse.

"Say friend, you're on my horse," said one gentleman to another as he reined his horse before the door. "Your horse! Oh, no; why I bought this horse two years ago." "You did?" answered the other; "well, I lost my horse—it was stolen—just two years ago." The conversation took place under the far-spreading oaks of an old-time plantation home. A planter was surprised to see his horse return home after two years, and ridden by a gentleman who evidently had bought the horse in good faith. After some conversation, the old owner of the horse, with much earnestness, said: "Well, sir, if you will dismount, unsaddle the horse, and he don't go to the fence, take the bars down, walk to the well, and if he don't find water in the bucket let it down the well, and then walk off to his own stable, I will give up that the horse isn't mine! "At your word, the horse is yours if he does that," cried the visitor, and leaping from the horse unsaddled it. What was his astonishment when the horse went straight to the fence, let down the bars, crossed over, went to the well, and finding no water, let the bucket down, and then, as tho he had left home but yesterday, walked to the old stable. The animal remembered the trick, and the owner recovered his horse.

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100 HORSES
MONDAY, JAN. 13th, 1908
at 11 a.m.

including 2 pairs of Heavy Draught Horses, weighing 3200 and 3400 lbs., respectively; also Farm Horses and Mares, General Purpose Horses, Wagon Horses, Drivers and Delivery Horses, consigned by some of the best-known dealers. We will also offer a number of serviceably sound horses, that have been used in the city, without reserve.

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AT 11 A. M.
50 HORSES
ALL CLASSES

Northwest Buyers will do well to make this their headquarters, as we can take care of every kind of stock till ready to load out. All kinds of Stock and Horses Loaded Free of Charge.

The general public are cordially invited to come out and inspect our new stables, pronounced by judges to be the best in America; also the 1-4-mile track for showing and exercising.

NOTE—To get to the yards, take a Queen and Dundas car, or Bathurst car to C. P. R. track, then Davenport car right to the yards. We hope Mr. Fleming, the genial manager of the Toronto Street Railway, will take a tip from the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and allow the Dundas cars to run to Keele street, which is only two blocks from the Horse Exchange, and we will then be just half an hour from the heart of the city. Watch our ads. for coming sales.

HERBERT SMITH,
Manager.

Harness Horse News and Gossip.

The Emperor of Norfolk, one of the great thoroughbreds of recent years, is dead. He died from old age at the ranch of his owner, "Lucky" Baldwin, of California. His greatest victory was in winning the American Derby. During his racing career he won about $75,000 for his owner.

Walter Cox's horses won $20,958.23 this season. Thornway, 2.05 1-4, about the cheapest looking member of the string, when the stable left home, was the leading winner. Two of the best horses were laid up early when The Friend and Jerry B. went wrong.

The annual meeting of the stewards of the Grand Circuit will be held at the Hoffman House, New York, on Tuesday, January 14, 1908, at 11 o'clock.

Joseph Hall, Mansfield, O., reports the following sales last week: Meadow Prince, sorrel gelding, by Baron Wilkes (grey trotter), to A. W. Burnison, Buffalo, N. Y. Price paid, $1,200. J. H. R., bay gelding by Bully Boy, 2.10 1-4 (green trotter), to Harry S. German, Carleton, Mich. Price paid $550. Alcon Prince, three-year-old bay gelding, by Sir Alcantara, 2.05 1-4 (green pacer), to H. K. Moore, Cambridge, O. Price paid $300. Bonnie King, bay gelding, by Bonnie, 2.11 (green pacer), to J. W. Hanlon, Pittsburg, Pa. Price paid $600.

Halloween Hal, by Direct Hal, 2.04 1-4 (4 years), sorrel stallion, died the property of the great contractor, Harry G. Sheldon, Allentown, Pa., on January 3, 1908. His death was caused by spinal meningitis. Great things were expected of this well bred son of Direct Hal this coming season and lately his owner refused a cash offer of $1200 for him. He has repeatedly shown miles well within himself better than 2.20.

Star Patch, 2.07 1-4, is expected to make an impression on the pacing world this year. Dick McMahon has him at Libertyville. This gelding, which belongs to Ralph Cudney, of Chicago, has not been raced since 1905.

A match race whereby the winner takes both contestants has been arranged between J. M. Herbert, of Denver, Colo., and D. D. Streeter, of Kalamazoo, Mich. Mr. Herbert names Catharine Direct, three-year-old filly by Direct-Pepper Sauce. Mr. Streeter names the three-year-old colt Thesman, by Direct Hall-Anvil Chorus. Both are pacers and have trial marks around 2.18. The owner of the winner will take both colts.

COMMERCIAL CAR SITUATION.

Perhaps the greatest stride towards perfection in automobile construction during the last three years has been made by a few of the leading commercial car manufacturers. Their development has not been heralded as broadly as that of pleasure vehicles as their policy of designed construction and sales are along two entirely different lines.

The largest and oldest manufacturers of commercial cars exclusively in the United States are the Rapid Motor Vehicle Co. of Pontiac, Michigan, and in a recent interview of our representative with their general manager, H. G. Hamilton, some interesting information was secured. "Very few people realize," said Mr. Hamilton, "what can really be accomplished with the honestly constructed, properly handled, commercial car. For instance, we sell a customer a one-ton delivery car. It will replace from two to five horse drawn vehicles, depending on the length of runs to be made, and besides saving from $500 to $1200 a year to its owner it gives him a vastly more effective service. It also brings about the result of more prompt deliveries and does away with a large force of unnecessary employes. In the bigger cities the item of barn space has become quite an item and the saving in this regard of several motor wagons in one instance amounts to considerable in the course of a year. In cold weather, when the streets are slippery and almost impassable for horses, unless they are just newly shod, the power wagon has a decided advantage. Also on hot days when the crowding of a horse means his being either ruined or killed, the motor car can cover some sixty to one hundred miles without damaging its mechanism in any way.

"The public is very rapidly becoming educated to the use of power wagons, which fact is evidenced by our having to enlarge our plant four times within the last three years to meet the growing demand for our product. The carrying of passengers both in stage line, sight seeing and various other kinds of service, has opened several very large fields for making money that a few years ago were unknown. We find that in police patrol service we can accomplish excellent results as speed and endurance

In the Realm of Music.

Miss Marie C. Strong has resumed work at her studio, 97 Yonge-street, after a pleasant holiday with her sister, Mrs. George McIntyre of Orangeville.

Miss Pansy Lister, who has gained more than local recognition because of her talent as a violinist, was one of those who performed most creditably at the newsboys' concert, Massey Hall, and whose name was inadvertly omitted.

Barnaby Nelson, whose picture appears in this issue, is late tenor soloist of Elm-street Methodist Church, and has recently been appointed choir director of Greenwood Methodist Tabernacle. Mr. Nelson is a rising young singer, and is one of the most advanced and most intelligent students of the well-known vocal teacher, Miss Marie C. Strong. His voice is a rich, robust tenor, and his work in either sacred or secular song is always instinctive of the musician. Mr. Nelson, by his ability and genial disposition, is sure to be successful and popular in his new sphere.

Mr. Jack Levison comes to Toronto with an enviable reputation as a concert comedian and entertainer. Mr. Levison has a repertoire of songs that are new and original, while many of his "sketches" are exceedingly funny. He will prove an addition to this city's comedians.

Those who have the opportunity should hear the lecture to be given by Monsieur Guy de Lestard at the Conservatory of Music on the 22nd. These lectures are proving of great interest, dealing as they do with Parisian life and society in a most interesting way, and are of great value to those who anticipate a trip to France. These lectures are illustrated by many beautiful views.

Baraby Nelson, tenor, who has recently been appointed choir director of Wood-Green Methodist Tabernacle.

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It is such gladness, having you near,
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When we are together, just you and I.
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Piano Action

Notable Career of Late Lord Kelvin

In His Death World Loses Its Greatest Scientist and One of Last Men of Victorian Era.

The world has lost its greatest scientist in Lord Kelvin, and England has lost almost the last of that group of great men which made the Victorian era famous for achievement in science, art and letters.

Lord Kelvin possessed almost a record list of scientific degrees and honors He was entitled to write after his name "P.C., O.M., G.C.V.O., M.A., LL.D., D.C.S., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., and D.L." He was a Fellow of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, president of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, member of the Prusssian Ordre Pour le Merite, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor of France, Commander of the Order of King Leopold of Belgium, holder of the Order of the First Class of the Sacred Treasure of Japan, foreign associate of the French Academy, and foreign member of the Berlin Acedemy of Science. The Spanish for a practical electrician, it should be added, is "Thomsista."

Some scientific men have become famous by striking feats of invention or discovery which seized at once on the imagination, such as the telephone, the phonograph, the new photography, and the liquefaction of air; but no scientist can boast such a varied career as that of Lord Kelvin. Many of his discoveries in the realm of pure mathematics are comprehensible only to subtle and trained intellects; but on the other hand, many of his innovations and improvements in the application of scientific knowledge appeal to the meanest understanding.

When the celebrated Chinese statesman Li Hung Chang was introduced to Lord Kelvin at Glasgow he remarked in his characteristically blunt way: "I believe you are the first scientific man of the world." Lord Kelvin modestly declaimed this; but Li Hung Chang was not wrong. The deaths of Pasteur and Helmholtz undoubtedly left Lord Kelvin at the forefront of the scientific world; and it has been said that he holds a place in scientific annals second only to that of Newton.

William Thompson was born in Belfast in 1824, the son of a professor of mathematics, and he inherited an aptitude for mathematical studies. At the age of eleven he entered the University of Glasgow, where his father was a professor.

From Glasgow he went to Peterhouse College, Cambridge, where he finished his course as second wrangler; and proceeded to Paris to study under the illustrious Regnault. From Paris he was recalled to a professorship at Glasgow, and, tho only twenty-one years old, he had already a reputation in the scientific world, having at the age of eighteen published some abstruse papers which attracted attention to his daring originality. In one he established fundamental propositions in the mathematical theory of electricity from analogy with the phenomena of heat; and in another he laid the foundation of the calculation of geological dates from underground temperature.

In 1856 he was drawn into practical life by assisting in laying the Transatlantic cable. He found the scientists of the day of groping in the dark. They did not know how long a message would take to pass along such a cable; their apparatus was very crude, and success semed very doubtful. But he piloted the scheme to ultimate success. It had been found that the passing of an electric signal along a cable was very different from its passage along an overhead wire.

In the latter cast its action at the end of the journey is practically instantaneous. With a cable what is observed is a wave of disturbance gradually increased in intensity, and as gradually dying away. This led Lord Kelvin (then Professor Thompson) to establish the "law of squares," by which the signals are retarded in proportion to the square of the cable's length., other dimensions being equal.

Next he set himself to devise an instrument by which indication of the signal might be received long before the wave of disturbance had reached its maximum, and which would prevent the suceeding signals from becoming obscured by the rising intensity of those which had gone before. The instrument he perfected was the mirror galvanometer—by which alone the cable of 1858 was made practicable. This mirror galvanometer and the siphon recorder are the inventions of Lord Kelvin, which have been of the greatest service in cable telegraphy, but in many other details he was fertile in expedients.

When, for instance, the cable of 1858 went out of order in a month, and its successor broke in the process of laying, he devised a plan of storing and paying out the wire from the Great Eastern which led to ultimate success; and on their return from the final and triumphal voyage he was knighted by the lord lieutenant of Ireland with the other leaders of the expedition.

Thus was laid the foundation of a lifelong connection with industrial science; and it was not long before its effect was seen in other directions. His improvement of the mariner's compass, with its perfect correction against disturbance from the ship's magnetism, has been of the greatest value. This came almost simultaneously with the invention of a wire sounding machine, which enables soundings to be taken up to a hundred fathoms while the ships are going at full speed; and among other devices he perfected an ingenious contrivance for predicting the levels of the tides; and the method of signal flashes now used for lighthouses.

A pretty story is told of his marriage. He was on his yacht with a party of guests in West India waters, and was demonstrating an improved system of signalling at sea. The guests seemed bored, and only one of the party, a young lady, appeared to understand it. Professor Thompson, as he then was, asked her if she thought she could receive and reply to a message and she declared that she could. She went to another vessel, received the message "Will you marry me?" and signalled the answer "Yes."

The work of his later years was largely in connection with electricity and its various uses, for which he invented many useful appliances. He was the author of our entire system of practical electrometry, and of many devices for measuring electrical currents.

Personally, Lord Kelvin, who received his peerage in 1892, was a man of extraordinary activity, despite a slight limp caused by a fall on the ice when a youth. He was always in a hurry, ever working at the highest pressure, and he gave himself no leisure.

CONCRETE MATERIAL.

If Used, It Should Look Like What It Is.

Mr. Albert Moyer has built a residence for himself at South Orange, N.J., which was designed to be built of concrete, and, because concrete is different from other building material, this house is different from other houses. He describes and illustrates the house in the January number of Municipal Engineering, and even goes into the details of construction, showing how a thoroly artistic and satisfactory house can be built of the material, which, while as old as the pyramids, is only now being furnished with an architecture of its own, and so is only now beginning to be able to show what beautiful structures can be made of concrete.

Mr. Moyer's argument is:

"If you employ concrete let it look like concrete, design for concrete, eliminate all thought of stone, brick, wood or plaster. Let the house stand up and be able to say to the casual observer, 'I am solid, strong, substantial, durable, beautiful, and am of concrete.' That which looks right to the practiced and trained eye is right. For country residences, particularly where there are winding roads, trees, a hillside, and, possibly, rocks, concrete treated as concrete looks right. Convenience and adaptability seem to point to concrete as a material best suited to assist in developing what I am pleased to call American architecture.

"In using concrete for country residences, I wish the reader to eliminate from his mind all thought of concrete, such as he sees about him in retaining walls, bridge abutments and other work where concrete has been employed, but to try to picture a concrete made of selected material, the molds or forms taken off as soon as possible while the concrete is yet green, the surface scrubbed with a scrubbing brush, or, if the concrete is too stiff, a wire brush, water being sprayed on with a hose, thus removing all the mortar which has come to the surface and exposing the larger pieces of aggregates; in fact, throwing them slightly in relief, giving a rough surface of accidentally distributed colored stones. The structure of the walls is described as follows:

"The concrete was very carefully mixed by hand. As each shovelful was turned it was raked with an ordinary garden rake. This was repeated until an intimate mixture resulted. Mixing was first done dry, and then wet, sufficient water being added to produce a medium wet concrete, which was thoroly tamped in the forms in 6-inch layers, each course being carried to the height of about 3 feet at a time and allowed to set hard before the next course was put on top.

"The selected aggregates used composed all of the concrete. They were not put against the outside forms by hand, but were mixed all thru the concrete, thus giving an accidental distribution of white and dark particles far more beautiful than if the arrangement of the particles was deliberate.'

In describing the effect of this surface to the eye, it is almost impossible to present the color effect produced even by means of a photograph. Before viewing the house some architects criticized this method, stating that it would give too rough an appearance; others did not think it practicable from an economical standpoint, and, others expected efflorescence and all kinds of trouble, but after viewing the house their opinions were changed, and it is now believed by some of the best architects and engineers in New York to be the correct method of treating concrete economically and artistically.

The difference between stucco finish and mortar face concrete and exposed selected larger aggregates is that the stucco finish, even tho scrubbed or treated with acid, would present to the eye too fine a grain for the large space of wall and would thus become monotonous.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Weekly Sun: It is understood that provision will be made at the present session of parliament for the enlargement of the railway commission, and several names have already been mentioned in connection with the positions to be created. Among those spoken of are William Whyte of the Canadian Pacific, M. K. Cowan, solicitor for the Grand Trunk, and Hon. Mr. Emmerson.

None of these names are likely to meet with any great measure of public approval. The reasons which were sufficient to cause Mr. Emmerson's withdrawal from the office of minister of railways should be sufficient to debar him from a place on the railway commission. Neither is it in the public interest to appoint to the board a prominent railway official, whose mind has necessarily become saturated with the railway view. The qualities required on the commission are those which Dr. Mills possesses in such a striking degree—strong common sense, inflexible courage and an active sympathy with the common people.

THE VOTE IN TORONTO.

Montreal Star: The surface of the returns in the mayoralty contest in Toronto would seem to indicate that the Conservatives of that city "sank party" to a very considerable extent, and either voted for the Liberal candidate or stayed at home. This was probably due to dissatisfaction with the candidates who were running with the Conservative label; and, especially, to a desire to make certain of the defeat of one of them. Anything that indicates a willingness on the part of the people to forget party is an encouraging sign. It now remains for the elected mayor to show a similar willingness in the discharge of his duties. The power by-law was carried by an immense majority, which was foreseen by certain journalistic opponents who displayed surprising agility in getting under cover before the storm broke. This is a victory for the Beck wing of the Whitney government, and will strengthen the cause of popular control as opposed to corporate control thruout Ontario. The Whitney administration has no more popular policy than that which it owes to Adam Beck.

Exceptional.

"It's strange," said the impatient man, "but I never seem able to get any answer from that telephone operator."

"That's so," answered Mr. Meekton. "She is the one woman in my experience who hasn't seemed to enjoy talking back."

EIGHT MILLION PHONES.

Estimated Number in Use in the World To-Day.

(New York Tribune).

"How many telephones were there in use at the beginning of 1908?" repeated a man of statistics. "That would be difficult to estimate. It is just the kind of question, of course, that a New Yorker would ask, for this city, having more telephones than any other, is interested in knowing how the rest of the world fares for service over the convenient talking wires. Without being able to give you an exact figure, I should say that a Yankee's guess of eight million separate stations, as the telephone engineers call them—that is, combinations of transmitter and receiver constituting what is popularly called a telephone—would be under rather than above the actual mark.

"That's a pretty good beginning to have made in a little over 30 years since the telephone was first used commercially, but the service is growing rapidly in popularity all over the world. The United States, of course, is the banner country, and as regards telephone development New York is the banner city, but wherever there is commercial progress you will find figures that show the use of the telephone to be increasing much faster than the population."

The figures on which the statistician based his calculation of the world's telephone development are those of a very careful estimate which he made of the number in use on Jan. 1, 1907. Then a total of 7,398,800 telephones were in use in the world. The distribution of these was as follows:

United States	5,068,800	or 68.5 p.c.
Canada	130,000	or 1.7 p.c.
Europe	2,000,000	or 27.1 p.c.
Other parts of world.	200,000	or 2.7 p.c.
Totals	7,398,800	100.0 p.c.

Some of these totals, to be sure, were obtained by calculations based upon previous rates of growth, for it is unfortunately a fact that one cannot always get very recent figures from outlying parts of the world. Particularly where the telephone is administered by the government statistics are likely to be belated.

Even in this country, altho the returns from all the Bell companies are promptly embodied in each annual report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, a certain amount of estimating, on the basis of earlier reports, had to be done in order to get a line on the strength of the so-called "independent" companies. As is generally known, there are about 7000 of these companies in the United States and Canada.

Statistical confusion inevitably results from a condition in which a great many companies are operating with no common standards of operation or methods of handling their financial affairs. The only recent occasion on which a comprehensive statistical enumeration of the "independents" has been made was at the time of issuance of the bulletin of the United States census bureau under the date of Dec. 31, 1902. The figures presented in this report on telephones and telegraphs gave the statistician at least a basis on which to work in trying to ascertain the present situation. He also had figures given out by independent telephone associations of the States of Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Nebraska. These are states in which the independent movement is strongest, and whatever conditions prevail there are likely to be typical of the whole country.

These figures of the independents seem to prove that whereas from the beginning of 1903 to the beginning of 1907 the Bell companies of the United States gained 119 per cent. in number of their subscribers, the independents in the states mentioned enjoyed an approximate growth of 110 per cent. On the theory that the expansion of the independents in other states has been on the average as great as in their particular strongholds of the middle west, the number of their stations at the beginning of the present year should have been between 1,800,000 and 2,000,000.

During the general recession of business in 1907 it might have been expected that there would be a falling off in the use of the telephone. Reports from various parts of the Bell system, however, are said to indicate that if there has been a falling off in the rate of growth it has been comparatively slight. In many districts forces of solicitors have been cut down and the companies have found that demand for service continues so brisk that new subscribers come in just the same. The independents, too, may have profited by this same disposition on the part of the public to regard the telephone as a necessity instead of a luxury.

Evidences of the same popular demand, the statistician has observed, are to be noted in reports of the industry from all over the world. In most European lands the number of telephone subscribers doubles once every six or seven years, a rate of growth much slower than that prevailing among the companies of this country, but still sufficient to show how popular the telephone is becoming abroad. The European totals are beginning to be impressive, too. Germany, at the beginning of the present year, had 678,855 telephones in use, Great Britain 481,018. All told, however, there were in use in Europe, with a population of approximately 425,000,000, only about 40 per cent. as many telephones as in the United States, with a population of about 85,000,000, so that there is still room for something of the expansion which has been so marked a features of the industrial life of the United States in the last 10 or 12 years. American methods of operation and Bell telephones, the products of the New York factory of the Western Electric Company, are being introduced into many out of the way parts of the world. Even the sultan of Turkey has not interfered lately with certain telephone installations in his realm.

What's Fame.

(From the "Essay on Man.")

What's Fame? A fancy'd life in others' breath,
A thing beyond us, ev'n before our death.
Just what you hear, you have, and what's unknown
The same (my Lord), if Tully's, or your own,
All that we feel of it begins and ends
In the small circle of our foes or friends;
To all beside as much an empty shade
As Eugene living, as a Caesar dead;
Alike or when, or where, they shone, or shine,
Or on the Rubicon, or on the Rhine,
A Wit's a feather, and a Chief a rod;
An honest Man's noblest work of God.
Fame but from death a villain's name can save,
As Justice tears his body from the grave;
When what t' oblivion better were resign'd,
Is hung on high to poison half mankind.
All fame is foreign, but of true desert;
Plays round the head; but comes not to the heart;
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas;
And more true joy Marcellus exil'd feels,
Than Caesar with a senate at his heels.
—Alexander Pope.

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GOVERNMENT LOSING STRENGTH IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

Weekly Sun: There are four townships in Centre York—Vaughan, Markham, Scarboro and Etobicoke. The first three are supposed to be strongly Liberal; the fourth is Conservative.

In the last general election for the commons the Liberal candidate had a majority of 123 in Vaughan, 189 in Markham, and 78 in Scarboro. In Etobicoke he was in a minority of 145.

In the contest of a week ago the Liberals showed a gain of 15 in Vaughan, but their majority in Markham declined by 17; in Scarboro a majority of 78 was turned into a minority of 11, and in Etobicoke the majority against them was increased by 39.

At the general election the net Liberal majority in the townships was 245; last week it was 115.

Why the remarkable falling off? It is doubtless true that the Conservative candidate in the election of last week was a stronger man than was the one who bore the same standard in the previous election. But the Liberal who won the by-election was also more acceptable, from a farmers' standpoint, than was the winner in the general election. Indeed it was doubtless personal popularity which enabled Dr. McLean to make such a good showing in Vaughan.

There must be some cause, greater than is found in the personality of the various candidates, for the falling off in the Liberal vote in the townships. The Sun believes the cause lies in the continuation and extension of the bounty system and in the enormous increase in the general expenditure. Liberal farmers accepted the platform of 1893 as a serious declaration of principle, and if a further loss of strength in the agricultural districts is to be avoided there must be a return to the principles for which Liberals fought when in opposition.

Reading the Paper.

Ma reads the "Woman's Column" an' about the "Women's Clubs,"
An' sister reads the "Beauty Hints" an' of the social dubs.
I read the "funny paper" an' the latest in baseball,
An' brother reads the sportin' page—the races, fights an' all.
But pa skips all o' that, you bet, an' puts in his best licks
A-readin' what the paper has to say on politics!

Ma reads the advertisements, an' she goes out "bargain days,"
An' comes home tired out, but, jest the same, she sez it pays.
An' sis looks in the paper fer the headin' "Theatres";
They's other things she reads, but that's a favorite o' hers.
Sometimes I read the "fight by rounds" when there has been a mix,
But pa don't read a blessed thing at all but politics!

An' uncle reads about the crops an' what the prospects is
Fer gittin' bumper harvests, fer he's in the farmin' biz.
An' auntie sez the "Home and Health" department takes her eye,
'Cuz there she gits the new receipts for makin' cakes an' pie.
An' Cousin Henry reads the "Poultry news"—he's raisin' chicks—
But pa don't care a durn fer anything but politics!

An' gran'pa reads the story that's "continued in our next,"
An' gran'ma reads the sermons, an' remembers ev'ry text
She hunts the "daily puzzle" up an' sits there half the night
A-figurin' the answer, an' she allus gits it right.
We have to give the paper up to pa from five to six
'Cuz he comes home to supper then an' jest reads politics!

The column called "House Beautiful" ma sez she most enjoys;
The "Juvenile Department" is the bully thing fer boys.
An' then there is the "Art News"—sister's interested there,
But fer the "Fashion Notes" they print ma doesn't seem to care,
An' as fer pa, he wishes that the editors would fix
Things in the paper so they'd print a lot more politics!
—E. A. Brininstool.

The Sailing of the Ships.

Unhasting and unresting, day and night,
The great ships speed upon their Orient way;
They little heed if waters rage or play,
They little care if skies are dark or bright.
Concentrate power, clad in the robes of white,
Which symbol peace, wherever man holds sway,
Bearing no menace, seeking not for prey,
They onward sweep, in calm, majestic might.

What do they seek, embodied death and power,
In the far seas that meet an eastern strand?
Alert, unsleeping, keeping, hour by hour,
The pact that saves full many a helpless land;
Long may they show, till war itself shall cease,
How strong the hand that keeps the truce of Peace!
—Ninette M. Lowater.

A FEW WORDS IN CONFIDENCE.

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WHILE MARY'S AT THE PHONE.

(Clark McAdams in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

When Mary Ann is at the phone
The family sits down below
With sighs and many an inward groan
While Mary joshes with her beau.
"You lobster! Where was you last night?
"Sure thing I must be shown."
And father holds his paper tight
While Mary's at the phone.

"Where are you at?—I'll bet you ain't!
The dance was on the fritz!
That other guy?—Well, I should faint!
Oh, him an' Mame is quits!
Who's with you? That Nagel guy?
"I'll bet it ain't Malone!"
And mother heaves a heavy sigh
While Mary's at the phone.

"He did, eh? Jimminy, what luck!
The skatin' rink? You bet!
I'm there just like a rubber duck!
No, she ain't fired me yet!
Nix-nix! You've got that all doped wrong!
What? Well, go raise a loan!"
And the circle murmurs, "Lord, how long?"
While Mary's at the phone.

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"Our Gifted Young Mimber."

Members of the Irish parliamentary party come to me in the dusk, glancing round the corners to make sure they are not seen, and say to me: "'Pat,' you are our friend. You are making it possible for us to have opinions of our own. We are all with you at heart, but as yet we are too much afraid of the clergy. For ——'s sake, go on, and we will prevent your being shot. When you have made public opinion possible in Ireland, we will all speak out like men, knowing that the clergy cannot stop the subscriptions or put us out of parliament. 'Pat,' you are the most popular man in Connacht." Having said this, they go their way, and when I meet them in the daylight to-morrow they turn their heads, lest they lose their seats at the next election for speaking to me in the street. Once I entertained one of "our gifted young mimbers" at an hotel, and in two hours three clerical deputations came to rescue him from the dangers of being made a nationalist by me, the last deputation presenting an ultimatum—that unless he left my company at once they would see that he was unseated. The hero jumped up in terror, and ran from the room, too excited to remember his walking-stick, which was rescued next morning by a fourth deputation. That was years ago, and since then the poor man has denounced me violently on every public occasion, to secure his seat, while confiding in me regularly wherever we could meet without being seen by a priest. Such, in Connacht, are the trembling heroes who, at Westminster and Chicago, threaten the mightiest of all the empires; and, unless they keep up a certain show of rebellion, there is no need for the empire to subsidize the clergy, at Ireland's expense, to keep the rebel within bounds. Much as I like him, my old friend John Bull is always a fool in his dealings with Ireland, whose complex problem is always too subtle for his ingenuous honesty. The only real rebels now in Ireland are Protestants, because only Protestants can have real political convictions, rebellious or otherwise.

Thus I am in the confidence of the Irish parliamentary party, and the position is quite safe so long as I do not print a member's name in connection with his convictions, which they know I will never do without leave. I have never yet ruined the career of a single man. Just now they confide in me regarding the dangers of unity, and the facts are most instructive. For years, Mr. Redmond has denounced Mr. O'Brien, and now Mr. Redmond's colleagues tell me that he wants to unite with him. Why? Since Mr. Dillon "retired from public life" in spring, Mr. Redmond has felt the need for somebody stronger than himself behind the chair, especially with the Archbishop of Dublin formally dissociating himself from the party, as an organization no longer worth considering. Why trouble to conciliate what we have triumphantly terrorized? Our archbishop is a most acute politician, and having got Mr. Redmond's party completely in his hand, there was no reason why he should not take a political holiday, if only to think of religion.

While the sociable nature of the leader of the Irish race at home and abroad has been depressed by isolation and uncertainty, a new force has risen quite above his head within the party, in the shape of our bustling friend, Mr. Joe Devlin, a great little man of mighty words, who can charm $100,000 from the pockets of foreign domestic servants, and who can make a speech exactly as if he believed it himself. Mr. Devlin is primarily an actor, but Mr. Yeats and Lady Gregory had not begun the Irish theatre in time for him, and that is how Irish talent is ever diverted into wrong channels from want of the national and social progress that could afford a healthy choice of careers. Mr. Devlin's histrionics have been taken so seriously by "our people" that Mr. Redmond has begun to be alarmed for his leadership; and, besides, Mr. Devlin has an anti-clerical past, having first distinguished himself by a great battle with his own bishop at Belfast, in which he beat the bishop badly.

Mr. Redmond was made leader by the bishops, not by the people, and on condition of throwing over his anti-clerical comrades after Mr. Parnell's destruction; therefore, Mr. Redmond's failure to prevent the rise of Mr. Devlin, another anti-clerical, is an obvious breach of the episcopal trust, plainly violating the spirit of Mr. Redmond's compact with the bishops, which in itself would be enough to account for the secession of an archbishop or two. What was the use contracting for the examination of the anti-clerical Parnellites if a gentleman like Mr. Devlin, after beating a bishop, is permitted to rise higher than Mr. Redmond himself? Then behind Mr. Devlin we have the "gifted young mimbers" who come to me in the dark and tell me all about it. The bishops know them well, and watch them; but they watch the bishops, and if it goes much farther, Most Reverend Dr. Walsh may require to come back into the councils of the party.

In our conditions, the ideal member of parliament is a man without enough education or character to make a living on his own account and without enough means to enable him to have opinions of his own; preferably a person whose family depend on a village public-house or "gombeen" shop, which can be destroyed by a wink any time the alcoholic hero refuses to vote as he is ordered from Italy; but in spite of all the elaborate safeguards against the national danger of having men of education and character in our public life, Mr. Devlin rises out of a Belfast street, as if by a miracle, and springs over the heads of them all, knocking down mitres on his way and constructively bidding defiance to the crozier. The cry now is, "Oh! Redmond, why did you let this man's ability become known?" and "What shall we do with Devlin?" The race is too rich in political genius to make it possible to pick eighty-two Irishmen sufficiently stupid for our present purpose in parliament; and of course the eighty-second man, who runs ahead of all the others, is an anti-clerical, tho at the same time such an excellent Catholic that he can teach the hierarchy their duties, which makes the complexity of the matter all the more irritating. Mr. Devlin's turn for tragi-comedy enables him to see thru the whole business, and he steers his course with a success impossible without some imagination. He is young, vital, versatile; both by temperament and experience nearer the sympathy of the working class than any other man in Irish politics. He has enough education to be more effective than a university man in the peculiar conditions of our public life, and he is a great worker, while his Keltic head has been leveled in the Scotch atmosphere of Belfast. He is more capable of method than any other man in the party. He lectures on history and inspires a cattle-drive with equal readiness; and he is ready at an hour's notice to start for Australia and talk $100,000 out of his colonial audiences. The presence of this man among us is really serious, and he has been allowed to go so far that the whole nation might demand reasons for it if he were put down. For the present he is the real leader, in so far as our parliamentary nationalism has anything to be led; and it is no wonder they are asking, "What shall we do with Devlin?"

One thing is plain—of himself, Mr. Redmond cannot put down Mr. Devlin. Colleagues of Mr. Redmond explain that the leader wants Mr. O'Brien back, not because he loves or trusts him, but because he fears Mr. Devlin even more than he hates or suspects Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Redmond seems to find two inconvenients great men less inconvenient than one, and Mr. O'Brien is the only one in view who, by fighting Mr. Devlin for the leadership, could keep Mr. Redmond still leader.

Accordingly, the young men in the party led by Mr. Devlin are working the League against their leader and his plan of union with Mr. O'Brien. Hence the remarkable activity of the Dublin branches of the League during the past month. A few days ago Mr. T. M. Kettle, M. P., said of Mr. O'Brien's proposed return: "If he is to come back it must be as the penitent prodigal of Devolution, and not as the conquering hero of nationality," which, in so far as it goes, means that Mr. O'Brien cannot come back at all, and that poor Mr. Redmond is to be exposed to the obvious superiority of his too able follower, without one to rival his claims or to cancel his pretentions. If the bishops had permitted Mr. Redmond to pick the ablest man available, he would now have enough able men to fight each other for the chair and so keep himself safe in it; but as things stand the bishops' scheme adds additional greatness to Mr. Devlin in the mediocrity of his environment, so carefully planned by the bishops themselves. They knew very well that it would be harder to command obedience from able men than from stupid ones, but Mr. Devlin shows how they failed to provide against an able one creeping in unawares, and, to do them real justice, it is only since he crept in that his real greatness has been discovered. With Mr. Devlin in the chair, his young colleagues would feel nearer to the leader than they can while it is occupied by Mr. Redmond, who keeps them at a distance, and speaks to them only from the past, always with a sort of sacerdotal solemnity, as becomes a leader elected by priests alone. They tire of the oracle, and they are as anti-clerical as Mr. Devlin himself. In fact, the only noticeable ability in the whole party is unmistakeably anti-clerical—and for that reason not at all anti-religious.

The position of Mr. O'Brien is simply pathetic. He is now very wealthy. In proportion as he became wealthy, he developed ideas of his own, but in the same proportion he has lost influence, so that now he keeps a weekly paper to make people think that he leads somebody. Week after week, he works at the melancholy fiction in ever-varying shapes, but he can never survive the fact that he was an immeasurably greater man on three pounds a week and four columns of precocious acid in "United Ireland," in the good old days when the peasants still believed a thing because it was in print, and saw no distinction between eloquence and conviction. In truth, Mr. O'Brien leads nobody, but ours is a country in which everybody is greater than everybody else; and since greatness consists in misleading the public, a man must show that he has a following, even at the cost of a permanent loss in the production of a newspaper. Mr. O'Brien can bring no additional strength to the Irish party, and Mr. Redmond knows that well; but unless he returns, the anti-clericals may submerge Mr. Redmond himself. In so far as I know the young men, that is really their purpose, and if they succeed, we have another "split."

I could say much more on this subject, but I must not in the least betray the confidence of the party, who trust me because I never mention one of them in connection with his convictions. They do not mind how much of the truth I tell so long as I do not attribute anything true to any one of them.—By Pat, in The Saturday.

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

O how the gold sand quivered where
it lay,
Gold face, gold hair, gold limb upon
the lea,
Bound with a thousand silken bands
of sea,
Hearing the waves that lash the fading day.

But each proud wave comes surging
from its place,
And breaks to cool caresses on the
strand;
Plays with its hair, goes wandering
thru its hand.
And dies to leave a kiss upon its face.
—Archibald Sullivan in January Smart Set.

At Least Not Profane.

A decided brunette, by name Pickens,
Was arrested for stealing some chickens.
When they asked her to swear,
She replied debonaire:
"I only know 'deuce,' 'darn,' and 'dickens.'"

PROFESSOR FLIPPED COIN JUST TO FIND OUT

Line of Reasoning Which Goes to Show the Uncertainty of Gambling.

A famous mathematician, Professor Karl Pearson, once spent the greater part of his vacation deliberately tossing a coin and making careful notes of how it fell. He spun the disk twenty-five thousand times; and a pupil of his working separately upon another, eight thousand two hundred times, and also tested the drawing of nine thousand tickets from a bag.

It may seem strange that a learned professor should put himself to such an amount of trouble to demonstrate what every schoolboy who has ever tossed a coin already knew. Yet, as a matter of fact, few really do grasp the laws which govern such an apparently straightforward matter as the tossing of a coin. In the words of the arithmetician, the theory of "runs"—that is heads turning up reeatedly, or tails turning up repeatedly—is precisely as follows:

The chance of a head is one-half; of two heads following, is one-half multiplied by one-half—that is one-quarter; of three heads in succession, one-half multiplied by one-half multiplied by one-half—that is one-eighth. Now, what do you suppose is the chance of a run of eleven heads? It is safe to say that not many persons, however accustomed to tossing coins, have reasoned this out. The fact is that one "run" of eleven heads is on the average only to be expected in two thousand and forty-eight sets of coin tossing.

Altho the man in the street may not have reckoned this, he is always quite positive that if, say, a coin has fallen ten times head upward, he is safe to start backing tails. He puts his money on tails turning up because he says it stands to sense that the run of heads can't continue. But does it? At the eleventh toss the head of the coin is just as big as it ever was. What mysterious influence can a past event—the tossing of ten heads—have on a future one which has no link with them—namely, the tossing of the coin the eleventh time? Surely, each toss is an event of itself, as Sir Hiram Maxim said of a game at roulette at Monte Carlo:

"It is a pure, unadulterated question of chance, and it is not influenced in the least by anything which has ever taken place before, or that ever will take place in the future."

A nasty piece of plain-speaking this for the cranks who had published schemes for "breaking the bank," and whose plans depended entirely on the theory that if one game ended in a win for "red," the chances against it ending red a second time were less, a third time less still, and so on.

This, of course, would be a sound enough argument provided that you regard some dozens of games of roulette, or tosses of a coin, all as one continuous event. It is quite safe, for instance, to offer beforehand big odds against a coin turning up heads ten times running. But in practice the public-house loafer does not do this. What he does is to bet on each separate toss by itself, thus defeating his own aims. The odds against a coin turning up heads eleven times is, as has been shown, something like two thousand to one. But suppose you only start betting at the tenth toss. What are the odds against the eleventh toss again being a head?

The odds, so far from being two thousand to one, are actually one to one! To use an Irishism, the odds are even. That is to say, if you split up the eleven tosses into eleven separate events to be betted on separately, your bets should be "even money" all the time, however often heads turn up running. But if you view the eleven tosses as one combined event, and you offer a preliminary bet against the whole eleven results being heads, you will have to give gigantic odds.

All this goes to prove the absolute uncertainty of gambling. The greatest mathematicians of the day cannot be certain how a coin will fall, so that the man of merely average abilities who stakes anything important on the toss of a coin is allowing that part of his fortune to pass entirely outside of his control.

The Last Stand of the Bison.

The convention of the American Bison Society in New York in January makes particularly timely the appearance of an article in Country Life in America for January entitled "The Fight to Save the Buffalo." It is written by Ernest Harold Baynes, secretary of the society, and is endorsed by Theodore Roosevelt, the society's honorary president. The illustrations are from splendid photographs by Sumner M. Matteson and others. The cover of the issue bears a noble buffalo bull of heroic proportions, standing alone on the prairie.

As to the present status of the animal, Mr. Bayne says: "Roughly speaking there are now about two thousand buffaloes in existence. Of these about one thousand are in the United States, nearly as many in Canada, and with the exception of a solitary specimen in South America, the balance are in Europe. The last named are nearly all in zoological gardens and may be counted out entirely.

"The largest herd in the world today, probably, is the wild herd which ranges over the Peace River country, in Canada. I am informed by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police that there are about 450 head (estimated) in three different bands."

Those Campaign Specials.

Politician—"How do you like that cigar I just gave you?"
Voter—"Well, it tastes a little better in the centre that it did when I first lit it."
Politician—"Why, man, you are smoking the band."
Voter—"H'm! I guess that is the reason."

Oh, the Kind Men!

Some men are fond of animals,
Their hearts are full of pity.
At any rate some sit up late
To fatten up a kitty.
—Philadelphia Press.

How Easy!

Blessings on polite people! People admire them more than they admire the rich and the great. And how easy it is to be polite.—Atlanta Globe.

REHEARSING THE THEATRE CAT.

"There was a play on in a house where I worked; it had a pretty good cast, but every one was nervous because it didn't measure up strong in lines and situations. On the opening night there's a crowded house, but the first act is a sad sketch. We know the second will be worse, because, barring a lot of quiet talk, there's nothing in it but a swell setting with a fine open fireplace and real gas logs down left.

"It's a cold sleety night, and Pete, our house cat, has been out visiting. He comes in when the act is on and walks down off side. He looks across and sees the logs burning, and naturally they appeal to him. First thing you know he starts over the stage with a dignified actor walk, and proceeds to make his toilet right down in front of the blaze.

"Say, the homelike effect is great! The two stars don't notice it and go right on. I'm looking for the house to throw a laugh, but instead of that, a few moments later, there's a burst of applause that almost knocks us silly.

"Next day the papers was enthusiastic about 'the wonderful piece of realism,' and said the cat is the best actor in the cast and has made a success of what would have been a sure frost."

"Of course, you kept Pete in the play," said the student.

"We did," said the veteran, reminiscently. "Luckily next day was Sunday, so an early rehearsal is called to break Pete in on that scene. The log-fire is set going, and Pete is carried down and his head pointed from the opposite entrance. But it's no go. He just turns and sneaks for the prop room. The boss thinks of a plan to open everything up and chill off the stage so that the heat will attract Pete. But it don't work; and, anyway, the ladies say they'll quit if they have to take chances on getting pneumonia.

"It's about ten o'clock at night, with everybody exhausted and sore, when the property-boy dopes out the way. He's a bright kid, and knew a thing or two about cat nature. Says he:

"'No cat ain't damn fool enough to let itself be trained to do extra work. Lookin' after mice and rats is Pete's job, and we got to make him do the stunt along them lines.

"The manager is down and out; he says go ahead and try anything. So the kid produces a tray with two mice in it he had set for his and Pete's amusement. Pete is immediately very much lit up, and if we hold him off side and set the cage by the fireplace, he makes a beeline across. Then the kid cuts a little hole in one corner of the fireplace and sticks one of the mice's heads out from behind just far enough for Pete to see but not to reach. After he gets onto the game, he'll sneak across the stage and camp in front of the fire and just sit there quiet, watchin' and wavin' his tail, same as any cat on the trail. After that, by keeping him hungry and always pushin' out a mouse when the curtain drops, we manage to pull thru a season of ten weeks with only one fall-down.

"What was that?" asked the student.

"Well," said the veteran, "one night the boy who is holding the mouse lets its slip. It jumps by Pete and reaches where the leading lady is sobbing out some tender lines. Pete is right behind and makes a beautiful merry-go-round chase circling her skirts. The audience thinks it's great; and, by gum, the manager was fool enough to figure if we could not possibly repeat it."

"Did you try?" asked the student.

"Not on your life," said the veteran. "The leading lady said she'd quit on the spot if they ever pulled a rehearsal."—John S. Lopez, in Harper's Weekly.

Imitating Paralysis.

Paralysis is often imitated by beggars, and so closely that there is no detecting the imposition. A fellow is directed how to hang his wrist loosely down, dropping the fingers of one hand, and to drag the limbs in such a manner as to imitate a paralytic stroke to the life. He is drilled up to the business mark by marching him around for hours at a stretch, and night after night. This is continued until the patient can bear a sudden and unexpected prick with a needle, or even the touch of a red-hot iron, without relapsing into his normal attitude.

Not many years ago one of these mock paralytics, who was accustomed to throw off his seeming infirmity and play the burglar by way of change, was caught in the very act of breaking into a house, and committed for trial. Here he got up such a semblance of hopeless paralysis as deceived everybody. When the trial came on he was carried into the court on a stretcher, and laid at full length in the dock. Everybody, including the judge and jury, commiserated the case, and he escaped with one year imprisonment instead of a long term of penal servitude.

The doctor of the prison to which he was next transferred felt sure that the whole thing was a sham, and tried all the ordinary methods of detection, including liberal use of the galvanic battery, but without effect. At length a great heap of damp straw was collected in the jail yard, and the scoundrel, still stretched on his pallet, which he never quitted, was placed thereon. The straw was fired on all sides, throwing out a little flame and dense volumes of choking smoke. This did the business, and quickly, too. In less than a minute the paralytic astonished every body but the doctor by bouncing out of the straw with the agility of a deer.

"The game is up," he exclaimed, with a laugh, when he had done coughing, adding, in a tone of triumph, "anyhow, I have cheated the law out of six years."

The torture such people inflict upon themselves for weeks and months at a time, and voluntarily, is simply incredible.

Loved Mrs. Atherton's Forefathers.

A story is being told of a woman who met Gertrude Atherton at the recent reception in her honor of the San Francisco Spinsters, and tried hard to say something "fit." As the line was passing along, this woman whispered to her companion: "Oh, do tell me the name of the book she wrote—something or other about family descent," but the other said she couldn't recall it either. Just as the reached the author of "Ancestors," the woman apparently remembered, and her face beamed. "Oh, Mrs. Atherton!" she said, as they shook hands, "I can't tell you how I loved your 'Forefathers!'"

Breaking It Gently.

Youth's Companion.

Marion, who had been taught to report her misdeeds promptly, came to her mother one day sobbing penitently.

"Mother, I—I—broke a brick in the fireplace."

"Well, that is not very hard to remedy. But how on earth did you do it, child?"

"I pounded it with father's watch."

SHORTY, HE TOLD ON THE GANG—SHORT'S A LEMON

He Weakened at the Station House—Leader of Jungle Outfit.

New York Sun.

Something told Red Townsend, the ten-year-old leader of the Jungle gang, that his little brother Shorty was weakening and would squeal on the bunch, and tho two detectives were within hearing he couldn't help blurting out: "Shorty, yuh doesn't want tuh lose yer nolve; keep mum an' don't say nottin'. Dey ain't got us tuh rights, so wot's de use o' blubberin'."

But Shorty was scared as he and Red and Fat McGlyn, 9 years old, were giving their pedigrees at the desk in the uptown detective bureau, where they were arraigned last night charged with being concerned in half a dozen burglaries that were committed on the upper west side within the last two months. Shorty took up his tears with his coat sleeve and muttered something inaudible. Red knew what was coming, and to check the utterance which he was certain would result disastrously for the mob he cautioned the eight-year-old youngster to shut up.

And then Detectives Boyle and O'Grady, divining that Shorty would give up, took him to one side and exacted from him a confession implicating seven members of the Jungle gang in a series of robberies that had kept the sleuths guessing for many days.

Red was bereft of all brotherly feeling when the detectives announced that Shorty had snitched and that the jig was up, and on the way down to the children's society in the patrol wagon the gang leader impressed upon the youngster that he was thru with him for good.

Wants to Be a Boigler.

"W'en yuh wants tuh be a boigler, Shorty, I tells yuh dat I doesn't want you tuh be," said Red. "In de foist place yuh ain't ole 'nuff—yuh'r on'y 8 goin' on 9. An' den w'en I lets yuh in I tells yuh dat you never wants tuh wid me, an' w'en we gits pinched yuh'r de foist guy tuh snitch. Yuh'r so little, Shorty, dat I ain't agoin' tuh swat yuh—dere ain't no need o' bein' a scared—but I'm t'rugh wid yuh, an' if we goes tuh de Ref or de Protect I ain't agoin' tuh have nottin' tuh do wid yuh. Aw, quit yer bawlin'. Dat ain't agoin' tuh do no good. Shut up, I tells yuh, or I will wallop yuh in de jaw."

If Shorty hadn't peached the detectives would probably be still trying to solve the mystery of the burglaries which kept them on the jump since the first break was reported two months ago, when an automobile supply store at Seventy-first-street and Broadway was broken into and seven revolvers stolen.

And it is safe to say, the detectives admitted, that they would still be in the dark if Shorty Townsend hadn't got scared and succumbed to the third degree which they give to kids under suspicion. He convinced the sleuths that all the breaks which they had on their squeal took from the upper west side were committed by the Jungle gang under the leadership of Red, and while he was a little shy on dates his description of the places robbed tallied with the detectives' reports.

Leader for Long Time.

While Red has been leader of the Jungle gang for a long time it was not until a year ago that he and his mob went into the boigl'ry game. At first he wanted to be a train robber and an Indian fighter, so one day he took his gang, including Fat McGlynn, Scotty Gaddis, Dinky Enright, Curly Robinson and Jig McGlynn, Fat's brother, up to The Bronx, where they planned to rob a train and go west on the proceeds of the haul. But the expedition didn't prove as successful as Red had planned it would, and after an absence of two days all hands were glad to go back home.

After a few weeks of quietude Red prevailed upon Scotty and Shorty to accompany him on a western trip in quest of Indians to scalp. The other members of the mob had profited by their Bronx experience and couldn't be induced to join the expedition, but they were sad of heart when days went by and the trio had not returned. According to Shorty and the records of the Children's Society the three youngsters got into a box car of the New York Central and got as far as Albany.

In the vicinity of that city they lost their bearings and for three weeks remained in and about Albany until they were finally arrested for jumping freights. Their parents were notified, and upon arriving home the three youngsters got what was coming to them.

Then it was that Red suggested to his followers that they turn their attention to blowing safes. His expedition to Albany had made him a hero with the mob, and while none of them had seen an Indian on the way, nevertheless all hands looked up to him as a leader who could do things. Not a few tricks were pulled off from that time on, but the crowning achievement was when Red led his gang into the automobile supply store on Broadway and procured for each "boigl'r" a brand new shiny revolver.

This robbery was reported to the police of the West 68th-street station, but the job looked like the work of an experienced crook, and consequently the precinct detectives made no headway on the case. They never suspected that it was the work of boys—it was too well done—and the mystery of the robbery was never solved until last night, when Shorty told the detectives how they got into the place.

A department store at 74th-street and Columbus-avenue was the next place tackled. Fat got into the cellar thru a basement window and when Red and Shorty followed they made straight for the office on the main floor. The three youngsters got at the safe and tried the combination.

"Aw, Git a Ax."

"Yuh wants gunpowder, Red," Fatty suggested, "and dat's de on'y way o' blowin' un de ting."

"Aw, git a ax," Red replied.

Shorty was sent for an ax and after a long search he finally found one in the cellar. The youngsters chopped away at the knob of the safe, but finally gave it up as a bad job. Then they departed, taking with them a tray of gold rings, which they sold to some men down at the 54th-street dock for $2.

Their next good job was the robbery of Butler's grocery store on Amsterdam-avenue, near 68th-street, where they emptied the till and ate all the goodies they could devour and drank cider to the limit.

On New Year's Day they went back to the department store and got 12 silver watches, which they sold to a junk dealer. Four detectives who had been hunting high and low for the robbers overheard yesterday that several lads had been seen with expensive watches, and within a few hours they were satisfied that the robberies had been committed by boys. Boyle and O'Grady got a line on Red and when they picked him up last night at 67th-street and Amsterdam-avenue, Fatty and Shorty were with him. They took the youngsters to the uptown detective bureau to question them, and under the third degree Shorty snitched.

"Shorty's me brudder," said Red, as he was put to bed in the Children's Society last night, "but he's a lemin an' a quitter, an' I'm goin' tuh gi hunk on 'im."

THE ART OF GARGLING.

The proper method of gargling is thus described by a writer in The Medical Record:

"The patient (at first under the guidance of the physician) should sit well back in a chair, take a swallow of water in the mouth and bend the head as far back as possible.

"Now he must protrude the tongue from the mouth (the tip of the tongue may be grasped with a handkerchief), and in this posture with protruding tongue he must try to swallow the water. The physician should control the patient's vain efforts—for it is impossible to swallow under such circumstances.

"The patient has the sensation as if he actually had swallowed the water. Now he must start to gargle, to exhale air slowly. One can see plainly the bubbling of the fluid in the wide open pharynx.

"After gargling thus for a while, the patient is ordered to close the mouth and quickly throw head and body forward. Thereby all the fluid is forced thru the choanae and nostrils, washing the throat and nose from behind and expelling all the accumulations that had been present, with great force.

This should be repeated several times, as the first trial is not always successful and satisfactory. It is an act that must be learned.

"When properly executed the sensation, as the patient will assure you, is that of great relief not had by any other method. It will be wise for the practitioner to try the method first on himself. Even small children who are at all clever learn the method readily and rather enjoy it.

"The method is not by any means a new one, but, as it seems, quite forgotten. Some thirty years ago Prof. Hagen of Leipsic taught it to his students. It is well worth reviving."

Sleeping on the Piazza.

In an article on "Outdoor Sleeping and Living" in Country Life in America for January, Dr. Thomas McAdam says: "It costs about $50 to screen a verandah large enough for a family of four. The three grades of wire netting cost about $4.66, $10.30, and $24.38 respectively for a roll 100 feet long and a yard wide. The first may last two seasons and the second four, but the copper wire is the only rustless and permanent thing. I would never be satisfied with anything else. It is maddening to have fly screens rust to pieces after a single season. I would rather have mosquito netting if I couldn't afford copper.

"The cost of an outfit for winter sleeping in cold countries is about $30 to $50, including cot and mattress, but if it saves you $200 in doctor bills and adds immeasurably to your happiness, you cannot afford to do without it. The main item is the three down comforters, which give a maximum of warmth with a minimum of weight, so that the limbs never feel oppressed. Then you need a woolen blanket the width of your bed and twice its length, because this is to enclose the comforters and protect the feet from exposure."

HOME-MADE MEDICINE

Said to Relieve Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism.

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;
One ounce Compound Salatone;
Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;

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

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

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

Whitelaw Reid on Thackeray.

The Hon. Whitelaw Reid contributes an appreciation of Thackeray to the current London Book Monthly, which places pleasant emphasis upon the regard which the personality of the novelist inspired in America. "I never had the good fortune to meet Mr. Thackeray in America," says Mr. Reid "tho I did meet soon afterwards your other great novelist of that period. But for years I was constantly hearing gossip about Thackeray from those who had met him during his visits to us, like the genial publisher who was his guide, philosopher and friend among the Brahmins of Boston, or like the Old Centurians of New York. Their accounts ran all one way. They admired his talk, and they loved him. They pictured him as big, hearty and very human. They didn't find him playing the lion, the least little bit, and we may hope he didn't find us playing the spread eagle too much. They pointed out the corner in the Century Club where he used to sit exchanging literary chat, or, in Yankee parlance, 'swapping stories,' with a group of clubmen about him. They could tell you years afterwards what had been Thackeray's favorite chair, and some had even been so observant of the least trifles about the great man as to know what particular concoction in a club tumbler had been his favorite 'night-cap.'" Mr. Reid's reference to the American publishers of Thackeray is reinforced by the fact that it is an American house (the Harpers) which supplies the edition of Thackeray containing the biographical sketch by his daughter, much intimate correspondence, Thackeray's own drawings and the like. Mr. Reid's article was originally delivered as an address at the Titmarsh Club in London last October.

A Relief to Both.

"At last," he sighed, "we're alone. I've been hoping for this chance—"

"So have I," said she very frankly "Ah! you have guessed, then, that I wanted to tell you that I love you—"

"Yes, and I want to say 'No' and get it over with."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Fear of the Law.

"'Rastus," said the neighbor, "I'd like to borrow that mule of yours."

"Goodness sakes, boss," was the rejoiner; "I'd like to 'commodate you; but I's had some 'sperience wif de law. If a man is 'sponsible foh de acts of his agent and I was to lend dat mule out, it wouldn't be no time befo' I was arrested for assassination."

Hard to Take.

Mistress—Did the mustard plaster do you any good, Bridget?

Maid—Yes; but, by gory, mum, ut do bite the tongue.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR SKIN

Zam-Buk Unequalled as a Skin Cure.

About 80 per cent. of prevalent skin disease is due to neglect and the remaining 20 per cent. to some weakness or infection. The skin, in fact, rules the health. In proportion as the skin acts well or ill, we are well or sick, for every square inch of skin has no fewer than 2,800 pores through which all waste matter, which would be injurious to health if allowed to remain, is expelled from the body.

The skin, because it has important work to do, and is so exposed to injury and disease, deserves far more attention than most people give it. Often the timely use of Zam-Buk, the well-known healing balm, will avert a nasty attack of eczema, prevent festering, allay pain and inflammation and prevent other skin troubles which, if neglected, would only upset the general health.

A sudden chill, dirt in a cold-crack, or sudden contact with disease-germs, are all dangerous to your skin health, and neglected cuts, sores, chafings or chaps, may lead to festering or blood-poisoning.

Neglected scald caused months of agony—spent dollars seeking a cure—One box of Zam-Buk cured.

Below we give the testimony of a lady who, if she had known of Zam-Buk earlier, might have saved nine weeks of painful agony.

Mrs. Frederick Bryant of 169 Railway Ave., Stratford (Ont.), says: "I scalded my foot while preparing supper. Next day the skin came off and my foot was in a serious condition. I could not wear my shoe and had to lay up for nine weeks. During this time I used dozens of salves, but none did any good, in fact the wound developed into a running sore. I got no rest day or night from the cruel pain. At this point a sample of Zam-Buk was left at my house and I tried it. Several applications of Zam-Buk had immediate effect in soothing the pain and irritation and I was encouraged to buy a box. One box of Zam-Buk was sufficient to heal the scald, although I had spent dollars in other remedies. New skin has formed nicely over the whole open sore. Zam-Buk is the most wonderful and effective remedy I have used, and I advise others to use it."

Zam-Buk is so refined that it soaks easily through the skin to the seat of disease and exerts a wholesome influence upon the rest of the body. Absolutely pure, soothing and antiseptic, Zam-Buk is recognized as the world's one great and only perfect healing balm for everyday household use. It is just as invaluable for cuts, bruises, burns and sprains, as it is for eczema, ulcers, piles, bad legs, festering sores, ringworms, swellings, scalp sores, hidden sores on back or joints, pimples, rashes, chafings, chaps, inflamed and irritable patches, and all diseases of the skin. Every family needs a box of Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is sold by all druggists and medicine vendors at 50 cents a box, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 3 boxes for $1.25. Send for free trial box. See special offer.

TRY ZAM-BUK FREE

Mrs. Bryant tried a free sample. You can do likewise. Send this coupon and 1 cent stamp for postage to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and we will mail you a trial of Zam-Buk free. I.K.I.

ZAM-BUK
THE GREAT SKIN-CURE.

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
MAIN OFFICE 83 YONGE-ST., TORONTO.

I, JOHN LANG, Circulation Manager of THE TORONTO WORLD, do solemnly declare that the following statement shows the net circulation of THE WORLD for each day in the month of December, 1907:

December 2	39,515	
December 3	43,579	
December 4	39,073	
December 5	38,955	
December 6	38,894	
December 7	40,182	SUNDAY, December 1. 40,193.
December 9	39,674	
December 10	38,673	
December 11	38,320	
December 12	38,514	
December 13	38,517	
December 14	39,726	SUNDAY, December 8. 39,517.
December 16	39,302	
December 17	38,685	
December 18	38,691	
December 19	38,511	
December 20	38,430	
December 21	39,766	SUNDAY, December 15. 41,979.
December 23	39,356	
December 24	39,392	
December 25	57,181	
December 26	41,241	
December 27	38,652	
December 28	39,429	SUNDAY, December 22. 39,452.
December 30	40,407	
December 31	38,758	SUNDAY, December 29. 39,097.

Total net circulation, Daily World, 26 days ------ 1,041,423
Total net circulation, Sunday World, 5 Sundays --- 200,238

Net average circulation, Daily World, 26 days

40,055

Net average circulation, Sunday World, 5 Sundays

40,048

The foregoing figures include all papers actually sold and do not include damaged papers, samples or returned copies.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 2nd day of January, A.D. 1908.

(Sgd) JAMES BAIRD, A Commissioner, etc.

(Signed) JOHN LANG

Intimidating to Bachelors

If Shakespeare were around just now he would change his wise saying: "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" to one after this fashion: "But poorly sleeps the man who is a father."

A Chicago judge, of most candid demeanor, has ruled without flinching that from now forth when the baby wakes up in the middle of the night and practises vocal scales the father must get up and walk the floor with it. Whatever the exigency happens to be, the daddie must meet it, even tho the babe wants nothing more than a mirror to see whether its first teeth are coming thru.

This austere judicial ruling has spread around with horrible swiftness and every father in the Windy City is fearful of becoming bald at an early age. No more can he remain snug and warm in his bed, dreaming of how much money he will pile up the next day. Nor can he fulfil the requirements of a good citizen by whispering to his wife that the babe is dissatisfied with life; he must jump out, defying the thermometer, soothe baby and withal maintain a poise and sweetness of temper which is remarkable, for the women of Chicago have law on their side.

Is it not fortunate that we have no such bench government here? Toronto has enough bachelors already.

Epoch in History of "Times."

With the passing of The London Times from the control of the Walter family, where it has been for three generations, into the hands of C. Arthur Pearson, one or two significant conditions present themselves.

Mr. Pearson, a newspaper magnate of England, has entirely distinct methods of conducting a newspaper from those which have prevailed in The Times office since its establishment. So long has this powerful old daily paper maintained its own unique position and policy that a change in its editorial style and business customs would be as bad for it as a severe attack of rheumatism for an aged man.

It had its origin and growth under conditions which gave it an individual place amongst great newspapers of the day. With its reputation, made years ago, and with the support of powerful interests and the confidence of governments, it has been able to resist the inroads of modern journalism.

The genius, however, of a remarkable man, has at last been successful in acquiring a financial grip on the sedate journal. The English-speaking world is naturally asking: Will The Times lose its character?

Two things are evident which may fairly be construed as answers. One is that Mr. Pearson will either have a marked influence on the paper or he will have none at all, and, if he has control, he will enthuse his personality slowly but surely into the paper. Second, Mr. Pearson has been one of the most emphatic leaders in the British Isles for Tariff Reform, and championed the fight for Chamberlain during the last general elections. He will scarcely allow such a medium as The Times to go along without being used to further his own views.

Cable despatches may state that the editorial policy of the paper will in no way be modified, but those who know Mr. Pearson will "hae their doots." Should he swing it into line with other publications he owns, it will be interesting to follow the paper's history from now on.

Change of Policy

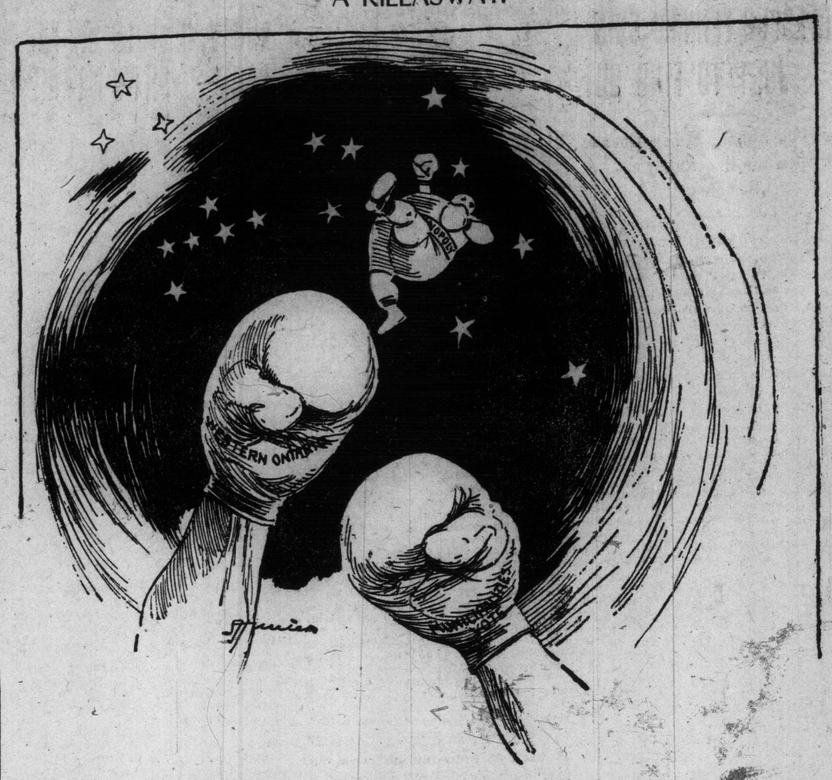
A San Francisco paper has announced that hereafter its writers will not be permitted to indulge in destructive criticism of persons or institutions. The aim of the paper, rather, is to build up, to encourage, to foster improvement in those making strenuous and honorable efforts to achieve mastery in some chosen line of endeavor.

This change of policy is the result, it is said, of a protest from managers of theatres and from the theatre-going public. They became displeased with the semi-clever attempts of critics to give humorous and smart reviews.

There is good reasoning behind this decision on the part of the paper. It is very easy to tear down, but requires ability and energy to construct. For newspaper writers to be constantly harping on the weakness of what they discuss is to place themselves in the position of publicly appointed benefactors and judges. There are quite as many people, not writers, who are able to judge as to whether things are good or bad as there are persons incapable of forming conclusions.

A man who constantly maintains himself as a destroyer is, to say the least, a pedant and egotist.

A KILLASWAT.



Novelists and Readers

At a recent religious congress held in Baltimore the charge was made that women are chiefly responsible for much that is bad in the literature of the present time; that they write most of what is bad and that they read a good deal of it. The same opinion has been voiced in England by one or two able writers who have undertaken to analyze the temperament of women so as to give a cause for their tastes and preferences both in reading and writing.

From every quarter comes the cry that fiction is sinking lower and lower and that women writers are aiding greatly in this degeneration. "Literature will have sunk to pathology," says a writer in The London Bookman, "and the physician may be compelled to treat the modern story as if it were a shameful disease."

Doubtless this is a somewhat radical view of the subject, but the fact remains that the latest novels to be classed among the big sellers are those dealing with subjects forbidden in polite society, yet which are sought after and discussed quietly in the club and the drawing room.

Marie Corelli, in a letter to The Bookman, agrees with the above criticism, stating that in her opinion authors "like Zola and D'Aunurizio commit what may be called premeditated murderous outrage upon unprepared and innocent minds."

In the United States and Canada this tendency in fiction is widely discussed at present in the reviews. Mrs. L. H. Harris, a well-known southern writer, contributes an article to The Independent maintaining that the only way to banish bad fiction is to license the novelists, which is in two respects a novel idea, yet one which will probably fail to meet the approbation of those who write books for profit.

Mrs. Harriss asserts that women are the chief offenders of decency in letters, yet admits that were her plan adopted we might lose some writers entirely as "they would not be permitted to produce such diabolically interesting books as they do now."

While it may be true that women writers, such as Elinor Glyn, have startled the world of late with some fiction that had better have been consigned to the flames, or, better still, have never been written in ink, it must also be acknowledged that some of the most ethical and inspiring novels are the work of women and many of the most vile novels the work of men. We naturally look for high-mindedness in fiction written by women, and any that shocks our sense of propriety must call forth adverse criticism.

A transcript of human life, which the novel is supposed to be, may deal with low types entirely, but if so there should be nothing tending to degrade by the veiled advocacy on the part of the author of the strange code of morals followed, perhaps, by the characters portrayed. This is the most dangerous form of fiction, as it encourages degeneracy and corrupts youth.

The Saturday Times-Review of New York has taken a decidedly optimistic view concerning the outlook for fiction and among hopeful statements has said:

"Say what you will of the novels men, and chiefly women, are writing to-day—you can't say thinge adequate. Yet, after all, to-day as never before, it is truthfulness, likeness of reality, that is the acknowledged imperative."

After all, the matter of good and bad fiction remains as it always has—something requiring judicious selection on the part of the readers. A little ethical display by the great reading public would determine the fate of any unwholesome novel, so there are two sides to the story, with both parties to blame—the writer and the reader.

Do Not Deserve Pity

There are in Toronto to-day young women of talent, education and physical attractiveness who are asking for what is nothing more nor less than charity.

They are finding that the business world is without sentiment and now that conditions are somewhat quiet, as a result of the financial stringency, they cannot find employment to suit them. Hence they ask favors here and there from their friends and relatives, in order to live.

It seems regrettable that bright young women should take such a wrong view of life; that rather than do a kind of work which is offering everywhere they will resort to practical begging.

This kind of work is plain, ordinary, everyday housework. Their mothers did it before them, are doing it now. Their grandmothers did it, and great grandmothers before them. It is honest employment, entirely respectable and is generously remunerative.

Scores of homes in this city are searching everywhere for domestic help. They cannot get it at any reasonable figure. Still the young women who want to live and keep their purity and womanhood ignore these opportunities. They would rather ask for small amounts of money, would rather go to every large store and factory in Toronto asking for a position than to take service in a fine home at a good wage.

These young ladies are under the opinion that if they do domestic work the community in which they are acquainted will place them on a low plane socially.

What if it does? What if society at large says it is better to stand all day in a store or toil in a shop or factory at from $3 to $6 a week than to go into a splendid house at $15 a month, including board and washing? Society never buys you any bread. It never clothes you. It never protects your name from scandal and gossip. Why, then, listen to its vain, idle, frothy talk?

Whether our system of education is wrong or whether our home life needs improving it is certain that some influences have misdirected the views of young women on this important matter.

In Canada housework is regarded by all of sober, intelligent minds as honorable. The girl who has sufficient disregard for foppishness and high enough esteem for herself will undertake it and show to her friends and relatives that she is really sincere in trying to make a living.

It is hard, indeed, to pity those who seek charity because they are unable to secure just the kind of genteel employment which suits their aesthetic tastes.

When Ladies Get Seasick

There will naturally be some little nervousness on the part of ladies with regard to a proposal to establish an up-to-date dressmaking department on a great Atlantic liner.

The courtesy of those who wish to accommodate fair passengers in this way is remarkable for this age. But will the kindness be appreciated? Will the temptation of having a brand new and stylish dress ready for wear on the arrival in port be sufficiently strong to induce fashionable women to make such great sacrifices?

The Atlantic is just as rough now as it ever was and for some reason or other it makes people ill just the same as it did years ago. It matters not who they are nor how many millions of money they crowd into their pockets to serve as ballast.

We can easily imagine a lady of quality getting fitted on a big liner for a Parisian creation. But it is almost impossible to think of her standing still when the vessel is plunging and rising to the music of mighty breakers. If the dressmakers' measurements were exaggerated by the effect of the rude billows, would the lady pay for the dress? Would the dressmaker go to law? Would a yoke in the dress get confused with a gore? Would the waist accidentally be only large enough to go round the neck?

These are grave problems. They should be seriously considered in the interests of international peace and domestic happiness.

Passing of Great Oarsman

In the death of Edward Hanlan Canada lost one of her greatest sportsmen and Toronto one of her most popular citizens. The respect paid on Tuesday last to his memory by the people of this province was a tribute none too marked for the fame the famous oarsman brought to his native land. That thousands crowded the streets to watch the procession was an evidence that the prowess of men has lost none of its charm among men.

The suggestion that a monument be raised by the public to commemorate the name and deeds of Hanlan should meet with widespread support.

The Tavern In England

The following from the pen of H. Belloc, M.P., in The London Daily Express, may or may not represent the opinion of public men in Canada with regard to the use of intoxicants, but it has something to commend it. Most students of social conditions will agree that it is the excessive uses of alcohol which result so disastrously:

Among the great evils of society in modern England, not the greatest evil, but one of the great evils, is excess in the use of stimulants. Every form of stimulant, from a healthy one like red wine or good beer to the pestilent and poisonous drugs which we owe to modern science, is used in excess, and the excess affects every class of the community.

The cause of this social disease in general is anxiety, and coupled with anxiety that defect of the will which anxiety is able to produce. To remedy that root of the whole evil we must change the very nature of society; but meanwhile there are palliatives rather than remedies which we can apply without falling into any offensive fanaticism, and without interfering with the ordinary pleasures of our fellow-citizens; for the habit of taking drugs and nervous stimulants in excess (as soaking oneself with tea, for instance,) there is perhaps no remedy. You have to do with ingrained individual habit, mainly domestic, and one only to be cured by a reform of morals in general.

But with the excess of the use of the old-fashioned stimulants, the stimulants which have been ordinary and healthy foods of our ancestors from the earliest recorded times, it is different. With regard to these we inherit a formed public opinion and old customary laws of licensing and restraint, and, what is more, a good traditional knowledge of when they are good and when they are bad for a man, and in what quantities they are good and in what quantities bad for a man. And one of the most certain things with regard to their use is that they are most beneficent when they are taken in company and with food, and most harmful when they are taken alone and without food.

It is again certain that a perpetual consumption of them in small amounts is worse than occasional excess and far worse than regular consumption at one time during and after a meal—preferably the last meal of the day. That has been the universal experience of our race for thousands of years, and no modern fad or so-called "scientific" opinion will stand against experience of that sort.

To tell a man who has used wine and beer properly the whole of his life that they are harmful, and to try to mystify him into believing you by using long and technical words, is rank charlatanism, and should be punished (but unfortunately it is not) by the hearty and expressed contempt of every honest man. People who talk in this fashion should be made fools of. It is the best cure, and if they are not yet treated in this fashion it is because our society still suffers from a moral evil far worse than drunkenness, and that is lack of courage.

Another thing which long experience and tradition have made certain in this matter is that it makes all the difference whether the fermented liquor consumed is made of the right materials and in right fashion or not; in other words, whether it is "pure."

Now, in this matter, the truth is again perfectly plain. Beer that is made out of hops and malt is healthy; and if substitutes of one kind or another are used, the concoction becomes more and more dangerous in proportion to the type of adulterant supplied. It need not contain an active poison to be a thing undermining the health, creating an artificial craving, and in general noxious and detestable.

Newspapers and Public Duty

It has been said by a man of eminence, Attorney-General Bonaparte of the United States, that a free press is a perpetual petition; it is, or should be, always telling a government what the people wish and hope for and think right.

This is a trite remark on the relation of the press to the public, but it does not comprehend the entire duty and privilege of one of the most powerful institutions of modern times.

A free press has another work far more important, but less faithfully performed—to tell the people themselves what they should wish, what they should hope for, what they should think right.

A newspaper has by no means done its whole work when it reports to the government "the first thought of the ordinary citizen on all matters of current public interest." Otherwise it is little more than a weather-vane showing the direction the wind of popular approbation or disapprobation is blowing at the hour of going to press.

Not infrequently the highest function of a newspaper is utterly to reject this "first thought," oppose what seems to be public opinion and set itself uncompromisingly against the clamor that is inspired by public passion, not by public intelligence. A real newspaper must have fixed convictions, fixed principles of right and wrong, fixed standards of public duty, and adhere to them, no matter how opposed such convictions, principles and standards may be to party prejudice and the current opinion of the street.

A newspaper which does not seek to educate public opinion is no better than a billboard, and a newspaper which makes itself a professional demagog may work no less evil than one which is in secret alliance with predatory wealth.

It is much the easiest way for an editor to follow the mob, to court general favor, by never taking the initiative. The truth is not always popular. Indeed, it often arouses indignation. Frequently it pleases nobody, and rarely does it please everybody. But a newspaper that dare not tell the truth, lest it offend readers, is a newspaper in the trade sense of the term only.

The papers that are ready to stand or fall by what they think right are the ones that may have to follow a lone furrow for a long time, but ultimately represent the best citizenship.

We boast with pride of a free press to-day, yet can a paper be free when shackled and bound by corporate interests; when prostituting its editorial columns to advance the financial schemes of a few men?

There are too many papers in Canada to-day that shirk their moral responsibility and make a jest of the pretensions of "a free press."

No press is free when afraid to tell its readers the truth, unbiased by lobbying influences.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SECTION

Edited by J. M. Wilkinson, B.A.

Send all Communications to Office, 288 Yonge St.

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK.

"Law and Grace."

The compositor in arranging the material for this page last week omitted a paragraph I wrote in reference to the authorship of the able article in last issue on "Law and Grace." I regret this, as it might appear to some that I was taking credit for other men's productions. In this paragraph I specially called the attention of the orthodox brethren to the clearly defined position taken by the author, and asked for a careful perusal of the same. The author is Mr. E. Oliver of Toronto, who has contributed an equally interesting article on "What Was the Sabbath, and to Whom was it Given?" which will appear later.

Anti-Profanity League.

Last Sunday night's meeting in Massey Hall, which was hurriedly arranged for, was a delightful surprise. I did not expect as large an audience as was present, nor did I expect the noble response for testimony as to the desirability of such a league. It was inspiring to see 2000 people rise after 9 o'clock, swearers and non-swearers alike, and express their desire to see such a league organized at once—that was a surprise; but to have more than 1000 men who acknowledged at sometime having taken the name of God in vain rise and pledge themselves, God helping them, to abstain from profanity for this year of grace, was a sight that would gladden the heart of any man who is working in the interests of his fellows.

The demonstration shows not only the interest the people take in the betterment of society and the protection of their children from this greatest of all curses, but it clearly proves the necessity of a vigorous campaign in this direction. Already having started the agitation I feel the responsibility of bringing it forth into corporate existence in the form of a league or association that will act as a living protest against the encroachment of this demon upon the sacredness of the home and the vested privileges of the mart and places of public resort, but I am only one and must have the assistance of all good citizens. There is no reason why every city and town and village in Canada should not have its Anti-Profanity League, independent of sectarian, political or racial influences. Here is an opportunity for every man not only to keep himself pure from impurity of speech, but to promote like purity among his fellows. Let no one ask with the murderer Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper"? Yes, you are, my friend, and if we want to live a happy life and a life worth living the sooner we recognize this fundamental law of society the better for ourselves and for those whose lives we touch.

The morning papers made kindly and encouraging references to the meeting and have committed us to a permanent organization. Next Sunday night in Massey Hall a similar meeting will be held, when the names of those who will co-operate will be taken and more definite plans presented. This will take place at 9 o'clock and will be preceded by a program of music, vocal and instrumental, and a recital of "The Passion Play" as presented every ten years at Oberammergau as a sacrament—to be followed by the best motion picture on "The Life and Death of Christ" ever presented in Canada, which we were not able to complete last Sunday night. An orchestra has been secured which will play for half an hour before the service begins. Doors open at 6.30, orchestra at 7 and service prompt at 7.30. Free for everybody, but a big silver offering from everybody for expenses.

Periury.

One of the most fearless and pronounced men of Canada to-day is Bishop Worrell of Nova Scotia. Last week we published an extract from his great speech at Halifax on the growth of profanity. The twin sister of profanity (I mean wilful deliberate profanity) is perjury. The man who delights to profane the name of God, who chooses deliberately to blaspheme, will commit perjury if it brings him gain, and is it to be wondered at? In the same address to which reference has been made Bishop Worrell has this to say on "Perjury":

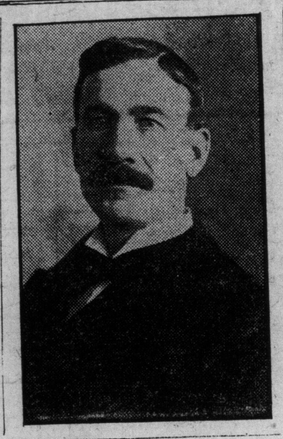
"A right conception of God and His word and a due reverence for them would make perjury absolutely unknown. The growth of perjury is a terrible thing, and there can be no doubt that it is growing. The other day Judge Riddell of Toronto stated that it was becoming a most serious problem in the conduct of the courts, and I have heard a well known police magistrate of a large city in Ontario declare that it is impossible to believe people on their oaths. The statement made by a witness in a recent celebrated election trial that he advised his agents, when sworn, to kiss their thumbs instead of the Book and then they would not be guilty of perjury, shows the utterly unworthy idea such a man has of Him who reads the heart of man and judges not by the outside of the platter as to the cleanliness of it. The wholesome dread which the story of Ananias and Sapphira once exerted seems to have but little power to-day, especially in a liquor trial or a contested election. Affidavits are taken, and oaths administered often in such an irreverent manner that the solemnity which is attached to them is lacking and the awfulness of invoking the Name of God in attestation of man's word is but little realized. There should either be special officers for the administering of oaths or the farce that is now so often enacted should be done away with. To swear a man upon a Bible of which he has never read a word, of which he has heard but little, and in which he does not believe or thinks he does not can give no weight to his evidence. The apostolic condemnation of perjured persons in the same list as the most abandoned and wicked sinners has no effect upon him."

Sensitive.

"I've just one favor to ask of you, young man," said the octogenarian athlete.

"What's that?" asked the reporter.

"Don't you refer to me as 'aged' or 'venerable,'" rejoined the other, throwing a somersault. "I'm neither one, sir."



JOHN CALLAHAN

As a tree is known by its fruits, so Christianity must be judged by its products. The most convincing argument in favor of any system of truth or code of ethics is not to be found in books or doctrinal standards, but in its elevating and regenerating effect on its adherents. Christianity insists on furnishing this kind of evidence. It experiments with human wrecks and demonstrates its "power to save by new creations," transforming dead souls into living personalities, and this is the only evidence that counts. "The chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus to death, because by reason of him many of the Jews believed in Christ." We are not told that Lazarus was an eloquent speaker, an inspiring singer, or a good personal waker, but we can imagine that wherever he was, in the home, upon the street or in the market place, he stood as the personal, living illustration of the power of Jesus Christ over death and the grave, and what followed was perfectly natural, "many believed in Jesus." They judged the claims he advanced by the works he performed.

Another example comes to mind in the case of he man that was healed by Peter and John. The rulers and scribes admitted that "a notable miracle had been done by them," and, in order to prevent the fame of the apostles spreading among the people, they decided to keep quiet and not say anything about this convincing proof of Christianity. "Beholding the man which was healed standing with them, the rulers and scribes could say nothing against it," for they all agreed that the miracle was performed in the name and by the power of Jesus Christ.

And so it has been from that day to this. Redeemed men and women are the most incontestable proof of Christianity, by which we mean the gospel of salvation announced by Jesus Christ, preached by His apostles and promulgated to-day by living examples, lay and clerical, of its power to regenerate men.

We have a notable example of this "power" in the case of John Callahan, superintendent of the Hadley Rescue Hall, on the Bowery, New York, who speaks in Massey Hall Sunday afternoon, Jan. 19, in connection with the Canadian Temperance eLague. He is the successor of S. H. Hadley, who himself was a modern marvel of Christianity. Mr. Callahan, as he faces the audience, is himself the best argument the Temperance League can present in favor of their principles. His testimony is worth more than a hundred Peters and Emmersons and Stewarts and Wilkinsons—men who never knew the terrible power of the drink habit. He will tell his own story, but briefly stated, it is this:

What a sad confession to make. From childhood up my career has been that of a criminal—when but a lad I was arrested in New York City; sent to reformatory, from which I made my escape, done time again, drifted to Chicago, and fell in with the toughest gang on the west side, the "strong arm gang," which caused the Desplaines-street police more trouble than perhaps any crook in that part of the city. It is the old story; "The way of the transgressor is hard." Was again arrested, sent to Cook County jail to await my trial. While there Mrs. Clark, in her visiting, came to my cell. I shall never forget that day. My cell-mate, Butch Lyon, jumped on the top bunk and gave me the laugh; he would not allow this angel of mercy to talk to him, and a short time after was hanged. Thank God, I listened to what this good woman had to say about Jesus, and there on my knees prayed the best I knew how that God would have mercy upon me and save me. I was sent to Joliet, but the seed was sown that under more favorable circumstances, resulted in taking a decided stand for Christ. I went to Minneapolis and one night went into a misson; then and there made up my mind to give my life to Christ. I had formerly tended bar in that place and the police knew I was crooked and did not take any stock in my promise to do right, but God was on my side, and after many persecutions and severe tests of faith, demonstrating to them a power had come in my life, for I engaged in honest employment and casting my lot with the people of God, began giving my testimony in the jail, on the street and in the churches, and now, thank God, after several years of Christian work, have been honored with the position of superintendent of a great rescue mission and week after week I am seeing lost men born into the "kingdom of God." Thank God for a gospel that can lift a poor, lost, dying drunkard up out of the gutter and make a man of him."

Too Improbable.

"Mr. Addemup," enquired Mr. Spotcash, head of the firm of Spotcash & Co., "can't you afford to smoke better cigars than that one?"

"Not on my salary, sir," answered the bookkeeper.

"Hereafter," rejoined his chief, "your salary will be $10 a week more."

With a violent effort Mr. Addemup woke himself. He knew it was nothing but a dream.

MANY THANKS

The following from The Catholic Register is indeed encouraging. Such a recognition from the "organ" of the great Catholic Church is inspiring, and falls upon the ear like the bugle call to advance. How much easier is the task you undertake when cheered by the acclamations of those who understand your motives!

I trust the clergy of the Catholic Church will not think that the editor of The Register is becoming too "worldly" in thus paying attention to the editor of the Sunday Section. Reverend sirs, we are only "friends," as the gallant young soldier said to the excited sire when accused of breaking the family ties:

"When one of our citizens is attracting the attention and approbation of the Catholic press abroad, it would indeed be churlish were no word of recognition to come from the Catholic paper of the city in which the subject of outside appreciation and approval, is a resident. We refer to Mr. J. M. Wilkinson, editor of the Sunday Section of The Toronto World, whose late and successful work in providing the newsboys of Toronto with a banquet and other Christmas cheer, places him amongst the highest of the kindly hearted of the day. The success of the venture, with a comparitively short time for preparation, speaks highly of the capacity of the editor for strenuous work and of his high talent as an executive leader. The banquet, concert and other gatherings inspired by Mr. Wilkinson in the cause of the boys, are all matters for congratulations to the originator. It is not, however, on these points that the editor of the Suuday Section has drawn the attention of our contemporaries across the line, but because of the movement which he has inaugurated in the matter of reducing the profanity, at present so prevalent in many quarters. In reference to this we clip the following from The Buffalo Catholic Union and Times, which, in turn, clipped from The Ave Maria:

"'An extension of the work effected by the Catholic Holy Name Society is advocated by The Toronto World. It publishes a form of pledge which it would have its readers sign, and thus promise both to refrain from profane language, themselves, and to assist in discountenancing profanity in others. The World would adopt the Catholic appellation "Holy Name" for the new association, and thinks the title would prove a bond of desirable union between Catholics and Protestants. It is to be hoped that the movement may grow rapidly and widely. All Christians may assuredly unite in an earnest endeavor to stem the torrent of present-day profanity, the most utterly senseless and unremunerative—to say nothing of its sinfulness—use to which language can be put.'"

New Year Correspondence.

I get some amusing articles for publication on this page. I am sorry to "turn down" a number of them as being of no particular benefit to my congregation. Some of them would read well in a Sunday School publication, or a Gosperal Herald, or Good News—but they would be out of place in this section. A sincere young fellow left the office to-day with the rather sarcastic remark: "I thought The Sunday World was for religious articles." I did not like to tell the budding editor that there was no real religion in either his remark or his production. The subject of the article he wanted printed was, "Art Thou a Jonah?" And I couldn't tell whether the question was aimed at me or some other "dead weight" in the good old gospel ship.

I desire to encourage young men, and especially Bible students to "air their opinions," but their articles must bear this stamp: "Are they likely to be read by those who read The Sunday World, and are they calculated to do good and encourage them in resisting temptation and fighting the battles of life?"

Wailings and lamentations about the condition of society or the coldness of the church will do no good unless they offer a remedy. It is like the parson telling his congregation that salvation is necessary without showing them how to get it. What is the use of denouncing the church, my brother, unless you have got some better "sheepfold" to offer? The church is the bride of Christ—the only bride He ever had or ever will have—and unless you can produce some more worthy and attractive companion for the Redeemer of men, don't show your insanity and vulgarity by covering her with reproach or dispoiling her of her beauty. The church is infinitely better than the world as a companion and provider and comforter. She, and not her ministers or her members, stands forth in the world to-day as the representation of all that is pure and just and noble—and if we don't think so it is because we are not in a position to judge. "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" Come and see.

A WORD OF APPROVAL.

Editor Sunday Section, Sunday World: Sir—Our beautiful and very progressive city should indeed command the admiration and appreciation of the whole civilized world, and it does, from the standpoints of architectural beauty, sanitation, well laid-out and clean streets, its admirable police and fire systems, and last, but not least, the democracy of its citizens. This last feature has certainly been demonstrated in a large measure in coming to the rescue of so many thousands of needy and deserving people at the famous and popular yuletide of the year, in giving them good and substantial cheer, and in many other forms and ways have they practically demonstrated to the world that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Such work as this helps to build up that humanitarianism that knows no color, or creed, that principle that our Blessed Lord and Master, with His apostolic gathering, did so much to establish and propagate.

The efforts of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson to hold services every Sabbath evening in the Massey Hall to a class of our citizens who do not attend the regular church services is certainly a move in the right direction, and these meetings should be very popular and do much good.

Our young men want just such services as these (who are non-churchgoers) where they can go for a couple of hours and feel the atmosphere charged with the true ring of social good-fellowship and the strong current of Christian fascination. Our city requires just such a turn in the tide of popular Christian fellowship, and, if need be, play all kinds of music, so that the hall will look like a place of "hearty welcome" to all in lieu of that indifferent, cold and frosty attitude so commonly pervading our so-called Christian social surroundings.

Go ahead, Brother Wilkinson, and undoubtedly your efforts in this direction will be blessed abundantly. Then, again, our young men will be in a wholesome atmosphere when they attend these meetings; an atmosphere that will give them an inspiration and a power to become citizens upon whom honors will be showered in the future.

The prospective Massey Hall meetings should merit the hearty co-operation of every Christian minister in Toronto, as they certainly will aid in democratizing our churches in a much greater measure.

George H. Watson.

Had to Marry Eve.

In the latest number of "Heimgarten," which has just been published at Graz, Pastor Rosegger tells this story: "I visited a school one day where Bible instruction was a part of the daily course, and in order to test the children's knowledge asked some questions. One class of little girls looked particularly bright, and I asked this one: "What sin did Adam commit?

"'He ate forbidden fruit.'

"'Right. Who tempted Adam?'

"'Eve.'

"'Not really Eve, but the serpent. And how was Adam punished?'

"The girl hesitated and looked confused. Behind her sat a little 8-year-old, who raised her hand and said: 'Please, pastor, I know.'

"'Well, tell us; how was Adam punished?'

"'He had to marry Eve.'"—New York Tribune.

PROFANITY CRUSADE.

Are you opposed to profanity?
Do you want to see it stopped in public places?
Will you join a league that knows no denominational lines?
If so, sign pledge and send it to

J. M. WILKINSON, 288 Yonge Street.

PROFANITY PLEDGE

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord Thy God in vain."

I solemnly pledge, God helping me, to abstain from the use of profane language, believing the same to be criminal against God, injurious to myself, and destructive of the morals of the community.

Name .....

Address .....

How do You Know There is a God?

Among the letters received last week was a readable one by one who signed himself "A Doubter." There is nothing in it that would profit the readers of this page, and I take it that the writer is taking the position he does more for argument sake than a desire for information or to be "made wise unto salvation."

The main question he asks is "How do you know there is a God?" That is rather a large question to deal with on a single page. It would require the whole World to present all the arguments and evidences we have in favor of the existence of a Supreme, Intelligent Being, whom we recognize as God.

Thirty years ago, when I began to think of these things and satisfy my "thinker," apart from revelation in nature and in scripture there were two arguments in favor of the existence of a God that greatly helped me—one was the argument of design in nature, which necessitates a designer, and the other, the existence of goodness and truth and righteousness and all those moral qualities that bespeak their Creator. Leaving out the Designer, who planned the universe, let us look at the other equally convincing proof.

No one, not even the sourest pessimist, who sees no improvement in the world or in society at large, can deny the existence of goodness and honesty and truth. Men may be bad or dishonest or false, but that does not destroy these "divinities," not even if every man is a liar and is devoid of any goodness. They exist all the same and are indestructible. You cannot kill them, tho you may crush them to the earth or imprison them.

Let us ask "Doubter," Where did they come from? Where did purity come from? Surely not from the heart of man. Where did justice come from? Surely not from courts of justice. Where did love come from? No sane mother will say that she was the creator of it. Rather she was the dispenser of it, put there, into the heart, the vessel of God, to be used for sacred purposes. Some mothers don't seem to have much love for their children, but others do, and even if all mothers "forgot their olspring," that would not prove that love was not, did not, exist. Again I ask, "Where did it come from?" Where could it come from, but from God, its source, its creator, "who is love," (not merely lovely, or lovable, but love in its essence)?

This is a simple argument to prove the existence of God, but it is sufficient in itself—it cannot be denied or even disputed—and it never fails to convince. Some years ago, on returning from a Christmas vacation spent in Toronto, I was traveling from Detroit to Chicago, and fell in with a clean, intelligent looking young fellow, who seemed despondent. I soon learned that he had been in business in Detroit, that he had had a partner who was a "church member." When he was away to the coast for his health, his partner "gathered all together and went into the far country," leaving him to pay the bills. No doubt his state of health had something to do in producing doubts. He first expressed a doubt as to there being any honest, good men in the world. As he made no exceptions for present company, I felt I was included among the "men of the world." One can charitably make allowance for such "aspersions." By and by he made a more serious statement, that he doubted the existence of a Supreme Being who would allow such "inhumanity to man"—as if the Almighty God had nothing else to do than to see that business partners respected each other's rights and privileges. The simple argument of the existence of goodness and honesty seemed to restore his equilibrium at once. "Brother, man may be dishonest—but not God. You believe that such a thing as honesty exists, don't you? If there is dishonesty in the world, that of itself proves the existence of honesty. There would be no counterfeits if there were no genuine goods." "Yes," he replied, "I believe that honesty exists." "Where did it come from?" At first he said, "I do not know." "Yes, you do. You know that it comes from the great first cause—the divine source of all virtues." He agreed, and before we reached Chicago, said he felt much better and was glad he had met me.

"Doubter," if you are sincere, "Go and do likewise."

From "Beauties of Friendship."

I pictured my friend as I'd have him,
For whom I'd lay down my life;
A steadfast friend
On whom to depend
Thru life's battle of storm and strife.
The friendship of which I was dreaming
To one so seldom e'er comes,
'Tis a greater rarity
Than Christian charity—
So the lamp and I smoked on.
—Anonymous.

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THE PASSION PLAY OF OBERAMMERGAU.

There is no event in connection with the Christian church that has been so misrepresented and counterfeited and traduced as the impressive sacred drama that is enacted every ten years at Oberammergau, a little town in the Bavarian Tyrol, about 75 miles southwest of Munich, in the Valley of the Ammer.

Every now and then an announcement is made in the papers or by posters that the "Passion Play" is being exhibited inside. This is false, for there is no semblance whatever of the immortal drama unless it be in the death of Christ. What is being shown is a motion picture of the birth, life, death, resurrection and ascension of Christ, which is an entirely different thing from the "Passion Play," as those who have witnessed it know. The "Passion Play," or "Sacrament," as the pious people of the village properly call it, begins with Christ's Entry Into Jerusalem, and not His entry into our world by the way of Bethlehem's manger. It has to do solely with the events of His last week before His crucifixion, and not for the 33 years He lived on earth.

There is no motion picture "Passion Play." A camera is not allowed to pass the door or enter the theatre when the play is presented.

Why then, it is asked, do they call it the "Passion Play"? Let me tell you why. For the same reason that a man at the Island gave, when asked the same question. I was visiting that summer in Toronto, and a friend wanted me to go to the Island to see the "Passion Play." I had visited the scene the year before, and could tell by the first picture that it was not the "Passion Play." After the lecture I approached the lecturer and asked: "Is this the 'Passion Play' that was given last summer at Oberammergau?" "Yes sir," was his reply, "the only real 'Passion Play.' What do you think of it?" "You mean what do I think of you." "Well, what is it?" "Well, I think you are either an ignoramus or a liar. That is not the 'Passion Play,' but simply the life of Christ." To which he consented. "Well, why don't you call it by its right name and not deceive the people?" His answer was significant. "I wanted to call it the 'Life of Christ,' but they thought it would draw more people if they called it the 'Passion Play.'"

There is nothing in common in the text. When I was there in 1900 I secured a copy of "The Complete Text of the Passion Play of Oberammergau, Translated by James F. Dickie, D.D., pastor of the American Church, Berlin." There is nothing outside the New Testament that would be more suitable for Sunday reading than this, and the thought has come to me several times of late: "Why not give the readers of The Sunday World a column a week of this correct text with the pictures and the tableaux as they appeared on the great stage?" This will not only prove interesting and profitable reading, but it will settle forever the question of what the "Passion Play" means. Let me suggest that you cut out the readings and paste them in a book, as it will be impossible to republish them.

By way of introduction let me state that the "Oberammergau Passion Play" is the sole survivor of those mystic plays, or religious dramas, which were in full vogue during the middle ages in Germany, France, Italy, Spain and England.

These plays merit the consideration of the student of history as evidences of historical culture—as having been the germs of our present dramatic art—and as affording insight into the religious life of mediaeval Europe.

They were known under the title of "Mysteries," or "Miracle Plays," and were dramas founded on the historical parts of the Old and New Testaments. At first they were performed within the churches, and at a later date in the churchyards, or in the immediate vicinity of the churches, the stage machinery and costumes being of the most primitive character.

The parts were sustained by the clergy, the lay brothers and the pupils of the schools, and in the earliest representations the Latin language only was spoken, but in time the language of the country was adopted, that the subject matter might be better understood by the unlearned peasantry.

First Division.

From the Entry of Christ into Jerusalem to the arrest in Gethsemane.

Prologue. Chorus, accompanied by two tableaux.

The first tableau represents the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise after the fall.

2nd. A great cross is seen around which many are worshipping.
Cast thyself down in hold adoration
O race lying neth the curse of God.
Peace to thee—from Zion grace proceedeth
He keepeth not his wrath for evermore
Whom we've offended, and whose wrath is just.
Thus saith the Lard: I will not
The sinner's death; I will forgive
And he shall live.
And His own Son He offers, the world from sin to free.
Praise and thanks, therefore, we render
O Eternal One to Thee.

The human race is banished out of Eden
Despoiled by sin, and darksome death.
The pathway to the tree of life is barred,
The flaming sword gleams in the angel's hand.
Yet from afar, from Calvary's heights
Shines thru the night a glow of morning dawn.
From the wood of the cross sweet airs of peace
Blow softly o'er the world.
O God, all merciful to show grace to sinners
Who so contemptuously transgress thy law.
For their deliverance from the curse Thou gavest
Thine only son to suffer death.

O Eternal God, hear the stammering of thy children.
For worthily no creature can Thee praise.
As by the great sacrifice they gather together
To Thee with holy reverence they pray.

Follow ye now the footprints of the Redeemer
Till he has his rough thorn-strewn path To the end passed thru, and in hot strife
Hath gotten the glorious victory.

First Division. Act. I.

The Entry into Jerusalem.

Hail! hail to Thee! O David's Son
Hail! hail to Thee! Thy Father's throne
Is Thy reward.
Thou comest to us in God's great name
Thine Israel turns with heart aflame
To praise her Lord.

Hosanna! He who dwells above
Pour on Thee all his grace and love
Hosanna! He who dwells on high
Makes us all Thine eternally.
Hail! hail to Thee, etc.

Blessed be He, who gives new life
To David's folk, to David's throne.
Thy people bless, praise and adore
The Son who is with the Father one.
Hail! hail to Thee! etc.

Hossana! to our King's own Son
O'er all earth resound the strain.
Hosanna! on His Father's throne
In glorious majesty He'll reign.
Hail! hail to Thee! etc.

Act. I.

Christ (entering the Temple): What is this I see. Is it thus my Father's house is dishonored? Is this a house of God or a marketplace? Not God's Temple? Must strangers, who come out of heathen lands to pray to God, engage in their devotions here amid a crowd of usurers? And you priests, guardians of the Holy Place, do ye behold this abomination and suffer it. Woe unto you. He who searches the hearts knows why you yourselves further this evil.

Dealer: Pray who may this be?

People: He is a great prophet of Nazareth in Galilee.

Christ (approaches the traders): Away with ye from here ye servants of mammon. I command you. Take what is yours. Get you gone from the holy place.

Moses: Behold the fire glance of his eye. I cannot endure it.

Ephraim: Come let us go, that the wrath of the Zealot consume us not. (The two withdraw—the others tarry).

Joshua: Why do you annoy these people?

Sadok: How dare you forbid what the high council has permitted?

Ezekiel: All this is intended as an offering to the Lord.

Booz: Has it come to this, that we may no more offer to the Lord?

Christ: Outside the Temple there is room enough for your traffic. Thus saith the Lord, My house shall be called a house of prayer for all people, but ye have made it a den of thieves.

(He overthrows the tables.)

Away with all this.

Rabbi: This cannot go on. This you dare not do.

Koan: Alas, my money!

Dathan: My doves! my doves!

Abiran: My oil! Who will repay me for this damage.

Christ (makes a whip of small cords and upraises it): Away with you. I will that the holy place be restored to its rightful purpose—the worship of the Father.

Sadok: Tell us by what authority you do this?

Amon: By what miracle const make us know that thou hast this authority?

Christ: You seek miracles: One will be given unto you. Destroy this temple and in three days I will raise it up again.

Rabbi: What an impudent babbling speech.

Amon: Aha! Forty and six years was this temple in building, and thou wilt raise it up again in three days.

Children: Hosanna! Hail to the Son of David. All hail!

People: Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord.

Rabnith: Hearest thou what these say?

Christ: I say unto you, if these were silent, the very stones would cry out.

Dariabas: Forbid them!

Children: Hosanna!

Priests and Pharisees: Hold your peace, ye simple children.

Christ: Have ye never read: Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained praise? What is hidden from the proud is revealed unto babes, and the Scripture will be fulfilled. The stone, which the builders despised, is become the head of the corner. The Kingdom of God will be taken away from you and will be given to another people, that bringeth forth fruit. Whosoever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken, and upon whom it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.

Come my disciples! I have done that which my Father hath bidden me; I have vindicated the honor of His house. The darkness remains darkness, but in many hearts, it will soon be day. Let us enter into the prestincts of the holy place, and there let us worship the Father.

Children and people: Hosanna! Hail to the Son of David, all hail!

Nathaniel (steps with the priests in the pathway of the people that are still following after him): Whosoever among you still cleaves to our father Abraham and to Isaac and to Jacob, let him come now to us. The curse of Moses be on all the rest.

People: Is this man not a prophet?

Ptolemaeus: Away with the prophet.

Rabbi: He is an enemy of Moses and the teachings of our prophets.

To Be Continued Next Week.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

In the crowded aisles of a downtown store
Clear in each passer's sight,
Was a notice placed, so that all could see,
And the words were: "Keep to the right."
And the hurrying crowds as they read the words
Swerved off to the right-hand side.
So with smiling faces and happy hearts
Flowed on the human tide.

Too Late I Stayed.

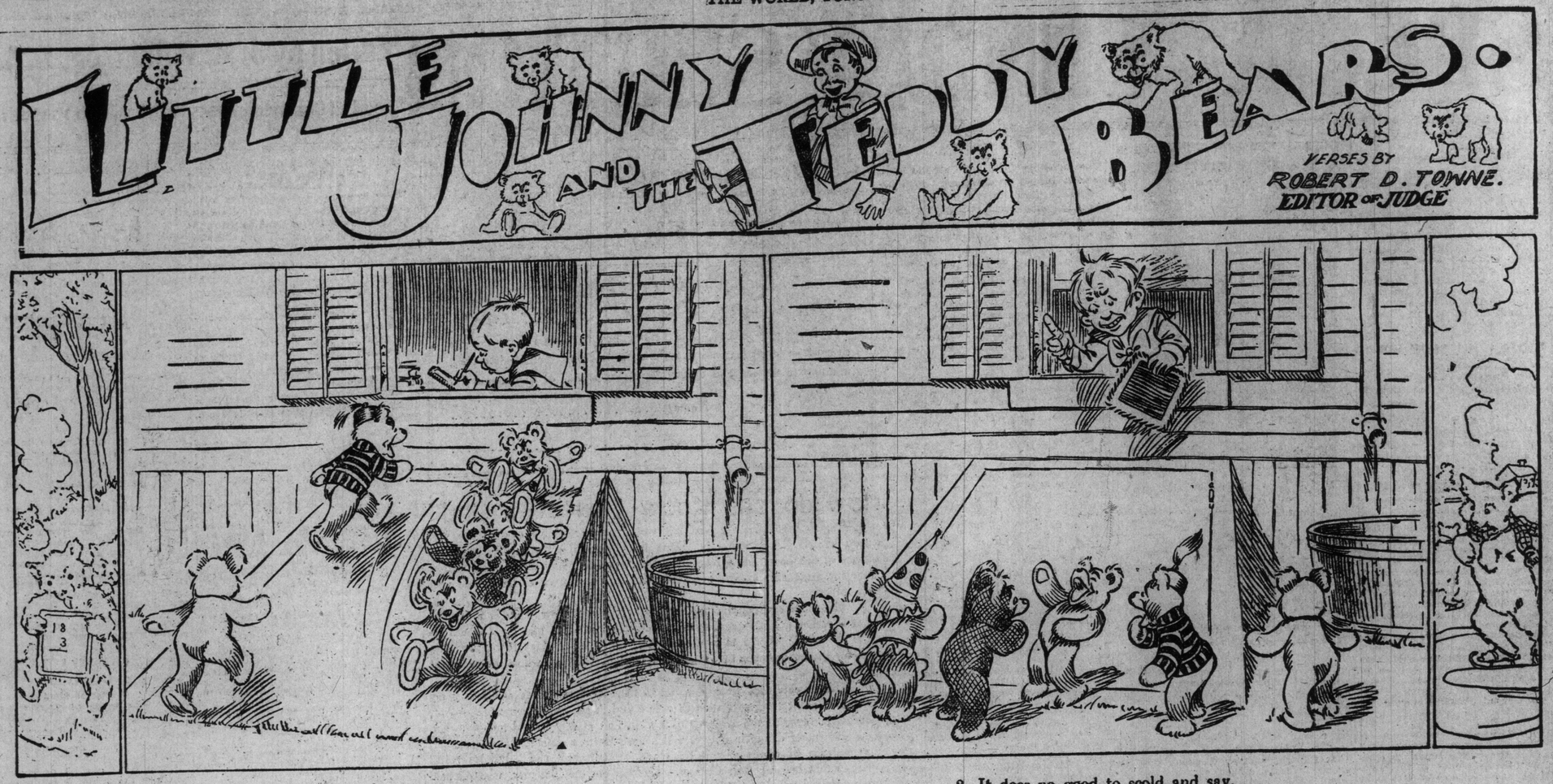
Too late I stayed—forgive the crime!
Unheeded flew the hours;
How noiseless falls the foot of Time
That only treads on flowers!

And who, with clean account, remarks
The ebbings of his glass,
When all its sands are diamond sparks,
That dazzle as they pass.

O, who to sober measurement
Time's happy swiftness brings,
When birds of paradise have lent
Their plumage to his wings?
—William Robert Spencer.

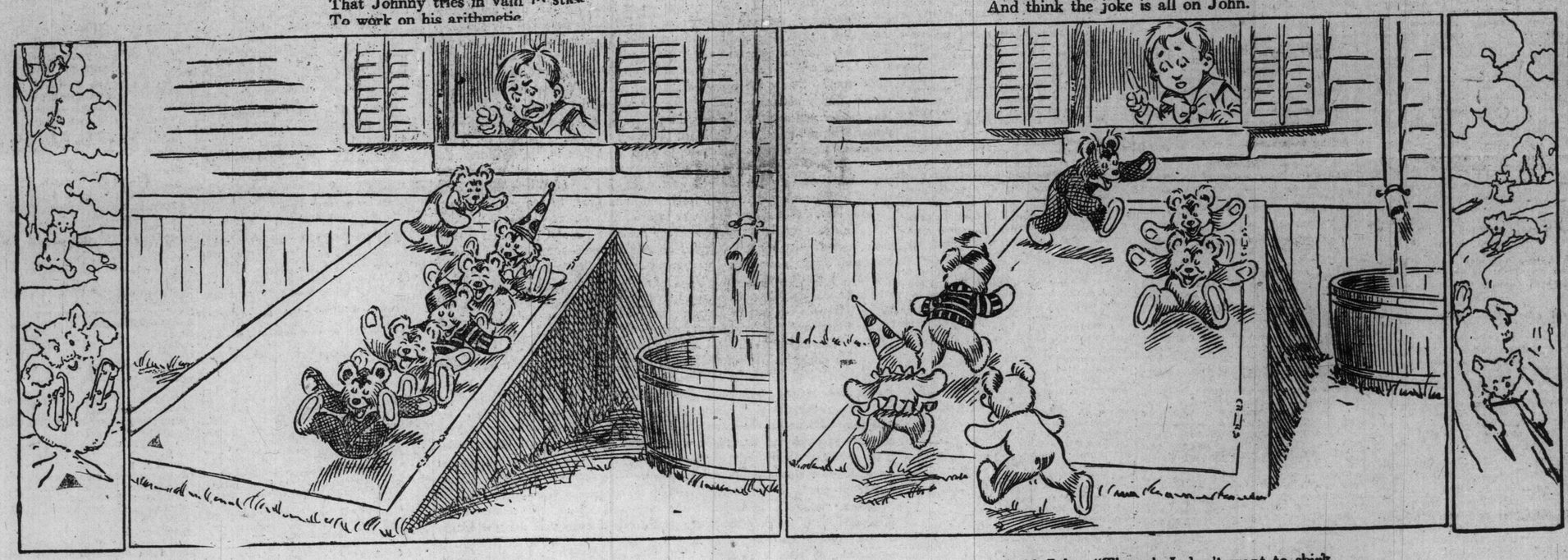
LITTLE JOHNNY AND THE TEDDY BEARS.

VERSES BY ROBERT D. TOWNE. EDITOR OF JUDGE



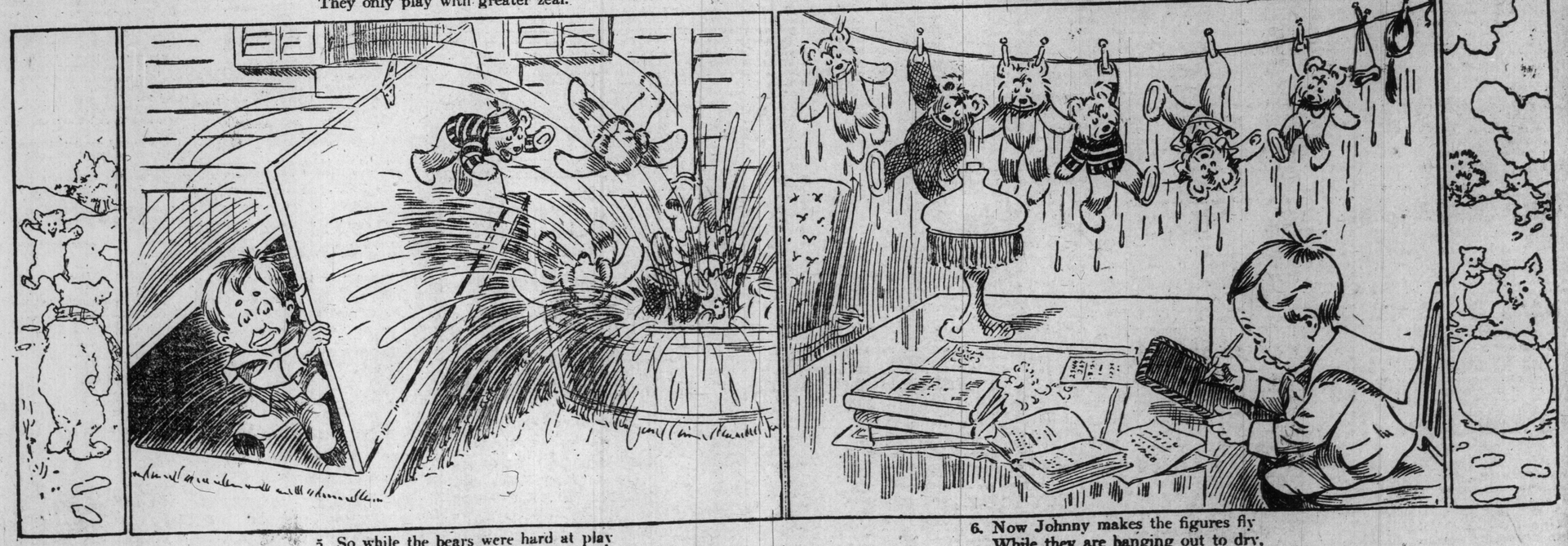
1. The bears make such a wild uproar
A-sliding down the cellar-door
That Johnny tries in vain to stick
To work on his arithmetic.

2. It does no good to scold and say,
"Please go some other place and play."
They laugh and shout and carry on,
And think the joke is all on John.



3. It really was a great to-do;
He couldn't add up two and two.
No sympathy the Teddies feel;
They only play with greater zeal.

4. Said John, "Though I don't want to shirk,
Those scamps won't let me do my work.
I'll show 'em I can work a trick
Instead of my arithmetic."



5. So while the bears were hard at play
He came up through the cellar-way.
And every mischief-making cub
Was landed squarely in a tub.

6. Now Johnny makes the figures fly
While they are hanging out to dry,
And not a bear will dare to squeak
Till Johnny tells them they may speak.

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AFFAIRS OF THE MUSICAL WORLD

EDITED BY BETTY BARLOW

Call in sweet music. I have heard soft airs
Can charm our senses and expel our cares.
—Sir J. Denham.

The Toronto Oratorio Society have announced that they have engaged as soloists for their production of "Joan of Arc," on Jan. 30 next, these eminent singers: Mrs. Mabel Manley Pickard, who is very favorably known in this city and in Ontario, is particularly well suited for the title role, and those who heard her sing so acceptably in "Samson" and "Judas Maccabaeus" will appreciate the wisdom of the society in securing her services for this work, where abundant opportunities are given for displaying her voice and ability to best advantage; Mr. Lavin, who has scored triumphs in the past, will make his first appearance in Toronto for several seasons, and, as he possesses a tenor voice of the finest quality, which is especially adapted for lyric works such as this one, his visit will be pleasantly anticipated; Mr. Cunningham is one of the finest baritones in New York, and has not appeared before in Toronto. These soloists, with a full orchestra, will assist the Oratorio Society in their production of "Joan of Arc," and one of the best concerts of the season is promised.

Mme. Lillian Nordica has been engaged by Walter Damrosch for a series of concerts with the New York Symphony Orchestra. About 15 appearances are to be made, mostly in New England and Canadian points, early in February, the tour being under the direction of Loudon Charlton, who managed a similar tour three years ago in the same territory. Mr. Damrosch will choose all Wagner programs. It is hoped that Toronto will be included in the itinerary.

Few pianists have risen to such brilliant prominence in their art in so short a time as Mme. Olga Samaroff. Three years ago she was quite unknown even by name, and belonged to that great class of young artists who have little to give them courage except hope. Today she is one of the most-sought-after of women pianists. The day is long since past when anything but solid musical merit enables an artists to succeed in America. The knowledge and appreciation of music is now so widespread thruout the country that only the greatest talents may hope to win favor. Personality does and always will count for much, but personality without talent is all but worthless. Mme. Samaroff's success is due to a very happy and very rare combination of talent and personality. She gives to most unusual musical and pianistic qualities a charm of appearance and manner as grateful as it is unusual But, in the end, it is her noble gifts as a pianist that have made her what she is. She will give a recital, under the auspices of the Women's Musical Club, in Conservatory Hall, on Jan 17.

The statement in The Sheffield Daily Independent that the Sheffield Musical Union, under the direction of Dr. Coward, have decided to send over to Canada a chorus of 350 members in October next is doubtless a numerical error. In the same issue of the paper it announces that W. S. Skeleton, J. P., who presided at a meeting of the Sheffield Musical Union, called to consider the proposition, stated that the committee of the chorus would do all possible to further the project and secure a contingent of 200 voices. The expense of bringing to Canada 350 singers would be very great, and no better artistic results could be secured than with the smaller number of 200. The Sheffield Choir will leave Glasgow on Oct. 24 and return to Sheffield on Nov 20. Thus the whole trip will occupy less than a month. The choir's repertoire will comprise Handel's "Messiah," Mendelssohn's "Elizan," Bach's "Sing ye to the Lord" and "Praise the Lord," and Boughton's "Folk Songs," which were composed for the Leeds Festival of last season. One can confidently predict that the Sheffield choir will get a right royal welcome in Toronto and that our choir singers will be eager to learn whatever the Sheffield vocalists can teach them with regard to finesse of choral performances.

Dr. Charles Harris of Ottawa, known here principally as the organizer of the festivals of music in Canada, makes the announcement that he is preparing for a series of church music festivals to be given in all the important cities and towns in Canada, under the direction of Sir Frederick Bridge, Musc. Doc., Oxon., organist of Westminster Abbey, etc. The proposition is to have music of the cathedrals of England during three centuries sung at these festivals by the church choirs of Canada. The scheme is an ambitious one and will present many difficulties in certain parts of the country. The festivals will be held during the months of April and May of this year. Dr. Bridge, as an eminent English musician, will be welcomed by the Canadian public, and musical people would no doubt be delighted to hear him in organ recitals.

The executive committee in charge of the Earl Grey musical and dramatic trophy competition which is to take place in Ottawa in the week commencing Feb. 24th have announced the following selections, which according to the regulations must be included in the program given by those companies competing in the musical competition:—Men's choruses, Dr. H. Walford Danes' "Hymn Before Action" (Novello); women's choruses, Jas. H. Rogers' "O, My Love is Like a Red, Red Rose" (Ditson); mixed choruses, Edward Elgar's "My Love Dwelt in a Northern Land"; orchestras entr' acte in B minor, Schubert (ug. Cranz.) There are now nine entries, including both musical and dramatic, for the competition. Entries close on Feb. 1st. Applications should be sent to the hon. secretary, F. C. T. O'Hara, Ottawa.

Excellent orchestral programs for the entertainment of his audiences have been arranged by Emil Paur. The Pittsburg orchestra at its full strength of sixty-five men will be heard at the concerts of the Schubert choir in Massey Hall on March 2nd and 3rd. Emil Paur believes that Toronto audiences are capable of enjoying programs of the broadest, and will give numbers accordingly. Some of the most important works which will be given are: "The Valse and Hungarian March," from "Damnation of Faust"; Love Picture; "Death and Transfiguration," Strauss; "Spring Overture," Goldmark; "Peer Gynt" Suite, Greig; "Tannhauser Overture," Wagner. The choral wor kto be performed is of a very high order, embracing many important novelties which will have their first production in Canada, among which are "King Arthur had Three Sons," Bouton; dramatic scene on the death of Caesar, "Roman Obsequies," Max Bruch; "The Omnipotence," Schubert; cantata, "Phandrig Crohoore," by Sir Villiers Stanford, and a capella numbers by Hadyn, Gounod, Schubert, Strauss, Leslie, Kremser and Orthengraven. Under the direction of H. M. Fletcher, who is doing so much for the musical life of Toronto educationally, the chorus of the Schubert choir has made remarkable progress, and is now one of the leading choral organizations in America. The first subscription list will close on January 14th. Subscriptions are received at Massey Hall, the music stores, or by 'phone North 1198.

The ladies trio, Miss Lois Winlow, 'cellist, Miss Drechsler Adamson, violinist, and Miss Gerand Barton, pianist, presented a very interesting program at the Woman's Musical Club last Thursday.

The best program so far this season for the twilight musicale at the Wo-

Will J. White, one of the leading entertainers among Canadian Concert Artists.

man's Art Rooms was arranged last Thursday by Miss Lena May Perry. Those assisting were Mrs. Mills, Miss Marjorie Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Parker, Miss Jennie Williams, Miss Mary Hagarty, Miss Mina Flavelle and Russell Marshall.

There was a large attendance at the Toronto Festival Chorus for the first rehearsal of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." After thorolv rehearsing the first chorus, Dr. Torrington gave a review illustrating the construction of the cantata, and played the overture showing the different themes introduced. Much interest was taken in it by members. The next rehearsel will be held on Monday, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Toronto College of Music, 12 Pembrooke-street. An orchestral rehearsel of this work was held last evening. This work has also been taken up by the Toronto Junction choirs, the rehearsels having started last week.

Toronto is to have the pleasure of hearing two noted pianists this month. De Pachmann, the great Chopin player and the most distinctive of personalities in the realm of the piano, comes to Massey Hall on Jan. 27th. Miss Olga Samaroff, the distinguished solo pianist, will play on Friday evening of next week, the 17th, at Conservatory Hall, under the auspices of the Woman's Musical Club.

A number new members were received at the last practice of the Torrington choir. The next practice will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 17th, at 8 o'clock, in the music hall of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Application should be made to F. H. Torrington at the College of Music.

The free vocal scholarships offered by Miss Jessie McNab will be competed for this month. Many candidates are applying for the competition. Those intending to compete for these scholarships, senior or junior, should write at once, before the list closes. The scholarships are entirely free: Address 278 Jarvis-street.

Will J. White, who has for a number of years been before the public as a concert entertainer, is probably the most distinguished comedian on the concert stage. Mr. White has toured the greater part of Canada and the United States, and has always done honor to his city wherever he has appeared. The great popularity of this entertainer is his ability at character portrayal. In this he excels. As a humorist it may be said that while he is the "funniest" of comedians, nevertheless his "jokes" are always of the very brightest character. Never do they descend to the common-place or vulgar. This premier of entertainers not only excels in interpretating the writings of others, but is himself the author of the majority of his sketches. This is, no doubt, where his strength lies, and is why he is able to hold a distinct place among the comedians of this country.

The organ recital given by Mr. Wheeldon at the Metropolitan Church on Thursday evening last was a most successful one. Mr. Wheeldon proved that he was one of the best organists in Canada. The entire program was beautifully rendered, the choir showing great improvement under the able management of Mr. Wheeldon.

It is to be hoped that the Toronto Symphony Orchestra will be able to take part in the production of the Oratorio, "Joan of Arc," by the Toronto Oratorio Society. It would prove a boon to both, as well as a delight to the music-loving people.

The series of recitals to be given in the Margaret Eaton School of Expression during February should prove of interest to music lovers. The talent taking part is composed of the best Canadian artists and no doubt will give a series of recitals that will be a credit both to the institution and to Toronto. The plans are now open at Gerhard Heintzman's piano salon, 97 Yonge-street.

Mrs. Frank Bemrose, the noted Canadian tenor, sang at the opening of the National Club last Thursday. Mr. Bemrose was never heard to better advantage. His magnificent, well-trained voice, charmed everyone. All his renderings were given with that sonorous power, yet delicate sweetness, which always characterizes his singing.

The concert given in Bond-street Congregational Church on Friday evening last was a most enjoyable event. The artists taking part were all young and in this respect the entertainment was unique. The Misses Lister are two of the most promising concert talent in Toronto. Miss Pansy's violin playing marks her a clever artist, while the singing of her sister, "Babe," was of very high merit, and shows her a young singer with a bright future. Master Wilfrid Marison was in splendid voice; indeed the singing of this young artist marks him as the foremost boy soprano in Canada. Little Miss Kathleen Davis showed by her playing that she is endowed with the talent for music in a marked degree. Master Frank Clegg's playing on the xylophone was brilliant, while his singing was also splendid.

Under the patronage of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario and Lady Clark, the Chancellor of the University and Lady Meredith, Sir William and Lady Mulock, the President and Mrs. Falconer, the Principal and Mrs. Hutton, the Alumnae Association of University College will present two evenings of scenes from grand opera, which will be specially interesting to the music lovers of Toronto. These scenes will include "The Spielman," a trio for voice, violin and piano, by Miss Katie Tough, Mr. Trethewey and Mr. Wendt; the Town Fair scene from "Faust," by Mr. Wilhelmj, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Edmondson and Miss McConnell; the first and second acts of "Martha," with chorus; the Bandit scene, from "Stradella," by Mr. Wackey and Mr. Fulton; the first scene of "Hansel and Geetel," by Mrs. Gorrie and Miss Katie Miller.

Mr. Wilhelmj will sing the song of "Hans Sachs," the cobbler, from the "Meistersinger," and the lovers' song from "Rendez-Vous" as interludes and finally acts one and two of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" will be given, including the "Steerman's" song and the "Spinning" song and ballade by a chorus of twenty voices.

The subscription lists are at the registrar's office, University College, and at Gerhard Heintzman's, 97 Yong e-street.

The quartet recently formed in Toronto, comprising Messrs. Hollier, Lester, Williams and Green, and which took the name of "Lyric Male Quartet," has changed its appellation to the "Orpheus Male Quartet." Mr. Lester has been appointed organist and choirmaster of St. John's Church, Norway. He has also opened a studio at Todmorden, where he will give lessons.

Mr. Arthur Blakeley, the distinguished Canadian organist, will render a splendid program on the new organ recently installed in Dunn-avenue Presbyterian Church, Parkdale, on Monday evening, the 13th inst. Mr. Blakeley will also give an organ recital in Simpson-avenue Methodist Church, which has a magnificent new organ, on Tuesday, the 21st inst. In both these recitals Canada's foremost organist has arranged a splendid program.

The choir of Euclid Ave. Methodist Church, under the direction of Mr. J. Oscar Honsberger, gave a very enjoyable concert in the church on Monday evening, assisted by Miss Nina Bickle, elocutionist.

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THEATRES.

PRINCESS—Hattie Williams in "The Little Cherub."
ALEXANDRA—Ida Conquest, in "The Girl With the Green Eyes."
GRAND—Williams and Walker in "Bandanna Land."
SHEA'S—Bill of Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Our Friend Fritz."
STAR—"Miner's Americans."
GAYETY—"Golden Crook."

AT THE PRINCESS.

Charles Frohman will present Miss Hattie Williams, in the daintiest and most popular of musical comedy successes, "The Little Cherub" at the Princess on Monday next for a week's engagement. This sprightly, clever and magnetic young woman made her stellar debut in New York, more than a year and a half ago, but so great was her vogue there, that she has spent most of two seasons on Broadway, where Miss Williams and "The Little Cherub" made the sensational musical comedy success of two years at the Criterion Theatre.

Of "The Little Cherub," it can only be said, in the language of a famous critic, that "before the engagement the public will have the Little Cherubitis very bad and will be glad of it." This musical comedy by Owen Hall and Ivan Caryll is just three hours of fun and frolic and haunting melody. A rattling story told and sung between innumerable laughs, holds the audience to the very last line, and even the fall of the curtain upon what would seem to be the legitimate finale, is but introductory to surprises.

Surprise. That's the word that best describes the peculiar charm of "The Little Cherub." It's brimful of odd situations and clever turns, it is said, that keep the audience in continual expectancy and cause the almost incessant applause. For instance, Miss Williams promises to tell you the secret of "Popular Songs." Well she does, and incidentally she riddles all the old-time song topics for good. James Blakeley, who was last seen here with Edna May, sings of "The Little Willie Browne," who goes a-fishing, and his pantomime between verses presents a picture of Little Willie from his first "bite" to his subsequent licking by an irate mother. Four charming young women tell why "I Should So Like to be a Boy," and give exhibitions of swimming, boxing, and finally football kicking that are bound to meet here with the same enthusiastic reception accorded in the east. Miss Williams and the irrepressible Mr. Blakeley will tell the sad tale of "The Doggie in Our Yard," and show to the life how the bold, bad burglar took doggie away. But best of all, Miss Williams will amaze with her description of the "Experience" of the young girl who was sent to buy "nice, sweet cabbages, tra-la-la."

"Experience" is said to be one of the greatest song hits of two seasons. Cissie Loftus imitated it, but Miss Williams will show how it should be sung and acted.

Perhaps the greatest of surprises in "The Little Cherub" to those who know Miss Williams as a clever singer, dancer and comedienne, will be her "burlesque imitation" of other popular stars. These imitations were put on at the opening of the second season of "The Little Cherub" in New York as a sort of joke, but Miss Williams' amazing fidelity of representation stamped the new feature of the show at once as of first importance, and she will bring these imitations here. Another clever novelty is the burlesque on the "Merry Widow" waltz by Miss Williams and Mr. Blakeley.

There are seventy funmakers in "The Little Cherub" and the program, including just an even score of musical numbers, is so long that it will be necessary to ring up the curtain promptly at 8 o'clock. There are seventy clever singers, dancers, and comedians in the company.

"The Little Cherub" is staged and costumed with the usual Frohman lavishness, and it is the absolutely original New York production that comes here.

At the Princess.—Captions for Hattie Williams' story, "How to Attain Ease and Grace." From left to right—"Natural relaxation is always graceful," "Repose and sleep are not always synonymous," "Get interested—that's the best way to forget yourself," "Self consciousness is the enemy of repose," "Lead her before the footlights."

Williams and Walker, the famous colored entertainers, talking it over in the new musical success, "Bandanna Land," at the Grand this week.

At the Royal Alexandra.

On Monday night Miss Ida Conquest will commence her three weeks' engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. This will doubtless prove to be one of the events in this season's theatricals. It is almost unnecessary to say that Miss Conquest is acknowledged to be one of the cleverest and brightest women on the American stage. She is a great favorite with the clientele of the leading theatres, both in America and England. Outside of her wonderful ability she is also noted as being one of the best-gowned women on the stage. Miss Conquest will be first seen in "The Girl With the Green Eyes," a four-act drama, by Clyde Fitch, in which she has so successfully starred. This will be the first presentation of the play in Toronto. Miss Conquest will be supported by the popular Royal Alexandra players, and the play will be given a most elaborate production.

In "The Girl with the Green Eyes," Mr. Fitch deals with the emotion of jealousy—an emotion that, except for love alone, is the most often used in the drama. It has served in every sort of play from farce to tragedy since the art of playwriting began, and almost always it has played a secondary part. Mr. Fitch has given it first place in his scheme and he has decked it out in robes of the latest fashion. This jealousy of Jinny Austin, the heroine, is trivial, mean, contemptible, and it is so true to life as to be appalling.

The unpleasant Jinny marries John Austin, and the moment after the wedding ceremony is over she begins to make life a burden to him. She watches him as a cat watches a mouse, and besides her keen powers of observation she is possessed of other cat-like qualities. Her brother, Geoffrey Tillman, to whom she is devoted, is a weak scoundrel. He confesses to his new brother-in-law, Austin, that while at Yale he secretly married a shop girl, Maggie by name, who is now a domestic in the Tillman household, and that he now desires to marry Miss Ruth Chester, a friend of his sister's. Geoffrey begs Austin to help him out of his difficulty. Austin is indignant and refuses, but finally, for the sake of Jinny, he agrees to aid Geoffrey in securing an annulment of the marriage. With this unpleasant secret on his mind Austin goes on his wedding journey to Europe. Miss Chester also goes to Europe, and, meeting Austin and Jinny in Rome, she confides to Austin that she has been married secretly to Geoffrey. Austin is dismayed at the perfidy of his brother-in-law, whose first marriage has not yet been annuled, and hastens back to New York with Jinny to straighten matters out. Jinny, of course, knows nothing of these complications, and she promptly becomes insanely jealous of Miss Chester. She nags poor Austin unmercifully. Upon their arrival in New York she learns that Miss Chester has also returned. This enrages her, and when she finds a letter written by her husband to Miss Chester, and when a moment later, Miss Chester comes to confer with Austin, her fury is diabolical. Miss Chester has just learned that Geoffrey had a wife when he married her, and the news has completely stunned her. Jinny considers this depression a further evidence of guilt, and she berates Miss Chester soundly for stealing her husband's love. Miss Chester then reveals to Jinny the conduct of her brother, and leaves the house. This brings Jinny to her senses, and she turns humbly to her husband and asks his forgiveness, expecting that, as usual, he will forget her insults and will comfort her. But even the most hen-pecked husband will turn at last, and Austin, courteously refraining from scolding the lady, bids her good-bye, takes his hat and departs. Jinny, "the green-eyed lady," is now in a well-deserved condition of remorse, and is on the stool of repentance. After sobbing and pitying herself considerable, she turns on all the gas jets, locks the doors, draws the curtains and prepares herself for asphyxiation. The night passes. With the dawn comes Austin, pounding at the door and demanding entrance. Austin begs and pleads to be forgiven. He realizes what has happened, and grows hysterical. Then he bursts in the door, flings open the window, clasps his wife in his arms and continues to plead for forgiveness. Jinny revives slowly but surely, and grants him pardon, and all looks happy.

During Miss Conquest's engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre only two matinees a week will be given, on Thursday and Saturday.

There will not be any advance in prices.

Williams & Walker.

"Bandanna Land," which opens at the Grand Opera House Monday evening, is said to provide a vehicle that allows Williams & Walker to display their own particular line of colored entertainment to perfection. The piece is entirely southern in tone and atmosphere and a brief synopsis runs about as follows: Zacharia Skunkton, a wealthy planter, has a trusty servant, named Bowser, and the latter has a son whom he names Skunkton out of compliment to his beloved master. This so pleases the old man Skunkton that he secretly places $25,000 in a bank for the child to receive, with interest, when he reaches 21 years of age. Skunkton Bowser (Bert Williams), whose youth has been spent knocking about the country with minstrel shows, knows nothing of this until a former companion of childhood, Bud Jenkins (George Walker), meets him in a small western city and tells him of the good fortune awaiting him at home in Georgia. When Skunkton receives his inheritance Bud appoints himself guardian over Skunkton and uses the money to further a scheme of Mose Blackston's, a negro lawyer, who has formed the T. S. C. R. Co., to buy a large piece of property and establish a beautiful pleasure park for colored folks, and which Bud names "Bandanna Land." Williams & Walker have very congenial roles which serve to introduce their peculiar talents of cleverness and originality. The cast, which is unusually large this season, has been strengthened with the addition of Henry Troy, the high tenor, and many other artists of ability. The book, lyrics and music of this new play are by Messrs. Shipp, Rogers & Cook, who wrote all of Williams & Walker's former successes.

Aida Overton Walker, who has one of the leading roles, has invented a new dance that is said to be near the perfection of terpsichorean art. She calls it "Ethiopia," and in it exploits the character movements of the darker races. Miss Walker, assisted by the chorus and entire company, makes a pronounced hit singing "Dinah," one of the sure-fire song hits of this production. "It's Hard to Love Somebody When Somebody Don't Love You" is another pretty song that gives Miss Walker, assisted by a male sextet, opportunities to demonstrate her ability as a very clever actress.

Ida Conquest, who will begin a three-weeks' engagement with the Royal Alexandra Players on Monday evening.

Bill at Shea's.

Minnie Seligman and William Bramwell will head the bill at Shea's Theatre this week in a one-act comedy called "A Dakota Widow." Miss Seligman is a player of wide reputation and has not been in Toronto in several years. She was for many seasons prominent in both the Daly and Frohman forces, and her appearance in vaudeville for a short season has given her many admirers an opportunity of welcoming her once more. William Bramwell is a clever and versatile actor and the medium in which the pair appear, "A Dakota Widow," is said to provide for them clever lines, well-chosen and bright comedy situations.

The special attraction that Manager Shea has booked for the week is Paul Conchas, known as Kaiser Wilhelm's military Hercules. Conchas has not been in this country in two years and he will find a warm welcome from Shea-goers this week. He is little short of a giant in stature and possesses a charming personality. Conchas is a modern Samson and such trifles as 50-pound cannon balls he juggles and tosses about as tho they were feathers. A cannon also forms part of the paraphernalia of the act and with the aid of block and tackle it is raised above the stage by six men and then balanced without aid on the head of the Hercules. There is an element of comedy introduced by a clever assistant.

The Ellnore Sisters are back with a new skit, "The Actress and the Maid." May Ellnore appears as the actress and funny Kate Ellnore as the maid, who also plays smart parts. The scene of the skit is laid on the stage at 10 a.m. on Monday, which means rehearsal time.

John W. World and Mindell Kingston are known as the dancing comedian and the soubrette with the grand opera voice. This clever team has played in nearly every country in the world, and has been everywhere received with praise. Mr. World is a fine dancer and his comedy is novel and original as the tramp, while Miss Kingston sings unusually well, wears some beautiful gowns, including one made entirely of ostrich feathers collected by Miss Kingston in Africa while on her tour of the world.

Belclair & Kremer are exponents of physical culture and athletes, and the Dixon Brothers, who have not been seen in Toronto in some time, are musical grotesques who furnish a budget of fun and good music at the same time. Murphy & Francis, with their coon stunts, are always clever, and they come this time with new songs and parodies. The kinetograph closes the bill with a full line of new pictures.

Continued on Page 11.

Scene from the new musical drama, "Our Friend Fritz," at the Majestic Theatre this week.

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FROM SING SING TO LIBERTY

Affairs of the Stage

Continued from Page 10.

'Our Friend Fritz."

Joe Hortiz belongs to the time of life when we were sweet twenty. His singing is always indissolubly associated in our minds with the memory of our first sweetheart, and no matter how much we may outgrow both in after life, we can never think of them without a rush of sentimental tenderness.

The play, "Our Friend Fritz," which Langdon McCormick has written for Mr. Hortiz, will be introduced at the Majestic this week. This musical drama is practically a new play, retaining the title only of a production Mr. Hortiz appeared in before. The story opens in a little village in Lehigh Valley, where are located the post-office and Hammond's store. Hortiz, the Fritz Schiller, a sort of an odd-job man for Mr. Hammond, and who has the excellent taste of falling in love with his employer's pretty daughter, Nora. Wayne Weston, a particularly wicked individual, determines to possess Nora. His attempts to accomplish this are frustrated by Fritz, who saves Rags, a poorhouse waif, from a life of crime, sings and yodles most delightfully, and finally clears the name of Nora as a thief, which has been falsely placed upon her by the villain, and as Fritz has become heir to a fortune he marries Nora in as happy a climax as could be invented. The scenic equipment is a proper fitting for this beautiful story. It is idyllic. There is a beautiful rural perspective in act one. Night outside of the haunted mill, the weird interior of the mill; the devil dance and the raging storm in act two. The calm, sweet effect of the exterior of St. Mary's Cathedral and the last representation is a masterpiece (exterior of the old mill), which is wonderful.

The part of the German singer has been written for Mr. Hortiz, and is most happy in temperament. His impersonation of the happy-go-lucky singing German, who could jest or trill a lullaby on an empty stomach and be merry when danger was near, is said to be more natural than nature, as the Irish say. Mr. Hortiz sings "Nora, My Darling," "Just to Be a Child on Mother's Knee," "Our Leader Man" and "The River of Life," songs that are notable for their simplicity and unaffected sweetness. Miss Beaumont is said to give a charming picture of the role of Nora Hammond. Conrad Cantzen gives a strong performance as Nathan Hammond. Ernie Veronee has that peculiar something, a magnetism, that tells you she is devoted to her part and creates an interest immediately. Bart Vancil is acted very creditably by Royal Thayer, it is stated. Walter Caufman is the comedian of parts. The rest of the cast includes Constance Glover, Amanda Wellington, Ada Boshell, Carroll Daly, R. J. Moy and Noah Reynolds.

Bob Fitzsimmons At the Star.

A rattling good show will be at the Star Theatre all this week, when "The Americans" appear in their latest make-up. A company of unusual excellence has been engaged and introduces those old burlesque favorites Will H. Ward and Wilbur Dobbs. These Two men are too well known to require further introduction, and it might be added right now that these comedians have the best parts they have ever played. Others in the company are The Two Graces, exponents of fun and harmony; Mlle. Mozelle, Europe's latest sensation; Sisters La Tour, comediennes, and a score of shows girls.

As an added feature Manager Stair can proudly boast of having secured the highest salaried artist that has ever appeared before a Toronto audience, namely, Robert Fitzsimmons, the "grand old man of the fistic arena," who, with his wife, presents a very clever sketch. "A Man's a Man for a' That." The sketch is refined, and is based on actual facts in the life of the ex-champion. In the dialog Lanky Bob tells how he came to enter the prize ring and finishes up by punching the bag. With one blow he smashes the strong sash cord and sends the ball flying over the heads of those seated in the orchestra. Fitzsimmons will appear at every performance this week at the Star Theatre in conjunction with Miner's Americans.

Dreamland Coming.

"The Dreamland Burlesquers," a show of unusual excellence, will be the attraction at the Star Theatre all next week.

This show is made up of the best talent available, particular pains being taken towards securing a chorus of handsome women, who can both sing and dance. The "show girl" contingent numbers upwards of twenty and will be found one of the most attractive shows of its kind on the road.

Considerable money has been expended on costumes and there will be few similar attractions that can boast of such a dainty display of good looking girls. They will be attired in the most elaborate costumes, with a background of most resplendent scenery made attractive by an abundance of many vari-colored electric effects.

"Newport," by Dave Marion is the happy vehicle by which the talents of the various members of the company will be introduced and it is claimed to be somewhat different from the general lines of Burlesque.

A visit to the Star Theatre will not be regretted while the "Dreamland Burlesquers" are holding forth.

RICHARD MANSFIELD.

The January number of The North American Review contains an interesting article by Clayton Hamilton on "Richard Mansfield—the Man." Mr. Hamilton was intimately associated with Mr. Mansfield for a considerable portion of the last year of the great actor's life, and he tells in his article of the impression he obtained as to Mr. Mansfield's character and personality. He says:

"The natural way for him to consider any matter of importance was to let his mind dartle all around it, now in this mood, now in that, until at last it sweeped to a decision. He was utterly unlogical in all his process of thought. He never reasoned consecutively. He arrived at his results, apparently by intuition. In one mood, the same thing was so, because he felt it was; in a contrary mood, the same thing was not so, because he felt it wasn't; and whether ultimately the thing was so or not, depended upon whether the sum-total of the moods in which he considered it flung the greater emphasis on the positive or the negative side Neither in conversation nor in thought did he march logically, step by step, from premises to conclusions; and he always seemed impatient of other people when, in talking to him, they reasoned with laborious logic. The conclusion was all he cared about. Also, in his own talk, he was extremely sparing of details; his imagination struck home to the heart of the matter; he would incorporate all he had to say in a single luminous sentence, and would then dismiss the subject with a gesture of finality."

BELASCO ON PLAYWRITING.

David Belasco is quoted in the current Harper's Weekly as being the author of the following anecdote illustrating the precariousness of playwriting, from the point of view of popular success: "Writing plays is risky business," said Mr. Belasco. "Past triumphs don't count. He who has written twenty superb pieces is just as likely to be damned on his twenty-first piece as any tyro.

"There was once a playwright who sat in the front row at the first night of a new piece of his own. This piece failed. It failed dreadfully.

"As the playwright sat pale and sad, amid the hisses, a woman behind him leaned forward and said:

"'Excuse me, sir; but knowing you to be the author of this play, I took the liberty, at the beginning of the performance, of snipping off a lock of your hair. Allow me now to return it to you.'"

Appeared Before King.

In the persons of Bert A. Williams and George W. Walker, the colored kings of fun and melody, live fine artists.

Like Edna May, they went to London to receive the English seal of approval. In that city these clever artists were lauded by the writers who praise Tree, Alexander, Irving and Wyndom, and even received the commendation of His Royal Majesty, King Edward VII., by being paid the highest compliment showered upon any artists, either black or white—that of being commanded to appear at Buckingham Palace before the entire royal family of Great Britain.

As it may be interesting to our readers, we will tell the exact manner in which this "command" was issued, as told by Mr. Walker:

"It was during our engagement in London at the Shaftesbury Theatre," said Mr. Walker, "that the royal censor paid us the honor of a visit by witnessing our performance. The duties of this officer are to witness all the productions of a higher plane, after which he passes his opinion on the performance best suited to be witnessed by the King.

"Several days after the censor's visit we were called upon the stage of the Shaftesbury, after a performance, and presented to the private secretary of His Royal Majesty, who informed us that by 'royal command' we were to appear on the lawn of Buckingham Palace and give one performance before His Majesty, King Edward VII., and the royal family of Great Britain.

"For this an artist receives no compensation, excepting that this honor is very seldom conferred, and is considered the highest compliment that can be paid an artist in Great Britain.

"The success of the performance is already known, and of it little more can be said, excepting that we played to capacity in London and on the entire English continent."

We are assured by the representative of the Williams & Walker Company that the same identical cast, with enlarged chorus, that appeared before King Edward VII., will present "Bandanna Land," the latest, and by far the best effort of this clever team of colored artists, at the Grand Opera House all next week.

"The Walls of Jericho."

"The Walls of Jericho," written by Alfred Sutro, one of the new men of letters of England, stands pre-eminent as the best play of its kind written in years. It bears a record of success in London, where it was played for over two years. It is about to be revived for another indefinite run. A like popularity for "The Walls of Jericho" was also enjoyed in the United States in an engagement which extended for the greater part of a whole season at the Savoy Theatre, New York.

"The Walls of Jericho" is in four acts, and makes a strong and stirring dramatic plea for the primal virtues, conjugal love, family ties and the brotherhood of the race.

Attaining Gracefulness.

By Hattie Williams.

"My dear young girl," said the stage manager, "you must move more lively and be more reposeful."

And being then a young girl with much to learn I made a mental note of the fact that that stage manager was extremely ignorant—for didn't repose mean sleep—slumber—rest? and yet he wanted me to be reposeful and to literally "step lively."

That was some few years ago. Among the things I have learned since is the fact that repose and sleep are not synonymous—at least on the stage. Repose means ease and grace and self-control, whether one is still or in motion. It is self-poise. There are two places where one may find the nearest to real repose—with a capital R—in the highest circles of society and on the stage.

The first thing a girl learns on the stage is that she is made up of an apparently infinite number of parts and that she cannot move in the glare of the calciums without all of them obtruding. She imagines that every pair of eyes in the audience is turned upon her, that her feet, her hands, her elbows, her hair are all under inspection. It takes some time for her to learn that the audience is really interested in other people on the stage—that she is but a very small part of the whole picture and that her individual members are of about as much interest to the people in front as individual bricks in a handsome building. And yet, if several small portions of a building were misplaced they would detract from the general harmony and so it is necessary that the humblest member of a stage group must attain grace in order not to spoil the whole picture. And so, the first thing the new girl has to learn is to forget the audience and to forget herself; to forget her legs and her feet and her arms and to be natural.

Dame Nature is artistic to her finger tips. If you are in good health and not mis-shapen you cannot be awkward, unless you make yourself so by self-consciousness. The minute you think of your right elbow your right elbow will be jarred from its place in the picture. The minute you forget your right elbow it will resume its proper place.

And yet, you may object, the healthy country girl is often extremely awkward. Yes, but she is self-conscious. And, besides, she may be rugged, but have many muscles undeveloped. She does not control her hands, because she is continually impressed with the fact that they are large or red. She is painfully aware of the fact that her feet are not daintily shod, and behold, these feet become clumsy and awkward, just because they are dominated by a frightened, nervous mind. Put that healthy girl in the hands of a stage manager. Lead her before the footlights and the staring audience time and time again, just as you would lead a young colt past a trolley car, until it is found that neither audience nor car will bite, in fact, that neither is aware of your existence, the colt loses fear and becomes useful in his sphere of life, the girl loses fear and becomes the beautiful, graceful being that nature meant her to be—an awkward comparison, possibly, but a true one, if you please.

Do you know what is the most trying time in the life of an actress next to her very first appearance on the stage or in a new role? It is when, off the stage, she is being interviewed. I know women, yes, and men, too, who can hold an audience spellbound, swerving thousands of people from tears to smiles, and back again, who are mortally afraid of the newspaper man or woman who sits down opposite them for a nice little chat "for publication," and who, you know, is making mental notes of your eyes, your dress, your poise. Unarmed with calcium and costume and the atmosphere of your stage role, you feel yourself like an object under the microscope, except—to perpetrate a pun—the object doesn't feel at all. That's the time, if ever, you want to forget yourself and be natural, and the thing to do is to relax. Natural relaxation is always graceful. Self-consciousness is the enemy of repose. Get interested—that's the best way to forget yourself—and it's easy enough to get interested when you're under the inquisition of a clever journalist.

From the embarrassment of the chorus girl on her first appearance to the fears of a star under the fire of an interview is a long step, I know, but it's all in a lifetime—that is, it has all been in my lifetime. Far be it from me to say how successfully I may have emerged from the latter experience, but it just goes to show that our lessons are not all learned when we see our name in electric lights over the door of the theatre. That is only an initiation into a further world of study even in so simple a matter as that of—Repose.

"The Beautiful Cloak Model."

Those who attend a performance of "Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model," the new melodrama by Owen Davis, during its stay at the Majestic will see a play that has created a sensation all over he country. Besides being a thriller of the first water, the play is said to be interesting, instructive and entertaining. Life as it is in a great city, and ever will be, is depicted, it is said, with exceptional fidelity. There are four acts and fifteen scenes that are familiar to everyone who has lived in New York. The dining-room of an up-to-date boarding house with an elevated railroad running in close proximity; cloak department; the main floor of a large department store; exterior of private boat landing, North River; deck of the yacht "Lady Bird;" exterior and interior of Haymarket Dance Hall; approach to the New Williamsburg Bridge; the blowing up of an automobile; the dressing-room of a theatre with full view of the stage during a performance, are all faithfully and carefully reproduced. A fine cast will interpret the various characters, twenty-six all told. The usual matinees will be given.

"From Sing Sing to Liberty."

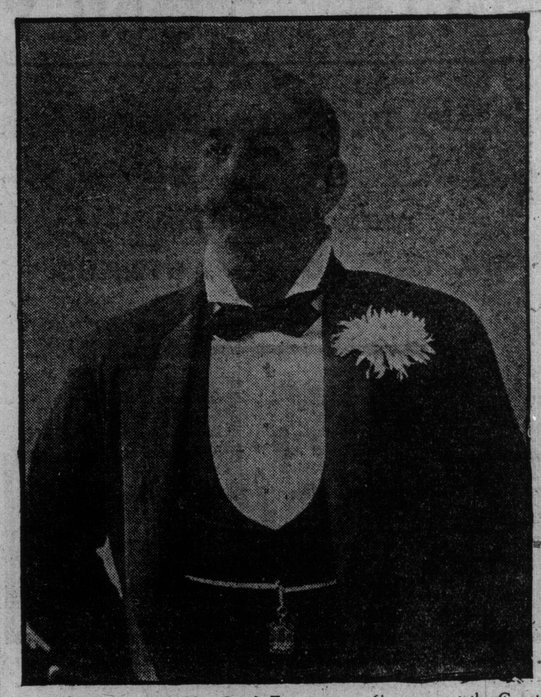
When Charles E. Blaney's latest success, entitled "From Sing Sing to Liberty," comes to the Majestic Theatre next week the patrons of this house will be treated to a decided novelty, as the leading man of the company is the celebrated "Cunning," the great jail-breaker, who mystifies everyone by the ease with which he can get out of prison cells and handcuffs. Cunning invites the police or public to bring handcuffs to the theatre during his engagement and lock him up in them. Padlocks and chains are also desired by him.

James O'Neill Coming.

Not for many seasons have theatregoers of Toronto had the opportunity of witnessing a truly representative actor in classic roles, such as James O'Neill in "Virginius," "Julius Caesar" and the romance of "Monte Cristo," which will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House, week commencing Jan. 20. Naturally much will be looked for from Mr. O'Neill and his players, who come from successful runs at the Lyric Theatre, New York; Boston, Providence and Pittsburg. Mr. O'Neill's re-entry into the classics, as "Virginius," was one of the greatest receptions he has ever had, and the New York press in a body was unanimous in its praise of his performance. The cast is unusually excellent, and fully rises to the demands of the climaxes, the principal members being Messrs. Norman Hackett, Charles D. Herman, Joseph Slaytor, James O'Neill, jr., Warren Conlan, Bart Wallace, Anthony Andre, Jerome Storm, Fritz C. Bickford and the Misses Alice Fleming, Kate Fletcher and Edna Porter.

At the Gayety.

The Golden Crook Extravaganza Co., admitted to be one of the leaders of all burlesque combinations on the road this season, is to be at Gayety Theatre this week. This is the show that outbid all its rivals and secured the services of that veteran of the pugilistic ring, John L. Sullivan, who appears at every performance with his sparring partner, Jake Kilrain. These two heavyweights set-to for four rounds and those who have seen them say that neither has lost any of the vigor and science that made him an idol for the followers of the glove and ring only a few years since. Recently, in an interview, John L. Sullivan said: "I never felt better in my life, and while I am getting old, I feel just as able to do battle as I did when I fought Paddy Ryan. Since I have cut out all fights with the drink game I seem to gain in every way." Kilrain could not be bettered as a present-day opponent for John L. in an exhibition of the manly art, and his work with the gloves is speedy and effective, so much so that there is hardly a night that he does not succeed in arousing the doughty Sullivan's ire and causing him to do his best to land one or more of his famous knock-out punches. On four occasions he has almost succeeded in putting Kilrain in the sleeper. While these two men are being prominently featured, they are not the whole show by considerable. The very best specialty and sketch artists are enrolled in the company, which has more handsome women, witty and laugh-provoking comedians, than ever before. The costumes are elegant and the scenic effects unsurpassed, it is said. In fact, it is a perfectly constructed company, evenly balanced, and the program so arranged as to meet with the approval of all. When the "Crooks" were here last year, they were admitted to be par excellence, but this season finds all their previous efforts outdone. Daily matinees will be given. Tuesday, Limerick night. Friday, ladies' matinee, no smoking. Friday, amateur night, smoking everywhere but in the balcony.



John L. Sullivan, with Golden Crook Extravaganza Company, at the Gayety Theatre.

Talk With Ida Conquest.

After several unsuccessful attempts, a Sunday World reporter succeeded in finding Miss Ida Conquest at the King Edward Hotel. Unlike most noted actresses, Miss Conquest seems to have a dread of reporters and is not at all partial to being interviewed. When the reporter told her he had been to interview her two or three times and failed to find her at home, she replied that when she was not at the theatre she was taking outdoor exercise, and that she remained in her apartments only when the weather kept her there. Altho Miss Conquest only arrived in Toronto Monday, she has secured a splendid horse, and is spending most of her leisure time riding and driving. She is an expert horsewoman, and during her summer vacation she follows the hounds a greater part of her time, when she is not yachting.

When asked what she thought about Toronto, Miss Conquest said: "I think it is a beautiful city, and I know what I am speaking about, because since I have been here, I have either ridden or driven over the greater part of it. The points that I enjoyed most were riding thru Rosedale and High Park. There is where one sees nature at her best."

When asked something about herself Miss Conquest said: "Almost all my stage career has been passed under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman, with the exception of the present season. With Mr. Frohman I was leading woman with John Drew and Richard Mansfield, and also played a special engagement in London, England, with William Collier, and also with Robert Lorraine. I was also in the all-star cast of "London Assurance," under Liebler & Co.'s management. I have also starred with 'The Girl With the Green Eyes,' under Mr. Frohman, and I was also with William Gillette during his prosperous London engagement. Among some of the important plays I have been connected with are 'The Tyranny of Tears,' 'Second in Command,' 'Man and Superman' and Richard Mansfield's productions of 'Old Heidelberg' and 'Ivan the Terrible.' I think it was with Mr. Mansfield that I made my last appearance here.

"I might says that I am very fond of Toronto audiences. They remind me so much of a London audience, I think if one becomes a favorite here, he or she will have life-long friends, because there is a ring of truth and enthusiasm in the applause that comes over the footlights in the Toronto theatres. As you are no doubt aware, I am only playing a special engagement here of three weeks at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. I will open with 'The Girl With the Green Eyes' and the second week I will produce 'Old Heidelberg,' and the final week 'Her Great Match.' At the close of my engagement here, I return to New York to commence rehearsals in a new piece in which I am going to star. I will only play two matinees a week here. I think the days are Thursday and Saturday."

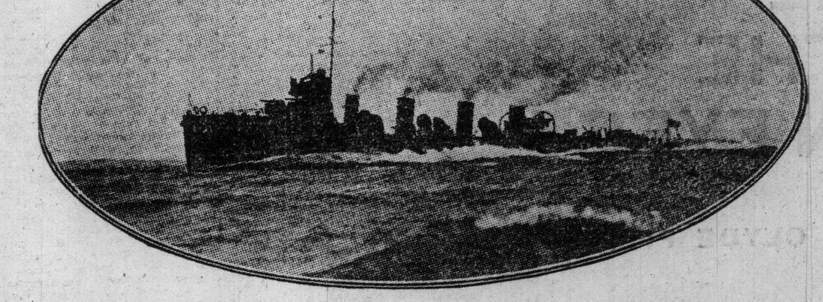
Literary Note.

Further evidence of the higher cost of living is shown by the fact that we now generally have to pay 15 cents for 10 cents' worth of magazine.—Puck.

Vagaries of English.

We teach a golfer to golf—
A scoffer may learn to scoff—
Then why in Sam Hill
Can't (we can if we will!)
We teach a chauffeur to chauff?
—Buffalo News.

Six beauties with The Americans, at the Star this week.



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The new thirty-three-knot destroyer, which has already in its preliminary trials broken the world's record for speed by attaining 35.952 knots per hour. The Tartar is one of the first five high-speed ocean-going destroyers now being completed by the Admiralty.

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AND
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PREACHER ENDURED VERY SMALL REWARDS

Suffered Privations—Traveled 36,000 Miles on Horseback—A Highway Wedding.

ELMER, Mo., Jan. 11.—How many young theological students would line up to-day if confronted at the age of 24 with the prospect of a 45-year job of preaching in not one single year of which would their salary exceed $20? Elder J. W. Cook, aged 69, white-haired and feeble, has just written a book in which he described such a ministry.

No cathedral chimes ever called the shirt sleeved worshippers to whom Mr. Cook preached. No organ was used to add melody to the songs his people of the hills and prairies sang. Not a line of manuscript fluttered on the stump or goods box from which he preached. On this point he says in his book:

"Dear reader, I want to say a few words in regard to these sermons, which number far into the thousands. Listen! Not one of them was written before it was delivered. I believed in a call to the ministry and went to God for knowledge. The sermons were scattering sometimes, but the Lord blessed them just the same. I fired 'em off as He directed, and He attended to the targets!"

In the book, which concluded his life work and which is just from the press of a village printer, Elder Cook tells in the plain style of an uneducated but thoroly sincere man what "Forty-five Years a Minister" exacted of him. No explorer of the Arctic region, no traveler of the African jungles ever underwent greater privation. The explorer may have suffered for days, weeks, months, possibly some years. Elder Cook toiled like a galley slave four and a half decades for an annual wage that wouldn't have contented a self-respecting janitor or a capable office boy for a month. And he was glad to do it.

How did he live? He plowed; raised corn on a little patch. Here's the way he was sometimes rewarded:

"A good brother lost his wife and I was called to preach the funeral. I was very sick and really not able to go, but the friends insisted so that I rallied what little strength I had and made the trip—fourteen long, hot miles and back.

"I preached the sermon in the forest, as there was no church. When it was all over, the bereaved brother came to me with tears in his eyes and wanted to know what that long journey and my work was worth. I told him that was for him to say. He gave me 50 cents. I took it because I needed it.

"Sometimes I would get a pair of socks for a trip like that, sometimes a pair of gloves, but more frequently nothing. Many times we would run out of provisions and have no money with which to buy them.

"Then I would run my face for a few groceries until I could plow the corn over or haul a load of ties, or perhaps do a few days' work for a neighbor at 50 cents a day, knowing that Saturday would be meeting day and trusting that some member would pay me a dollar so I could settle with the grocer. Saturday would come, I would hold meeting as usual, but that badly needed dollar would not come. Then I couldn't look the merchant in the face for fear he would think me dishonest."

During all those years Elder Cook endured such privations. He was the regular minister for a number of churches and kept his appointments regularly, whether they paid him or not. Half of his time he was out on the road or at preaching appointments.

"Once I was called to preach at a funeral twenty miles away," writes Elder Cook, "and I went thru the snow and mud, waiting for the friends of the deceased to come. After being detained three days, I had to leave just at night to get to New Boston the next day for another funeral.

"I bade them good-by, but not a word was said about the compensation for the long and bitter cold journey. I arrived home at midnight, chilled thru and thru, put my weary horse up and had barely got to sleep when my wife called me for breakfast.

"I was soon ready for the New Boston pilgrimage. By this time the ground was frozen and rough. I tried riding, and then got down and walked with the horse all the way to New Boston.

"There was quite a gathering, but I was in poor shape to preach. I did the best I could, however, and great solemnity prevailed. Soon as services were over I had to leave, for the morrow I had to preach ten miles the other way.

"I got home very late, almost frozen, and pennilless. Next morning I left for a two days' journey, and returned from it empty-handed; winter was on and there was no money to buy clothes for the wife and the little ones, and they were needing them badly.

"As for myself, I had to borrow a neighbor's overcoat to wear on such trips as I have been describing. Many a day I've walked barefoot behind the plow, because I wanted to save my cowhide boots for meeting days."

The territory served by this backwoods disciple extended from the Iowa line on the north to the Cherokee Nation on the south, but his work was principally in the Counties of Knox, Adair, Sullivan, Macon, Linn and Chariton. He kept a complete record of every mile traveled, every sermon preached and every wedding performed.

This record will be his passport to the better world: Sermons preached, 5784; miles traveled, 35,840; weddings performed, 780; miles traveled to officiate at weddings, 15,600—all on horseback or on foot; funeral sermons preached, 936; miles traveled for funerals, 18, 720.

Turning to the lighter side of the book one finds the following:

"I remember one time up in Adair County I arrived at my appointment just at night. It was raining, but the people turned out just the same. The school-house was of logs and inside it was as dark as night could make it. A brother said:

"'Will someone please light the candle?'

"But there was no candle to light, no grease, no oil of any kind. The little cabin was crowded and the rain was just pouring down. It was a good half mile to the nearest house where a candle might be procured. But a resourceful brother relieved the situation thus:

"'We must have a meetin'—that's sartin. The boy's traveled way over here to preach for us, and he's goin' to do it. Now we'll tear off some planks from the platform and light 'em and take turn about holdin' 'em so he can see his Bible. I got matches.'

"That meeting under the flickering splinter light was an astonishing success.

"Some 25 years ago, one Sunday afternoon, as I was traveling along the road, I chanced to meet a young couple who were carrying a bucket of provender to the hogs. I knew they had been neighbors and sweethearts for years, and as I came up I could see he was urging her to do something which she appeared to bashfully oppose.

"When I reached them, however, she appeared to have been won over, for they dropped their pail, and the young man said:

"'Sallie's just said "Yes," parson; how'd it do to jine us right where we're at?'

"I suggested perhaps we'd better go in the house, but he seemed to be afraid she'd change her mind. So I called a horseman—a stranger—to act as witness.

"The bride and bridegroom wiped their hands on their clothes and stood up there, with a loft full of hogs for a background and a wayfarer whom nobody knew for a witness, and were married as safely as if in the home of wealth. The young man said 'Thank you,' and kissed his bride. They picked up their bucket and resumed their errand.

"It just happened the girl had been over on a neighborly visit to her husband's folks, and by reason of my appearance at the critical moment the boy was enabled to sweep away her scruples. You see, in those days preachers were so scarce in the back settlements that whenever one appeared in a community they always expected him to do something."

The author of "Forty-five Years a Minister" was born at Boonville, Ky., in 1838, and came with his parents to Missouri when he was six years old. He joined the Missionary Baptist Church and was baptized by the Rev. John Roan in 1861.

PRINCE SIGISMUND OF PRUSSIA.
A nephew of the Kaiser who is to serve on a British man-of-war. The Prince is eleven years old, and the son of the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry. Berlin gossip has it that he is to go to England, and to spend some months on a British man-of-war, before making a tour of the world with an English tutor.

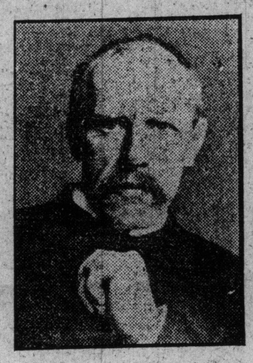
DR. ERNST BRENNER
The Federal Assembly of Switzerland has elected Dr. Ernst Brenner as president for 1908 by 186 out of 192 votes. The new president is a distinguished jurist. Last year he was chief of the department of Justice and Police.

PRINCESS THEATRE
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY JAN. 13 EVENINGS AT 8 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2

TWO SEASONS AT THE ORITERION THEATRE, N.Y.

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
HATTIE WILLIAMS
IN THE DAINTIEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES
THE LITTLE CHERUB
By the Authors of "THE GIRL FROM KAY'S"
20 SONG GEMS 70 FUN-MAKERS INCLUDING
James Blakeley and Henry V. Donnelly
THE BRIGHTEST, CLEANEST, JOLLIEST, GIRLIEST, SONGIEST, DRESSIEST OF PLAYS
HEAR—"Experience," "Burlesque Imitations"
SEE—The Burlesque "Merry Widow" Waltz

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY JAN'Y 20 WEDNESDAY SATURDAY MATINEES
SEASON'S BIGGEST HIT
"ADE'S BEST PLAY"
"CRANE'S BEST PART"
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WM. H.
CRANE
IN THE NEW COMEDY BY GEORGE ADE
FATHER AND THE BOYS
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th.



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN
Norway's most famous son, who has represented his country in London since Sweden and Norway dissolved partnership, is reported to have resigned his post. It will be remembered that the explorer recently lost his wife.

Her New Year's Gift.

So you come to me, dear book—
To me from her;
Gracious she not to overlook
Her worshipper.

Your flyleaf legend, her hand penned—
Word and word—
Flying to the thought trail's end,
A small, white bird.

She smothered you in paper snow,
Full fair to see;
Her deft fingers tied the bow,
White mystery.

See, here where I kiss the place,
Foolish me!
Haunting fragrance of her lace
Clings to thee.

So you tarried there a while;
An hour or two?
Little book, could I beguile
Speech from you!

Was it when the Bear was high;
And the Cup;
When last footsteps' echoes die,
And blinds are up?

Did you find out secrets there;
Sweet to bard,
When she knelt with plaited hair
Alone with God?

Is the heart so cold that lights
Her warm, brown eyes;
Or her mirth, like sylvan sprites,
A dear disguise?

Nay, you baffle me, dumb book!
My new, sweet hope,
Gracious gleam from star on brook,
My horoscope!

—Teresa M. Daly.

KIND-HEARTED RETURN.

At the present state of the financial market there are a great many people who would like to be in the position of the Irishman in the Crucible Steel Works at Harrison, N.J., who squared his account at the corner saloon. This Irishman had run up quite a bill and the superintendent, Frank Wilson, was called upon to call the attention of the man from the Emerald Isle to the fact that he was a debtor at the corner for a considerable amount. Pat, for that was his name, called upon the saloonkeeper and the saloonkeeper being in a generous mood, said: "I'll tell you what I'll do, Pat. I'll throw off one-half of this bill, if you will pay the other half." Pat looked the saloonkeeper over and said, "Well, say, since you're so very ginrous, I'll be ginrous, too, and throw off the other half, and we'll call it square."

Some people who have bought automobiles in the past and are being hard as generous as Pat.

"Congress Has All the Comforts of Home."

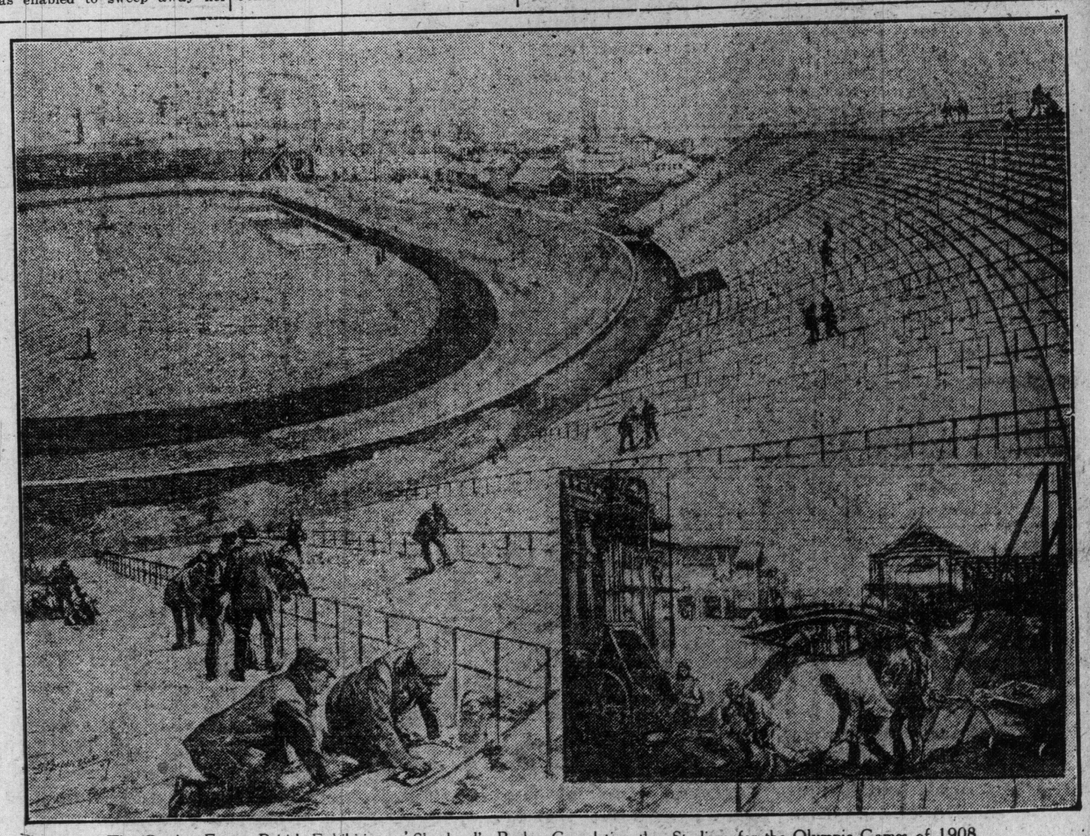
"Be hivens, I shudden't wondher if a gr-reat manny sthrong men wud be dhriven into congress be th' sthringency," said Mr. Dooley. "It ain't such a bad place, d'ye mind. I see be th' pa-apers that th' governmint has put up a sumchuse palace f'r th' comfort iv th' nation's lawgivers, as Hogan calls thim. It's a mansion where they will have all th' comforts iv home an' manny that are not home-like, but betther. Ivry congressman will have a room to himself, decorated in mahogany, inlaid with pearls, where he can put his feet on an ebony desk an' throw his peanut shells an' apple cores into myriad lapus lazuly cuspydors. Adjinin' each room there will be a bath, which a congressman can take or leave, as th' mood seizes him."—F. P. Dunne, in American Magazine.

In Washington.

"I made a glaring error to-day," sighed the cabinet lady.

"How's that?" enquired the department lady.

"I glared at a woman whom I should have ignored completely."

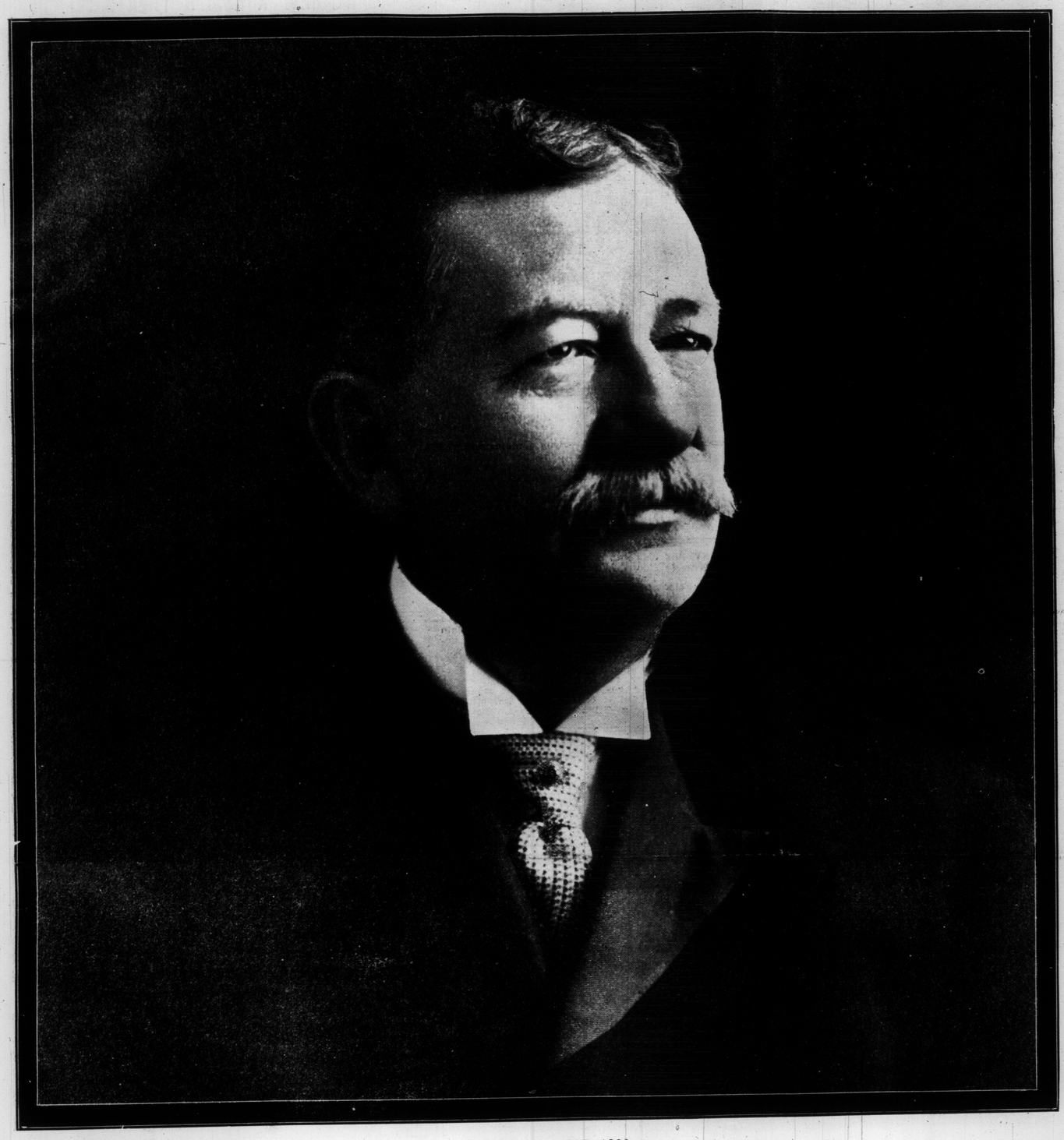


The Coming Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush—Completing the Stadium for the Olympic Games of 1908.

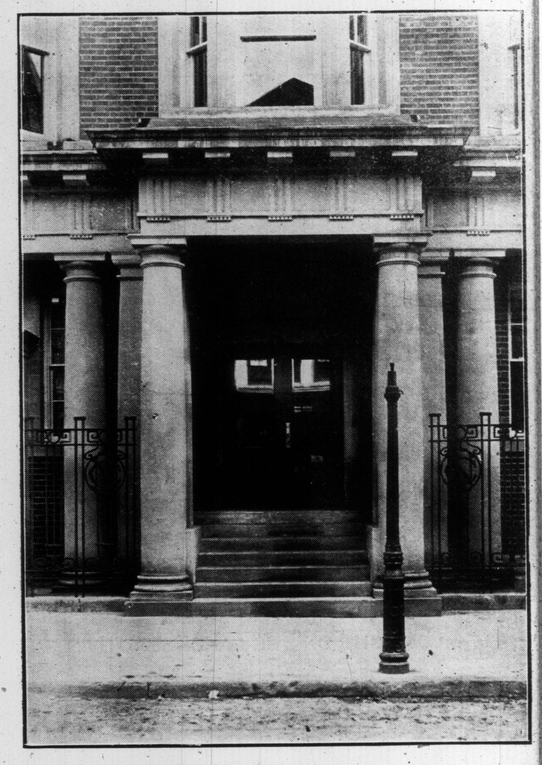
The Toronto Sunday World

Illustrated Section

28TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 4. TORONTO, SUNDAY MORNING PRICE FIVE CENTS



HIS WORSHIP FOR 1908.
MAYOR JOSEPH OLIVER, ELECTED BY LARGE MAJORITY ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.—FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN BY LYONDE.



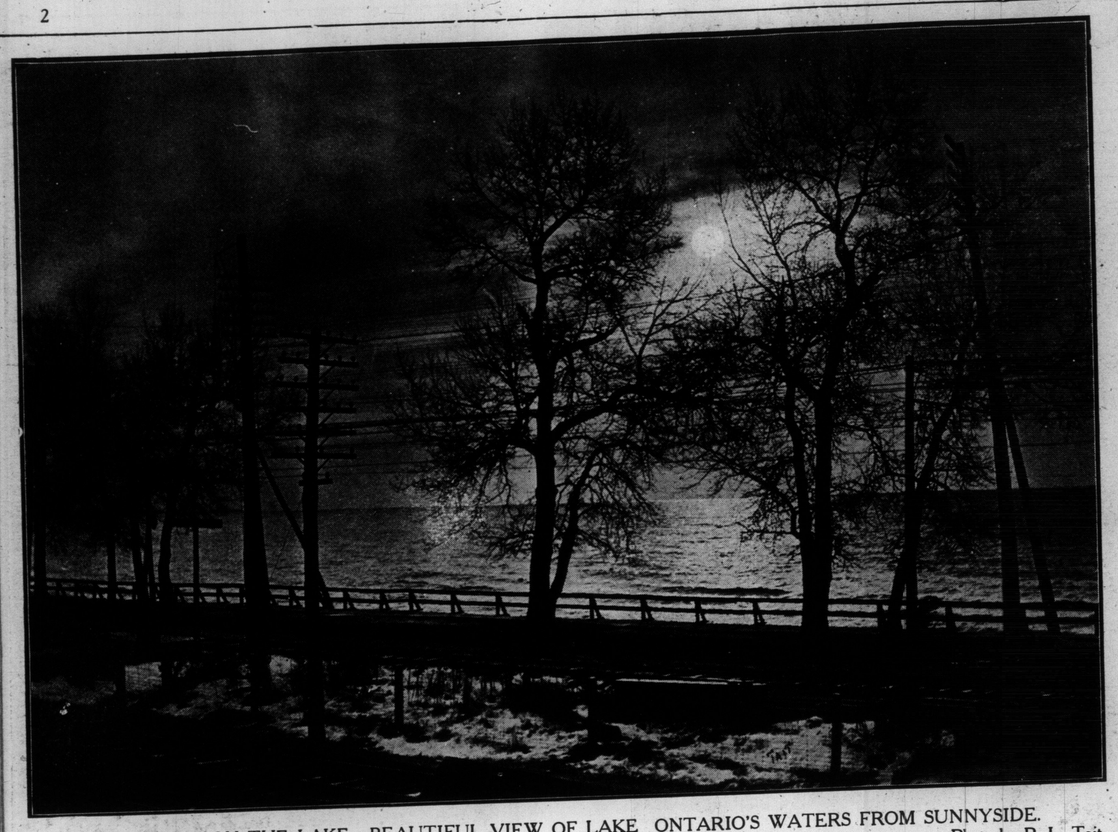
ENTRANCE OF NEW NATIONAL CLUB.

Handsome structure on Bay-street of brick, with stone facings. The building is located in a central part of the city and is beautifully arranged and decorated inside. The club is composed of 700 representative men.

REPORTING TO HEADQUARTERS—CITY POLICEMAN MAKING HIS REGULAR CALL AT HIGH PARK.

FUNERAL OF LATE EDWARD HANLAN.
GLIMPSE OF FUNERAL PROCESSION IN RESPECT TO LATE CHAMPION.

SOME OF TORONTO'S CLUB MEN.
SCENE AT THE BANQUET HELD IN NEW NATIONAL CLUB, OPENED LAST WEEK.



MOONLIGHT ON THE LAKE—BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF LAKE ONTARIO'S WATERS FROM SUNNYSIDE.
—Photo by P. L. Tait.

Story of Haunted Ax

Ste. Lucia, a tiny hamlet, set deep in the woods of Canada, in the wild, beautiful country inhabited by the French and Scotch loggers and the She-She-Genge Indians, has sent out to the world one of the strangest and uncanniest stories ever told.

Ste. Lucia declares, and the people of all that wonderful district between the Brokenhead Lake, where Read River flows down to the great lakes, believe that Felix Jorgelet's great two-edged ax is haunted. Furthermore, none dares touch the ax, for already they say, Felix Jorglete's ax has killed five men, and they whisper in awed tones that it will kill any one who claims it as his own, or attempts to use it.

Neither do the people of the Whitemouth Lake neighborhood, nor even those at Ste. Lucia, where there are a trading post, a store and a saloon, theorize much or attempt to explain things away on scientific lines. They care not for explanations—all they know is that Felix Gargelet's great ax has killed five men—and sacre, will theories bring back men after Felix Jorglet's ax has split their heads and spilled their brains?

So it is left for the outside world to theorize over the mysterious and awesome happenings—and meantime Felix Jorgelet's ax remains in the cabin of his foster brother, Angus Ferguson. Nor will Angus carry it into the woods that he may throw it into the wild rushing waters of the Whitemouth lest it split his head, nor will any of the She-She-Genges approach even the cabin where Ferguson lives, nor are the French less fearful.

There is hardly a spot in all the north woods so wildly beautiful as that country thru which the Whitemouth flows northward, and near where it skirts the She-She-Genge reservation is its most beautiful spot—rushing rivers which boil over stones, wooded hills, cataracts, leaping trout, majestic pines. In summer it is a glorious mass of greens; in fall, the green of the pines, the rich yellow of the birch, the vivid colors of the hardwoods, make it even more beautiful, and when the snow piles higher and higher in winter, when the great trees bend under the weight of dazzling whiteness, then the woodsmen declare it is wonderful.

In this country Felix Jorgelet and Angus Ferguson lived together, hunted, trapped and guided those who came to capture the great speckled trout in the Whitemouth and the Brokenhead. In their little clearing, with no neighbors nearer than 12 miles except the She-She that had wandered from the reservation, they were known as great men, and in the woods, when the crews worked at getting out the timber, they were leaders of all.

It was hard to tell which was the better, the strange, quiet, strong Scot, or the tall, lithe, panther-like, equally taciturn Frenchman. They were foster brothers, for both had lost their parents when young and both had been adopted by Manato, the half-breed, who had been the wife of John McDiarmid. She was of the She-Shes, and it was said her father was an English soldier; but in the great north woods these things count for little. She was a good wife to McDiarmid, and when no child come to them they adopted the two motherless little ones and took them to the cabin.

They were strong men in the woods, great hunters and trappers and acknowledged leaders in the lumber gangs, but generally the Frenchman was acknowledged the superior, because he was faster. And Felix Jorgelet's chief pride was his huge ax, which he had made for himself. When he worked hewing a giant tree the blade of his double-edged ax looked like a circle of fire around his head, and when he "roughed" a timber his ax filled the air with chips and he planed the side as if his ax were some great whirling saw.

But one day, about a year ago, Felix Jorgelet went into the woods with his ax to cut a timber and hew it square for use in building a leanto. He did not return at supper time, but Angus paid no attention. People are not worried in the north woods when others fail to return, even for days, but somehow Angus worried that evening and went to bed with the impression that something was wrong.

The next morning he found Felix Jorgelet with his head split open and the bloody ax beside him. First he buried Felix, then carried the word to the settlement. In other places he might have been accused of murder, but the north woods understands a man's character, and they knew Angus had not killed Felix. Other communities might have suspected that some one else had murdered the Frenchman, but Angus and the others knew that no man could have killed Felix with his own ax. Therefore, it was an accident.

Angus Ferguson continued to live alone, but strangely, he refused to touch Felix's ax after carrying it from the dead tree.

Within a few weeks George Forseille, a big man and a noted axman, sought to buy Felix's famous ax. At first Angus refused and told him that the ax was dangerous, but as George was not afraid, Angus' Scotch thrift overpowered his feelings and he sold the ax, which Forseille bore away in triumph. Less than a month later, while Forseille was engaged in a hewing contest with Paul, better known as "The Breed," the ax slipped and split his skull open, and he fell from the butt of the tree dead.

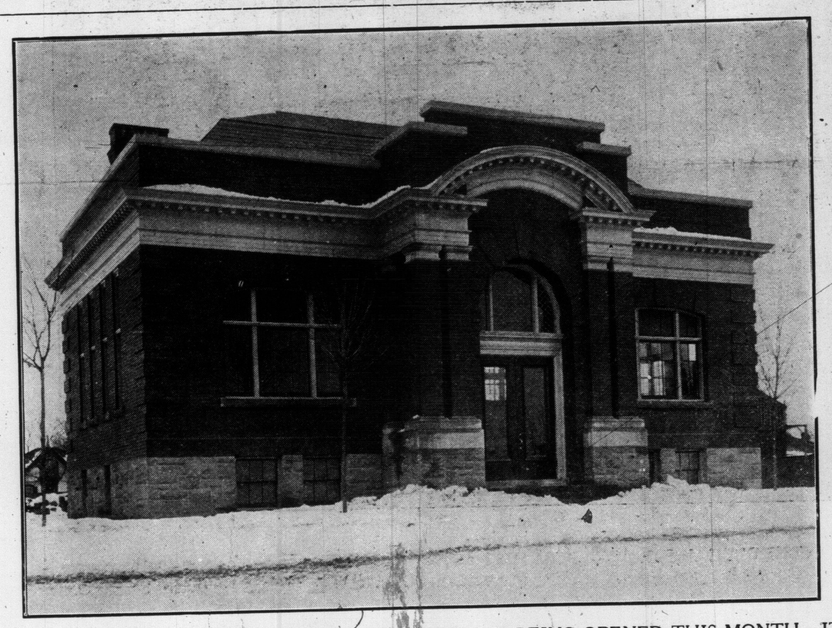
The people began to fear Felix Jorgelet's ax. No one sought to buy it, and it was thrown behind the camp where "The Breed" had met his death. It was stolen by John Longarm, an Indian from the reservation, and he was found dead in the clearing not far from the Forty-Mile Landing, on the Whitemouth, with his head split open.

From that time on almost everybody in the woods was afraid of the ax, and its reputation spread until none would touch it, until late in the fall Ed Dines, a reckless lumberman from Michigan, hooting at the idea that an ax could be bewitched, claimed it as his own, with none to dispute his possession of it. Dines was killed while chopping in the woods on the opposite side of a tree from a fellow workman. The ax, according to the lone witness of the tragedy, seemed to sink into the wood, twist, bound back and strike viciously upon Dines' head, killing him instantly.

People who live in cities may explain and give reasonable causes for the succession of tragedies, but the people who live in the north woods, and are either too simple or too broad to doubt anything, say it is haunted. So it stands in Angus Ferguson's cabin, where he carried it lest it might kill others.—Chicago Tribune.

HER FAVORITE PET.
Little Miss Audrey Tomlin of Bathurst Street, aged 19 months.

TWO LITTLE MUSICIANS
Master Edmund and Miss Nettie Trist of Helena Ave., Wycawood.



NEW CARNEGIE LIBRARY, BRAMPTON, WHICH IS BEING OPENED THIS MONTH. IT COST $10.000.—Photo by A. G. Smith.

Who Should Open Accounts With Us

1—The young man who wants to get ahead.

2—The laborer, mechanic, clerk, teacher—all those who work for wages or on a salary, and whose thrift prompts them to save a little out of their income.

3—The capitalist, the professional man, the married woman who has a separate estate, or who keeps an individual account.

4—The business man who wishes to separate his private income or the surplus profit of his business from his general business capital.

5—The Corporation, public or private, that is accumulating a sinking fund, or any individual who is husbanding a balance to pay a debt.

6—Farmers and house and landowners who may be desirous of accumulating a fund with which to pay off a mortgage or other indebtedness, improve their properties or add to their holdings.

7—The administrator or executor with trust funds to invest.

8—Parents on behalf of their children, to accumulate during their minority, and to teach them the habit of saving.

9—In short, all those who wish their deposits to draw interest and at the same time require assurances of absolute safety.

We shall give some reasons in future advertisements. Watch for them. Meantime, let us remind you that, whether the deposits be large or small, they will all earn interest at

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum, compounded four times each year. And your money will be available when you want it.

Canada Permanent
MORTGAGE CORPORATION
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

MAKES FAT VANISH

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 is not beneficial to all the organs. So send name and address to the Dr. Bromley Co., Dept. 567 W., 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 will be sent without one cent to pay in reduced themselves to normal. All this any shape or form. Let them hear from you promptly.

This represents the effect the Kresslin Treatment has had in hundreds of cases.

Lamps used by Admiralty, War Office and large Railway Companies.

Get MORE LIGHT and SAVE YOUR CURRENT by using

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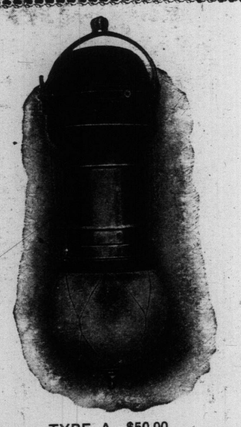


TYPE A—$50.00.

HERCULES SPRING BEDS

Are absolutely the most resilient and strongest spring beds made.

LET NO MAN'S SOUL DESPAIR.

By Robert Burns Wilson.

Let no man's soul despair;
The same eternal powers, for good or ill,
The same unslumbering care
Which lived of old, are quick and potent still,
And bend, obedient to the dauntless will
Of souls that do and dare.

—In the January Metropolitan Magazine.

Not for Him.

A kind old gentleman paused to buy a paper from the newsboy. Observing the great size of the bundle of papers the little fellow carried, he asked:

"Don't all those papers make you tired, my boy?"

The boy grinned. "No, sir; I don't read 'em," said he.

Early Reasoning.

Being asked the reason of nervousness, a little girl replied:

"It des means bein' in a hurry all over."

Different Package.

"Roper says he always buys his cigars by the box."

"I don't believe it."

"Why?"

"That stuff is sold by the bale."

—December Lippincott's.

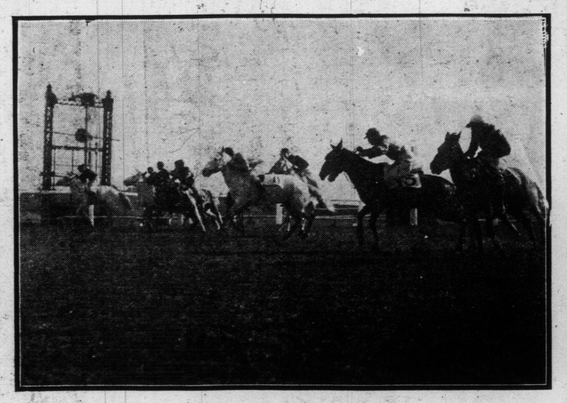
J. S. HANSON
PRESCRIPTIONS & FINE CHEMICALS
DRUGGIST
KODAKS & SUPPLIES
DEVELOPING & FINISHING
444 SPADINA AVE.

PERCY, THE OPTICIAN

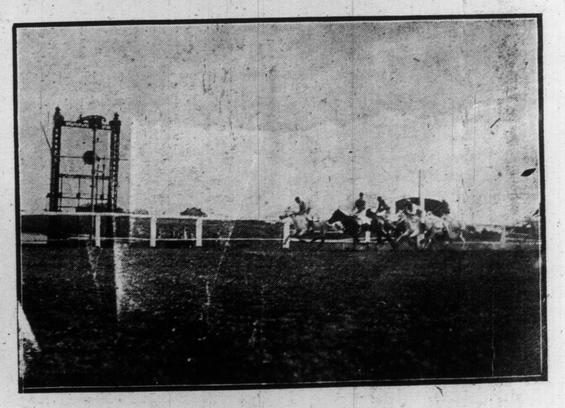
Late manager of the spectacle department at Charles Potter's. 705 Yonge street. Oculists' prescriptions a specialty. Lenses ground on the premises. Kodaks, Developing and Printing.

Japanese Enjoying Sport of the Turf at Yokohama

NIPPON RACE TRACK, YOKOHAMA.



START OF A CLOSE RACE.



MR. CANUCK'S "ONTARIO" WINNING.

Photographs reproduced here show Mr. Canuck's "Ontario" winning the China Pony Championship, 1 1-8 miles, Nippon Race Club, Yokohama, Japan, autumn meeting, 1907. It is some twenty odd years since the race was established. This is the first occasion it has been won by a Canadian-owned horse against principally British, French, German, American, Japanese, Russian and Austrian stables. "Mr. Canuck" is an old Toronto boy and in winning the race lowered the track record by 3-4 second.

MORNING AND EVENING OF LIFE.—Mr. and Mrs. George Vaughan, who are highly esteemed in the community where they reside, and a portion of their descendants, photographed during the golden wedding celebration at Lambton Mills.

Hattie Williams singing "Experience," in "The Little Cherub," at the Princess this week.

time between Jessica's elopement and Shylock's return home. It created an atmosphere of silence and the middle of the night.

"You came back without dropping the curtain," said my daughter, "and so it wasn't a bit the same."

"I couldn't risk dropping the curtain for the business," answered the actor, "because it needed applause to take it up again."

Henry never grew tired of a part, never ceased to work at it, just as he never gave up the fight against his limitations. His diction, as the years went on, grew far clearer when he was depicting rage and passion. Hiss dragging leg dragged no more. To his heroic perseverance he added an almost childlike eagerness to adopt any suggestion for the improvement of his

GLIMPSE OF GREAT ACTOR.

In a late instalment of her excellent memories of the stage, Ellen Terry gives this interesting glimpse of Sir Henry Irving's character and methods:

Henry Irving's Shylock was generally conceded to be full of talent and reality, but some of his critics could not resist saying that this was not the Jew which Shakespeare drew. Now who is in a position to say what is the Jew that Shakespeare drew? I think Henry Irving knew as well as most! Nay, I am sure that in his age he was the only person able to decide.

Some said his Shylock was intellectual, and appealed more to the intellect of his audiences than to their emotions. Surely this is talking for the sake of talking. I recall so many things that touched people to the heart! For absolute pathos, achieved by absolute simplicity of means, I never saw anything in the theatre to compare with his Shylock's return home over the bridge to his deserted house after Jessica's flight.

A younger actor, producing "The Merchant of Venice" in recent years, asked Irving if he might borrow this bit of business. "By all means," said Henry. "With great pleasure."

"Then why didn't you do it?" enquired my daughter, bluntly when the actor was telling us how kind and courteous Henry had been in allowing him to use this stroke of invention.

"What do you mean?" asked the astonished actor.

My daughter told him that Henry had dropped the curtain on a stage full of noise, and lights, and revelry. When it went up again the stage was empty, desolate, with no light but a pale moon, and all sounds of life at a great distance—and then over the brigde came the wearied figure of the Jew. This marked the passing of

interpretations which commended itself to his imagination and his judgment. From a blind man came the most illuminating criticism of his Shylock. The sensitive ear of the sightless hearer detected a fault in Henry Irving's method of delivering the opening lines of his part!

"Three thousand ducats—well!"

'I hear no sound of the usurer in that," the blind man said at the end of the performance. "It is said with the reflective air of a man to whom money means very little."

The justice of the criticism appealed strongly to Henry. He revised his reading not only of the first line, but of many other lines in which he saw now that he had not been enough of the moneylender.

A PARKDALE SPORT
Enjoying his afternoon smoke.

MICROBES IN CIGARETS.

"It is microbes that give your cigarets their flavor," said a chemist. "That delicate aroma which you attribute to your Turkish tobacco is really the aroma of the roasting bodies of millions of microbes.

"Yes, microbes season tobacco," he went on. "When tobacco is harvested the leaves are heaped up in great piles and allowed to ferment, and the special kinds of microbes that participate in their fermentation determine the tobacco's taste. Here is the proof:

"A German professor took some fresh Cuban tobacco, some fresh Turkish tobacco, some fresh Virginian, some fresh Russian. He fermented the leaves in the usual way, only to the Russian leaves he applied Turkish microbes that he had bred, to the Virginian leaves he applied Russian microbes, and so on.

"In the end, the tobacco being all thoroly cured, the German gathered some tobacco experts about him and gave them certain sample cigarets to smoke. The result was what he expected. The Virginian tobacco cured with Russian microbes they pronounced genuine Russian, and each of the other tobacco was declared indubitably to belong to—not its own land, but the land of its microbe.

"Yes, microbes give your smoke its flavor, and with a tiny vial of them I can change a ton of mild Virginia into the most pungent and aromatic Turkish."

Nothing New

Mr. Hardapple (reading): By heck, Mandy, it says here that in Russia they actually shoe the geese.

Miss Ida Conquest, the noted actress who begins her engagement with the Royal Alexandra players Monday night in "The Girl With the Green Eyes," by Clyde Fitch.

Mrs. Hardapple: That's nothing, Hiram. Don't we shoo the hens?

His Natural End.

In cornering wheat he was bent,
But one sorry day he awoke
To the fact that he hadn't a cent—
For as he was bent he was broke

Gunner: So this is the girl's college eh? They surely don't need such a mammoth bin as that to store the winter coal?

Guyer: Oh, that isn't for coal; that is where they store the winter fudge.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO Established 1867

B. E. WALKER, President
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager
A. H. IRELAND, Supt. of Branches

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $ 10,000,000
REST 5,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS 113,000,000

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Main Office (21-25 King St. W.)
Bloor and Yonge
Market (144-148 King St. E.)
Parkdale (1331 Queen St. W.)
Parliament St. (Cor. Carlton.)
Queen and Bathurst
Queen East (Cor. Grant St.
Spadina and College
Yonge and College
Yonge and Queen (197 Yonge St.)

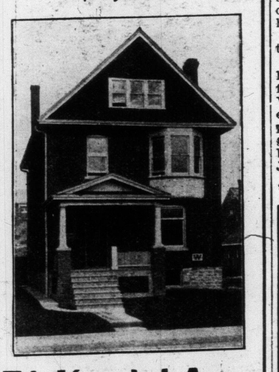
A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH

Buying Drugs
is a matter of confidence

Hundreds of people buy their drugs and medicines at Hooper's because they know that the element of chance does not enter into the deal at all. They are certain that whatever they buy there is right—there is no question in their minds about it at all, and their confidence is not misplaced.—It is extremely important to have medicines pure and potent, and to buy where quality is the first consideration. If you have a prescription to fill we will send for it and deliver the medicine.

Hooper's
The Quality Drug Store
83 King St. West
Phone Main 536.

$6,500



71 Kendal Ave.

New; antique brick; ten rooms and square hall; all handsomely decorated; hot water heating; electric light; exposed plumbing; lot 30 x 128.

Harton Walker
9 Toronto Street.

If you keep Byrrh Tonic Wine in the house you have something to meet every emergency of fatigue or sickness.

FIRE! FIRE!

Are you prepared for this cry? EVERY HOME should be protected by having HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. Many lives and homes have been saved by our FIRE EXTINGUISHERS Simple, Effective and Efficient HAND EXTINGUISHERS FROM $2. Write for particulars.

THE "EROS" CO., 43 Victoria St. Toronto.
Every description of Fire Appliances. Agents Wanted.

Mushrooms

Stevens Bros.
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COLLEGE AND ROBERT STREETS
Phone College 3374.

"Excellent."
"Best we ever had."
"Wear like iron."
"Tough as leather."
"Never had as much satisfaction."
"Our boys always look well dressed."
"Just what we needed."
"Worn since last Easter and not a hole yet."
"Wearing like buckskin."

The Above—

and a lot of others are the kind of remarks we hear about our "HEWSON TWEED" Suits for Boys. They are by all odds the best proposition in Boys' Clothes ever placed on our tables and fully guaranteed. $6.50 to $12.00, and full value for every dollar.

"COME ON IN"
OAK HALL
CLOTHIERS
Right opp. the Chimes, King St. E.
J. COOMBES, Manager.

Principals who appear at the Grand this week in the musical production, "Bandanna Land."

HANDSOME CAR BELONGING TO SENATOR COX.

Nearly all of the most prominent men in Canada are becoming motor enthusiasts. This shows one of the fine cars that are daily used in Toronto.

PRAIRIE CHICKS SCARCE.

Old-timers in Manitoba tell of the days when prairie chickens were easy to find and easier to kill; when the birds sat around on fences and waited for those who wanted prairie chicken for dinner to walk up and swat off a few with a stick, says The Winnipeg Saturday Post. Nowadays, these same old-timers go out and work hard to get long shots at the descendants of those very birds that used to be so much more accommodating than their posterity of to-day.

Not that there are not plenty of prairie chickens in Manitoba yet, and if they keep as wise as those of this last season, for instance, it will be a long, long day before they are all killed off. The chickens were sure educated this year, and it is one sure bet that there are whole flocks of them that finished the open season of a month with as many birds as they started.

Don't let anybody fool himself about Manitoba prairie chickens. They are the smartest things in feathers, outside of a crow, and even the black fellows haven't a great deal on the up-to-date prairie chicken. I know of a man who took some chaps down to his place to clean up a bunch of chickens that had been hanging around there for quite a while. Well, they went and went good. Had an automobile and the whole outfit of dogs and guns and what not. They hunted those chickens all over the country — one flock had more than forty birds in it—and they didn't get a feather; no, sir, not one, and if there weren't thirty-nine of those forty chickens left when the bell rung down on the chicken season, the man that owns the land they were on has another guess coming.

Another chap came into Winnipeg after the season was over and told about seeing 2000 prairie chickens out his way and you couldn't get him to take off even one chicken, not even for old friendship's sake. That does not look much like killing out the prairie chickens in Manitoba and it just strikes me that as long as the chickens are wise enough to get up on a stack and wigwag signals that a man and dog are coming, just so long there will be plenty of prairie chickens in Manitoba and plenty of hunting for them, too.

There are places, tho, where the chickens have a hard time of it, and these places are beginning to wake up to the fact that if they wish to have any game at all left, they must have shorter open seasons and stricter enforcement of the laws that are.

THE PANSY LEGEND.

A pretty fable about the pansy is current in France and Germany. In most pansies, especially of the earlier and less highly-developed varieties, two of the five petals are plain in color and three are gay. They represent a family, consisting of husband, wife and four daughters, two of the latter being step-children of the wife. The plain petals are the step-children, with only one chair—that is, one sepal—between them; the two small grey petals are the daughters, with a chair each; and the large gay petal is the wife with two chairs. To find the father one must strip away the petals until the stamens and pistils are bare. They have a fanciful resemblance to an old man with a flannel wrap about his neck, his shoulders upraised, and his feet in a bathtub. The story is probably of French origin, because the French call the pansy the stepmother.

WIVES AND WAGES.

The question is now debated whether wives should have wages; or salaries, if the latter word be considered by some as the more "genteel." There are women who are not content with board, lodging, clothes and pocket money. "They want," writes one of them, "the business appreciation that is conveyed in a fair day's wage for a fair day's work."

But what awkward situations might follow! Who is to be the judge of the fair day's work? Will a wife insist on a day of eight hours? Suppose the husband is dissatisfied with his meals? Should he not have the privilege of giving her warning? They that insist in wages should join forces with the believers in trial marriages. Advertisements for wives in the periodicals issued by marriage bureaus—for these bureaus still exist—will then read: "None but experienced housewives need apply. Recommendations of former husbands must be first-class."—Boston Herald.

HE WAS BADLY STUNG.

She had arrived in the city quite recently from the country, and had still much to learn. For instance, when she was told that she could not go for a walk alone after dark, as she had been accustomed to do in the primitive security of her birthplace, such unanimity of thought should not form a "trust combination." He approached her.

She affected not to see him at first, and hastened her steps. But he kept pace and finally tried to converse at the same time.

Then she remembered the advice she had disdained. Watching her opportunity she increased her walk to a run and sought refuge in a large building, the lights of which loomed ahead like a beacon of safety to a shipwrecked mariner. Without pausing to look where she was going, she rushed up a flight of steps that led to it and placed her hand on the bell. Before she could ring it, she was startled by an exclamation from her pursuer, who stood in the street below staring at the building with bulging eyes.

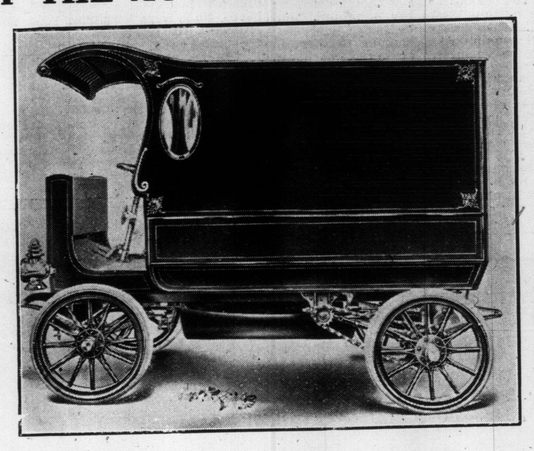
"That's one on me," he said, and he walked away as if he would like to leave the earth unseen.

Raising her eyes, she saw this inscription over the door:

"Home for the Deaf and Dumb!"

COMMERCIAL USES OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

Sight-Seeing Car.



Delivery Wagon.

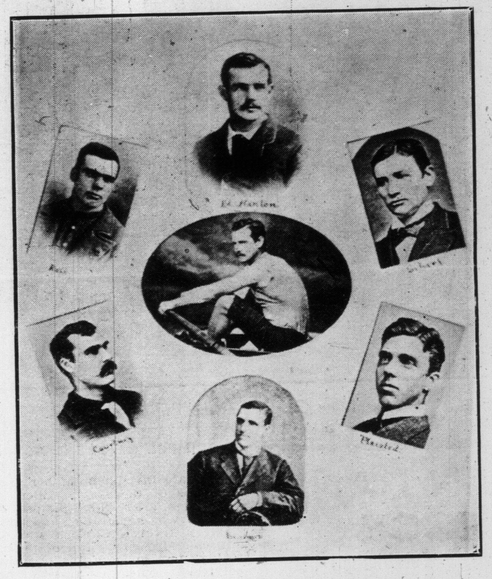
Police Patrol.

Hospital Ambulance.

TYPES OF CARS TURNED OUT BY THE RAPID MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY.

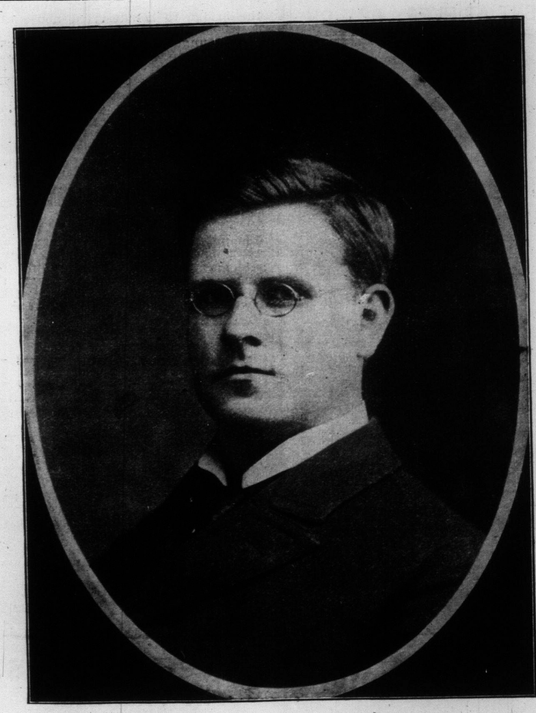
START OF TEN-MILE RACE—COMMENCEMENT, AT TORONTO JUNCTION OF THE MARATHON ROAD CONTEST WHICH WAS HELD BY RUNNERS OF THE JUNCTION DURING HOLIDAY WEEK.

A LOVER OF HUNTING—HARRY LE BRUN, CAPTAIN OF THE KETCHUM CLUB, PETERBORO, AND HIS DOGS.



LATE EDWARD HANLAN IN EARLY '70'S.

Famous oarsman in his younger days, surrounded by some of his notable opponents.—From old photo in possession of J. S. Crate.



WILL J. RICKABY, PIANIST AND ACCOMPANIST WHO IS WELL KNOWN IN MUSICAL CIRCLES OF TORONTO.

HARRY LAUDER'S ECONOMY.

Mr. Lauder, the Scotch comedian, told an amusing tale to The London Mail New York correspondent about Gus Elen. "Someone told Elen," he said, "that I managed to save more money out of my salary than he did. That worried him. He did not think it could be done, so he made arrangements to visit me and make a few enquiries. I was advised of his coming.

"When he asked my address he was directed to a poverty-stricken boarding-house at the end of a squalid alley. Up several flights of stairs he was guided, and finally found me in a dark little attic sitting at a desk writing by candle light. 'I say, Harry,' he said to me, 'I hear you have reduced the cost of living so much that you are saving more money than I am. How do you manage to do it?'

"'Wait till I blow out the candle,' I replied, 'and I will tell you.'"

Wilful Waste.

"Don't it make you angry to see a pretty girl waste a kiss on a Teddy bear?" asked the tall young man.

"Indeed it does," replied his chum.

"And it is always a bashful girl."

"Sure! A girl too shy to bear a kiss will kiss a bear."

Girls' College Team.

Eva: But if Helen is such an enemy of Edna, I can't see why she wishes to play on the same football team with her.

Katharine: Oh, she knows she will have a chance to pull her hair during the scrimmage.

A Mercenary Mind.

"That," said the proprietor of the museum, "is an ostrich egg."

"H'm," replied the man who does the marketing. "Eight or ten times as big as a hen's egg, isn't it! Do you keep it as a curiosity or because of its intrinsic value?"

Pimples

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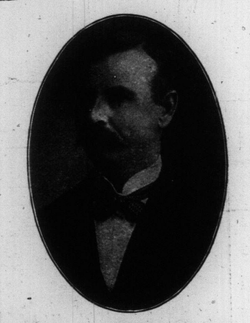

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