

200,000 Russians, Half Kuropatkin's Army, Fall at Mukden

Flower of the Czar's Forces on the Dead Run Northward to Tie Pass Subjected to Annihilating Fire From Both Flanks and in Danger of Meeting Another Jap Army—Near Hoped For Refuge— On March 10 Kuropatkin Reported That His Army Was Safe.

KUROPATKIN'S RUN BLOCKED OYAMA CUTTING IN AHEAD

Crowning Disaster of War May Yet Be Crowned With Greater Slaughter.

The broken Russian army is desperately struggling northward after enormous losses in men, guns and supplies. The rout seems complete and an official report from St. Petersburg says that Kuropatkin has lost at least 60,000 prisoners.

To the east and west of the retreating army the Japanese are closing in and it is apparent that Russia has met with THE CROWNING DISASTER OF THE WAR.

Official reports from Tokio say that thousands of Russians are crowded into the district between the railway and the Mukden road, while the Japanese are pouring an annihilating fire upon the demoralized mass.

On three sides the enveloping Japanese are drawing in their lines, and it seems possible that Oyama's supreme efforts TO INTERPOSE A STRONG FORCE BETWEEN THE MAIN RUSSIAN ARMY AND THE NORTH ARE SUCCESSFUL.

JAPAN MUST MOVE.

Attitude That St. Petersburg Assumes Regarding Peace Proposals.

St. Petersburg, March 12.—The moment might prove opportune, but the question of peace lies with Japan and not with Russia. Russia would welcome peace and peace could be arranged, not thru a third power, but by direct negotiations between the two countries if Japan would propose moderate terms. As the victor Japan is in a position to take the first step. Russia cannot and will not sue for peace. Neither could she accept terms which did not recognize Russia as a power in the far east. It is idle to speculate on the concrete terms. The only thing is that Russia's position in the far east must be recognized. Friends of peace throuth the world should use their influence with Japan. The victor should show moderation. Otherwise no end of the war is yet in sight.

WILL CRUSH KUROPATKIN.

Oyama Rushes Big Part of Army Toward Harbin.

Washington, March 11.—With Mukden as his new base Marshal Oyama has determined to push northward in the direction of Harbin with a large part of his army, in the effort to follow up his recent victory as rapidly as possible and accomplish his one great purpose of administering a really crushing defeat to Gen. Kuropatkin. This information has reached Washington from an authoritative source and accurately sets forth the present program of Tokio war office.

After receiving several cablegrams telling of the victories of the Japanese arms around Mukden, Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, altho the host at a brilliant reception last night, which lasted past midnight, was an early visitor to the state department to-day, where he had half an hour's conversation with Secretary Hay. As he was leaving the minister was asked what effect in his opinion the battle of Mukden would have upon the ultimate issue of the war.

"For us it is but a chapter in the great conflict, tho' a most important one."

The minister replied: "It is difficult for me to say how much the battle of Mukden will contribute towards peace, for overtures for peace must necessarily come from the other side."

"Will your government suggest peace, in the light of Oyama's victory?" the minister was asked as he entered his carriage.

"The initiative, I repeat, can scarcely be looked for from Tokio," he replied.

Bishop With Appendicitis.

Burlington, Vt., March 11.—Bishop A. C. A. Hall of the Episcopal Diocese of Vermont is suffering from an attack of appendicitis and has been obliged to cancel all his engagements. He was taken to the local hospital to-day.

THE LITTLE BULLDOG OF THE EAST



"Say! the war's over. You're whipped. Why don't you go home?"

TROLLEY KILLS LITTLE BOY ENJOYING BIRTHDAY PARTY

Harold Beasley, Aged Five, Has Brains Dashed Out in Front of His Home on Church Street.

While having a game of tag with several of his little playmates, Charles Harold Beasley, 5 years old, was struck and instantly killed by a south-bound car, within a few yards of his home, 240 Church-street, shortly after 5 p.m. Saturday.

Just how the accident happened is not clearly known. It is not thought that the child was rolled beneath the fender, but that he was struck by the projecting gearing and thrown in front of the front car trucks. The car, No. 1629, which was in charge of Motorman E. Sage and Conductor G. Baker, is declared by eyewitnesses to have been going at a rather slow rate of speed, a statement which the fact that the car was brought to a standstill within about 20 feet, would bear out. The body of the little victim was found to be stretched across the track, between the fender and the front trucks. Dr. J. M. Johnston, who was one of the passengers, pronounced the little fellow to have been killed instantly. The head was badly crushed, the brains oozing out. The body was not mangled, or even bruised to any extent, the wheels not having passed over.

The fender on the car which is of the most modern style, was found to be only three or four inches above the ground when the body was taken out, which would indicate that the youngster had not been rolled beneath. The fender is a comparatively new one and in apparently good working order. Claims Agent Greene was on the scene within a few minutes of the fatality. Coroner Orr has been notified and will hold an inquest probably at 2 p.m. Monday.

A particularly sad feature was the circumstance that Saturday was the birthday of the little fellow's three-year-old sister and a few little friends had been called in to the birthday party. It was while enjoying play afterwards that the sad happening occurred. The father, William Beasley, is a candy manufacturer.

KUROPATKIN'S SAD STORY.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—General Kuropatkin has sent the following despatch to the Czar:

"I am surrounded.

"Last night all our armies commenced to retreat.

"Our retreat is being conducted with the enemy harassing both our flanks.

"The second army under Biderling has suffered the heaviest both in killed, wounded and prisoners.

"How many are surrounded is unknown.

"The army is still in danger."

These make six protests in all—Kingston, Fort Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie and Norfolk and South Ontario, Conservative seats. There are also a number of counter petitions which seldom go to trial.

A despatch from Hamilton says: There will be no protests in either of the Hamilton or Wentworth. A Begue, the clerk of the county court, kept his office open till 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon to give the politicians a chance to file their documents. The only one who turned up was W. A. H. Duff, who had the papers all made out for a protest against the election of Daniel Reed in South Wentworth. Mr. Duff waited till 4 o'clock to see what the Liberals were going to do, and when they did not show up he took his papers back to his office without filing them, and there will be no protests.

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DYNAMITE KILLS HIM.

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SIX PROTESTS IN ALL IN OTHERS PROMISED FAILED

South Norfolk, North Norfolk and South Ontario Added to the List on Saturday.

Saturday was the last day for filing protests against elected members of the legislature and three more were put in. Dr. Snider challenges the election of Col. Atkinson in North Norfolk, and W. A. Charlton will endeavor to show why C. A. Platt should not hold the seat he won in South Norfolk. The former is a Liberal seat, the latter a Conservative. Charles Calder, who defeated Dryden in South Ontario, has a petition against his election also.

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MONEY SCREWS NOW PUT ON RUSSIA TO ASK FOR PEACE

No More Borrowing in Paris Till War is Concluded, Czar's Representative is Informed.

(Last Edition.)

St. Petersburg, March 12.—(Via New York, Special.)—It is admitted in official quarters to-night that Kuropatkin has been completely defeated, and that his army is in extreme danger of capture or annihilation.

The czar's advisers are confident, however, that Kuropatkin will escape north and make immediate preparations for a battle at Harbin that will be conducted on an even larger scale than that at Mukden.

Large bodies of troops are being hastily mobilized in Southern Russia and it is hoped to reinforce Kuropatkin's army greatly.

A quarter of a million men are to be rushed to the front in the hope of gaining an important victory before peace negotiations are considered by the czar.

There is a more potent factor working for peace in the far east than the collapse of the Russian military bubble. Russia's closest friends, Berlin and Paris, are applying the financial screws. On the Paris bourse to-day it was reported and credited that Hottinguer, the agent of the French syndicate, who has been in consultation with the Russian finance ministry during the week, altho promising that the pending loan would be put thru as agreed, declared bluntly THAT NO FURTHER BORROWING COULD BE MADE IN PARIS UNTIL PEACE WAS CONCLUDED.

Minister Kokortzeff, with a dramatic gesture, is said to have exclaimed: "Then, indeed, we are beaten."

That the czar will recognize the inevitable—yielding ostensibly to considerations of humanity rather than acknowledging force majeure—is the opinion here to-day, despite the assertions of the Russian Foreign Office that the military reverses do not change the situation.

RUSSIAN SECOND FLEET.

Of the Coast of Madagascar on March 8.

(Last Edition.)

Chicago, March 11.—A special to The Daily News from Port Louis, Mauritius, says: "According to the captain of the steamer Akbar, which arrived here to-day from Vohemar, a seaport on the northeast coast of Madagascar, not far from Nosse Be Island, the Russian second Pacific fleet was still there on March 8."

THOSE IRVING DECISIONS.

U. S. Treasury Issues Circular Defining Terms.

Washington, March 11.—The secretary of the treasury has issued the following circular letter to collectors of customs regarding drawbacks on exported flour made in whole or in part of imported wheat:

The words "value" and "market value" appearing in treasury decisions of Jan. 11 and Feb. 4, 1905, establishing rates for the allowance of drawback on flour and by-products manufactured wholly from imported wheat or from imported wheat mixed with domestic wheat, are interpreted, in accordance with the opinion of the attorney-general, dated Feb. 5, 1905, for the purpose of liquidating drawback entries, to mean the market value of the several grades and brands of flour and several by-products, including screenings, as sold in the usual wholesale quantities in the domestic market at the time and place of manufacture.

BIRTHS.

GATES—At Bayview Hotel, East Toronto, on Saturday, March 11, 1905, the wife of C. N. Gates of a son.

DEATHS.

NICHOLSON—At Quebec on the 10th inst., Celeste Jane, elder daughter of the late Wm. Manley and Elizabeth Ardrey Nicholson of Barrie, Ont.
Funeral at Barrie on Tuesday next, on arrival of train at 11.45 a.m.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

March 11.	At.	From.
Gera.	New York	Bremen
Lake Erie.	St. John	Liverpool
Agulha.	New York	Genoa
Gera.	New York	Bremen
Napoli.	New York	Naples
Tiaretto.	New York	Santos
Gilanca.	New York	Veracruz

SUNDAY WEATHER.

The weatherman says there will not be much change in temperature on Sunday.

SECOND EDITION

CATHOLIC PRIEST WRITES ENDORSING CLARKE FUND

Says Canada Owes Debt to Man Who Won Admiration of Every Rank.

Rev. Father Lancelot Minahan of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church has sent the following letter to E. B. Osler, M.P., treasurer of the E. F. Clarke testimonial fund, with his subscription:

Dear Sir,—I am glad to see that with characteristic generosity you have started a fund to repay in some measure the nation's indebtedness to the late E. F. Clarke, M.P. As a warm friend and admirer of the late member for Centre Toronto, I beg to offer my little mite of \$5 for that object, and if it be needful I am ready to duplicate the gift. Were my resources equal to my esteem for Mr. Clarke, and sympathy for his family, my contribution would be second to none. Removed as I was from him in politics and creed, I made it a point for years to extend to him New Year greetings, nor did I receive a friendlier handshaking anywhere than that of E. F. Clarke. Canada owes a debt of gratitude to a man who could thus win the affection and admiration of every rank and condition. And if you think that the cause you have at heart will be furthered in any way by these few words, you are at liberty to use them in any way you deem advisable. I have the honor to remain, dear sir, yours respectfully, L. Minahan, 512 West Bloor-street.

VOLCANIC ORIGIN OF OIL.

Eugene Coste, M.E., Advances Reasonable Proof of His Contentions.

The Volcanic Origin of Oil, was the subject of a scientific lecture before the Canadian Institute Saturday night by Eugene Coste, M.E. He said that the origin of oil is not understood by geologists, who have advanced the theory that it had an organic origin, and is due to decomposition of vegetable or animal matter. The theory is put up in support of this theory, and Mr. Coste went on to show that it was incorrect, and that oil had a volcanic origin, proof of which is found in nature in volcanic regions. Oil, he said, is the condensation of volcanic vapors passing thru fissures and along lines of structural weakness under volcanic pressure. The more or less superficial rock merely acts as a sponge to collect this oil, and where there is sufficient thickness the gases are prevented from escaping into the air. In Ontario the volcanic activity is very remote; but in California and the west coast range it has become more active in recent years, and where there was no development of gas and oil a few years ago, last year California produced more than any other state, and three times that of Pennsylvania, which was the largest oil producer.

The best proof that oil is of volcanic origin is found in the new fields in Texas and Louisiana, where there is a plain, with the mountains and salt islands, which hardly show on the prairie. Captain Lucas drilled these mountains and found that they are masses of salt and sulphur impregnated with gases and oil. Salt was found for 2100 feet on a drilling outside of the mound for thousands of feet, there was no sign of any of these things, showing that they are vertical chimneys or land volcanoes. Oil, and salines, and at Spidaletop, after going thru these deposits, a large gush of oil was tapped. His theory is that the sea is salt because of volcanic activity under it, and that if volcanoes ceased to give off the chlorides and gases, the saline constituents would be deposited into rocks, and the oceans would become fresh water. The large lakes of Canada may at one time have been big seas, but as volcanic activity ceased the salt water would be driven out of them. In Japan they have earthquakes every day, and they have gas and oil wells everywhere.

A HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL COMBINATION OF CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND PIANO.

A Triumph for the Heintzman & Co. Piano.

New evidence keeps adding to the season advances of the peculiar and distinctive position held by the Heintzman & Co. piano in the judgment of leading musicians. At the very successful concert of the People's Choral Union in Massey Hall on Thursday evening, when every seat was occupied, two hundred concert grand pianos of this firm were in use. Whether in connection with the choral singing of 300 voices, or in conjunction with the orchestra, or accompanying the brilliant soloist of the evening, Madam Macleod, or again the singing of Toronto's own contralto, Miss Grace Lillian Carter, this piano was equal to all the fine distinctions and shadings that the different numbers made requisite. This instrument has stately every reason to be known as the artists' piano, whether on large public occasions, or in the quiet of the cultured home and artist's studio.

Herr August Wilhelm's Recital.

This piano was again in quest on Thursday evening in the very successful song recital of Herr August Wilhelm, in St. George's Hall, where an overflowed audience greeted this famous artist. The critics agree that this program was most carefully chosen and contained selections of the best masters. The audience comprised many of Toronto's leading citizens and was in every way an emphatic society as well as musical success. A piano of Heintzman & Co. was used exclusively on this occasion and was equal to every requirement of this celebrated baritone who was assisted in his recital by Miss May Ingleton Woodley, one of the advanced pupils of Mr. W. O. Fosyth.

Soa Case Adjourned.

Chancellor Hoop is still ill, and the Soa charges of corruption, which were to have been heard Saturday, were again enlarged for a week.

CITIZENS' LEAGUE FORMED TO OPPOSE COERCION BILL

Stapleton Caldecott Chairman of Committee and Public Meetings Will Be Held.

Steps have been taken to test the feeling of the people of Toronto on the separate school features of the Northwest autonomy bill. A meeting of a few prominent citizens was held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Yonge-street on Friday afternoon, when it was decided to form a Citizens' Association, the object being to take steps to educate public opinion along the lines of opposition to the threatened invasion of provincial rights and the endowment of a state church. It was decided to hold a public meeting in the very near future and a second organization meeting will be held in the Y.M.C.A. at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon to further discuss the question.

Stapleton Caldecott was appointed permanent chairman; Thomas Crawford, M.L.A.-elect, vice-chairman, and J. K. Macdonald, treasurer. Among others present were: Rev. Alexander MacGillivray, Rev. A. B. Winchester, Rev. E. B. Silcox, Rev. Dr. Miller, James Armstrong, H. C. Hoeken and W. D. McPherson.

Any gentlemen interested in the object of the association are invited to attend on Tuesday afternoon.

BANK OF TORONTO IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, March 11.—(Special).—The Bank of Toronto has purchased 56 feet on Main-street, between the Blue Store and the Imperial Drygoods Company, and will erect a bank building this year, opening its first branch in Western Canada. The price paid was \$65,000, or \$100 per foot. While thawing some dynamite at Dnan's quarry, at Stony Mountain, this morning, William Smith, an employe, was instantly killed in an explosion that followed.

Want Him to Stay.

Rev. J. B. Silcox of Lansing, Mich., has not yet intimated his intentions in regard to the call to Bond-street pulpit. His present church has offered to clear off a heavy debt if he will consent to remain.

THREE NEW COMMISSIONERS OF TEMISKAMING RAILWAY

Ontario Government Announces Appointment of Men Who Will Finish the Construction.

Cecil B. Smith, engineer, Toronto, Dennis Murphy, ex-M.L.A., Ottawa, Jacob L. Englehart, Petroska.

This is the new Temiskaming Railway Board, the appointments being announced in Saturday's issue of The Ontario Gazette. The old board consisted of five members—Robert Jaffray, Toronto; E. C. Gurney, Toronto; M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew; F. E. Leonard, London, and B. W. Folger, Kingston, all of whom, except Mr. Folger, have resigned at the request of the government.

Cecil B. Smith is appointed in place of Robert Jaffray, who was president of the commission; Mr. Murphy fills Mr. Gurney's place on the board and Mr. Englehart that of Mr. Leonard. The new chairman was formerly resident engineer of the Canadian Niagara Power Co. at Niagara Falls until the completion of the construction work there in December last. He was selected primarily because of his professional knowledge. In addition to his work at Niagara Falls he has occupied at various periods the post of roadways engineer under the Toronto city engineer; he has had charge of large construction works for M. P. Davis of Ottawa, and has superintended the masonry construction of the new Quebec bridge. Mr. Murphy is a man of large experience in right-hand construction, and transportation matters, in which he has made a fortune, and Mr. Englehart has also had considerable experience as a business man.

ASSAILING HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON.

Ottawa, March 11.—What is to be the attitude of the Liberal party and Hon. Clifford Sifton toward one another? Things look like a coolness, a break, open hostility. In fact, hostilities have already been begun. A fierce attack has been made in one direction on the late minister and others are threatened. But if Mr. Sifton starts in he will likely be a match for his assailants.

Tried for In Millions of Teapots Its Life

"GOLD POINT" Board of Trade

The World's Preference. Sold only in sealed lead packets. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c a lb. By all Grocers. Highest award St. Louis, 1904.

E. F. CLARKE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

E. B. Osler, M.P., chairman of the committee, acknowledges the following additional contributions to the fund: Amount previously acknowledged \$10,927; James Crane \$25, Miles Vokes \$10, N. W. Rowell, K.C., \$25, Davidson M. Harman \$25, Henry Barber \$10, W. F. Jennings \$50, A. Citizen \$1, W. H. Smith \$25, Goldwin Smith \$100, L. J. Cosgrave \$100, C. A. Duff (Brule Lake, Ont.) \$4, Grand & Toy \$25, J. Hanrahan \$25, George R. Hargrave \$10, Fred Armstrong \$10, James Mason \$25, Rev. L. Minahan \$5; Arthur Dennis \$10, J. W. Daniel \$5, W. J. Edman \$25, J. N. McKenney \$25, Barlow Campbell \$25, Thomas Crawford \$100, D. D. Mann \$500, P. J. Mulqueen \$10, H. S. Osler \$25. Total \$12,127.

Canadian Horse Exchange.

On the 15th of January the Canadian Horse Exchange started to build its respective stables, on Jarvis street, opposite Duke-street, and extending back to Francis-street, for the purpose of selling horses by auction, every Monday and Thursday at 11 a.m., and private sales every day, under the management of Mr. H. E. P. Stock. It goes to show that the public what can be done in the building line in Toronto in the winter. In sixty days this enterprising firm has built new sales stables and will be opened up ready to do business with the public on Thursday, March 16, at 11 a.m., when they will hold their first public auction sale. The Canadian Horse Exchange offer to the public, under the hammer, handled by Mr. Thos. Ingram, sixty horses, among which will be carriage, saddle and driving horses. Wednesday evening preceding the opening sale there will be an exhibition of all the horses to be sold, and the public are invited to attend.



Ysaye, King of Violinists

The farewell visit of Ysaye, the greatest violinist of the day, next Thursday evening, when he appears at Massey Hall, giving an extremely interesting program, is arousing great anticipation among the music lovers. All those who heard this master last November will be anxious to listen to his glorious tones once more, while those who missed the opportunity desire to experience the delight of his music. The haunting impression inspired by a great violinist



are well expressed in the following lines:

"With singing heart, I go Into that land where falls no hail or snow Where everybody is happy—and no pain Tears hearts that cry for ease, yet cry in vain. Above me hemlock boughs are whispering low The love Pan taught them centuries ago. And apple orchards blanch to flower again. Their petals jeweled with heaven-sent April rain; Yea, spring herself comes dancing down His bow."

The program on Thursday evening is well designed to give delight. It is: Grieg—Sonata C minor (No. 3), Allegro molto and Appassionata, Allegretto espressivo alla (Romanza), Allegro animato * * * M. Ysaye. Mendelssohn—Concerto E minor, Allegro molto appassionata, Andante, Finale * * * M. Ysaye. Handel—(a) Aria con Variazioni, Rusticella (b) Barcarolle, Saint-Saens, (c) Allegro appassionata. * * * M. De Berve. Tchaikowski—(a) Senezae melancolicque, Ysaye—(b) Reve d'Enfant, Saint-Saens—Ysaye—(c) Caprice en forme de Valse * * * M. Ysaye. Wieniawski—Faust Fantasia * * * M. Ysaye.

Miss Hope Morgan's Recital.

Toronto's musical season will close with a farewell recital by Canada's famous soprano, Miss Hope Morgan. Her last appearance in this country before returning to England for her English season will be in Association Hall on Tuesday evening, April 4. Being prevailed upon by her various friends and admirers, she has consented to give one more concert. This will give many the opportunity who were prevented from hearing her before. She shared the honors with Ysaye in their joint concert in Massey Hall recently. At one concert in St. James' Hall, London, it took two carriages to hold the flowers presented to her. The late Duke of Cambridge considered Miss Morgan the best soprano he had heard in recent years, and she was his favorite singer. One of Miss Morgan's coming appearances in England will be at Bamburgh Castle, on the occasion of the King's opening of the new almshouse at Newcastle. Miss Morgan will be the guest of Lord and Lady Armstrong, who are restoring this famous old castle. At a recital in Cannes, France, the Baroness de de K... was so carried away by Miss Morgan's singing that she pinned a diamond brooch on Miss Morgan's gown. The press of Great Britain and the continent, where she has appeared, have spoken in laudatory terms of Miss Morgan's wonderful voice, and many have been the offers tendered her to tour the world. Miss Morgan will be assisted by Herr Hans Dressel, cellist, and Howard Blight, baritone. Miss Morgan is under the direction of Dalton C. Nixon.

Murray Employes' Banquet.

The second annual banquet of the Murray Publishing Company employes was held at the Heintzman's Cafe Friday night. A pleasant time was spent in song and story, contributors to the program being Messrs. P. Booth, Sproule, Cooper, Theford, Lindy, Fisher, H. Booth, Lefebvre and Harding.

Stomach Slaves of the Heart Kidneys Inside Nerves

Our lives, from moment to moment, depend on a set of tiny, delicate nerves which are so small that fifteen hundred of them could lie side by side in an inch. Ten times more tender and sensitive than the pupil of the eye! Yet, night and day, unguided and unaided, these little nerves must keep the stomach, the heart, the kidneys, in healthy action. For these organs have no power of self control. The power is in the nerves. The nerves are the masters. The organs are their slaves.

My Free Dollar Offer

Any sick one who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept in full payment for a regular, standard size dollar bottle, and he will send the bill to me. C. I. Shoop, M.D.

For, despite the discoveries of science...

For, despite the discoveries of science, the common remedies of the day are designed to treat the organ, not the nerve—the symptom instead of the cause. Don't you, though you may not know medicine at all, see that this is wrong? That it is more patchwork? That while the suffering organ is enjoying its temporary relief, the nerve that is really sick may be getting worse and worse? Does this not explain to you why relapse so frequently follows a supposed cure? Does this not account for the uncertainties of medicine? More than thirty years ago this thought came to me: "If life and health depend upon perfect heart action, upon proper stomach digestion, upon correct kidney filtering, why does not life itself depend upon these life-governing power nerves? These inside nerves."

Frequently follows a supposed cure? Does this not account for the uncertainties of medicine? More than thirty years ago this thought came to me: "If life and health depend upon perfect heart action, upon proper stomach digestion, upon correct kidney filtering, why does not life itself depend upon these life-governing power nerves? These inside nerves."

For a free order for Book 1 on Dyspepsia, a full dollar bottle you Book 2 on the Heart, must address Dr. Shoop, Box 21, Book 3 on the Kidneys, Shoop, Box 21, Book 4 for Women, Book 5 for Men, Book 6 on Rheumatism, which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Glimpses of the Political

The short but racy history of the autonomy bill shows that the time has come for the government to defend the measure. Cowardice has been the feature of the introduction and of the later attempt to place to introduce the bill in general elections. He was to begin the preparation of subject it to the full scrutiny of the House. He had it prepared at two of his most powerful were absent. He introduced a house in a speech which of suspicion of the fact that public moneys were to over to the support of separatism.

When the storm broke were two ways by which a courageous prime minister tested public opinion as to the autonomy bill. He proceeded at once to appoint to Hon. Clifford Sifton, of up a constituency, or he appointed Hon. Charles H. Ter of public works, a position has been filling almost up for the past two years, a public sentiment in London. Irid has not had the courage of these things. The most of the separate school clauses ed into the bill; the bill itself el thru the cabinet in those ministers who were tent to pronounce upon it being sneaked thru parliament in the absence of a minister of and without that expressive opinion which could be obtained by requiring a responsible go back to his constituency.

The tactics of the minority connection with the bill are those employed by the Tories. "Lie-low" was the motto of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when that he would have to do question of autonomy for ries. He gave the public what he proposed to do he introduced the bill he the most subtle way to public the impression that in the west was getting than that which it enjoys Northwest Territories Act low" was the motto of Archibald in St. Boniface territory in the years in which he was and means of securing separate and endowments of public money for the minority. He discouraged rather than establishment of separate territories, so that to-day there than a dozen Catholic septs in the territory which is converted into provinces. Archbishop Langevin's gained to so govern the situation autonomy was granted to prias the government at point out that there were of separate schools in the and that they were far separate schools in other. This argument has been It is worth by defenders of my bill now before the separate schools are as time to the minority of Saskatchewan, there will kind of separate schools they will multiply with pidity. Archbishop Langmanly believed to be a hope this case his policy has been far seeing. He has waited inaugurate parochial schools northwest, and it would at time has just about arrived.

The Quebec Liberals are over Sir Wilfrid Laurier preparing the autonomy bers on the other side. They freely admit that handed piece of business and introduce the bill with Fielding and Sifton, calling a caucus of Ontario. All week feeling against tster ran high among his towers. They were some by an assurance quiet among them that Sir W did not know himself that school clauses were so c They were given to under settled policy of the go to give the minority of simply what they enjoy act of 1875 that Hon. C

Millions of Teapots and pronounced Excellence

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Preference. Packets. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c. Highest award



YSAVE, KING OF VIOLINISTS

Massey Hall on Thursday Evening Next—His Farewell Visit.

The farewell visit of Ysave, the greatest violinist of the day, next Thursday evening, when he appears at Massey Hall, giving an extremely interesting program, is arousing great anticipation among the music lovers.



well expressed in the following lines: "With singing heart I go to that land where falls no hail or snow. There everybody is happy—and no pain tears hearts that cry for ease, yet cry in vain. Above me hemlock boughs are whispering low. The apple orchards blanch to flower again. Their petals jeweled with heaven-sent April rain. As, spring herself comes dancing down his bow." The program on Thursday evening is well designed to give delight. It is: Grieg—Sonata C minor (No. 3), Allegro molto and Appassionata, Allegretto espressivo alla (Romanza), Allegro animato. M. Ysave. Mendelssohn—Concerto E minor, Allegro molto appassionato, Andante, Fugue. M. Ysave. Handel—(a) Aria con Variazioni, Rucellai. (b) Barcarolle, Saint-Saens. (c) Allegro appassionato. M. De Berve. Tschalkowski—(a) Scena de melancolie. Ysave. (b) Reve d'Enfant. Saint-Saens—Ysave. (c) Caprice en forme de Valse. M. Ysave. Wieniawski—Faust. Fantaisie. M. Ysave.

Miss Hope Morgan's Recital. Toronto's musical season will close with a farewell recital by Canada's famous soprano, Miss Hope Morgan. Her first appearance in this country before turning to England for her English season will be in Association Hall on Wednesday evening, April 4. Being preceded upon by her various friends and admirers, she has consented to give one more concert. This will give many the opportunity who were prevented from seeing her before. She shared the honor with Ysave in their joint concert at Massey Hall recently. At one concert in St. James' Hall, London, it took two carriages to hold the flowers presented to her. The late Duke of Cambridge considered Miss Morgan the best soprano he had heard in recent years, and she was his favorite singer. One of Miss Morgan's coming appearances in England will be at Bamburgh Castle, on the occasion of the King's opening of the new almshouse at Newcastle. Miss Morgan will be the guest of Lord and Lady Armstrong, who are restoring the famous old castle. At a recital in Cannes, France, the Baroness of de ... was so carried away by Miss Morgan's singing that she pinned a diamond brooch on Miss Morgan's gown. The press of Great Britain and the continent, where she has appeared, have spoken in laudatory terms of Miss Morgan's wonderful voice, and many have been the offers tendered her to tour the world. Miss Morgan will be assisted by Herr Hans Dressel, cellist, and Howard Bright, baritone. Miss Morgan is under the direction of Dalton C. Nixon.

Murray Employes' Banquet. The second annual banquet of the Murray Publishing Company employes was held at the Headquarters Cafe Friday night. A pleasant time was spent in song and story, contributors to the program being Messrs. P. Booth, Sproule, Cooper, Clifford, Lively, Fisher, H. Booth, Lefebvre and Harding.

Glimpses of the Political Field

The short but racy history of the autonomy bill shows that at no time has the government been prepared to defend the measure on its merits. Cowardice has been the distinguishing feature of the introduction of the bill and of the later attempt to justify it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in the first place to introduce the bill before the general elections. He was afraid when he began the preparation of the bill to subject it to the full scrutiny of a full cabinet. He had it prepared at a time when two of his most powerful colleagues were absent. He introduced it to the house in a speech which conveyed no suspicion of the fact that public lands and public moneys were to be handed over to the support of separate schools.

When the storm broke forth there were two ways by which a strong and courageous prime minister might have tested public opinion as to the merits of the autonomy bill. He might have proceeded at once to appoint a successor to Hon. Clifford Sifton, thus opening up a constituency, or he might have appointed Hon. Charles Hyman minister of public works, a position which he has been filling almost uninterruptedly for the past two years, and sounded public sentiment in London. Sir Wilfrid has not had the courage to do any of these things. The most obnoxious of the separate school clauses were sneaked into the bill; the bill itself was sneaked thru the cabinet in the absence of those ministers who were most competent to pronounce upon it. Now it is being sneaked thru parliament in the absence of a minister of the interior and without that expression of public opinion which could be at once obtained by requiring a responsible minister to go back to his constituency for election.

The tactics of the ministry in connection with the bill are similar to those employed by the hierarchy which inspired it. "Lie low" was the motto of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he found that he would have to deal with the question of autonomy for the territories. He gave the public no idea of what he proposed to do. Later, when he introduced the bill he endeavored in the most subtle way to convey to the public the impression that the minority in the west was getting nothing more than that which it enjoyed under the Northwest Territories Act of 1874. "Lie low" was the motto of Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface thru the long years in which he was studying ways and means of securing separate schools and endowments of public lands and money for the minority for all time. He discouraged rather than assisted the establishment of separate schools in the territories, so that to-day there are less than a dozen Catholic separate schools in the territory which is about to be converted into provinces. Such was Archbishop Langevin's game. He wanted to go govern the situation that when autonomy was granted to the territories the government at Ottawa could point out that there were only a handful of separate schools in the territories and that they were far superior to the separate schools in other provinces. This argument has been played for all it is worth by defenders of the autonomy bill now before the house. Once separate schools are assured for all time to the minority of Alberta and Saskatchewan, there will be a different kind of separate schools out there and they will multiply with marvelous rapidity. Archbishop Langevin is commonly believed to be a hot-head, but in this case his policy has been clever and far seeing. He has waited his time to inaugurate parochial schools in the northwest, and it would appear that the time has just about arrived.

The Quebec Liberals are as puzzled over Sir Wilfrid Laurier's method of preparing the autonomy bill as members on the other side of the house. They freely admit that it was a high-handed piece of business to prepare and introduce the bill without consulting Fielding and Sifton, and without calling a caucus of Ontario members. All week feeling against the prime minister ran high among his Ontario followers. They were somewhat appeased by an assurance quietly circulated among them that Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not know himself that the separate school clauses were so comprehensive. They were given to understand that the settled policy of the government was to give the minority of the territories simply what they enjoyed under the act of 1874 that Hon. Charles A. Fitzpatrick was instructed to draft a bill in accordance with this policy, and that Mr. Fitzpatrick did something else. The Ontario members have thus been partially pacified at the expense of the popularity of the minister of justice. The explanation is not a very strong one. If Mr. Fitzpatrick did persuade the prime minister and other members of the cabinet that the bill went no further than the act of 1874, he must have a very poor opinion of the shrewdness of his colleagues. The explanation, if admitted, would make a sorry spectacle of Sir William Mulock and Hon. William Paterson, who was supposed to be keeping watch of the interests in the majority in the preparation of the bill. It is in short too much to believe. The cabinet as far as it was represented, knew what was being done and knew, moreover, why it was being done. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has for several days been trying to convince his western followers that the bill before the house confers no privileges on the minority which it does not already enjoy. He did not find them ready customers for gold bricks, and he was finally compelled to make some alterations. Mr. Fitzpatrick is not to blame. He did only what it was determined in cabinet council he should do. It is further evidence of the cowardly tactics resorted to from the inception of the bill that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is trying to save his face with his supporters on Ontario, Nova Scotia and the west, by charging Charles A. Fitzpatrick with treachery to his trust.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

WILSON BARRETT'S GREAT LENTEN PLAY

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

AS PRESENTED AT THE LYRIC THEATRE, LONDON. ENDORSED EVERYWHERE BY PRESS AND CLERGY. SPLENDID PRODUCTION. EXCELLENT CAST OF THIRTY PLAYERS.

NEXT WEEK—ADELAIDE THURSTON IN POLLY PRIMROSE—NEXT WEEK

patrick was instructed to draft a bill in accordance with this policy, and that Mr. Fitzpatrick did something else. The Ontario members have thus been partially pacified at the expense of the popularity of the minister of justice. The explanation is not a very strong one. If Mr. Fitzpatrick did persuade the prime minister and other members of the cabinet that the bill went no further than the act of 1874, he must have a very poor opinion of the shrewdness of his colleagues. The explanation, if admitted, would make a sorry spectacle of Sir William Mulock and Hon. William Paterson, who was supposed to be keeping watch of the interests in the majority in the preparation of the bill. It is in short too much to believe. The cabinet as far as it was represented, knew what was being done and knew, moreover, why it was being done. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has for several days been trying to convince his western followers that the bill before the house confers no privileges on the minority which it does not already enjoy. He did not find them ready customers for gold bricks, and he was finally compelled to make some alterations. Mr. Fitzpatrick is not to blame. He did only what it was determined in cabinet council he should do. It is further evidence of the cowardly tactics resorted to from the inception of the bill that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is trying to save his face with his supporters on Ontario, Nova Scotia and the west, by charging Charles A. Fitzpatrick with treachery to his trust.

Whatever modification of the autonomy bill has been agreed upon, the revised clauses will not be made public until they are submitted to the house on the second reading of the bill. Some Ontario and western Liberals think substantial modifications have been made. They will soon find out their mistake. The week has been spent in an exchange of clauses which represents a mere quibbling over words. Mr. Fitzpatrick has rejected every overture from the westerners which meant a clear-cut cancellation of the section ending separate schools with public lands and money. If at last he has accepted a clause drafted by the westerners, or if the westerners have accepted a clause prepared by Mr. Fitzpatrick, the public may rest assured that the revised section has a sting in it somewhere. The compromise which Mr. Fitzpatrick and the western Liberals have tentatively agreed upon may be circuitous—but it will lead just where the section in its original clause led to. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a man of brilliant

legal attainments and rare cunning. He could twist nine-tenths of the lawyers of the house around his little finger, in juggling with legal phrases and make them think they had got the better of him. What can the western Liberals, unaided by expert legal ability, hope to do with such a man. They were foolish to ever begin the game of bandying legal phrases with the minister of justice. They should have made it known that the only way of remedying the clause was to cut it out altogether. When they undertook to engage in legal battle with Mr. Fitzpatrick they left themselves open to the fleeing which they get in the so-called compromise.

The government would be glad if in the future over section 3 of the separate schools clause the public would forget that the real principle of the bill remains unchanged. The principle of the bill is only indirectly related to the section which endows separate schools with public lands and money. The principle of the bill turns on the right of the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to be their own masters in the conduct of their educational affairs, a right which is being violated by the terms of the autonomy bill. Extreme partisans from Ontario, Nova Scotia and the west are trying to make themselves believe that the only terrible part of the bill is that which gives separate schools a claim on public funds. They say they are willing that the minority should retain what it has provided it gets no more. This position is not tenable. If the Dominion has a right to establish separate schools in the new provinces, it has a right to provide for the maintenance of the schools. To establish the schools and at the same time make the starvation of the schools possible would be a piece of open hypocrisy. The minority with some reason might regard it as a gross breach of faith. The point is that the Dominion should not interfere at all in the educational affairs of the new provinces. That is the real issue, that is the only issue, interference which fastens separate schools on the new provinces for all time is to be condemned more than interference which gives those schools a share of public support. One is stealing from the liberties of the public, the other is stealing from its pockets. The iniquity of section 3 of the separate schools clause is altogether apart from the great question of provincial rights which is now before parliament. The autonomy bill will continue to be objectionable so long as the question of education is re-

ferred to directly or indirectly in its clauses. Sir Wilfrid's chief difficulty in forcing the autonomy bill thru parliament will be from Ontario and the west. The difficulty will be less marked if Hon. Clifford Sifton can be induced to support the compromise clauses. The Ontario and western Liberals are watching Mr. Sifton closely. They think they can vote in safety for the bill if Mr. Sifton votes for it. If the former minister of the interior declines to accept the compromise, then Sir Wilfrid will have more trouble with the Ontario and western Liberals than he can well take care of. Much has been said of a possible complication of the crisis from Nova Scotia, but the Nova Scotian end of the country does not look equally. Trouble will come only from that quarter in the event of Mr. Fielding opposing himself to the bill, and there is nothing to point to such a danger. The Nova Scotian Liberals can vote for the autonomy bill much more safely than the Ontario Liberals. Logan of Cumberland, McDonald of Pictou, and possibly Lawrence of Colchester would be the only members likely to suffer for supporting the bill. The only apprehension the Nova Scotians have arises from the fact that protests are hanging over the whole eighteen of them. They may therefore be summoned to speedy judgment for their votes, unlike members from the other provinces who in the natural course of events will not have to face the people for another four years.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's failure to appoint a successor to Hon. Clifford Sifton is not less deserving of censure because cabinet material is scarce in the west. Where one man does not clearly and admittedly rise above other claimants to a portfolio a selection is difficult and dangerous. No man stands out in the west as distinctly pre-eminent. Walter Scott thinks he is as strong as Frank Oliver, Frank Oliver thinks he is as strong as Walter Scott, and Senator William Templeman thinks he is the equal of either of them. Templeman, the minister without portfolio for several years, has really occupied a position of degradation in the cabinet. He has never been given charge of a department during the absence of the regular minister, tho this is an honor usually accorded to ministers without portfolio. But Templeman has borne the humiliation meekly. He has been content to be the laughing stock of Parliament Hill. But now that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is confronted with the duty

of selecting a new minister of the interior, Templeman has bestirred himself and Liberals from the coast are backing his claims. British Columbia is getting very impatient over its lack of cabinet representation at Ottawa. The British Columbia delegation is emphasizing this fact to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and is pointing out furthermore that it would be safer to open a constituency in British Columbia than in Manitoba or the territories. These arguments might have some weight if Templeman was competent to fill the office which Sifton has vacated. There is sufficient doubt on this point to make the portfolio of the interior a choice between Oliver and Scott. One of these westerners will be taken into the cabinet with the chances somewhat in favor of the latter.

THE NEW EMPIRE—NEW YORK CITY.

The Hotel Empire, Broadway, Empire Square and 63rd-street, New York, so well and favorably known to the readers of this paper, has just completed improvements which make it, in every sense, a new hotel. The house has been practically rebuilt, new plumbing and new bath rooms having been put in. The building has been re-wired, and new electric light plant and fixtures have been installed. The house has been redecorated from cellar to roof, and every room in the building newly and richly furnished. In fact, nothing has been left undone to make the Empire one of the most attractive, homelike and delightful hotels in the world. Every room has a telephone, electric clock and automatic lighting device. The Empire has always been noted for its excellent restaurant, good cooking and moderate charges. The rooms are large, beautifully furnished, and the rates are very reasonable. The hotel is very centrally located, within two minutes' walk of two subway and two elevated stations. All street cars either pass or transfer to the Empire, and any part of the city can be reached for one fare. It is within easy walking distance of the principal theatres and great department stores. Three of the newest and safest theatres in New York are within four minutes' walk. Readers of this paper visiting the Metropolitan will find no more desirable hotel to stop at than the Hotel Empire, which still continues as it has during the past few years, under the management of Mr. W. Johnson Quinn.

New Joint Stock Companies.

New joint stock companies have been chartered by the Ontario Government, as follows: The Dominion De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, Ottawa; capital, \$1,200,000; directors, L. J. Lemieux, F. J. Humphrey, J. Cardinal and A. and E. Brassard. The Ontario & Quebec Navigation Company, Picton; capital, \$30,000. The Peninsular Tool & Specialty Company, Windsor; \$25,000. The Niagara Falls Grocery Company, Niagara Falls; capital, \$15,000. The People's Telegraph & Telephone Company, Maynooth; capital, \$40,000. The Essex Canning & Preserving Company, Toronto; capital, \$100,000. The Meaford Wheelbarrow Company; capital, \$60,000. The Foster Company, general merchants, Richards' Landing; capital, \$25,000. The J. T. Thompson Company, manufacturers of and dealers in tinware, St. Catharines; capital, \$50,000. The E. F. Mason Company, Peterborough, grocers and confectioners; capital, \$40,000.

MAJESTIC MATINEE EVERY DAY

BYGS. 15, 25, 35, 50 MATINEES 15 and 25

SPLENDID PRODUCTION OF THE NEW MELODRAMATIC SENSATION

CHARMING STORY OF LOVE AND ADVENTURE, TEEMING WITH HEART INTEREST. INTERPRETED BY A CAREFULLY SELECTED CAST

AFTER MIDNIGHT

BIGGEST AND MOST ELABORATE SCENIC INVESTITURE SEEN IN MELODRAMA IN YEARS.

NEXT WEEK—"SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY"—NEXT WEEK

Little & Co.
Ladies Tailors and Costumiers.
and choice fabrics now
Following days of English, Patterns, Hats and Bonnets. Gloves and Corsets.
GLOVE STORE
11 and 13 King St. E., Toronto

BAKER, LADIES' TAILOR.
Ladies' Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Costumes.
THEATRE COATS, BLOUSES and DANCING FROCKS
Fine Trousseau Work.
16 Charles Street.
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Misses STERNBERG
DANCING, PHYSICAL CULTURE and FENCING.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL.
Society Dancing - Simpson Hall.
Saturdays, 8 p. m. Beginners and advanced classes now forming.

Mrs. Broadley, Bleecker-street, entertained at luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Miss Newman of British Columbia. Covers were laid for eight. The table was beautifully decorated with carnations and smilax.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crawford of Hamilton, Ontario, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Evans, 426 Euclid-avenue.

The marriage of Mr. Mark Edgar Nichols to Miss Dorra Beatrice Wood, second daughter of Senator and Mrs. Wood, Sackville, N. B., was one of the notable events of the week just ended. The ceremony took place at the house of the bride's parents, the Rev. George Steel officiating. The bride was gowned in white silk, veiled with clouds of chiffon and lace, the tulle veil confined by a small coronal of rosebuds. The bridesmaids, Miss Hester Wood and Miss Lena Powell, made a pretty contrast in rose silk crepe, carrying flowers of the same shade. Mr. A. A. Lefursey, M.P., of Summerside, P.E.I., was best man. The groom, who is well known in Toronto and has hosts of friends, was with his charming bride the recipient of many good wishes.

Henry A. Taylor of West King-street announces the arrival of his stock of the newest fabrics for men's wear, and is prepared to provide his customers with the latest effects. His facilities for artistic productions are unexcelled. Pointers for the season's garments, new, novel and exclusive. He respectfully courts your inspection at an early date.

Mrs. Alexander Purves will receive every Wednesday of this month and not again this season.

Mrs. William Lawrence, 73 Walmer-road, will not receive again this season.

Turkish Baths for Ladies

Nothing clears the complexion like a Turkish Bath at Cook's. All the black head-making oil which accumulates in the pores is released, the skin becomes active and passes out all the impurities which cause muddy complexions. New flesh forms, the skin fills out and pimples disappear after a good Turkish Bath. Ladies' days at Cook's are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Open from 9.30 a. m. till 12 noon, closed at 2 p. m. Price \$1.00. Prices, 6 to 9 p. m., 75c before 6 p. m. during day and all night, including sleeping accommodation, \$1.00.

Cook's Turkish Baths
202-204 King St. West, Toronto

We Do Housecleaning
Good news to the Housekeeper! We do your housecleaning for you. We take all the worry of arranging the rooms, getting help and watching the work. We use the famous "dustless method." By it, carpets are cleaned without removing them from the floor; walls, curtains, rugs, furniture—everything done right. Our men are honest. You can trust them with bric-a-brac or costly furnishings; they are practised in carefulness. Their work is fast and thorough.
The "Dustless Method" Costs less than to do it yourself. Prices on enquiry.
Ontario Compressed Air Dustless Housecleaning Co., Limited
59-61 Victoria Street

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL.
Ottawa, March 11.—Government house was the scene of perfect fairyland on Tuesday night, and seldom has an outdoor entertainment been more enjoyed. The high toboggan slide being outlined by lights, gave the impression that it was merely the continuation of the stars, and huge bonfires cast a warm glow over the snow and ice. The rink, hung with Chinese lanterns, was crowded with skaters and those who didn't take part in this pastime or toboggan, devoted as much pleasure watching the others, especially when the skaters lined up for the grand march, each provided with a lighted torch. Col. Irwin and Lady Evelyn led, followed by Colonel Cochrane and Mrs. Hanbury-Williams. During the early part of the evening his excellency the governor-general received. The Countess Grey and Lady Sibell Grey, unfortunately being absent on account of illness. Among those present were noticed: Major and Mrs. Hanbury-Williams, Lady Laurier, Col. and Mrs. Laurier, Mrs. W. C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mrs. W. C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Osler, Miss Mary Oaler, Miss Taylor of Toronto, Captain and Mrs. Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Haycock, the Misses Haycock, Mr. Grandon Haycock, Colonel and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Badgley, Mr. and Mrs. Palfrey, Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fleming, Mrs. L. K. Jones, Miss Ethel Jones, Miss Egan, Miss Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keefe, Miss Keefe, Miss Burbridge, Col. and Mrs. Fred White, Miss Gladys White, Miss Marion Lindsay, Colonel and Mrs. John Hodgins, Colonel and Mrs. Vidal, the Misses Kingsford, Colonel and Mrs. Macpherson, the Misses Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beard, Canon and the Misses Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott, Mr. J. C. Jones, Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. G. B. T. Gilmore, Mr. Fred Anderson, Mr. Ritchie, Dr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Colbourne Meredith and very many others.

On Tuesday Lady Cartwright was the hostess at a luncheon. The table decorations were violets and daffodils, and the guests included Mrs. Wade, Mrs. C. A. Young, Mrs. Maunsell, Mrs. Sifton, Mrs. S. P. Featherston, Mrs. A. S. Christie, Miss Manique (England), Miss Dawson and Miss Carmichael.

About 400 people listened in raptures to Eugene Ysaye on Monday night at the Russell Theatre. Ysaye, before his Ottawa and the chance of hearing such an eminent virtuoso, and the people showed their appreciation by the most enthusiastic and cheering applause. It has been truly said that "Music is God's best gift to man," and that "We love it for what it makes us forget, and for what it makes us remember," but that night I think everyone loved the man for being able to sway one's emotions and feelings of the utmost and to make one forget the trivialities of life. His excellency the governor-general was present, accompanied by Lady Evelyn Grey, Colonel and Mrs. Hanbury Williams, Major Pasko and Capt. Trotter, Mrs. C. A. E. Harris of Ennsville had in her box Miss Dainty, the Misses Hyerson, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson and Mr. Gladys Macdougall. In the audience were noticed Lady Laurier, Sir Frederick and Mrs. Kirchoffer, Davies, Senator and Mrs. Kirchoffer, Canon and Miss Kitson, Mrs. Lyons Biggar, Mrs. Remon, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Puddicombe, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh, Mr. C. A. E. Harris, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. John Christie, Miss Nellie White, Miss Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, Mr. Mackenzie King, Mrs. John Gilmour, Miss McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Elliot, Mrs. S. H. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. and Miss Gormully, Mr. Walwright, Mr. F. A. Dixon, Capt. Newton, Lord Berry, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Herridge.

Mr. Haultain gave a charming luncheon at the Rideau Rink on Tuesday. The guests were, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fleming, the Misses Ritchie, Miss Powell, Mrs. Jas. Smellie, Lord Bury and Captain Newton.

Mrs. W. J. Anderson and the Misses An-

Person left at the beginning of the week for Montreal.

The semi-finals, single-handed competition for the silver cup, jointly by the Rideau Ladies' Curling Club was played on Wednesday and the finals take place on Tuesday next. The drawings were: Mrs. Rivers v. Mrs. A. E. Fritt, Mrs. E. C. Grant v. Miss Macrae, Miss Annie McDougall v. Mrs. S. A. D. Hobson, Miss Lily McKee v. Mrs. Flaple, Miss Wise v. Mrs. Lafer, Mrs. McFluerin v. Miss McCullough, Miss Hughes v. Miss Laura Toller, Miss Fay Christie v. Miss Louisa Douglas, Mrs. S. H. Fleming v. Miss Sarah Sparks, Miss Fitzpatrick bye.

The following ladies and gentlemen had the honor of dining at Rideau Hall on Thursday: The Hon. Mr. and Madame Brodeur, the Hon. A. G. and Mrs. Blair, Miss Blair, the Hon. Peter and Mrs. White, the Hon. Clifford and Mrs. Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Borden, Mr. and Madame Bergeron, Mr. and Mrs. Forget, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stewart, Mrs. Crombie, Miss Crombie, the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Dr. and Mrs. Coultter, W. F. Maclearen, Dr. Sproule and H. J. Logan.

The governor-general and Countess Grey have signified their intention of being present on Monday night next at the Rideau Rink, where the competition, which is open to amateur members of all recognized skating clubs throughout the Dominion, will take place. The following are some of the names of the competitors: Mrs. James Smellie, Miss Grace and Miss Elsie Ritchie, Miss Eleanor Kingsford, Miss Bee Davidson, Miss Muriel Burrows, Miss Katherine Haycock, Miss Lela Powell, Miss Egan of Montreal, Prof. Campbell of Kingston, Mr. Howard of Toronto, O. B. Haycock, Fred Anderson, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Clayton, J. A. Smellie and Captain Newton.

The following ladies and gentlemen had the pleasure of dining with Mr. and Mrs. John Gilmour last night: Col. and Mrs. Hanbury Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. E. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, Col. and Mrs. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood Schreiber, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Poygel, Miss Amy McLinnon of Montreal, Lord Bury and Captain Newton.

The Misses Ritchie gave an enjoyable bridge party on Thursday afternoon. Those present were: Miss Mackintosh, Miss Hepp, Miss Dillon, Miss Crombie, Mrs. Gormully, Miss Dainty, Miss Kingsford, Miss Marjory Blair, Miss Powell, Miss Fay Christie, Miss Ethel South, Miss McDougall, Miss Mackintosh, the Misses Ryerson, Miss Kirchoffer, and Miss Campbell.

Mrs. E. C. Grant entertained last night at a sup party after the performance of "Sweet Lavender."

BOMB'S OWNER KILLED.
St. Petersburg, March 11.—The explosion of a bomb at the Hotel Bristol, adjoining the Hotel d'Angleterre here, just before daylight this morning, blew to atoms the owner of the bomb, a man with an English passport, and giving the name of Alfred Henry McCullough, and wrecked the adjoining rooms killing the wife of an officer and injuring several other lodgers. The explosion, which was heard blocks away, created a tremendous sensation. There is not the slightest doubt that the man killed was connected with terrorist plots.

Bylaw Will Pass.
Port Arthur, March 11.—(Special).—There is now no doubt of the passage of the bylaw for blast furnaces. Mr. Sutherland last night convinced the ratepayers that the town's interests were identical with the Canadian Northern, and he had a telegram from Mackenzie that Mackenzie and Mann would look after the town's interests in the matter. The ratepayers are now thoroughly convinced that it is no wildcat scheme, and a big vote will be polled in its favor.

Must All Take Oath.
Assessment Commissioner Forman will require that all the employees of the department take an oath that all information coming to them as to the salaries of employees throughout the city, a return of which from employees is now necessary, under the act, shall not be divulged to outsiders.

The county court jury awarded Arthur Quinn \$125 for a scratch on the knee from A. W. Nixon's pet bear.

Spring Millinery Opening
Wednesday, March 15th, and following days.
A choice selection of exclusive creations, direct importations from the leading fashion centres.
TRIMMED FRENCH MODELS, SMART AMERICAN and ENGLISH SUIT HATS.
Individual dress lengths for tailor-made, shirt waist suits and fancy gowns, with hand-made laces and trimming to match each garment.
Orders executed promptly by skilled workers only.
BRAYLEY & CO.
MILLINERS and COSTUMERS
460 SPADINA AVENUE
Phone Main : 473

HAMILTON SOCIETY.
Miss Mabel Beatrice Heddo was the guest of Mrs. St. Clair Balfour this week.
Miss Buchanan, Anchar House, is visiting in New York.
Mrs. MacCarthy, Calgary, Alberta, is visiting her mother, Mrs. James Watson.
Lady Taylor entertained on Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Drummond, wife of the new pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Southam have gone to Florida for a trip.
Mrs. Travers, who has spent the winter in Montreal with her daughter, Mrs. Harold Barnard, has returned to Hamilton.
Mrs. John Hoodless, who has been quite ill with diphtheria, is improving.
Miss Symington, Sarina, is the guest of Mrs. E. G. Payne.
Miss Lella Greene, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. James A. McPherson.
Mrs. Hendrie, Hounstead, gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. George H. Glasco, guest of Miss Marjorie Gibbons of London.
Miss Douglas Young entertained at luncheon in honor of Miss Mary H. Glasco and Miss Marjorie Gibbons of London.
Mrs. George F. Glasco entertained at the Stour Creek Battle-Field House on Saturday afternoon at high tea in honor of her guest, Miss Marjorie Gibbons of London, and later an informal dance was given. She was ably assisted by her daughter, Miss Mary H. Glasco. Those present were: Misses Phyllis Hendrie, Violet Crear, Phlipos, Queenie Watson, Mary Payne, Symington (Sarina), Gillard, Ethel Calder, Dunlop, DuMoulin, Eugenia Gibson, Meers, Silbert, Glasco, Stratton (Toronto), McKead, S. S. DuMoulin, J. L. Connell, Symington (Toronto), Fred MacKeehan, Miss Harry Gates, R. R. Connell, Blackstock (Toronto), Gallagher, W. J. Scutham, Missary, Hendrie.

Messrs. Fred MacKeehan, W. G. Blackstock, E. D. Stratton and Herbert Symington, Toronto, were the guests of Mrs. Frank MacKeehan over Sunday.
Mrs. F. W. Gates entertained at bridge on Thursday evening. The prize winners were: Mrs. George F. Glasco, Mrs. C. S. Scott, Messrs. George F. Glasco and J. J. Morrison.
Prof. R. S. Anlrose, the well-known teacher of music and author of many fine musical compositions, his setting for "The Sweetly Solemn Thought," being used the week-end, celebrated his 51st birthday Tuesday. He received many presents from friends and ex-pupils. The ladies of the Unitarian Church, where he plays the organ, sent him a beautiful bouquet of carnations, flowers, carnations. Mr. Anlrose's pupils are scattered all over Canada, especially those who were students at Hamilton Ladies' College when he was musical director.

The three performances of the Maple Minstrels given under the auspices of Hamilton Daughters of the Empire, were grand successes, artistically, musically and financially. Mrs. Nordheimer, regent of Toronto Chapter, occupied a seat in Mr. Nordheimer's box for the opening performance.

LENTEN SEASON IS HERE.
Lent is here now and everyone will be giving up some indulgence for the season.
Those who have been addicted to taking their "wee noggin'" of Scotch or rye may decide to avoid all intoxicants during Lent, and no beverage is more invigorating and successful as a substitute for intoxicants than Canada's first mineral water, radnor.
During Lent see that your cellar contains a good supply of radnor.

Mr. Nilsson's New Store.
Mr. Fred Nilsson, who has been head cutter for R. J. Score & Son for several years, and who previously had several years' experience as a cutter for J. P. Westman of Fifth-avenue, New York, has commenced business for himself at 72 West King-street. Mr. Nilsson has a most carefully selected stock of the latest fabrics for gentlemen's wear, and will undoubtedly do a nice business, as he proposes supplying high-class tailoring at moderate prices.

CANADIAN HOME IN PITTSBURG.
Pittsburg, Pa., March 11.—(Special).—The directors of the Canadian Society of Pittsburg, at a meeting held last night, authorized the leasing of a suite of rooms on the third floor of the Bessemer building, and appointed a committee to furnish them in two weeks. It is one of the principal buildings in the downtown portion, and easily found. Canadians visiting here will be welcomed and made at home.

Illiot Trade Broken Up.
Berlin, March 11.—An active trade in smuggled arms at Ostrowo, Prussia, and at Kalisch, Russia, was broken up this week by the joint action of the Prussian and Russian police. The arms intercepted consisted chiefly of the poorest quality of revolvers, worth \$125 wholesale. There is no evidence that the smugglers were agents of revolutionists or that they were connected with any organization.

Wholesale House Blazes.
Port Arthur, March 11.—A \$5000 fire occurred at P. L. Melkie Co.'s wholesale house this morning. The blaze was put out by the company's own appliances. The fire started from furnace pipes, and tables containing novelties were ablaze when discovered.

Hold Up Trolley Car.
New York, March 11.—Joseph Hardy and William Nowick, both young men, and residents of Jersey City, were arrested in that city to-day and identified as highwaymen who held up a trolley car between Jersey City and Hoboken last night, and robbed the conductor of \$12.

Fire in Steamer's Hold.
Manila, March 11.—Fire has broken out in the main hold of the British steamer "Heathburn," which arrived at Manila Jan. 31 from Barry, Wales, and is spreading. The cargo is being discharged and the holds are being flooded.

Hon. Mr. Fay is on a private business trip to Boston.
Hon. Mr. Hanna has gone to New York on private business.

W. A. Murray & Co.
BUSINESS HOURS DAILY
Store Opens at 8.30 a.m. and Closes at 6 p.m.
Splendid Silk Underskirts \$5.50 each.
Of thoroughly good taffeta and unlike most moderate-priced silk underskirts these are made to fit the hips perfectly and yet have the necessary fullness to give a good flare at the bottom. The shirred-on flounce is finished with two little tucked ruffles. The deep dust flounce is also made of silk. The quality of taffeta is as good as that in any \$7.50 skirt, soft and firm with a gentle "frou frou" rather than the objectionable rustle. Made in handsome lustrous black—
Special \$5.50
If you live out of town our mail order department will serve you.

W. A. Murray & Co. 175 King St. East, Toronto
10120 Colborne St. Limited, Victoria St. to Colborne St.
PROUD OF HER COMPLEXION—SEE USES
Dr. Campbell's Safe Aromatic Complexion Wafers and Facial's Aromatic Complexion Soap. They are the world's greatest beautifiers of the skin. They are prescribed by eminent specialists and have been successfully used by grateful women for twenty years.
If your skin is impure, or if you have pimples, freckles, wrinkles, blackheads, redness of face or nose, a muddy, sallow complexion, or any blemish whatever on or under the skin, you should procure at once these marvelous beautifiers. They are wonderfully effective, and, being prepared under the direction of the great complexion specialist, Dr. Campbell, are absolutely safe and harmless, even to the most sensitive skin. Wafers \$1.00, Soap 50c. For sale by all drug and Department stores in Canada; also sent by mail on receipt of price. Address H. B. FOULD, 20 Gism-Road, Toronto, Canada. Trade Supplied by LYMAN BROS & CO., Toronto.

Campana's Italian Balm
—Beautifies the Complexion
—Keeps the Skin Healthy
After washing rub a few drops of the Balm over the face and hands and wipe dry. It is a pleasantly perfumed cream and not sticky.
For Sale by all 25 Cents. A Favorite For the Toilet.
By mail, thirty-five cents per bottle from the Hutchings Medicine Co., Toronto.

BASTEDO'S
77 KING STREET EAST.
Clearing Fur Sale
NEW FRESH-MADE GOODS.
Furs made to order at sale prices. All White Furs at about half-price.
White or Blue Fox, White Tibet, Mouffon, German Ermine, Silver and Blue Lynx, etc., etc. All beautiful Furs for spring wear.
Special Persian Jackets, extra extra, only \$300. Trimmed Russian Sable, the finest money procures.
Special Persian Jackets, extra extra, only \$150, trimmed with finest Canada Mink, the finest money can procure.
These are the finest Jackets ever offered in Toronto.
Mink Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs below cost. Electric and Near Seal Jackets, made of skins of a new dye, superior to any ever produced, plain, \$30 and \$35; trimmed with Marmot Mink, \$40; Western Sable, \$40; Sable Fox, \$50; Canada Mink, \$50 to \$65. Men's Fur-lined Coats, \$40, \$50, \$60 and \$75. The best value in the trade.
Raw Furs—We pay highest New York prices. Send for catalog.

PARLORS
MEAN SMALL EXPENSES
STERLING SILVER
AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
Jas. D. Bailey 75 Yonge St. N.E. Cor. King

Shur-On Eye-glasses
help your looks as well as your eyes.
The graceful spring gives beauty to the glasses and holds them firmly in the right position without pinching.
Come in and see.

MUSIC.
OCEIL W. HEATON, PIANIST
Balls, concerts, afternoon teas at- tending. Apply 339 Bathurst street, Phone Park 1170.

THE CULVERHOUSE OPTICAL CO., Limited
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OPTOMETRISTS
6 Richmond St. East
Confeder. on Life Bldg., Toronto.

High-Glass Tailoring at Moderate Prices . . .

We have just opened up our strictly high-class Men's Tailoring shop, and are showing a

Fine Array of Spring Cloths

All the newest importations, from the best makers, comprising a remarkable assortment of pleasing mixtures in Scotch tweeds, also the best of worsteds and serges.

Sample Garments Shown

Very often it is an assistance in choosing materials to see the cloth made up into the garment.

Our Mr. Fred Nilsson

who personally cuts all garments, needs no further recommendations than his former association with J. P. Wessman, of Fifth avenue, New York, and late of R. Score & Son, Toronto.

NILSSON, IMPORTING TAILOR,

72 KING STREET WEST

TO HIDE THE DISGRACE.
Hamilton, March 11.—(Special).—An inquest was opened by Coroner Ross this morning at Dundas on the body of the infant found buried under the barn of John Adams, Millgrove, who is generally known as Wm. Marshall. The inquest was adjourned till next Thursday. In the meantime a post-mortem examination will be held with a view to finding out how the child died. The prisoner told the police that the child was born on Feb. 23, and died two days later. He says the body was concealed to hide the disgrace.

A PRETTY FACE

is frequently marred by a rough, red and chapped skin. It is a very unpleasant and painful blemish, but is entirely cured by the use of

"Ideal" Beauty Cream

For sale by THE SIMPSON CO. Y. Limited.

FUNERAL OF O. A. HOWLAND THROUGH AT CATHEDRAL

Simple Ceremonies Mark Last Sad Rites—City Council's Tribute to His Memory.

The funeral ceremonies of Oliver Aiken Howland, K.C., C.M.G., ex-Mayor of Toronto, were extremely simple. The services at St. James' Cathedral were attended by a gathering that fully represented the political and commercial life of Toronto. The service for the family was conducted by Canon Cody at the residence of Sir William P. Howland, at 2 p.m., and the body was then conveyed to the cathedral, where Canon Welch took charge, assisted by Canon Cody. The church was crowded to the doors, and traffic on King-street was disturbed for about an hour. The final service at the chapel in St. James' Cemetery was very largely attended by intimate friends.

The casket was borne into St. James' Cathedral at 3 o'clock, covered with flowers and enfolded with a Union Jack. The mayor and city corporation representatives occupied the foremost pews on the left, and immediately behind them were the Army and Navy Veterans, who, with crimson-backed colors, formed the forepart of the procession under Chaplain John Nunn.

After an anthem, Canon Cody read the burial lesson and the congregation sang "Peace, Perfect Peace." Canon Welch read the prayers and the service was over.

City Council's Condolence.
The city council met at 2.30 and the following resolution of regret was moved by Controller Hubbard and seconded by Controller Spence:

"The deceased gentleman represented the south riding of the city in the legislative assembly of the province during the session beginning in 1884 and was chosen by the citizens to fill the high office of chief magistrate of the city during the years 1900 and 1901.

"In addition to filling these important positions with fidelity and ability, the deceased gentleman rendered valued public services in various ways. In this connection may be mentioned his utterances in favor of international arbitration, his assistance in making known the value and advantage to be derived from a system of international deep waterways, and his successful efforts in establishing the Union of Canadian Municipalities, which at the present time is doing such splendid service for the people of Canada.

"The late mayor by his courteous bearing, his unostentatious benevolence and his impartial administration gained the respect and esteem of the entire community, and his memory will be ever held in affectionate remembrance by his fellow citizens."

Personal Tributes.
Mayor Urquhart said: "Less than a week ago we were called together to attend the funeral of one who for four years was chief magistrate of this city. Now we are here to pay our respects to one who occupied that position for two years. Many of us sat in the council with Mr. Howland, and remember with what dignity he presided. He will long be held in remembrance for his courteous disposition and the kindly nature which he possessed to such a marked degree. While many of us were acquainted with him, there was none refused to give him credit for doing what he thought to be in the best interests of the city."

Controller Hubbard, in moving the resolution, said that Mr. Howland was a member of a distinguished family. He had been a most generous man, who took an active part in every Christian movement. The administration of the city, which had been marked by dignity, faithfulness and sterling integrity.

Controller Spence said that Mr. Howland could hardly have helped entering upon a public career, as he came of a race of public men, who had been prominent in Canada's political and commercial history. Death had been busy among the ex-mayors of Toronto, and it was a matter of pride that every one was a man for whom the public had profound respect.

Ald. Church added a few words of personal regard for Mr. Howland, who had been known intimately for 11 years. Ald. Coatsworth had been impressed with Mr. Howland's kindly courtesy in the courtroom years ago, and his impression had always remained with him.

A magnificent wreath of roses was the city's tribute, while the city hall employees presented a majesty cross of carnations and lilies. There were many other handsome floral tributes, several carriages being required to convey them to the cemetery.

Those Attending.
Those attending in the civic party were: Mayor Urquhart, Controllers Spence and Hubbard, Ald. Fleming, Coatsworth, Noble, Church, Geary, McBride, Vaughan, Hay, Dunn, McEldon, Graham, Corporation Counsel Fullerton, City Clerk Littlejohn, City Treasurer Coady, Chief Engineer Rust, Commissioner Forman, Thomas Sanderson, Thomas McQueen, James W. Somers and others.

The mourners were: Peleg Howland, Ford Howland, Dr. Goldwin Howland, H. C. Tilley and J. Castelli Hopkins. The arrangements were in charge of W. A. Millard and were carried out without delay. The pallbearers were: Frank Arnold, A. H. McConnell, Dr. G. S. Erverson, Hugh Blain, Rev. Prof. Chap. R. T. Coady, Thomas Crawford, M.L.A., Noel Marshall, G. K. R. Cockburn, W. H. McNaught, V. Wadsworth, W. T. Conings, Prof. Mayer, A. S. Nordheimer.

STAR THEATRE

MATINEE EVERY DAY

ALL THIS WEEK

SCRIBNER - DREW - AMUSEMENT CO.

PRESENT

THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER

WITH CLARENCE WILBUR AS PATSY

A \$20,000 Musical Production. Positively the Largest, Most Elaborate and Successful Musical Extravaganza in Burlesque.

One of the GREAT BIG SHOWS of the BURLESQUE WHEEL.

250 PERFORMANCES — AT — PARIS — FRANCE

300 PERFORMANCES — AT — Buffalo, N. Y. during the Exhibition!

Next Week "The Tiger Lilies" Next Week

to, H. A. E. Kent, A. Claude Macdonnell, M.L.A., Senator Cox, Nicholas Murphy, Lieut.-Col. Macdonnell, George Musson, Beverley Jones, R. S. Neville, W. A. Sherwood, G. B. Nicol, George S. Homestead, Rev. Dr. Parsons, Lieut.-Col. Mason and Robert Hazelton.

A number of the York Pioneers, wearing their badges, were also present.

ENGLISH INVESTORS BUY CANADIAN SECURITIES

Hudson Bays' C.P.R. and Northwest Lands Big Attractions on Market

Things Canadian are attracting an enormous amount of interest in England at the moment, not only in the political field, but also in financial circles. During the last three months English investors and speculators have bought very heavily into Canadian securities, the chief of which are Hudson Bays, Canadian Northwest Lands, and the C.P.R. Prices of the securities of these companies have consequently advanced in an astonishing manner. For instance, Northwest Lands' common stock is now selling at high as \$310 per share as against three years ago when it was selling in the vicinity of \$25. Hudson Bays are now quoted in London at \$73 1/2 per share, and only a year ago were selling around \$39. C.P.R. has risen almost in the same ratio during the last few months. A little over a year ago this stock sold as low as \$110 a share. This week the price has reached \$148. Most of the benefit of the advance in these securities has apparently accrued to the foreign investors, who have been more imbued with the possibilities of the Canadian future than the actual residents of the Dominion itself.

Queen's Athletic Society.

Kingston, March 11.—The annual financial statement of the athletic societies of Queen's show total receipts of \$4607, expenditure \$4591, balance \$16, balance for the year was \$425, receipts of the Rugby Club \$1228, balance on hand \$102, of this excursion brought in \$573; Hockey Club went behind \$109, expenditure being \$380. The Tennis Club expended \$106; \$1302 was spent on the athletic grounds, \$600 of this being for a cinder track. The liabilities are \$2553, owing on the athletic grounds.

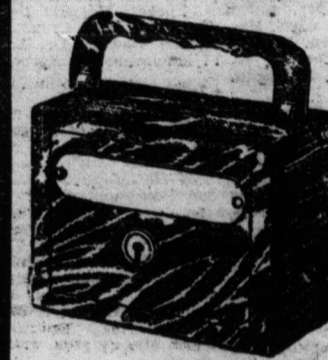
New Queen in Town.

The Auto and Supply Company have received their first shipment of Queen autos. The model E, 16 horsepower, side entrance tonneau, is a beauty and will be one of the most popular cars on the market.

Advance in Cotton Prices for Fall of 1905.

The first change in cotton prices took place on Saturday, when the Montreal Cotton Company advanced the price of their butter cotton 1-4c a yard.

A SURE AND SAFE WAY



The best and easiest way to save money is to start a savings account. Come here and we'll give you a little savings bank to take home—we keep the key. Begin to-morrow, and remember that we pay 3 per cent. interest on all such deposits.

The Dominion Permanent Loan Co. 12 King Street West

The great master violinist of the day. His farewell concert in this city. Ysaye has played no less than fifteen times in New York this season.

M. EUGENE

YSA YE

Assisted by M. Jules De Berve, solo pianist.

MASSEY HALL | THURS. EVE., MARCH 16th

Prices \$1.50, \$1, 75c. Rush seats 50c. Sale of seats begins to-morrow (Monday) at 9 a.m.

CAPT. MITCHELL FOR THE BATTERY.

Highlanders' Loss Will Be the Gain of Local Artillery.

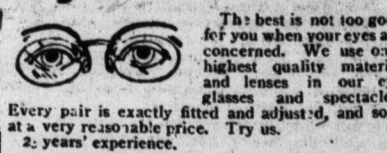
Capt. James H. Mitchell of G Company, 48th Highlanders, has accepted the command of the 9th Toronto Field Battery of Artillery, in succession to Major E. Wylie Grier, resigned.

The announcement has been received with a feeling of extreme regret by the officers of the 48th Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Macdonald said: "I am indeed very sorry to lose him. I consider him unquestionably one of the very best officers we have in the service."

Capt. Mitchell said that he had accepted the majority and would assume command as soon as the necessary formalities were completed. He would leave his own regiment with much regret, but promotion was always an object in a soldier's life.

Capt. Mitchell has been over twenty years in the service, having served in the 48th since its enrolment. He was thru the campaign in the Northwest in 1885.

Eye Comfort



Thy best is not too good for you when your eyes are concerned. We use only highest quality material and lenses in our eye glasses and spectacles. Every pair is exactly fitted and adjusted, and sold at a very reasonable price. Try us. 2 years' experience.

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TRY Massage AND ELECTRIC TREATMENT FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

Male and Female Operators to Treat Patients

S. J. AMSDEN, PHONE N. 3395. 25 Charles Street

He Fell Off.

Thomas Graham, who is on the water wagon for the McLaughlin soda water works, had his leg injured Saturday. His team ran away and he was thrown off his seat.

"Good Laundry"

Laundry that is invariably well done may be termed "good laundry." It is the kind that looks well, and at the same time there is the least amount of wear. "Good laundry" is our forte, and we solicit just one trial order from you. The phone numbers are Main 3269 and Main 4546.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY, Limited 187 and 189 Parliament Street

AUTOMOBILE

24 Te

WINTON, RO



DEMONSTRATION

RIGHT ROYAL WAGON

JAKE SAUNDER

King's Trophy Third—ers in Feature Crescent Ci

New Orleans, March 11. 3-year-olds, 5 furlongs, 1 mile, 1 1/4 miles, 1 3/4 miles, 2 miles, 2 1/4 miles, 3 miles, 3 1/2 miles, 4 miles, 4 1/2 miles, 5 miles, 5 1/2 miles, 6 miles, 6 1/2 miles, 7 miles, 7 1/2 miles, 8 miles, 8 1/2 miles, 9 miles, 9 1/2 miles, 10 miles, 10 1/2 miles, 11 miles, 11 1/2 miles, 12 miles, 12 1/2 miles, 13 miles, 13 1/2 miles, 14 miles, 14 1/2 miles, 15 miles, 15 1/2 miles, 16 miles, 16 1/2 miles, 17 miles, 17 1/2 miles, 18 miles, 18 1/2 miles, 19 miles, 19 1/2 miles, 20 miles, 20 1/2 miles, 21 miles, 21 1/2 miles, 22 miles, 22 1/2 miles, 23 miles, 23 1/2 miles, 24 miles, 24 1/2 miles, 25 miles, 25 1/2 miles, 26 miles, 26 1/2 miles, 27 miles, 27 1/2 miles, 28 miles, 28 1/2 miles, 29 miles, 29 1/2 miles, 30 miles, 30 1/2 miles, 31 miles, 31 1/2 miles, 32 miles, 32 1/2 miles, 33 miles, 33 1/2 miles, 34 miles, 34 1/2 miles, 35 miles, 35 1/2 miles, 36 miles, 36 1/2 miles, 37 miles, 37 1/2 miles, 38 miles, 38 1/2 miles, 39 miles, 39 1/2 miles, 40 miles, 40 1/2 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MATINEE EVERY DAY

300 PERFORMANCES - AT - Buffalo, N. Y. during the Exhibition!

THE LARGEST, MOST ELABORATE MANZANA IN BURLESQUE.

SHOWS OF THE WHEEL.

Next Week

SAFE WAY

the best and easiest way to save money is to start a savings account. Come here and we'll give you a little savings bank to take home—we keep the key. Begin to-morrow, and remember that we pay 5 per cent. interest on all such deposits.

Permanent Loan Co. 100 Front Street West

His farewell concert in this city.

De Berve, solo pianist.

RS. EVG., MARCH 16th

50c. Sale of seats begins to-morrow

Eye Comfort

The best is not too good for you when your eyes are concerned. We use only the highest quality material and lenses in our eye glasses and spectacles.

W. J. KETTLES Practical Optician. 28 Leader Lane

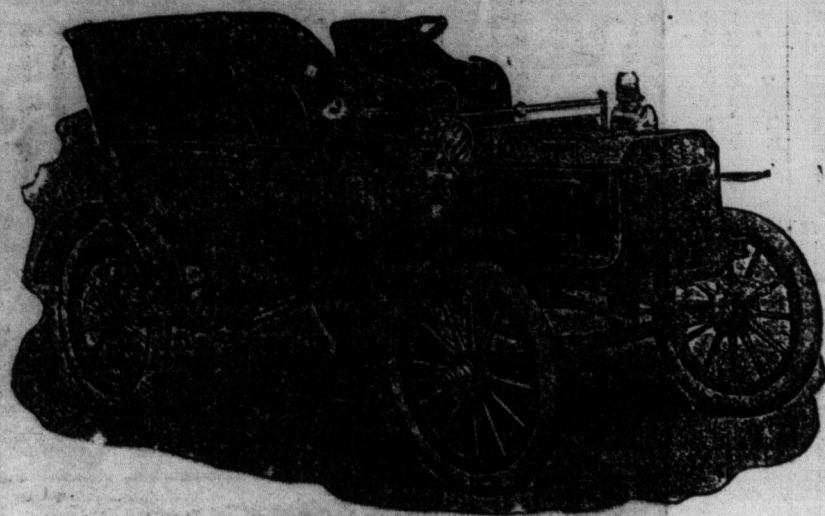
TRY Massage AND ELECTRIC TREATMENT FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

Male and Female Operators to Treat Patients S. J. AMSDEN, 25 Charles Street

He Fell Off. Thomas Graham, who is on the water wagon for the McLaughlin soda water works, had his leg injured Saturday. His team ran away and he was thrown off his seat.

AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO

AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS: 24 Temperance St., Toronto. WINTON, RAMBLER, ROYAL TOURIST, QUEEN, COLUMBIA



QUEEN 16 H.P. DEMONSTRATION CHEERFULLY GIVEN

RIGHT ROYAL WON DERBY JAKE SAUNDERS SECOND

King's Trophy Third—Only Six Starters in Feature Race at Crescent City.

New Orleans, March 11.—First race, for 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs, purse \$500—Dinah, 110 (H. Phillips), 1 to 3; 1; Lady Mercury, 110 (J. Martin), 1 to 3; 2; Londolet, 110 (Shaver), 150 to 1; 3. Time 1:06.45. Dixie Andrews, Sly Moustache, Martha Gola, April Bird, Melrose B. also ran. Second race, for 3-year-olds and upward, purse \$500, 1 1/4 miles—Rainald, 111 (H. Phillips), 1 to 3; 1; Rachel Ward, 91 (Murray), 25 to 1; 2; Lee King, 97 (Harris), 10 to 1; 3. Time 1:33. Frank Rice, Miss Betty, Barkmore, Ben Chance also ran. Third race, for 2-year-olds and upward, 5/8 furlongs—Hortonia, 99 (Bliss), 10 to 1; 1; Subtle, 35 (Aubuchon), 1 to 2; 2; Charlie Dickson, 96 (Harris), 3 to 1; 3. Time 1:08.35. Lucian, Pity, Bountiful, Mussulman also ran. Fourth race, for 1-year-olds and up, purse \$500, 1 mile—Gregor K., 107 (W. Robbins), 2 1/2 to 1; 1; Rapid Water, 127 (Dominick), 4 to 5; 2; Old Stone, 110 (J. Martin), 5 to 1; 3. Time 1:45.45. Erby Bennett, Fitzbarr, Postmaster Wright also ran. Fifth race, The Crescent City Derby, for 3-year-olds, 1 1/4 miles—Light Royal, 115 (J. Martin), 3 to 1; 1; Jake Saunders, 115 (Aubuchon), 5 to 1; 2; King's Trophy, 115 (Dominick), 13 to 1; 3. Time 1:53.35. Trapper, The Trifler, Jim Beattie also ran. Sixth race, for 4-year-olds and upward, 1 mile—Little Scout, 105 (H. Phillips), 3 to 5; 1; Duke of Kendal, 110 (W. Robbins), 2 to 1; 2; Censor, 110 (J. Martin), 8 to 1; 3. Time 1:45.45. Erby Bennett, Fitzbarr, Postmaster Wright also ran. Seventh race, 4 1/2 furlongs—Profess, 8 to 5; 1; Filatory, 7 to 10; 2; Salanda, 3. Time .58.15. Bon Mot Won Handicap.

Hot Springs, March 11.—First race, for 3-year-olds and upward, purse \$400, 5/8 furlongs—Jigger (Henry), 108, 7 to 5; 1; 2; Pretty Par, 106, 7 to 5; 3 to 5; 2; Miss Gunn (Obey), 88, 3 to 1; 3. Time 1:02.25. Brenda, Annisquam, Lady Monique, Velasquez, T. Samuels, Pugonawa, Gold Bell, Erbe Platz, Knist Blaser, Walsh, Peggy Mine and David Gray also ran. Second race, for 3-year-olds, 3/4 furlongs—Main (Hildebrand), 107, 7 to 5; 3 to 5 and 1 to 2 and only; Marco (Oliphant), 106, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5; 2; Miss Gunn (Obey), 88, 3 to 1; 3. Time 1:02.25. Brenda, Annisquam, Lady Monique, Velasquez, T. Samuels, Pugonawa, Gold Bell, Erbe Platz, Knist Blaser, Walsh, Peggy Mine and David Gray also ran. Third race, 1 1/4 miles—Priority, 90 to 1 and 20 to 1; 1; Far West, 7 to 5; 2; Silver skin 3. Time 1:45. Fourth race, 5/8 furlongs—Lady Wilmot, 3 to 2 and 3 to 5; 1; Vanness, 3 to 5; 2; Gav-in C. 3. Time 1:00. Fifth race, 3/4 mile—Green, 11 to 20; 1; Angella, 1 to 2; 2; Druid 3. Time 1:01.15. Sixth race, 1 mile—Dollida, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1; 1; Cornwall, 10 to 5; 2; Hildebrand 3. Time 1:42.35. Oaktown Weights. Hot Springs, March 11.—First race, for maiden 2-year-olds, 1/2 mile—Lavinia True, Nao Eva Jean, Peter Nathaniel 110, Wm. Moffitt 113, J. R. Grist, Massum 107, Fool spring 108, Mary Mack 103. Second race, 6 furlongs—Hornet 115, 10 to 1; 1; Kildoe 115, The Rabbit 107, Ethel Davis 108, Euveville, Little Wally 106, Thistle 105, Little Buttercup 99, Belligerent, Lone Wolf 97, Port Arthur 96, Sorreltop 92, Orchestra 87. Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards—K. Ellsworth 107, Sid C. Love 106, Grenade 104, Don't Ask Me 97. Fourth race, 1 1/4 miles, selling—Dewey 108, Allan 104, Balkat 108, Gilsten 100, Palmer 97, Never Such 95. Fifth race, for 2-year-old fillies, 3 furlongs—Marvel P., Lady Charade, Oskineke 105, America II., Susie Gregg, Emmeline W., Oklahoma Dick, Bitter Brown, Pretty Girl, Starling, Nona Pearl, Sarsaparilla, Carrie France 102. Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Lieut. Rice 107, Little Red 98, Trappist, Paul Jones 97, Annie Chapman, Taxman 95, Ingrate, Capt. Ansel Chapman, Dour 94, Awakening 89, Eggz North 92, Foxy 97. Awakening 89, Eggz North 92, Foxy 97.

Paris, March 11.—In defeating D. Janowski, the French chess champion, Frank J. Marshall of Brooklyn secured the stakes of \$1000, as well as the purse furnished by Professor Isaac Rice of New York. Naturally, there was more or less dis- appointment among local followers of chess over the outcome and the defeat of their representative. Nevertheless, Marshall was handsomely complimented upon his triumph and he and young Mrs. Marshall were much much of the gallant Parisians, Janowski, too, came in for his share of compliments and sympathy, for there is no question but that he made a most gallant fight. He was twice in the rear to the extent of 2 points, and overtook the American both times. The lead of 3 points that Marshall established on Feb. 25, however, proved too much for him, altho he managed to hold out for ten days. The Brooklyn master will give a number of exhibitions of his skill before leaving here and will then proceed to London. The games played in the match averaged nearly 37 moves, the total number made being 136. Marshall, when he had the white pieces, invariably adopted the queen's gambit declined and his score at this opening was 5 wins, 2 losses and 1 draw. With the black pieces he won 3, lost 2 and drew 5. The thirteenth game of the Marshall-Janowski match was the most exciting of the series and was productive of some re- sults. By advancing his pawns he succeeded in winning a pawn, but lost himself op- portunity to attack. Marshall, seizing up the situation, gave up a knight for two pawns, a sacrifice which, after many moves, proved perfectly sound. The ending, how- ever, was no less interesting than the situ- ation. Marshall's king and rook, together, it was an ideal chess battle.

Dunlop Detachable Bicycle Tires AND Dunlop Comfort Rubber Heels. These are the Only Successful Competitors of the modern street car system. REST YOUR NERVES WHETHER YOU WALK OR RIDE. The Dunlop Tire Co., Limited, Toronto.

Mine 87, Berry Lindon 91, Bonar 91, Adams 89.

Panama Park Program. New Orleans, March 11.—Entries for Monday—First race, 9 furlongs, for 3-year-olds—Blaze Duchess 103, Jesse 104, Cashmere 102, Reg Davy 102, D'Arignau 103, Peevish Queen 100, St. Fairy 102, Old Bow 102, Dare Devil 105, Abard 103. Second race, 1/2 mile, selling, for 2-year-olds—Stammin 104, Gray 101, 100, 102, Grove Centre 104, Dr. McClure 104, Favorita 103, Prince Glenn 101, Temple 98. Third race, 6 furlongs, purse—Alcanara 104, Charles T. Nolan 105, James H. R. ed 105, Midnight Minstrel 103, Billy Hammet 102, Long Days 103, Fila 100, Lidwina 100, Bessie Mc 100, Melodious 103. Fourth race, for 4-year-olds and up, purse, 5/8 furlongs—Sid Slave 105, Boonack 123, Moderator 128, The Don 123, Hilarity 123, St. Tammany 125, Renorse 125, Gov. Sayres 125, Little Marmont 123, Louamy 123, Grande Victorie 119. Fifth race, 1 mile, selling, for 3-year-olds—Klittie 114, Ouwaka 110, Saladia 109, Roundelay 103, Harry Stephens 104, Basil 103, Evelyn 102, Leidon 102, Lou 31, 97. Sixth race, 1 1/4 miles, selling, for 4-year-olds and upward—Rightful 114, Pierce J. 107, Autolight 107, Frankwick 103, Chanlay 103, Lady Charles 105, Ad Hiam 103, Ju a 103, Cotnam 102, Cursus 99, Rampouca 99, Erie 99. Seventh race, 3/4 mile, for 4-year-olds and up—Show Girl 118, Orderly 116, Alard 115, Leonard 111, Shered 111, Gas Back 112, Snow 111, Sarnor 114, Poalcum 114, Mail-vert 110, Judge Paulus 110, Mary La Sarr 108, Breceville 106, Superlative 106, Bride 104. Crescent City Card. New Orleans, March 11.—The entries and conditions for Monday's races at the Fair Grounds are as follows: First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Itakua, Woodlyn 110, Fitzbrillar, Sweet Charity 108, Pyrrha, Anti-Trust 105, Miss Aubrey, Breaker 103, Charlie Fisher, Ed. Merritt, St. Rita 102, Esperanza 102. Second race, 3/4 furlongs—Old Hal, Pros- tige 102, Dancing Nun, Dixie Andrews 97, Whippawill, Pascoff, Pacheta 92, Rev. Barker, Wagon 88, Florence May, Jacora 87. Third race, 1 mile—Censor, Little Scout 107, Rainald 104, Auramaster 101, Mator 104, Katie Powers 99, Light Note 90, Tom's Rod 97. Fourth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Glen- gullant, Rawhite, Prestonian 110, Tam- lachrine II., Lady Folk 108, Roundifal, Fly- ing Chaser 107, Gary II., Diploam, Corby, Baggery, November 102. Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Safeguard, Jim Sale, Ben McElhin 123, Glendon 121, Stalker, Max Rose 119, Sigmond, Burke Corbett, Iron 99, Rye 117, Avenger 117, Criss Cross 116, Echitate 112. Sixth race, 1 1/4 miles, selling—Barkmore 110, Main Spring, Montpelier, Ectol, Blue Buck 100, Manner, Pleasant, Ojibwa 102, Graciosa, Dixie Lad 100, The Eye 98, Bjaque 99. Seventh race, 5 furlongs, selling—Presentiment, Nellie, Russel, Fama, Betty, Al- sacker, Fisher, Mark, Banno-khele, Martha Cella, Chippie Thorp, 105, Annabelle Lee, Gasconne, Cliche, Gerona 102. Wonderly for Seagram. Berlin, March 11.—It is stated here to- day that Jockey Otto Wonderly, whose work in the saddle has been the sensation of the Hot Springs race meeting, will ride for the Seagram stable again this year. Wonderly will report in Toronto for the opening of the Woodbine meeting on May 29, and will ride Inferno or Spade Gallop in the King's Plate race.

Go to the Equinox Cigar Stand for the Daily and Sunday papers—Morning Telegraph or Chicago Form. Joe Mc- Lachlan. THE ENGLISH FOOTBALL CUP. In the second round for the English Foot- ball Association Cup the results were: Aston Villa beat Bolton 2-0. Everton beat Stoke, 4-0. Sheffield Wednesday beat Portsmouth, 2-1. Bolton Wanderers beat Manchester City (holders), 2-1. Southampton beat Wolverhampton Wan- derers, 3-2. Fulham beat Notts Forest, 1-0. Newcastle United, 1-1. Bristol City drew Preston North End, 0-0. Replaying their tie, Newcastle United beat Tottenham Hotspur, 4 to 0. The draw for the third round is: Bolton Wanderers vs. Newcastle United. Everton vs. Southampton. Tottenham Hotspur vs. Tottenham. Bristol City or Preston North End vs. Sheffield Wednesday. The final tie will be played at the Cris- tal Palace, London, April 15. All the re- sults had been sold by Feb. 2.

CHESS CHAMPION WON \$1000 PURSE. Marshall of Brooklyn Here of Paris by Defeating Janowski. Paris, March 11.—In defeating D. Janowski, the French chess champion, Frank J. Marshall of Brooklyn secured the stakes of \$1000, as well as the purse furnished by Professor Isaac Rice of New York. Naturally, there was more or less dis- appointment among local followers of chess over the outcome and the defeat of their representative. Nevertheless, Marshall was handsomely complimented upon his triumph and he and young Mrs. Marshall were much much of the gallant Parisians, Janowski, too, came in for his share of compliments and sympathy, for there is no question but that he made a most gallant fight. He was twice in the rear to the extent of 2 points, and overtook the American both times. The lead of 3 points that Marshall established on Feb. 25, however, proved too much for him, altho he managed to hold out for ten days. The Brooklyn master will give a number of exhibitions of his skill before leaving here and will then proceed to London. The games played in the match averaged nearly 37 moves, the total number made being 136. Marshall, when he had the white pieces, invariably adopted the queen's gambit declined and his score at this opening was 5 wins, 2 losses and 1 draw. With the black pieces he won 3, lost 2 and drew 5. The thirteenth game of the Marshall-Janowski match was the most exciting of the series and was productive of some re- sults. By advancing his pawns he succeeded in winning a pawn, but lost himself op- portunity to attack. Marshall, seizing up the situation, gave up a knight for two pawns, a sacrifice which, after many moves, proved perfectly sound. The ending, how- ever, was no less interesting than the situ- ation. Marshall's king and rook, together, it was an ideal chess battle.

LOCAL OPTION CARRIES. Burlington, March 11.—The local option bylaw was carried in the Town of North Toronto to-day by 28 majority.



Don't experiment— Mr. Henry Ford long ago proved himself a master of automobile construction. The latest model of The Famous Ford is the most recent fruit of his genius, and embodies results of his best thought and mature experience. All work in our factory is under Mr. Ford's personal supervision. The new side entrance detachable tonneau gives comfort and convenience. The reliability of the double-opposed 10 H. P. motor gives ample power under all conditions. Price \$1,100, f. o. b. Walkerville, 20 H. P. Touring Car \$2,700. Agents should write at once, before all available territory is assigned. Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. Just buy a FORD

"Various reasons" might be advanced why the sales department of "THE TORONTO BAKERY," 420 to 438 Bathurst Street Have the pleasure of adding name after name daily to their list of customers, but the one word "Quality" should suffice. H. C. TOMLIN, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. Phone for Sample, Park 663

BALLOT BOX CASE THIS WEEK BUT NOT BEFORE WEDNESDAY Grand Jury Has Been Already Em- paneled for the Cause Celebre at Belleville.

Belleville, March 11.—The grand jury for the spring assizes, which opens here on Tuesday next, has been empanelled and consists of the following: W. G. Wright, Tyendinaga; R. McTaggart, Tyendinaga; I. Brennan, Tyendinaga; J. M. Bird, Stirling; G. B. Hagerman, Rawdon; S. Green, Rawdon; F. G. E. Allen, Deseronto; F. D. Alpori, Frank- ford; E. E. Lewis, Belleville; W. A. Dohyes, Thurlow; T. Hurley, Thurlow; P. Doran, Hungerford. T. Hurley of Thurlow is a son of J. M. Hurley, ex-M.P., fishery overseer for Eastern On- tario.

The department of justice evidently thinks that the parties charged with conspiracy will freely exercise their right to challenge judges, for the at- torney-general has directed the sheriff to empanel an extra number of jury- men, and 36 have been summoned to at- tend the court. Upwards of one hun- dred witnesses have also been sub- poenaed, so that the courtroom will be pretty well filled with witnesses and jury-men. Outside of the ballot box cases the only criminal case is that of Onaway W. Wynn, who is charged with stabbing and threatening to kill. Rielly of Kingston, who gave sensa- tional evidence at the investigation, was here a few days ago, and in con- versation expressed the opinion that he would get off light. He will, it is said, place his defence in the hands of a well- known Conservative lawyer of this city. It is not likely that the ballot box cases will be reached before Wednes- day, as the first day is expected to be taken up with a few civil cases and the grand jury's deliberations.

TWO NEW ONES FOR HERFORD. San Francisco, March 11.—Al Herford, manager of Joe Gans, left here yesterday for his home with his bride, whom he married several days ago. The bride was Miss Bertha Compton of Louisville, Ky., who came here with "The Runaways" Com- pany. Joe Gans and Young Corbett left on the train with the bridal couple. Gans is going back to Baltimore to meet Willie Lewis later this month and Corbett will go along to help him in training. "I'm going straight to Baltimore with Gans," said Corbett. "I will work with him in the gymnasium there and will keep in good shape. Just what I will do in the matter of matches I can't say, but the probability is I will get some- thing on in Philadelphia. There are Mc- Govern and Hanson, and I will meet one of them, perhaps both." Young Corbett is now under the man- agement of Al Herford and probably will meet Terry McGovern or some other man at Philadelphia.

MISS HOPE MORGAN FAREWELL SONG RECITAL. At the earnest request of Toronto's musical public and the solicitation of her manager, has consented to give a FAREWELL SONG RECITAL. She will appear at ASSOCIATION HALL, Tuesday Evening, April 4th. Miss Morgan will be assisted by HERR HANS DRESSEL, Cellist, and MR. HOWARD BLIGH I, Baritone. Director—DALTON C. NIXON. HELP WANTED: MALE. WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16. ONE WHO can nail well. East & Co., Yonge- street.

THERE'S MUCH JOY IN SAN FRANCISCO. Anti-Prize Fight Bill Was Killed by the California Assembly. San Francisco, March 11.—The anti-prize fight law, which was presented by several prominent legislators at Sacramento and championed by several amateur clubs, was killed in the assembly by the close vote of 35 yeas to 33 nays. The bill provided that only four-round boxing contests should be held anywhere in the state and that these should not be given for money. Of course, it would knock out professional matches, as no one would pay to see a four- round battle. There is much joy in San Francisco, as prizefighters mean much money not only to pugilists, but to managers and betting men. Umpire Billy Klein of the National League staff will make the unique record of umpiring in four seasons in four seasons, viz: Connecticut, 1902; New York, 1903; American Association, 1904; and National League, 1905.

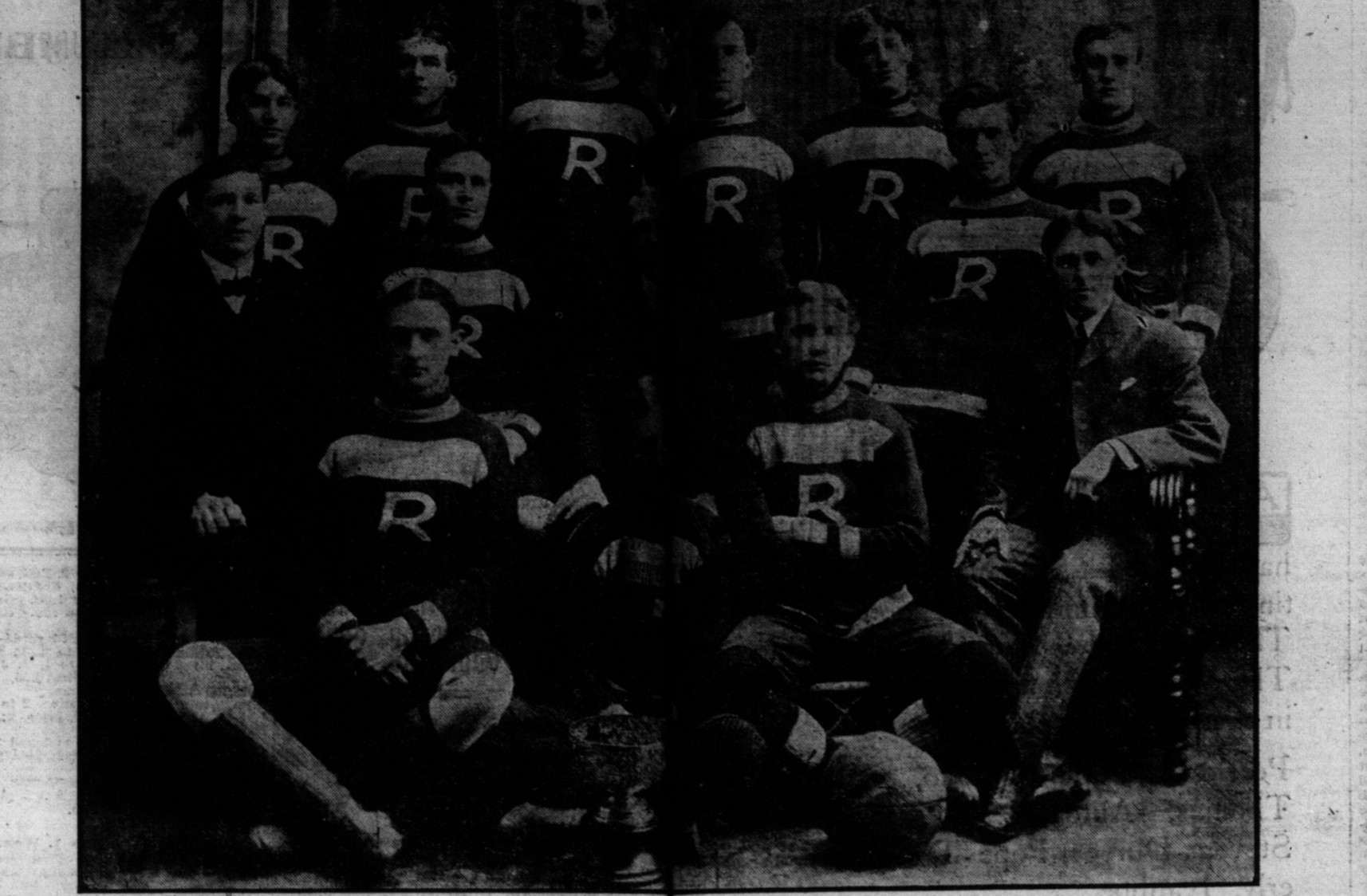
MONEY TO LOAN. If you want to borrow money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, call and see us. We will advance you any amount from \$10 up to \$2000 at 5% per month. Money can be paid in full at any time, or in six or twelve monthly payments to suit borrower. We have an entirely new plan of lending. Call and see our terms. Phone—Main 613. D. R. McNAUGHT & CO. LOANS. Room 10, Lawlor Building, 6 KING STREET WEST

THE TIRE BASEBALL TOYS, RESTS, FEELING OF 37 MARKS

Table with columns: Name, Club, Score, Result. Lists various baseball games and scores.

GOE FOOTBALL Hockey ATHLETICS

Royal Canadian Football Club Senior Champions of Toronto



Standing—N. Reesor, W. Cowie, F. Small, F. Gibbons, A. Murray, Barkly, A. J. Cooper, Sec.-Treas. Front three—

WESTERN RACING DATES RECONSIDERED THIS WEEK

Hot Springs and New Orleans to be Used against the Outlaws

Chicago, March 11.—A special meeting of the Western Jockey Club has been called for the meeting of the members of the Western Jockey Club...

This is not a forerunner of peace on the western turf, the dates to be reconsidered being at New Orleans, Hot Springs, Little Rock and possibly Memphis.

Whether Condon and Bush will attempt to overcome the opposition at Memphis will be satisfied with the change from Little Rock to Hot Springs...

IMPORTANT STAKE EVENTS ON TRACKS ACROSS THE LINE

Table listing various horse racing events across different tracks, including dates and event names.

OTAWA'S BARNES HORSES FOR GRAND CIRCUIT RACES

Mr. Heald will train the animals in Ottawa, March 11.—Ottawa is to be represented on the grand circuit this year by a string of valuable animals...

EARNINGS OF RACE HORSES THROUGHOUT IN \$100,000 LIST

New York, March 11.—Only eighteen American-bred horses have earned the distinction of winning \$100,000 or over in the history of the turf in this country...

STATE OF MISSOURI KILLS RACETRACK BETTING LAW

Jefferson City, Mo., March 11.—The substitute to the bill introduced in the house of representatives by Representative Goddard...

Philadelphia's Henley Oarsmen Training Under Jim Dempsey

Probable Make up of the Vesper Eight—No. 4 of Henley Rules a Stumbling-Block Against Which Many Honest But Hard-Working Amateurs Balk

Philadelphia, March 11.—The Vesper Boat Club's Henley Committee has formally announced the selection of Jim Dempsey to coach the candidates who are training in expectation of competing at the Royal Henley Regatta in England and the regatta in America waters this summer...

JU JITSU EXPERT DOWNED BY ORDINARY WRESTLER

Maltimore, March 11.—Anthony Wallenboer, better known as Columbus, of this city, and champion feather-weight wrestler of America, completely overwhelmed in defeat the Japanese wrestler, Hako...

FOR THE KAISER'S CUP MANY YACHTS WILL RACE

New York, March 11.—There promises to be a large fleet of American yachts at the west end of the English Channel to meet the Kaiser's Cup...

UNLUCKY WATER JUMP \$60,000 IN BASEBALL

Here is the latest about two tons and a snucker on a meadow. The tons had for an immortal elch—Mrs. Johnson—over the jumps. They shot the snucker, but could not possibly lose the race...

ENGLISH FIGHTERS DID NOT ARRIVE

New York, March 11.—James White, the English lightweight champion, and Jim Nealon, who were to have arrived in this country on the steamer Oceanic, which reached here today, were not seen on the pier...

WELSH'S NEXT FIGHT

Hot Springs, Ark., March 11.—Battling Nelson and Adam Ryan will probably meet in a 20-round contest at Whittington Park Athletic Club in the next ten days.

TOM PHILLIPS Lost Postage Captain and Left Wing, But Winter With the Marlboros

Tom Phillips, who has been wintering with the Marlboros, has just returned to his home in Philadelphia. He has a good record for the season and is expected to be a valuable asset to the team...

TWO GOOD BASEBALL TALES

Hayden Bobbed Ply, Plank Ballooned and Connie Mack Exploded

Reports from abroad show that the contest for the Davis International Lawn Tennis trophy should prove an interesting struggle this year. Five nations have entered the list, France, Belgium, Australia, Austria and the United States...

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Some Hockey News and Gossip

Marlboros Entitled to Honors

The Marlboros, in spite of everything, won out the senior championship by defeating the Ottawa Senators in the final game of the season...

Smith's Falls Players Seem to be Hard Losers—How Ottawa Resorted to Butcher Tactics in Second Stanley Cup's Game

Smith's Falls players seem to be hard losers in the second Stanley Cup game. Ottawa's tactics were described as 'butcher tactics' due to their aggressive and physical play...

Evolution of the Curved Ball Has Been Going on for 15 Years

The evolution of the curved ball in baseball has been a gradual process over the last 15 years. It has become a key element in the game, allowing pitchers to move the ball in and out of the strike zone...

CHAMPIONS OF THE ONTARIO HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

Table listing the champions of the Ontario Hockey Association for various seasons, including team names and scores.

OUTLAW BASEBALL LEAGUE

Detroit, March 11.—Baseball men who are opposed to the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs have organized an 'outlaw league'...

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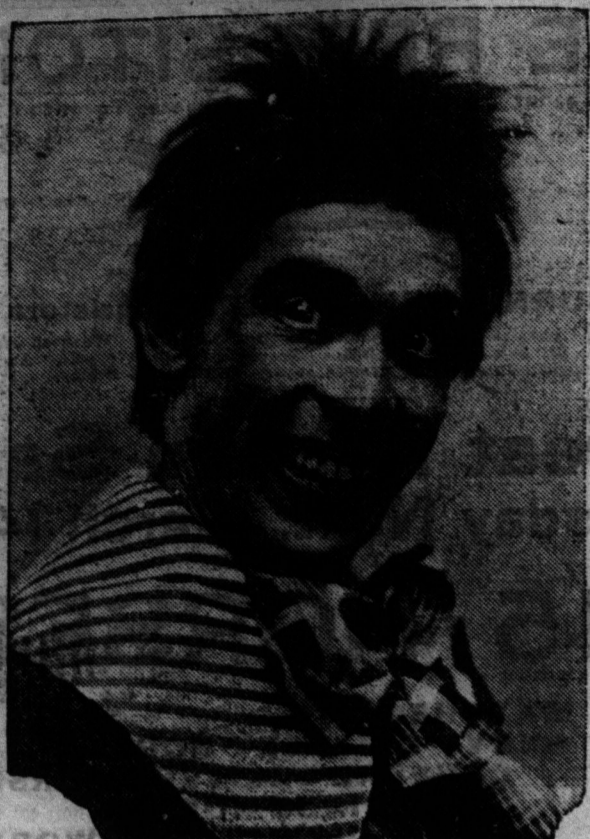
LES will be the big life of 1905. They ate of perfection put the question of fads. thoroughly reliable. are absolutely alone classes.

Toledo, Packard, ar, Russell, Ford, Pope, Tribune, Wav-

RUSSELL

ible of handsome lines and ample horse power, double cylinder op the bonnet in front, driving through three speeds forward and one ret to rear axle. 90 inch wheel base. Gasoline capacity for two hundred gallon, with side entrance tonneau, so as to be used for runabout pur. e body with light running gear. ps, tail lamp, horn, and ten throu- 1500.

tor Company, Limited. Bay and Temperance Streets.



CLARENCE WILBUR AS "PATSY BOLIVAR" With "The Devil's Daughter" at the Star.

PARENT WILL NOT RESIGN TILL CHARGES ARE PROBED

Anxious to Get Out, But Personal Honor Must Be Vindicated.

Montreal, March 11.—"There is not the slightest question of my resignation at present," declared Premier Parent at the Place Viger this morning.

"I will not think of resigning while any charges impugning my official or personal honor are hanging over my head. I have been anxious to retire for some time. I was ready to retire three months ago, and later.

"As you can see, my throat is very bad, getting worse, and my health is suffering. I have been eight years at Quebec, and I am anxious to be relieved of the cares of office, so that I can take care of my business and my health, but until all these accusations made against me are cleared up satisfactorily for my employes, for my department, for myself, as prime minister, and for my personal honor, I shall not think of resigning.

"All I want is British fair play," concluded Mr. Parent, "and I think no faction in the legislature should desire to deprive me of that. My honor has been impugned. I cannot leave office while such a condition exists. I demand that the whole matter be cleared up, and then I shall be more than glad to fulfil my long desire to resign."

OTYAMA A NAPOLEON.

New York, March 11.—A Berlin despatch to The World says: "Otyama is a military genius of the highest order, ranking with Napoleon. My deliberate opinion is the Japanese infantry is the best in the world without exception. This is the outspoken judgment of Col. Gaedke, the most prominent military expert in Berlin, expressed to-day."

With a Broken Leg. William Wallace, machinist, who boards at the Neelon House, while stepping from one car to another at Paris station, fell and broke his leg. On his arrival in Toronto he was taken in an ambulance to St. Michael's.

RESULTS OF FOOD.

Health and Natural Conditions Come From Right Feeding.

Man, physically, should be like a perfectly regulated machine, each part working easily in its appropriate place. A slight derangement causes undue friction and wear, and frequently ruins the entire system.

A well-known educator of Boston found a way to keep the brain and the body in that harmonious co-operation which makes a joy of living:

"Two years ago," she writes, "being in a condition of nervous prostration, I resigned my position as teacher, which I had held for over 40 years. Since then the entire rest has, of course, been a benefit, but the use of Grape-Nuts has removed one great cause of illness in the past, namely, constipation, and its attendant evils.

"I generally make my entire breakfast on a raw egg beaten into four spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, with a little hot milk or hot water added. I like it extremely, my food assimilates and my bowels take care of themselves. I find my brain power and physical endurance much greater and I know that the use of the Grape-Nuts has contributed largely to this result.

"It is with feelings of gratitude that I write this testimonial, and trust it may be the means of aiding others in their search for health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason: Look in each package for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

NEW ENGLISH RIFLE.

Experts Not in Favor of the Short Barrel—Tests at Bisley.

Capt. Ernest D. Johnson of the London Rifle Brigade writes to the London Times that certain well-known rifle shots decided to carry out a practical test in order to ascertain whether the theoretical complaints advanced against the new short rifle were well founded, and if so, to what extent. The party consisted of Major Richardson, captain of the English international team, and holder of the record score at long ranges; Capt. Varley, winner of Wimbledon cup service rifle; Lieut. Fixley, holder of short range record score in 1904; Lieut. Collier, 2nd for the St. George's vase in 1902-3; Armour Sergeant Fulton, winner of Queen's prize, and many others; Private Gray, silver medalist in 1898, and Private Skilton, champion of Middlesex, and member of English team. All of these men have represented their country in international matches, all are Bisley shots, and have been at one time or another in which snap-shooting is essential. The rifles tried were:

Three new short rifles. The old long rifle, of which each man had his own.

Three old long rifles fitted with the "Peddie" wind-gauge sight, so that the long barrel should be on equal terms with the short rifle in this respect.

The "Peddie" sight was used because it was the only wind-gauge sight already fitted to the long barrel which could be obtained at short notice. The short rifles and also the long rifles fitted with wind-gauge sights were new weapons, and, therefore, those who carried out the tests had no previous knowledge of their shooting capacities. The ammunition was especially selected by the King's Norton Ammunition Company, and was of strictly government specifications, and not that made especially for long-range practice.

The test was carried out at Bisley, and the ranges selected were 200, 600, and 800 yards. As many trial shots were taken as proved necessary, and, when the correct sighting was obtained, a series of seven shots were fired by all (with two exceptions at 800 yards) with each rifle at each range, and, in order to ensure equality of conditions, the firing was conducted by groups of three men, a rifle of each pattern being used simultaneously. At the close of the trials, which lasted all day, it was found that, in the unanimous opinion of all, the rifles took the following order of merit:

- (1) The long barrel fitted with wind-gauge sight.
- (2) The long barrel as issued without the above.
- (3) The new short rifle.

All those taking part in the test are agreed on the following conclusions: That the new rifle is badly balanced, the weight being too much at the muzzle end. This is due to the facts that a considerable amount of wood has been bored out of the butt in order to decrease the weight of the rifle, and that the additional weight of the wooden cover to the fore-end, together with the heavier metal nose-cap, all tend to throw the balance further forward.

That far from being likely to prove a better snap-shooting arm, it would be easier to fire quickly with the long rifle at any given object because the sights of the short rifle are not adapted to quick-firing, the front sight being too small and greatly interfered with by the enormous protecting flanges on each side. The fact that the adjusting screws of the back-sight did not work well was felt to be more a matter of detail and workmanship.

That the recoil was considerably heavier than in the long-barrelled rifle, and would greatly add to the difficulties in teaching recruits on the range and render it more tiring.

That the accuracy of the rifle as a weapon of precision is appreciably diminished, for all experienced the same difficulty in keeping the series of shots within the small limits of angle obtainable with both the long-barrelled rifles employed.

The trials lasted nearly all day, and as evening approached (but before sundown) all noticed the great flash of flame from the short barrel, whereas with the long rifle no flash could be seen. It is almost needless to point

Boisseau's Retiring Sale

When we disposed of the lease of our premises in November last our

SPRING GOODS Clothing for Men and Boys

was in process of manufacture. The class of goods being too good for our regular wholesale trade, we have decided to make a sacrifice on prices for quick selling and clearing out of the goods. A personal visit to the store will tell you more in five minutes than we can tell you here on a page.

- Men's and Boys' Suits
 - Men's and Boys' Spring Overcoats
 - Men's and Boys' Raincoats
 - Men's and Boys' Dress Suits and Tuxedos
- 25%, 33 1/3% and 50% Discount

The Sale, being genuine, should appeal to the interests and common sense of people who appreciate VALUE for their MONEY.

The high-class goods we have always carried—the straightforward way we have conducted our business for the past seven years, should be sufficient guarantee for the most exacting.

FURNISHINGS

We are clearing our lines out fast. This department has many friends, and we would advise coming early before sizes are broken, as lines are dropped as fast as sold out.

- Boys' Wash Suits, Shirtwaists and Blouses, Half Price
- Hats—New Shapes—Half Price

Furniture and Fixtures, Silent Salesmen, Lamson Cash Carrier and Motor for sale.

BOISSEAU & CO.
Yonge and Temperance

out the advantages derived by an enemy armed with a rifle not only superior as regards accuracy, but one which would not produce large flashes when fired in dull weather, and which would not consequently prove a serious obstacle to concealment and cover.

As a weapon for the cavalry, the short rifle is an advance on the carbine, to which, in their opinion, it is superior. These gentlemen went down to the range with perfectly open minds to conduct a practical test on the fairest lines possible. As a result they are unanimous in condemning the reduction in length of barrel, not only because the barrel itself is rendered less accurate, not only because the sights being so much nearer together, accuracy in aiming is more difficult to obtain, but also because, contrary to the chief claim of its well-wishers, they found it unhandy and ill-balanced.

KOAL

If the Coal you are burning is not giving you satisfaction try our "GLENDALE." We guarantee it.

Phone M. 5088-3894

THE WHEELER COAL CO.
QUEEN AND BATHURST STREETS

Don't Delay Spring Plans as to Clothing

Make a start anyway and get all last season's clothes together. I will build the foundation of a new wardrobe if you send them to me. You may not need to consult the tailor at all. I clean, press, repair and alter.

Fountain, "My Valet,"
30 Adelaide W.
Tel. M. 374.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

All the fans are glad that the balk rule will be enforced strictly in the American League during the coming season.

More than 1000 suggestions have been sent to the Washington Club for a change of the team's name. "Rough Riders" is the favorite, but Senators will probably stick.

Billy Keeler has a new hat that he is trying out at Harvard. It is only 32 inches long, and is designed for infield hitting.

Dick Cooley is wanted as manager of the Albany team of the New York State League. All National League clubs have waived claim to the actor-bullplayer.

Fred Tenney, next season's captain and manager of the Boston Nationals, is coaching the Tufts College baseball squad. The question as to whether Tenney will play Sunday ball is not yet settled.

Al Selbach of the Boston Americans finished in the money in the individual prize bowling in the Milwaukee tournament. He was tied for fourth place and got 472.30.

Hughy Jennings has taken charge of the Cornell University ball players. He will coach the Ithaca boys until March 23, when he will take charge of the Princeton squad.



The O.J.C. is to be congratulated upon the success of the stakes that closed on March 1. As stated in these columns last Sunday, every one has filled well, the King's Plate most gratifyingly showing an increase in owners if not a record entry. The good that the enterprise of Mr. Seagram is doing is abundantly shown in the fact that outside his own quietest half a dozen or more of the entries are of his breeding. Some day Canada's premier racehorse man will be beaten by one of his own that he has let go. Similar things have happened before and are liable to happen again. One thing is certain, namely, that Mr. Seagram would be the first to congratulate the successful man. While the member for Waterloo deserves for his liberality and whole-hearted encouragement of the sport every success that can come to a man, it is undoubted that the victory of one of his cast-offs would lead to a better appreciation of the animals he at periods disposes of and to a consequent better appreciation and wider understanding of the value of the thoroughbred, which at present in Canada is of a certainty greatly underrated. There is one other matter to which I would refer in passing, and that is to the prominence given in the daily papers to the so-called winter books. While the quotation of the forthcoming odds increases the interest in the race, I cannot help thinking that less attention to the betting element would not lessen the attractiveness of the event, while it would undoubtedly give non-racing people an improved opinion of the sport. Moreover, it is pretty certain that the King would be sorry to hear that while his generous gift of guineas encouraged a love for the horse and for his own particular sport, it also encouraged illegitimate speculation and contravention of a liberal law. Returning to the prospects of the most talked-about so far of the entries are Mr. Seagram's Inferno and Rhino, the former by Havoc (son of Himyar), out of the Queen's Plate winner of seven years ago, Bon Ino, and the other by Imp, Golden Badge (by the Derby winner, Bend Or) out of the dam of the said plate victor of 1898, Bonnie Ino, dam also of the 1895 winner, Hornfield, and second herself to Colonel in 1899. But there are not wanting a few who think that Mr. Davies' grand-looking colt Capercalzie, by Dr. Smith's Kapanga Colt (brother to Kingston), out of Mr. Davies' own good imported mare Zeal, by the Two Thousand Guineas winner, Enthusiasm (by Sterling), has a rare chance. Mr. Dymont, too, believes that he is by no means out of the running and that his colt, Will King, a good-sized 3-year-old by Imp, Camille Boy out of the Duchess, a very fast piece of goods herself, may turn the trick for him a third time. While it is natural that speculators should desire to get the longest possible odds, it does seem reasonable to suppose that they would prefer to see the snow off the ground before wagering on the prospects of a lot of what a friend of mine calls "a mixed and wayward lot of prancing and fickle maidens."

If applications for prize lists and scouring the country for likely horses go for anything, the overwhelming success of the horse show to be held in the Armouries on April 26, 27, 28 and 29, is more than assured. Secretary Wade reports that the applications received to date for the prize list are very largely in excess of any previous year, while dealers report plentiful commissions for both high-class saddle and good quality carriage horses. One gentleman, it has come to my knowledge, has placed an order in New York for a pair of carriage horses or for an extra good single. "I am bound to win something," is the way he puts it. Hitherto he hasn't had the best of success, although usually from Hamilton that the list of exhibitors from that part of the country will be exceptionally large, while from Galt and other places comes the information that by the excellence of their exhibits the resident gentlemen hope to attract the attention of Earl Grey to their localities and win the sympathy and active aid of the new provincial government. By the way, his excellency's cup for the champion hackney is attracting a good deal of attention and is likely to lead to a rush to Bowmanville to take a look over the animals to be disposed of at Mr. Beth's "dispensation" sale towards the end of the month, when Walter Harland Smith will resume his old occupation of hammer-slinging.

Mr. Staley Spark, referring to the statement in last Sunday's World that the British government would pay \$50 free on shipboard for horses required as remounts, says that the statement is incorrect. He adds: "One of my objects in getting a collecting depot established is to save money on both sides; on the British side by enabling the buying officer to go straight to the depot and get all the horses he wants, instead of having to travel the country in search of them, and, on the Canadian side, by saving the expenses of getting them to the boat. If the depot is established, the war office are prepared to pay all expenses after buying the horses where they see them. I am sure you will agree with me that this is a business arrangement which will be a decided benefit to the Canadians."

Mr. C. A. Burns of Burns & Sheppard, proprietors of The Repository, has sold

the little trotting horse Prince Anson's, 2:15-14, by Ansonia, to Rock Marlon of Montreal, who is known down there as the king of horse buyers, and who at the same time bought a carload of mixed workers at The Repository. The price was \$300, and Mr. Marlon, after thoroughly examining the horse and driving him, expressed the opinion that he had got a bargain. He said he wanted him for his wife to drive. Mr. Marlon also bought a carriage and a complete driving outfit from Mr. Burns. By the way, the firm have taken over the complete staff of experts formerly employed by John Dixon and are now making their own carriages and really bang-up stylish vehicles they turn out, too.

Friday's sale at The Repository was a bumper. A hundred head of mixed workers, with a few drivers and carriage horses thrown in, were disposed of, profiting the firm and good. W. E. Hall of Sinaluta, Assa., took a carload of 14, and A. A. Conover of Alberta, another carload, the figures running from \$125 to \$225. One big black gelding commanded \$230. Some big sales will be on in the near future at the Repository. Next Tuesday will offer a number of cataloged lots, comprising heavy matched pairs, heavy delivery horses, general delivery horses, carriage horses, drivers and workers. The features of the sale, apart from the choice character of the heavy draught, will be a number of carriage horses consigned by J. W. Flewelling of Hannon, Ont., including an excellent general director's team; a bay combination gelding four years old, that a lady can ride or drive; a pair of cobs, four and five years old, 15.2, city broken, and a combination mare, 15.3, and five years old. On the same day a number of imported Clydesdale stallions and mares, registered and pedigreed, will be sold, the property of John Innes of Aberdeen, Scotland, and of William Duncan of Morayshire. These are an extra good, massive lot, and will be sold with certificates, entire without reserve. On Thursday, the 23rd inst. will take place the sale of P. Maher's superb livery outfit, comprising two score horses and carriages, nearly all new, sets of harness, etc., and some superior roadsters, including Dick Turpin, 2:09-14; Ray Cloud, by Gold-dust; Blue Belle, by Spindrift; Willie and Haze Wilks, bay mares, 5 years, 15.2. The week following, that is on Thursday, March 30, at 8 p.m., by electric light, the third annual sale of H. R. White's specially trained and conditioned saddle horses, combination horses, ladies' saddle horses, carriage horses, polo ponies, is set to come off. So that, in addition to the fact that 1207 more horses have been sold at The Repository during the last five months than in any five months previously, it is apparent that Messrs. Burns & Sheppard have a busy, bustling time ahead of them.

The committee appointed by the meeting of representative horsemen, called by Ald. McBride, and held in The Repository on Thursday night, when 150 good men and true were present, went over the proposed speedway site, on the Don River on Saturday morning, and were very pleased with the prospect, providing the going can be extended as far as has been suggested, and the impeding rise removed. Before finally making up their minds they will visit other proposed sites, in the Gore, for instance, and note the advantages of street, and will be fully prepared to report at the adjourned meeting at The Repository on Thursday evening next. After the speeches made at the meeting by Controller Hubbard and Aldermen Dr. Lynn, Dr. Noble, Sheppard and Dunn, and of John Innes of Elm-street, Ald. McBride, and his friends are most optimistic regarding the prospects. They feel that the needs of the horsemen will no longer be neglected, and that the council will recognize the fact that a metropolitan city should have a metropolitan element. There is probably no city in the world the size and with the pretensions of Toronto that has not both a speedway and bridle paths. Instead of endangering life or limb it is generally felt that setting apart special locations in this way protects both, as horsemen having somewhere to indulge their predilections are not tempted to test the merit of their steeds on the public thoroughfares. In addition, men, women and children know where in particular to be on the watch against accident. While it is desirable that the proposed speedway should be as easy of access as possible, it is also desirable that it shall be where it will in the least possible way interfere with pedestrians and public traffic, and if the proposed extension can be made I am inclined to agree with Dr. Johnston that Ald. McBride has hit upon an almost ideal spot. As regards the bridle path, Dr. Young, in his letter in another part of these columns, deals with the matter so fully that there is neither rhyme nor reason in any attempt on my part to add to his cogent logic. When the Garrison Commons are taken over they may be found possible to adopt Ald. Sheppard's idea, and to have a speedway and a bridle path both on the east side and the west side of the city. Meantime, I am in complete accord with the suggestion that there should be some special regulations governing automobiles in the narrow roads of High Park.

The opening sale of the Canadian Horse Exchange, 60, 62 and 64 Jarvis-street, is announced for Thursday next, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock. Upwards of sixty horses will be offered, consigned by McMillan of Selton and other well-known horsemen. There are many carriage horses, drivers, roadsters, and are a lot specially selected for this par-

ticular sale in order that the inaugural function may be auspicious. H. E. R. Stock, the manager, says that he feels sure a better aggregation never entered a sales ring in Canada, and that he is convinced patrons will be delighted with the offerings. The horses, many of which are described in The Sunday World business columns, will be on view on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th inst., and the evening of the last day, when the spacious and airy premises will also be wide open for inspection. Meantime catalogs can be had on application to Mr. Stock at the address here given. After Thursday sales will be held regularly every Monday and Thursday, with special sales as occasion warrants. Private sales will also be made at any time. Mr. Stock believes that some of those to be offered at the first sale will prove good show horses. A few heavy draught and general purpose will also be brought under the hammer.

A. W. Holman of Mutual-street has purchased the pacer Planet, by Prohibition, and says he is a great horse. He has shown a quarter in 32 seconds and in 1.05, and his price is given as in the neighborhood of \$300. He made his debut at Toronto Exhibition, and I can vouch for it, acquitted himself well.

My polo contributor sends the following: "Command of the ball."—"To be a successful polo player, one must have, at least, a good command of the ball. A player should be a good hitter, but it must be combined with accuracy of placing, certainty of direction, etc. Many players who hit hard are unsuccessful in the accuracy of placing, etc., and have very little, if any, control over the ball. The latter, in my opinion, is most essential to a polo player. Very few men try to "burr" the ball, but it would appear that their chief object is to get rid of the ball, no matter where it may be placed. This is to say the least, a very grave mistake, and a player who is in this attitude should try to think where the ball should be placed, and do his best to get it there.

In the matter of "strokes," of course different men excel at different kinds of strokes. Balls should be placed in different positions and the different kinds of strokes practiced at the different rates of pace. Some men are better at long distance hitting than they are at other strokes. It is difficult to say what length a well-hit ball should travel, as the distance greatly depends on the ground, wind and the speed of your pony. When hitting out from behind to a comrade (you should always "place the ball" for one of your comrades), anything beyond fifty yards is considered good enough.

To be a good shot at goal is one that every player should try to excel at. Accuracy at goal shooting is a rare accomplishment, and even sitting shots (penalties for fouls) are very often missed, and consequently many goals lost. In a closely contested match this proves disastrous, and is most discouraging. This "goal hitting" requires much practice. When hitting out, do not give it the attention that it deserves.

In our attempts to place the ball at a certain angle, we very often hit it away at a larger or smaller angle. When we are sure of not hitting the pony on the forelegs we may tap the ball straight forward parallel to the line of the stick, and many players do this. It is a gradual draw it near, until it crosses the line. The whole secret of giving correct direction lies in making the head of the stick travel along the line of the ball, beginning on the prolongation of the line behind it. This also applies to playing in, and a dig into the ground behind the ball, thus the head of the stick will be stopped by the ground. When all these kinds of strokes have been practiced and thoroughly mastered, we have a command over the "placing" the ball, and we may begin to practice with a "under-swing" placing strokes, it is advisable to hold the stick several inches from the end, by which method one gets increased command.

That indefatigable friend of all that pertains to the horse, Dr. W. A. Young, writes me regarding the proposed bridle path as follows: Dear Pop—That Toronto should be able to boast of having a bridle path for the enjoyment of the rapidly increasing number of ladies and gentlemen who love saddle horses, there is no question. I know, sir, of no city of any size in the United States that has not provided, long ere this, this kind of accommodation for horsemen. Look at New York City and see the thousands of horses being exercised thru Central Park every day, from the most gaily caparisoned and richly appointed carriage with two servants "up," to a very ordinary saddle horse kept by a young man of moderate means. In there any sight more attractive than that in Central Park any afternoon about 5 o'clock and does it not draw visitors from all parts of the United States? The same thing applies to Indianapolis, Boston, Chicago and Pittsburg. Now what condition exists in our own beautiful city, what inducements are there for gentlemen to keep saddle horses in Toronto? Prac-

THE REPOSITORY

Corner Simcoe and Nelson Streets, Toronto



BURNS & SHEPPARD, Proprietors

Our stock of Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Rugs, Blankets, Trotting Boots, etc., etc., is complete in every department.

Inspection invited. We keep every Stable Requisite for private sale. Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday.

Great Auction Sale Tuesday Next, March 14th AT 11 O'CLOCK

145 HORSES

All classes, consisting of: HEAVY MATCHED PAIRS HEAVY DELIVERY HORSES GENERAL DELIVERY HORSES CARRIAGE HORSES DRIVERS AND WORKERS

Consigned by the following well-known shippers: James McCartney, London; Geo. Williamson, Hespeler; W. B. Williamson, Tara; J. Duncan, Owen Sound; Geo. Watson, Uxbridge; Thomas Jacques, Chatham; W. H. Graham, St. Mary's, and a number of others, including J. W. Flewelling of Hannon, Ont., who is sending several matched pairs and single carriage horses, including a pair of black mares, 5 and 6 years, 16.1 hands, sound and well matched; would make an excellent team for horse.

Consigned by a gentleman: Bay gelding, 4 years, sound, kind in harness and saddle. This is an extra well broken combination horse, with extraordinary style, and is perfectly safe for a lady to ride or drive. Consigned by W. F. Wilson, Waterford: Pair cobs, mares, 4 and 5 years, 15.2 hands, sound, city-broken, kind in all harness, and can be driven by a lady; good actors, and can step along well. Bay mare, 5 years, 15.3 hands, sound; a high-class, well-bred combination ride and drive mare. Also, on the same date, by instructions of Messrs. Smith, Rae & Greer, Solicitors, we will hold a

Special Sale of Imported Registered Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

The property of Mr. John Innes, Aberdeen, Scotland, trustee of the sequestered estate of Telfer Forbes Ironside. These stallions and mares are a particularly fine lot, and can be seen at any time at The Repository up to hour of sale. The following is a partial list: THANE O'CLYDE (12388)—Black, foaled 22nd April, 1890; bred by I. Macdonald, Pennington, Campbelltown, Scotland; sire, Gallant Prince 10532; first dam, Jess of second dam, Bess of Harbush, 12508; second dam, Maggie of Caroline, 9232; by Knockdon 1715. GOLD LINK (11732)—Chestnut, foaled 22nd April, 1890; bred by R. S. Clark, Scot. Burghside, Lays, Ayrshire, Scotland; sire, Prince of Johnston, 9986; first dam, Scotch Princess, 12916; by Prince of Cathart, 8413; second dam, Bess of Harbush, 12508; by Top Gallant, 1830. LADY LOCKHART (11200)—Bay, foaled

19th April, 1889; bred by I. M. McCaig, Barnuloch, Stranraer; sire, Darnley's Hero, 3697; first dam, Jean of Barnuloch, 4775; by Derby, 227; second dam, Nell, by Young Surprise, 1878. Pedigrees and descriptions of two other mares, not at hand at present writing, but expected to have same at time of sale. Also, on the above date, by instructions of William Duncan, late of Wester, Greens and Redhill, Morayshire, we will sell the beautiful imported Clydesdale stallion: CROWN OF THE ROSES (12114) 150601, Vol. XIV, C.S.B., of Canada—Dark brown, foaled June 1st, 1890; bred by William Simpson, Burnside, Fochabers, Morayshire; sire, King of the Roses, 9027, Vol. XVII; first dam, Nayli, 3221, Vol. VII, by Boydston Boy, 111, Vol. I; second dam, Concetta, 6, Vol. II, by The Earl, 822, Vol. I. The above stallions and mares are all in first-class condition, and an exceptional opportunity is here afforded breeders and others interested to secure some of the very best Clydesdale blood ever offered in this country. Every lot will positively be sold without reserve.

Mammoth Sale of Livery Stock THURSDAY, MARCH 23rd

The Property of MR. P. MAHER, Toronto. Owing to the decision of Judge Winchester that Mr. P. Maher will not be allowed to stand his carriages at the King Edward Hotel, we have received instructions to dispose of his entire livery outfit on MARCH 23RD, 1905, AT 10 A. M. SHARP, when we will positively sell without reserve: 40 HORSES, including a number of Matched Carriage Pairs, Single Drivers, Combination Horses, High-Stepping Cobs and Trotters, including: DICK TURPIN—With a mark of 2:04 1/2. BAY CLOUD—Bay gelding, 6 years, sound, 16 hands, by Gold Dust; can beat a 2.50 gait, and city broken. BLUE BELLS—Roan mare, 5 years, sound, 16 hands, by Spindrift; can run a mile in 2.30 or no sale. MARJORY WILKS and HAZEL WILKS—Pair bay mares, 5 years, 15 1/2 hands, sound, and both bred by Oliver-Wilks. This is a green pair, but can show a 40 clip on the

pole now. A full description of all the horses can be seen in the Toronto Saturday papers and Sunday World next week. 40 CARRIAGES—2 Close Quarter Landaus, rubber tires; 6 Victorias, rubber tires; 3 Broughams, rubber tires; 1 Half Top Carriage, rubber tires; 1 T. Cart, by Dixon; 1 Open Stanhope Trap, rubber tires, American make; 1 Tilbury Buggy, rubber tires, by Dixon; 1 Piano Box Buggy, rubber tires, by Dixon; 2 Show Carts, rubber tires; 2 Extension Top Carriages, rubber tires; 2 Top Buggies; 2 Gladstones, one with rubber tires; 1 Pneumatic Tire Buggy; 1 Stanhope; 1 Mikado; 1 Kensington, nearly new; 1 Pony Cart. 30 SETS HARNESS—10 Sets Double Brass-Mounted Carriage Harness; 15 Sets Single Victoria and Coupe Harness; 5 Sets Light Driving Harness; 6 Saddles; 6 Bridles. Also Robes, Rugs, Whips, Rubber Boots, Coachmen's Clothing, Clipping Machine and other articles too numerous to mention. No reserve; everything must be sold.

MR. H. R. White's 3rd Annual Sale Saddle Horses, Combination Horses, Ladies' Saddle Horses, Horses for Children, Also One Pair of Exceptionally Well Broken Polo Ponies, will be held

Thursday, March 30th, at 8 p.m. Sharp

This will undoubtedly be a great opportunity for all intending purchasers of saddle horses, as the horses that Mr. White has sold at his previous sales in almost every instance have given such excellent satisfaction that we must give him credit as being one of the most competent judges of all kinds of horses best suited for practically none. Take any business man living around the centre of the city who, say from 5 to 6 o'clock, is anxious to take a little horseback exercise. What has he to do before he can enjoy a gentle canter? He goes up Queen-st. avenue, round the park over a macadam roadway worse for horses' feet by Szar-street, North-street and York-village-avenue, across Yonge-street to Park-avenue and after half an hour reaches Rosedale ravine, the first place he dare allow his horse to go faster than a slow walk, unless he wishes his animal's legs to be covered with wind puffs in less than a month. Now, the average business man has not the time

and every-day use. Furthermore, horses trained and educated as these are, only appear at auction at his annual sales. A further description of each horse on sale will appear at an early date, or will be found in the catalogue, which will be mailed on application. BURNS & SHEPPARD, Auctioneers and Proprietors.

to enable him to waste half an hour covering this unnecessary ground. What in the world is to prevent the city again converting the cinder path up Queen-street-avenue into a bridle path? To-day there is not one wheel used to five hundred 4 years ago and saddle horses have increased in number 50 to one. This would be a favor conferred not necessarily upon a preferred class, but upon ladies and gentlemen who have just as much right as any other people. The existence of a bridle path would still further add to the qualifications of Toronto as the centre of the horse market of the Dominion and would mean that hundreds of gentlemen would at once purchase and keep

saddle horses of their own. The path is allowed, as trust it will, it should be right round the east circle (six feet in width) world Victoria College and Mr. F. assistance and down the west John Macdonald's statue Queen-street, thus giving clear 2 1/2 miles for a ride, interfering with anyone, but ing to the attractiveness of a tful park of which we are proud. Not the slightest others would be incurred case with many cyclists, too fast up and down the men being perfectly content and down at a speed slightly a trot. If we cannot get path, we should at least be path running up the east, avenue, which is practically by pedestrians, and which came just what we want as large-street without a dolla pended. The fixing of the round the park, one mile would cost very little in the prominent saddle horseman after the representative met Repository Thursday night, gladly pay a small addition to be accorded the privilege and a half bridle path as above say. W. A. You

Dr. Young makes out, and I am thoroughly in accord views, Toronto should have path and that in the centre where ladies and gentlemen their morning and after There is no finer exercise and there is no exercise in five, and pleasing. While I feel whether it would be judi- give the bicyclists of the strip down the avenue, ever have decreased in number plenty room for both horse on the avenue and around and that without interfering with the rights and privilege deans, who could run down horse to keep out of the horse as they do out of the bike." In this latter connec be allowed to remark a de- sense is talked. One would fact, that the horse was Juggernaut and that his everlastingly on the perpetu to see who could run down its being the other way on ists and motorists were as careful as the average there would be far fewer special facilities were offered years ago along the highway scorcher to scorch, but if the ate owner of a good horse a dog he is straightway sum- cessarily endangered, it is rights that are given to one the community should no common justice, must not, to another.

Advice received from Kyr., state that Frank owned Ten Brock, by Imp. Fanny Holton, by Lexington the mile record in America from 1877 to 1890, until the the mighty Salvator, in fact present record made on the course at Monmouth Park or- course stricken with paralysis. Ten Brock's time is 73 years grandfather, Jacob Harper, chased the tract of land, which Nantura Stud, in Woodroff in 1785. At the death of Jacob John Harper, came into the property and there pro- stering race horses, the mo- which was Longfellow. V Harper died in 1873, his nephew B. Harper, became the owner tura Stud. He had been with his uncle in breeding horses and continued activi- turf up to about a dozen Ten Brock was the greatest and raced by Frand Harpe his contention that the ho- day was not a bit faster than Ten Brock's time, the claim- ductions in time have com- plements in the tracks. I ten said that he would not b- there is a horse alive today achieve the performances Brock under identical con- is said of Mr. Harper that werged money on his horse turmen, fresh in the m- like Moflaa, last year's cently purchased by the Kin- merly owned by Spencer G. Thorne, of the of the Gran- stables back. Dathi has been the United States will come sentatives in the great cr- race to be run at Aintree n- fortnight.

Entries for the big stakes on the New York tracks this closed March 1 are well com- satisfactorily numerous. The Handicap has sixty-seven n- or only three short of last California has yet to be H. B. Duryea is the bestw- with Irish Lad, Chieftain, Pioneer and Rose of Dawn. tga Cup has thirty-two entr-

DEPOSITORY

Wilson Streets, Toronto

Inspection invited. We keep every Stable...

Imported Regis-

Stallions

mares

19th April, 1889; bred by I. M. McCall...

pedigree and descriptions of two other...

Also on the above date, by instructions...

CROWN OF THE ROSES (12114) 150091...

The above stallions and mares are all...

of Livery Stock

MARCH 23rd

pole now. A full description of all the...

40 CARRIAGES—2 Close Quarter Land...

30 SETS HARNESS—10 Sets Double...

3rd Annual Sale

orses, Ladies' Saddle Horses,

ies, will be held

th, at 8 p.m. Sharp

sure and every-day use. Furthermore...

to enable him to waste half an hour...

over this unnecessary ground. What...

Why Carry a Mes-

sage to Garcia when

You Can Talk to Him

Over the Phone?

You take trouble and waste time...

The Semi-ready way shows you the garment...

Then we deliver the garment, finished, two hours later.

Semi-ready Tailoring

TORONTO

22 West King St., Manning Arcade.

Saratoga Special twenty, including one...

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BOH THE LAD—Bay gelding, 5 years, 13...

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New Sale Stables

60, 62 and 64 Jarvis Street

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Must Have a Beginning

Do not postpone the opening of a savings account simply because of the smallness of your first deposit. All things must have their beginning. The big things of to-day were the little things of yesterday. Remember we receive deposits as small as a dollar.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

BULLS STILL IN CONTROL OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Week's Developments Construed Favorable to Prices—Some Movements in Domestic Issues.

World Office. Saturday Evening, March 11. The dominating influence on Wall-street, as well as on other stock exchanges the past week was the reduction in the Bank of England discount rate from 3 per cent. to 2 1/2 per cent. The reaction had been forecasted, but the actual announcement lost some of its effect by reason of expectation. The present rate is the lowest for seven years and serves to confirm the impression of a congestion of funds at all the leading financial centres. The fact that the reduction was made during a great war struggle, gave added interest to the occasion, serving as it did to create the impression that the British financiers were now viewing the eastern war as purely local and liable to end without incurring much further disturbance.

The continued success and victory won by the Japanese during the latter part of the week had the effect of giving buoyancy to the markets from purely sentimental reasons. The financial strain exerted by both combatants has colored so much into market calculations that the possibility of avoiding new loans forced speculation from this area and left a wide opening for bullish operations. The initiative for higher prices has been taken by London for several days, and it would be difficult to trace whether this was spontaneous or due to second-hand New York influences.

The inflation in securities has thus far had no apparent influence on the New York money market, the rates for call and time loans remaining as steady as they have done for months past. The only change that can be observed as far as the outside is concerned is the wonderful growth in the loan accounts of the banks. Call loans of the reporting banks have now reached a record figure, and the reserve is getting dangerously close to the 25 per cent. limit. The field for underwriting new bond issues is apparently not yet exhausted, as the recent announcements made by the Atchafalaya and Pennsylvania Railroads testify.

Less has been heard recently of railroad carriages and the great growth of the business. The market has got beyond the necessity of digesting statistics vital to stability of values and has succumbed to the inevitable of all bull markets, a race to rounce and gossip on which to sustain or advance values. How easily occasion can be made to influence values in either direction is plainly evident by the Northern Securities decision. Had the market been operating in an opposite direction Monday's decision would have sent quotations wandering thru a series of gyrations in the prospect of a foundation. As it was the decision was regarded with the utmost confidence and comparisons were at once commenced to show the advantages of securities accrued from the distribution of the assets of the concern.

Full advantage of the present and prospective opportunity to use the market as one great medium is evidently to be taken by the leading financiers. The time is considered propitious for the payment of dividends and future will be subjected to pressing immediate needs. Perhaps some of the institutions can stand larger distributions to shareholders, but the question of permanence of payments will be very secondary consideration in many cases. The declaration made in Ontario and Western some time ago is a fair example of the peculiar methods adopted in this regard.

The open confession recently made by one of the most prominent New York bankers partially discloses the reason for the enormous advance in the price of securities. Commercial credits formerly operated by means of notes and overdrafts are now giving place to new issues of securities each time the treasury need replenishes. Financial institutions or at least many of them are therefore constrained to take the step to be taken in, to utilize accumulating funds, and the dividends made for investors and shareholders.

The market at the week's close was as excessively buoyant as at any time during the prolonged upward movement. The bank statement this week showed no change of consequence and was not viewed as a market factor. The downfall in wheat prices the last few days is useful in pointing to renewed exports of this commodity during the incoming crop year. The more speculative market becomes from this out the more danger there is of a sudden collapse. Gains will be available sometime in the future and accounts should be kept intact for the opportunity.

Extreme buoyancy of prices has manifested itself in some of the local securities during the week, but the market has not dispensed the activity that the advances in quotations might be expected to produce. With the single exception of Nova Scotia Steel the trading has been chiefly one-sided, those working for higher prices having complete control of the situation. The market has of course received from sentimental support by the action of outside exchanges, but aside from this there have been few occurrences particularly favoring the situation.

The reduction in the Bank of England

rate was appreciated as a factor here and some local institutions were reported to have offered lower rates below the present quoted rates. There is to all appearances a surplus of available loaning funds in Canada, and this offers an opportunity to inside investors to buy up. The outside speculative interest is dubious of the situation, having failed to cast aside the want of confidence gathered during the previous two years and to this is attributed the flat dealings as compared with Montreal.

The principal movements of the week occurred in C.P.R. with an advance of 7 points, Richellon with 7 points, Sao Paulo with about 7 points, Dominion Steel common with 5 points and Mountain Coal common with 5 points. Several other issues advanced, but these are small compared to those mentioned. With the exception of Sao Paulo and Coal, the sharp advances mentioned are the result of operations on outside markets. The initiative in C.P.R. was taken at London and that in Richellon and steel at Montreal. Local interests have been active at Sao Paulo. The buying of Sao Paulo is placed to a local loan company, which, it is said, has accumulated a large line of the stock on the prospect of the larger earnings of the company.

Nova Scotia Steel declined nearly eight points during the week, and made only a slight recovery from the bottom touched on Friday. It is now accepted as a certainty that the dividend will have to be passed for this year. Whether the actual announcement will cause a further decline in the price remains to be seen. If, however, the company's holdings and Hamilton Prov. are as represented, the stock at 9 1/2 is low when placed beside Dominion Steel common at 21 or Dominion Coal at 72.

The market closed firm and active at the end of the week, and falling unlooked for developments gives every promise of being further stimulated by new buying. In a speculative situation such as at present exists, the extent to which prices may be raised up is entirely unpredictable. The danger of over-speculation will constantly present itself to the cautious operator and lead him to quick movements. The smallness of outside marginal accounts is perhaps the best indication of the immediate stability of values.

New York Bank Statement. New York, March 11.—Weekly bank statement: Loans decreased \$1,500,000; deposits decreased \$2,000,000; circulation increased \$13,200; legal tenders decreased \$1,248,000; specie increased \$1,301,300; reserve increased \$312,400; reserve required decreased \$378,000; surplus increased \$688,420; ex-U.S. deposits increased \$355,100.

Head's Weekly Market Letter. New York, March 11.—The announcement that the United States Supreme Court had refused to grant the writ of habeas corpus against the distribution of the Northern Securities assets under the Hill-Morgan plan came unexpectedly on Monday morning, and the fact that the writ was denied by the company's decision, caused considerable uncertainty as to whether the Harriman interests might not find another loophole for proceeding with the litigation. The full text of the opinion was made public. This uncertainty restricted bullish activity in the early part of the week, and the consequent depression of the market was encouraged. A temporarily lower level, nothing was accomplished in the recovery in the long term, and the subsequent recovery developed the same security of offerings, which has been a salient feature of the speculation in the past.

The following provincial appointments are announced in The Gazette: Joseph E. Prieur of Sturgeon Falls, Inspector of Licenses for the license district of West Nipissing, vice Joseph Girard, removed; William White of the Township of Hilbert, Inspector of Licenses for the license district of South Perth, vice John S. Coppin, resigned; Henry C. Schomburg, Collector, corner for the County of Northumberland and Durham; T. S. Cox, London, Eng., commissioner for taking affidavits in London for the County of Ontario; David McMillan, Little Current, clerk of the Second Division Court of Manitowish, vice W. H. Burns, resigned; James T. Burns, Manitowish, clerk of the Third Division Court of Manitowish, vice W. J. Tucker, resigned; H. P. Hume, Meaford, clerk of the Third Division Court of Grey County, vice Thomas Pincott, deceased.

Will Promote Arbitration. Vienna, March 11.—In an autograph letter, thanking Admiral Von Spaun, Austrian-Hungary's representative on the international commission, for his labors, Emperor Francis Joseph expressed the opinion that the result will tend to promote the reference of international disputes to arbitration.

Mine Explosion Kills 26. Cardiff, Wales, March 11.—Twenty-six lives were lost as a result of the explosion which occurred yesterday in the Cambrian Valley.

peace in the far east, together with the prevailing activity in general business, at home, influenced confidence in the outlook for higher prices. The Vanderbilt issues continued prominent, with further discussion of the rumored plans for a unification of the system. Norfolk & Western was exceptionally strong and active on dividend prospects. Pennsylvania was strong. Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N., and Southern Railway were in great demand. The Gould issues showed the effect of renewed attention from inside sources. The closing was strong and active at near the best price.

Toronto Stocks table with columns for March 10 and March 11, listing various stocks like Ontario, Commerce, Imperial, Dominion, Standard, Hamilton, Ottawa, Traders, British, West Assurance, Imperial Life, Con. Gas, C. & Q. Apples, C. P. R., C.N.W.L., Tor. Elec., Dom. Telegraph, M.S.P. & S.S., Tor. Elec. L., N.S. Steel, Mackay com., do. pref., Bell Telephone, Richellon, Niagara Nav., Northern Nav., St. L. & N., Toronto Ry., Twila City, W.L. St. Ry., Sao Paulo, Dom. Steel com., do. pref., do. bonds, Dom. Coal com., N.S. Steel com., do. bonds, War Eagle, Canada Salt, Crow's Nest Coal, British Can., Canada Landed, Canada Per., Can. & L., Cent. Can. Loan, Dominion S. & I., Hamilton Prov., Furoco & Erie, Landed B., London & Can., Manitoba Loan, Toronto Mort., Loan Loan, Ontario L. & B., Toronto Savings.

Sales: Hamilton, 50 at 22 1/4; Traders, 5 at 125 1/2; 20 at 130; Gas, 130 at 210; C. & Q. Apples, 10 at 177; 25 at 176 1/2; 100 at 176; 15 at 176 1/2; Toronto Electric, 25 at 152 1/2; Richellon, 75 at 69 1/2; 10 at 70; Niagara, 5 at 118 1/2; Toronto Ry., 25 at 102 1/2; 75 at 102 1/2; Sao Paulo, 11 at 125; 25, 66, 175 at 125 1/2; 10 at 125; 150, 25, 50, 50 at 125 1/2; 50, 100, 25, 25 at 125 1/2; 125 at 125 1/2; 50, 5 at 125 1/2; Winnipeg Railway, 50 at 142 1/2; 10 at 144; 30 at 145 1/2; 125 at 145; Twila City, 25 at 100 1/2; Commerce, 10 at 162 1/2; Steel pref., 2 at 72; N.S. Steel, 35 at 60; 10 at 60 1/2; 25 at 61; 50 at 61 1/2; 75 at 62; 25 at 62 1/2; 25 at 62 1/2; 10 at 62 1/2; 25 at 62 1/2; Steel, 25 at 24; Steel bonds, \$5000 at 85 1/4; Coal, 25 at 72; 5 at 74 1/2; 3 at 72; 35 at 71 1/2; C.P.R., 140 at 147 1/2; 25 at 147 1/2; 10 at 147 1/2; 25 at 147 1/2; new, 2 at 144.

New York Stocks table with columns for March 11, listing various stocks like American Sugar, American Locomotive, Amalgamated Copper, Arcticon common, do. pref., American Foundry, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Twila City, Colorado Southern, Chicago Gt. Western, Chicago, M. & St. Paul, Colorado Fuel & Iron, Erie common, do. 1st pref., do. 2nd pref., C. P. R., U. S. Steel common, do. pref., General Electric, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, Metropolitan, M. & St. C. common, M. E. & T., Pennsylvania Railroad, Norfolk, Ontario, New York Central, Rock Island, People's Gas, Reading, Southern Railway com., do. pref., Southern Pacific, Tennessee Coal & Iron, Union Pacific, Texas Pacific, Washash pref., Western Union, Sioux.

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John Kay, Son & Co. Limited

A Sale of Samples in Cluta Green Rush and Malacane Chairs, Tables and Settees At Prices Much Below Regular

Our representative, during a recent visit to New York, was fortunate enough to secure, at a very special price, 200 pieces of Malacane, Cluta Green Rush, and Art Willow Furniture, which has been produced by the manufacturer for display at an important exhibition.

Cluta Rush Furniture needs no introduction to our customers. We have had the exclusive sale of it for Toronto during the last four or five years and it is now an established favorite.

Malacane furniture is a new production by the clever makers of Cluta Rush. It is constructed of rattan, rush and fine cane, dyed in attractive color combinations and has all the qualities of lightness, strength and comfort that have made Cluta Rush furniture so popular.

- Included in the Lot Are: Settees, Ottomans, Tea Tables, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Work Tables, Fancy Stands, Reception Chairs, Centre Tables

- We Quote a Few Prices: No. 464—A very pretty and comfortable Cluta Rush rocking chair... 7.50; No. 41—An Art Willow settee in bright red—a most artistic production... 8.50; No. 340—A dainty little stand in Cluta Rush and Willow... 3.50; No. 817—A Malacane reception chair of novel design, in green, brown and natural... 8.00; No. 845—A comfortable and attractive Malacane arm chair... 8.50; No. 37—A medium size Art Willow arm chair; stylish and comfortable... 7.00; No. 1019—A charming and most useful Cluta Rush work table with a silk-lined box or well sunk in the top... 10.00; No. 80—A handsome rocking chair in Malacane... 10.50; No. 316—A pretty 5 o'clock tea table, with shelf, in Cluta Rush... 5.00; No. 354—A charmingly designed ottoman in Cluta Rush... 4.50

A novelty that will be appreciated is a line of tables of various sizes in the above makes that will stand firm, level and rigid. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$14.50.

John Kay, Son & Co., Limited, 36-38 King Street West.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Toronto Masons Will Observe the Anniversary.

Local Masonic circles are interested in the annual Irish Night in Doric Lodge. This year the meeting of Doric falls upon St. Patrick's eve, and preparations on an elaborate scale have been made by the warden, wardens and members of this flourishing and up-to-date lodge to make the function memorable. So confident are the officers of eclipsing all previous efforts in entertaining that the program for the evening will be in the nature of a series of pleasant surprises, not only to invited guests but also to the members of the lodge. The symbolic degree of a master mason will be worked by the officers, with full choir & service, by the Doric choir, managed by Ross Firth and Lister, and the banquet and after-entertainment will be in keeping with Doric's enviable reputation for hospitality and entertaining. On St. Patrick's night the regular convocation of the Chapter of St. Patrick will be held in the Temple Building. This is the baby chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Toronto District, and while only two months in existence, is numerically the largest, having over 200 members. The companions of the St. Patrick Chapter will observe the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint by a ceremonial convocation, followed

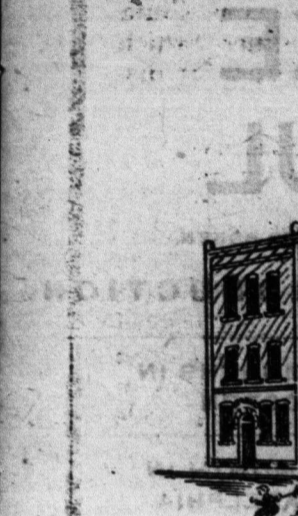
We Recommend This as a Sure Money-Maker

THE CALIFORNIA & NEW YORK OIL CO., CONSOLIDATED 12 per cent. dividends. 1 per cent. paid monthly. 30c a Share—25 Shares, \$7.50—100 Shares, \$30.00—1,000 Shares, \$300.00. This stock will pay immense profits. A. L. WISNER & CO. 78-76 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto OWEN J. B. YEARSLEY, Manager. Main 139.

ed by a banquet and after-entertainment on a scale never before approached or attempted by any Masonic body in Toronto. For both these functions decorations of a costly and artistic nature will add to the attractiveness of the Masonic quarters in the Temple Building, and to prevent over-crowding invitations are limited to the seat-holders of the lodge and laundering rooms. Lucky, indeed, will be the Mason who is fortunate enough to be invited to either or both of these Masonic celebrations in honor of Ireland's patron saint.

Founded Half a Century Ago by the Late JOSEPH GRAND

Present Fr... Ch... T... Successors W. D. GR... and the La...



THE RE...

An auditor to wait for the foundation of Toronto, the last five months previous to 1902-3. The arrangement

C. A. BUR... Manager I. WATSON JNO. W. GR...

CANADIAN BANKS IN CUBA

Manager of Bank of Montreal. Lente One in Havana. Montreal, March 11.—(Special) Vincent Meredith, assistant manager of the Bank of Montreal now in Cuba, and his trip is connected with the rumored establishment of new branches, one in Havana and other in the City of Mexico. The Bank, the pioneer of the Canadian banks in Cuba, has been doing business here. The desire of the Bank of Montreal is to get a share of the business of the City of Mexico, which was in the capital of the Mexican republic the other day. It is said that he urged the entry of the bank into that city without delay. It is also understood that the Bank of Montreal will soon have two branches in the west.

TWO ANNIVERSARIES

Saturday, March 11, was the anniversary of an event in the life of which Robert Roswell Gairdner, the central figure of the story, was the central figure. Since then many things have happened. The men he charged on that day are installed in Queen's Park. Saturday was also the anniversary of Kuropatkin's boat, that he would the Japanese into the sea and peace at Tokyo. This proud feat was made on March 11, 1901, but Kuropatkin is engaged in the spectacular footrace the world has seen in the hope of getting away from the victorious Japs. He may get it, but not as conqueror.

Your Dinner To-Day, S... Albert Williams has purchased restaurant at 81 Yonge-street, and conduct it as a branch of his restaurant at 175 Yonge-street. Mr. Williams established a most successful business at the latter address, and do doubt do equally well with this place. He will make a specialty of day dinners at the new branch. Customers can rest assured that they will be served with something exceptional good.

Son & Co. Limited

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Rush. It is constructed
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o popular.

the Lot Are:

airs | Fancy Stands
Chairs | Reception
ables | Chairs
e Tables

Founded Half a Cen-
tury Ago by the Late
JOSEPH GRAND

THE REPOSITORY

Best Arranged Horse
and ... Estab-
lishment in America.

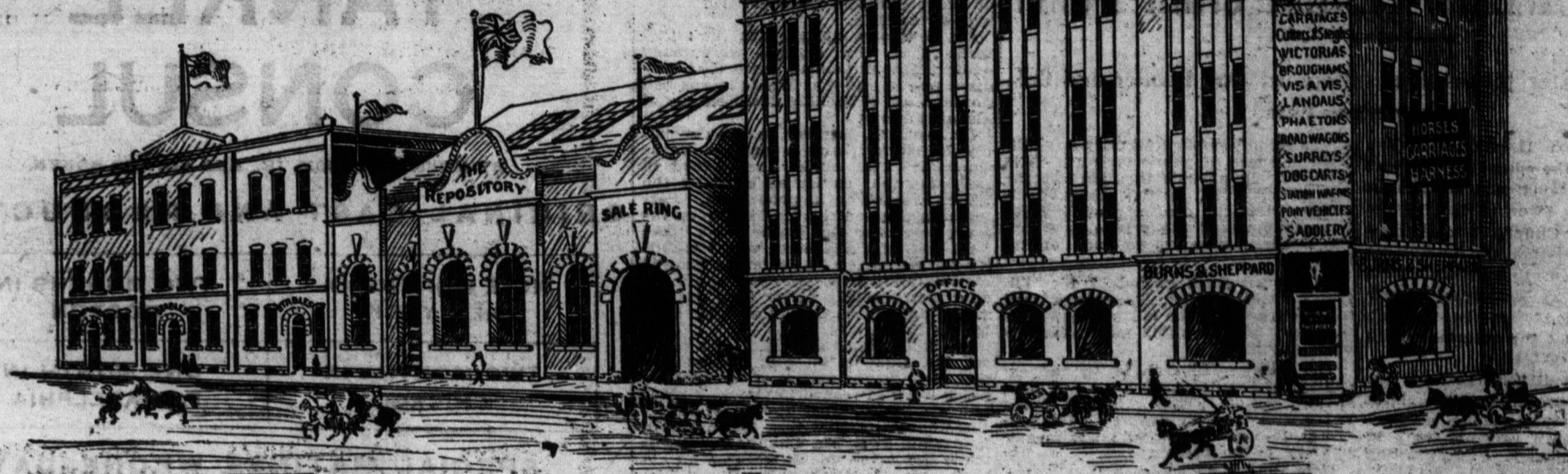
Corner Nelson and Simcoe Streets, **TORONTO, Ontario.**

Present Proprietors

Chas. A. Burns
AND
T. H. Sheppard

Successors to **WALTER HARLAND SMITH,**
W. D. GRAND (American Horse Exchange)
and the late **JOSEPH GRAND.**

AUCTION SALES
TWICE WEEKLY
(Tuesdays and Fridays)
and Special Sales Con-
tinually.



THE REPOSITORY—(Established 1854)—**Greatest Horse Sales, Carriage and Harness Establishment in all Canada. Equipped with the most conveniently arranged, most up-to-date and best fitted Auction Ring, Stabling and Warehouses on this Continent.**

An audit of the books of Messrs. C. A. Burns and T. H. Sheppard, successors to Walter Harland Smith, W. D. Grand and the late Joseph Grand, the latter the founder of The Repository at the corner of Nelson and Simcoe streets, Toronto, shows that the business is an ever increasing one, and that in the last five months 1207 more horses have been sold than in the same period in the previous year, and 1800 more than in the corresponding five months of 1902-3. The establishment is at once the best equipped and most conveniently arranged on this continent, possessing accommodation for 150 horses, and

having a frontage of 320 feet on Nelson street and running to a depth of 96 feet. In the sales ring, over which Mr. C. A. Burns presides, some 250 or 300 horses of all descriptions are disposed of weekly, regular auction sales being held Tuesdays and Fridays, with special sales as called for. The warerooms are stored with a hundred variety of carriages, many of the firm's own make, and harness and everything appertaining to the horse and to the stable, of the latest and best American and English manufacture. Gilliam's famous brand of trotting and pacing boots and hobbles are carried of every description, as well as other makes.

The Staff of this Mammoth Establishment comprises:

C. A. BURNS, Auctioneer and Manager.

O. J. FUSE, Office Manager.

J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager of Carriage and Harness Department.

I. WATSON, Ring Master.

I. DUNN, Accountant.

ARTHUR ECCLESTONE, Assistant.

JNO. W. GRAHAM, Stable Foreman.

WM. PEARCE, Shipper.

HARRY FORBES, Salesman.

ALLAN THOMPSON, Salesman.

PROMPTNESS, CIVILITY AND FAIR DEALING OUR NEVER-CHANGING MOTTO.

CANADIAN BANKS IN CUBA.

Manager of Bank of Montreal Will Leave One in Havana.

Montreal, March 11.—(Special.)—H. Vincent Meredith, assistant general manager of the Bank of Montreal, is now in Cuba, and his trip is connected with the rumored establishment of two new branches, one in Havana and the other in the City of Mexico. The Royal Bank, the pioneer of the Canadian banks in Cuba, has been doing a fine business here. The desire of the Bank of Montreal is to get a share. B. B. Angus, one of the directors of the Bank of Montreal, was in the capital of the Mexican republic the other day, and it is said that he urged the entrance of the bank into that city without delay. It is also understood that the Bank of Montreal will soon have two new branches in the west.

TWO ANNIVERSARIES.

Saturday, March 11, was the second anniversary of an event in the legislature in which Robert Roswell Gamery, the Manitoba man, was the central figure. Since then many things have happened. The men he charged on that day are out of business and a new set of leaders are installed in Queen's Park.

Saturday was also the anniversary of Kuropatkin's boast that he would drive the Japanese into the sea and dictate peace at Tokyo. This proud prediction was made on March 11, 1901, but to-day Kuropatkin is engaged in the most spectacular footrace the world has ever seen, in the hope of getting away from the victorious Japs. He may go to Tokio soon, but not as conqueror.

Your Dinner To-Day, Sir.

Albert Williams has purchased the restaurant at 81 Yonge street, and will conduct it as a branch of his restaurant at 173 Yonge street. Mr. Williams has established a most satisfactory business at the latter address, and will do doubt do equally well with his new place. He will make a specialty of Sunday dinners at the new branch and customers can rest assured that they will be served with something exceptionally good.

SOFT COAL IN ADJALA TOWNSHIP.

Discoverer Keeps Location Secret, But Says There's Lots of It.

Bolton Enterprise: A man named Rolley has been in town on several occasions lately and has been exhibiting samples of soft coal which he claims exists in large quantities on a farm within fifteen miles of Bolton, in Adjala Township.

He says he is the only person who knows the location of the coal, and it is unnecessary to say that he refuses to point out the spot.

The samples burn all right, and to all appearance could not be distinguished from the ordinary steam coal brought in from the States.

Mr. Rolley does not own the farm where the coal is to be found, but is confident that the knowledge he possesses will realize him four or five thousand dollars.

In the meantime he is looking up the Ontario mining regulations and is figuring up how he can get the most out of his discovery.

Doing Good Work.

A circular has been sent out by Superintendent Mathison of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, asking those to whom it is addressed to make enquiries and forward the names of any deaf and dumb children, and calling attention to the splendid work of that institution. The same form of circular is sent out by Principal Gardiner of the Ontario Institution for the Blind, Brantford, asking for information about blind children. Both of these institutions are worthy of support and the public who are aware of any afflicted children between the ages of 7 and 21 should communicate the facts to the parties mentioned.

Earl Grey Invited.

Peterboro, March 11.—Earl Grey has been invited by the directors of the Peterboro Industrial Exhibition to open the annual show on Sept. 20.

GATHER-DUROSS.

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Patrick's Church, Fort William, Tuesday morning by the Rev. Father Atlin, when Miss Duross of Fort William was united in marriage to L. W. Culbert, son of L. M. Culbert of 120 Gillingham street, Toronto. The bride looked very pretty attired in a bridal gown of white silk over tulle, bodice adorned with deep ruffles and sleeves of embroidered chiffon with pearl trimmings, large white hat with white ostrich plume, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Alice Curran, who looked very dainty in white organdie over silk, large black velvet picture hat and carried pink roses. The groom was ably assisted by H. Dunlop. After the ceremony the wedding party drove to the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Curran, where a sumptuous wedding repast was served, only the immediate relatives being present. The high esteem and popularity in which the young couple are held was shown by the many costly presents received, among them being a handsome clock and traveling case, given by the staff of the C.P.R. freight and ticket office. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome locket set with diamonds and emeralds, to the bridemaid a pearl and becket set in pearls. The groomsmen's gift to the bride and bridesmaid a beautiful bunch in the shape of a wishbone set in pearls.

Service at St. George's.

The special musical service which will take place at the Church of St. George the Martyr, this afternoon, will be as follows: Organ solo, "Elevation," Edmund Phillips; tenor aria, "If with all your yeases," I. M. Sherlock; trio (for female voices) from "Elijah," Mezzosoprano, Mrs. Angus Gordon; baritone, "Lord God of Abraham," Mr. Arthur Howard Blight; quartet, "Cast thy burden," "He that watcheth o'er Israel," hymn, "Lord, to Thee alone we turn."

Train Struck Coal Cart.

One of Rogers' coal wagons was struck by a train on the Esplanade Saturday morning and wrecked. The horse and driver escaped.

Editor Munn Dies.

New York, March 11.—Henry Norcross Munn, editor of The Scientific American, died suddenly last night at his home in this city.

ENDS LIFE WITH ACID.

Lines From Tea Table to Swallow Fatal Dose.

Despondent, Mrs. Agnell of 18 Gordon street, on Thursday evening ended her life with carbolic acid.

She was sitting at the tea table with her husband and made an excuse to go to the kitchen. In returning, she kept her back turned to him and went to the front room. He followed her. "I've done it," she said, as she handed him an empty bottle which she had re-corked.

Medical aid was summoned but without avail. She had taken two ounces of the fiery liquid.

Deceased was 39 years of age and had been in ill-health for a long time. Twice before she had taken laudanum. Coroner McConnell deemed an inquest unnecessary.

Crow's Nest Coal Output.

The output of the Crow's Nest collieries for the week ending March 10, was 18,830 tons, as follows: Coal Creek, 10,001 tons; Michel, 7122 tons; Carbonate, 1707 tons; total for week, 18,530 tons.



DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS

12 Temperance St. TORONTO.

Indian Given Seven Years.

Ottawa, March 11.—Isaac Lottridge, the Indian, arrested at Niagara by Chief Hamilton, for horse stealing, was tried before Magistrate Smith and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. The offence was committed in Carleton County several months ago, and Lottridge was caught after a chase of three months.

"Sandy" Macdonald Dead.

Montreal, March 11.—The death is announced of Alex. ("Sandy") Macdonald, of St. John's, Quebec, one of the best known men in this province.

Business Furniture and Labor-Saving Devices

We've been manufacturing Office Furniture and Labor Saving Devices for 25 years. The advancement made is shown in your own office. Did you have Vertical Filing before we installed it? Did you ever hear of the Sectional Idea until we notified you? And that greatest of all keepers—a'd innumerable other Office Labor Savers. "The Card System"? That's ours.

Anything you require in Business Furniture and Card Systems. Phone Main 4240 and our traveler will call.

The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Limited
97-105 Wellington W., Toronto.

FACTORIES: Newmarket.
BRANCHES: Montreal, Halifax, Ottawa, Quebec and Winnipeg.

Like Kilkenny Cats in Bag Japs Tie Up the Russians

Wedge Driven Thru Kuropatkin's Line Now Shelling Retreating Army at a Point Many Miles Northeast of Mukden.

Tokio, March 12.—The Russian forces are now retiring from Mukden northward. They are flanked on both sides by the Japanese troops in pursuit, and are suffering heavy losses.

The full extent of the Russian disaster is still unknown here. The casualties and losses in guns and munitions of war are enormous. The prisoners will number many thousands.

By a desperate onslaught, the Japanese drove a wedge thru the line of the Hun River, and then, pressing northward, practically located a giant cordon around Mukden, bagging a tremendous force of the Russians by the operation completed yesterday.

The wedge driven thru the Russian centre on the Hun River continues to advance north. It has already arrived at Hampo, some distance northeast of Mukden. The Russians have been heavily punished during their retreat along the described route, the Japanese shelling the disordered masses of the Russians.

As a result of the operations, if the Japanese army succeeds in contracting the line of retreat between Fushun and Tie Pass but a small fraction of Kuropatkin's army will emerge from the disaster.

A Japanese detachment has reached the Pu River, thirteen miles north of Mukden, and is inflicting considerable damage on the retreating enemy.

MUST MAKE PEACE WITH SIFTON ENDOWMENT CLAUSE CHIEF POINT

Former Minister Makes Some Progress But Laurier and Colleagues are Firm.

Ottawa, March 11.—(Special.)—The cabinet tackled the educational clauses at 11:30 this morning, and save for a brief intermission worked late in the afternoon. Hon. Clifford Sifton is conducting the negotiations for the western members. He seems to have made some progress in the way of securing a modification of section 4 of the separate school clauses, but the outcome is still in doubt.

The chief point at issue between Mr. Sifton and the government now relates to the conditions under which separate schools may have a rateable share in public lands and money. Under existing conditions separate schools have a share from public lands and moneys provided they submit to inspection and other regulations which apply to public schools. Mr. Sifton claims that the terms of the autonomy bill would enable separate schools in the new provinces to defy public authority and still claim a share of public support. It is this point upon which the fight is turning to-day. Mr. Sifton demands a simple, clear-cut clause, providing for a continuance of the privileges which the minority now enjoys and nothing more.

The government, guided by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fitzpatrick, still insists on loading the bill with a wealth of legal verbiage which may mean almost anything.

The western Liberals, with the exception of Tom Greenway, are still loyal to Mr. Sifton. They will not make peace with the government till the government makes peace with the former minister of the interior.

It is repeatedly rumored that if Mr. Sifton gains his point he will return to the government, but the rumor is discredited by those who are in the best position to know. Senator Templeman is making a hot race for the vacant portfolio and may yet win out.

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McLENNAN AND LOUDON PUT UP GOOD DEFENCE

Former Undergoes Lengthy Examination—President Says Incidents Have Been Distorted.

The defence in the university charges had their innings Saturday morning and afternoon at Osgoode Hall. Prof. J. C. McLennan, at whose door the gravest charges have been laid, testified in his own behalf for two and a half hours and succeeded in scoring point after point against the charges preferred against him. He made a strong defence, and in addition to his rebuttal of the charges, he successfully proved a strong case with regard to his work around the university. Prof. Loudon also testified, and altho a little weakened by illness he proved a good case.

Prof. Young went on with an examination in which the fiscal condition of the university was discussed and some of the president's troubles with members of the staff.

Mr. Hellmuth opened with the statement that the charges were made against Dr. McLennan more than any other person and that Mr. Jamieson had no intention of backing down on any of his allegations.

Dr. Kennick, lecturer in the chemistry department, and a member of the committee that made the award in 1900, said that so far as he knew the award was made in good faith. Patterson was given the scholarship on the score of being the better man. The final test of a candidate was his ability for research and Patterson showed marked ability. A professor could get at a man's ability better thru conversation and watching him at work than by the thesis.

Dr. McLennan was called. His counsel, Mr. Ludwig, in his examination first took up the matter of Dr. McLennan's work in regard to Crooke's tubes and electricity, with a view of rebutting the allegations that Dr. McLennan had taken away Dr. Chant's apparatus while the latter was at work on an experiment. He alone up to the discovery of the Roentgen rays had made a study of the subject, and when Roentgen's discovery was announced, Dr. Chant took one of the dozen or more Crooke's tubes and tried the experiment, but failed. That night the experiment was successfully repeated by himself, Prof. C. H. Wright and Prof. Pike.

Prof. McLennan said there was great jubilation at the university over their success and the president urged the continuance of the research. The apparatus was removed to the School of Practical Science because of the better photographic facilities there. He had taken a smaller induction coil from the laboratory. He did not know Dr. Chant was using it, and he never heard until last Saturday that he had offended Dr. Chant.

Dean Anderson's Statement. Prof. McLennan denied the statement of Mr. Anderson that he had asked him to do some research work for the university which he (Prof. McLennan) would see that he got his Ph.D. degree in 1889 Prof. McLennan returned from Europe, where he had been pursuing his studies and paying special attention to the research work in progress in European universities. He was much impressed with Mr. Patterson's capacity for research. That fall he had asked him to try and standardize some electrical apparatus.

"Was he successful?" "I was greatly impressed with his power and the capacity he exhibited for research."

"What do you consider the chief qualifications for research work?" "Initiations, what you might call imagination, the faculty of seeing what to do, resource and interest."

Prof. McLennan said he had urged Mr. Patterson to try for a bursary and had put in an application for him. He denied positively that any undue influence had been exerted to secure the award for Mr. Patterson, and asserted that he was actuated only by the desire to get the best man and advance the interests of the university.

The Award of 1904. He was examined as to the award of 1904, and submitted a printed statement showing the value of the bibliography prepared by Mr. McBean, the effect of which was to show that Mr. McBean's work was unimportant. He thought Prof. Miller was laying too much stress on it before the committee, and that was why he had stopped him.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Hellmuth, Prof. McLennan said he thought he had looked over the thesis by Mr. Good for the 1900 award. What Mr. Patterson put in was a report upon his laboratory work for the year and not simply upon the work upon the subject assigned him by Dr. Chant, and which he had abandoned. Dr. Chant had not been consulted regarding Mr. Patterson's qualifications. Mr. Patterson's case was in no way prejudiced by his not having put in a thesis and not having made his application within the specified time.

Prof. McLennan said he had put in for Mr. Patterson an application for the scholarship.

"And at the meeting the registrar said it was for the bursary?" "Yes."

"And you had a heated discussion about it?" "A little warmth was displayed. The registrar seemed very much interested."

"You were entirely unbiased?" "I was." (Laughter.)

No Unfairness. Mr. Hellmuth directed his attention to the awarding of the scholarships, but elicited no admissions of unfairness.

PRINCESS 3 NIGHTS ONLY TO -MORROW NIGHT BEGINNING

HENRY W. SAVAGE

OFFERS FOR FOUR PERFORMANCES ONLY THE UNIQUE AND ORIGINAL COMEDIAN

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

IN THE COMIC OPERA TRIUMPH

THE YANKEE CONSUL

BY HENRY BLOSSOM, JR. AND ALFRED ROBYN.

ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION

NINE MONTHS IN NEW YORK	TWO MONTHS IN BOSTON
TWO MONTHS IN CHICAGO	ONE MONTH IN PHILADELPHIA

SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY

Mr. Burton was the only man, so far as Prof. McLennan knew, of more than one year's standing to whom the scholarship had been awarded.

Regarding the swearing in the corridor, Prof. McLennan admitted there might have been "some forcible language." As to the relations between himself and Prof. W. J. Loudon, Prof. McLennan said, "I don't go near Prof. Loudon any more than I can help. He comes to me and says very unpleasant things."

Prof. Squair on Stand. Prof. Squair testified that he was connected with both the dining hall at the University and with the Alumni Association and Prof. McLennan had been connected with each as secretary. Prof. McLennan had taken the posts very unwillingly and had received no emolument. The university had never been more successful or prosperous, both as regarded the faculty and the students. The present trouble, he thought, was of small compass.

Dean Reeve said that the Alumni Association had very much benefited the university by increasing the interest taken in the college. The major part of the detail had fallen on the shoulders of the secretary, Prof. McLennan.

"Who is, in your idea, the head of the university?" "I regret to say that I do not think the president has had a fair chance. The president is an anomalous position. He should have full powers in regard to dismissals and appointments, and persons would complain to him instead of to the lieutenant-governor. The university should be run by a commission, of whom the president should be the head. The lieutenant-governor could be the official visitor and the university would at once be a state institution and possess the advantages of a private institution."

Prof. Cameron said that Prof. McLennan had been the most indefatigable man in the alumni society.

"That's the charge," said A. B. Aylesworth, smiling blandly.

Prof. Cameron further said that he concurred with Dan Reeve regarding the president. He had too much responsibility and too little power.

President's Multifarious Duties. President Loudon took the stand looking rather wan after his recent illness. His duties, he said, in reply to Prof. McGregor Young's questions, were in general superintending the buildings and grounds, keeping in touch with the work of the bursar's office, signing cheques, examining accounts, preparing the estimates, meeting the trustees with regard to business, preparing the annual financial and academic report for the government, conducting all the correspondence of the president's office; acting as chairman of the university council in all faculties or ten standing committees, as manager of the university press, as chairman of the committee that makes out the studies, as chairman of the dining hall committee, as chairman of the athletic directorate; in conducting all university examinations in all faculties for over 2000 students; doing his share of the senate being chairman of seven of them; acting as chairman of the library committee; preparing the calendar, an operation occupying about three months, and acting as chairman of the educational institute which prepares the collegiate students and matriculation exams. And on the top of this, he said, he kept his room open all day to receive calls from professors and students, besides taking

one course of 15 lectures in acoustics, Greatly Distorted.

The president explained that his surprise at the awarding of the exhibition scholarship of 1887 was not due to the fact of his thinking that Patterson was unfit for the scholarship, but that he had come so rapidly to the fore. He had in good faith told Burton he was eligible, and when doubt was thrown on this he had cabled to England for information.

"What do you say to the charges against you and Prof. McLennan in Saturday Night?" asked Prof. Young. "I do not think that anything could have been more distorted," replied the president.

"What do you say to the truth or falsity of the statements regarding your conduct as president of the university?" "Well," said President Loudon, "I have been in university work and making awards for 41 years. If my character is not able to stand these attacks I wish to leave."

Mr. Hellmuth cross-questioned the president briefly. He mentioned the letter which the latter had received from Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, to the effect that the thesis was the real basis for the awards.

President Loudon replied that he did not think that in the letter Sir Arthur gave a correct presentation of the views of the British commission, who were in charge of the scholarships. He admitted that he did not approve of teachers awarding research scholarships. As far as securing one man who was a chemist and a physicist of sufficient ability to judge the relative merits of a chemistry man and a physicist working for the same research scholarship, he said it was impossible in this country.

Prof. Ramsay Wright testified regarding the eligibility of Burton in the award of 1904 and gave it as his recollection of the committee's opinion that Burton was eligible.

May be Long Adjournment. The sitting then adjourned, to meet again on Saturday morning, if it will be possible for Mr. Hellmuth to secure an adjournment of another case. If the adjournment is not secured the next sitting may not be held for some weeks.

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NORTH TORONTO TOWN BY 23 DECLARES FOR LOCAL OPTION

Goes into Effect on Aug. 1—Total Vote Largest in Town's History.

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UNDERSTANDING REACHED.

Hon. J. I. Tarte Hears of Settlement of School Clauses.

Montreal, March 11.—"Your correspondent," writes Hon. Mr. Tarte, in Le Patrie, "is of the opinion that an understanding was reached on the school clauses last evening. It goes without saying, however, that my information does not come from official sources, as the members of the cabinet are absolutely silent. The debate on the second reading of the bill will probably begin next week."

200,000 LOST.

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One Combination Pipe Cleaner 15c
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The

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

NO. 83 YONGE STREET, T.

DESIRABLE IMMIGRATION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is acting minister of interior, tolerably plain by his reply on to Mr. Ralph Smith, the British labor representative, who was less put up to ask the question department—presumably under the guidance—had done its prevent mechanics being coming to Canada under the a Graeme Hunter's so-called "British-Canadians." Sir Wilfrid said that the general policy of parliament is that it does not steps to promote the immigration mechanics and that its efforts are confined to those intending to agriculture. The premier fur that all immigration agents structured along these lines, T. right, so far as it goes, but do not these agents confine to the rural districts of the Kingdom? Their headquarters individual instance are in cities of the country, instead in the smaller towns, where rural laborers could have access to them. When addresses are in praise of Canada as a country immigrants it is invariably in the chief centres of industry. The never say that it is only agricultural laborers and capitalists that room for, but they bid all come and not infrequently refer to wages paid to artisans and mechanics. The result is that we get not ple-minded agricultural laborers honest and sturdy toll would ously benefit both this country self, but a lot of city-bred d that, virtually useless in the costs nativity, is altogether value even hurtful to the land of its adoption. If Sir Wilfrid would this order of things he must capacity as minister of interior, structure his agents not alone to movement of agricultural laborer than mechanics, but also nearer to, and more in, the rural tracts. He should also tell them platform speakers not to hope to all people alike, lest them find them delusive; but the said speakers to inform takers in the industrial centres, mechanics and skilled artisans here do so at their own risk, the alien labor law. The department should also withdraw from publications the table of wages, class of labor referred to, words, if we have only room in trial Canada, as the instructions grant agents mentioned by Sir Laurier would seem to imply, for of the soil, that fact should be in a great deal plainer light before peoples of British and foreign origin than it is. It is painful, perhaps, to think that city dwellers of our blood are not to be preferred hosts of foreigners that are in our shores and inland territories it is tillers of the soil and men to hard work that we require, are of British origin so much better, but if they are not men willing to toil with pick or shovel spade or plow, it is well that should understand we have seal for them. Bringing to the other classes tends only to discontent and to cause the sp evil report. There should also age limit for immigrants at both. The perils of traveling and the experiences of early settlement er the lives of infants, while the almost sure to become a burden the community. They frequently der away from their own families upon to endure, to become immigrants our refugees and recipients of moseynary aid. To sum up the situation alone should emigration who, there is reason to fear, son act in collusion with steamship be instructed to encourage agriculturalists to come to Canada, but

EDITORIAL SECTION

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD
NO. 88 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

HE VIEWS WITH ALARM.

DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who appears to be acting minister of interior, made it tolerably plain by his reply on Thursday to Mr. Ralph Smith, the British Columbia labor representative, who was doubtless put up to ask the question, that the department—presumably under Mr. Sifton's guidance—had done its best to prevent mechanics being fooled into coming to Canada under the auspices of Gaeme Hunter's so-called "Society of British-Canadians." Sir Wilfrid declared that the general policy of the department is that it does not take any steps to promote the immigration of mechanics and that its efforts are confined to those intending to engage in agriculture. The premier further said that all immigration agents are instructed along these lines. This is all right, so far as it goes, but why then do not these agents confine their work to the rural districts of the United Kingdom? Their headquarters in every individual instance are in the larger cities of the country, instead of being in the smaller towns, where agricultural laborers could have easy access to them. When addresses are delivered in praise of Canada as a country for immigrants it is invariably in the principal centres of industry. The speaker never says that it is only agricultural laborers and capitalists that we have room for, but they bid all come alike, and not infrequently refer to the high wages paid to artisans and mechanics. The result is that we get not the simple-minded agricultural laborer, whose honest and sturdy toil would tremendously benefit both this country and himself, but a lot of city-bred driftwood that, virtually useless in the country of its nativity, is altogether valueless and even hurtful to the land of its would-be adoption. If Sir Wilfrid would change this order of things he must, in his capacity as minister of interior, instruct his agents not alone to favor the movement of agricultural laborers rather than mechanics, but also to work nearer to, and more in, the rural districts. He should also tell them to notify platform speakers not to hold out hopes to all people alike, lest some of them find them delusive; but to warn the said speakers to inform their listeners in the industrial centres that mechanics and skilled artisans coming here do so at their own risks under the alien labor law. The department itself should also withdraw from their publications the table of wages paid the class of labor referred to. In other words, if we have only room in industrial Canada, as the instructions to emigrant agents mentioned by Sir Wilfrid Laurier would seem to imply, for tillers of the soil, that fact should be placed in a great deal plainer light before the peoples of British and foreign countries than it is. It is painful, perhaps, to think that city dwellers of our own race and blood are not to be preferred to the hosts of foreigners that are invading our shores and inland territories, but it is tillers of the soil and men inured to hard work that we require. If they are of British origin so much the better, but if they are not men who are willing to toil with pick or shovel, with spade or plow, it is well that they should understand we have scant room for them. Bringing to the country other classes tends only to encourage discontent and to cause the spread of evil report. There should also be an age limit for immigrants at both ends. The perils of traveling and the rude experiences of early settlement endanger the lives of infants, while the aged are almost sure to become a burden upon the community. They frequently wander away from their own families because of the hardships they are called upon to endure, to become inmates of our refuges and recipients of eleemosynary aid. To sum up the situation, not alone should emigration agents, who, there is reason to fear, sometimes act in collusion with steamship agents, be instructed to encourage agriculturists to come to Canada, but also to



SIR WILFRID: It's just a little horn for Master Catholic.
MR. WEST: Keep out o' here. Don't you know that I've got about a hundred and forty kids here that'll all want horns if that's introduced?

warn other classes, unless possessed of capital, that Canada is as likely as not to prove as inhospitable to them as their own land appears. Agents further should be held to stricter account for the work they do than they seem to be.

REBELLIOUS RUSSIA.

It is not a large gift of freedom which Nicholas II offers to his subjects in his rescript recently addressed to the minister of the interior. Nor is it extended to them as a spontaneous expression of his good will. It is extorted from the imperious necessities of the internal situation, which has brought something like civil war in sight. The czar says he is resolved henceforth "to convene the worthiest men, possessing the confidence of the people and elected by them, to participate in the elaboration and consideration of legislative measures." He refers to "the peculiar circumstances of the fatherland, the multiplicity of its races, and, in certain parts of the country, the weak development of its citizenship" as reasons why Russian rulers have gone slow in granting concessions, and adds:

"In undertaking these reforms I am convinced that local needs and experiences of life, well weighed and sincere speech of those elected, will insure fruitfulness to legislation for the real benefit of the people. At the same time, I foresee all the complexity and difficulty presented in the elaboration of this reform which preserving absolutely the immutability of the fundamental laws of the empire."

Nothing is here offered calculated to satisfy the Liberals. Neither a constitution nor a parliament is extended to them. The council of the empire will still make the empire's laws, but the representatives of the people will be allowed to express their views or all measures before the council completes them. The council will be subject to the czar as at present. In actual fact the czar will be as much an autocrat as he is now. Neither czar nor council will be under any obligation to heed

the requests of the people's representatives. The reactionaries, under the lead of the procurator general of the holy synod, M. Pobedenostseff, will be as reactionary as now, so far as the influence of the popular advisers may extend. Nicholas' father, Alexander III, the most persistent and consistent despot since Paul, might, in an extremity, have granted everything which the present czar proposes. The so-called concessions would not have hampered his activities as a tyrant in any respect. Nor will the reforms promised in Nicholas' decree impede his administrators in carrying out any policy which he and they may choose.

Yet the concession is of value as an indication that the bureaucrats at St. Petersburg feel they must do something to placate the populace. It will be a good starting point from which to work for real reform. Nicholas speaks of "the present very grave times." The times seem likely to be far more grave both at home and abroad before they are better. The general strike which has been ordered promises to precipitate a repetition of the disorders of a few weeks ago in the principal cities of the empire. The arrests which are being made of the popular leaders and the prominence of the Cossacks on the streets are ominous signs. This time the czar intends, if possible, to head off the demonstrations before they have a chance to assume dangerous proportions. Still, though the czar's concessions will be a long way from meeting any of the populace's demands for participation in the making of the laws of the land under which it is governed, they are worth something as showing that at least thru its fears the autocracy can be moved. Possibly before the peril at home and abroad vanishes something more substantial in the way of reform can be extorted from the autocracy. These are the anniversary days of Alexander II's emancipation of the 24,000,000 serfs in 1861. The anniversary, too, is near hand when the same Alex-

COURTESY IN BUSINESS.

Courtesy costs nothing, but it is never lacking in value. In business it can be employed to increase sales, prevent the loss of profitable lines, to secure valuable information, and not infrequently to collect or secure doubtful accounts. The sour, crabbed, gruff spoken business man must in the very nature of things repulse trade and profitable suggestions, and gain the ill-will of a considerable portion of the people with whom he comes in contact. Men who, unless under obligations, endure patiently and without resentment the discourteous treatment of others constitute a small minority. Human nature rebels against discourtesy and abuse. It does not always manifest its resentment by retaliation in kind. If it did, the menace to an impolite tradesman's business interest would be slight. The danger lies in the nursed wrath, the anger that bides its time. The sales manager of a manufacturing concern waiting at a junction point for a homeward bound train called upon by a dealer who handled one of the company's popular lines with great profit. It was the first meeting of the two men. The dealer, noted for his discourtesy to strangers, especially to strange salesmen—a reputation he was proud of—mistaking the manager for one of the fraternity, ignored the proffered card, made some contemptuous reference to the nature

of salesmen who bothered him, and interrupting the attempted explanation turned on his heels and bolted for the rear of the store. The next season one of his competitors handled the popular line with great success; five hundred dollars would not have covered the discourteous dealer's loss in that season. This incident serves to illustrate how important it is to be courteous on all occasions. A man never knows when the consequences of an ill-mannered act will bring loss in some form to his business. It is especially important for retail dealers to cultivate the friendship and regard of salesmen. With rare exception the most successful retail tradesmen are those who have the most friends in the traveling fraternity. "Whilst thou livest, keep a good tongue in thy head," is always sound advice, especially in business.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

Joseph Jefferson is not so well known in Canada as he should be. Nigh forty years ago he visited England and played in his character of "Rip Van Winkle." So well was he received in London that he sent for his wife and children and it was said proposed to settle there. Suddenly he changed his plans, from what cause has never been revealed, and with all his belongings set sail for his native land. From that day he has been averse to entering British territory and has had little use for British people. Still the reminiscences of a man who has spent seventy years on the stage must possess the greatest interest for all classes of people, even for those he is pleased to place on his non-visiting list. At the age of three, as a contemporary classically puts it, Jefferson was poured out of a bag on the stage by one of the earliest of negro delineators. Since that early age his work has been as nearly as possible continuous. He came from a line of actors, and has traveled up and down his native country for ten years over Dr. Oeder's age limit. Not until he reached 75 was there any apparent failure of the large physical power required to play a part like that of "Rip Van Winkle," a character of much detail and trying work. Within the past few months, like his English professional brother, J. L. Toole, he has been compelled to take to a wheeled chair. Naturally the sympathy of his fellow countrymen has gone out to him in no measured quantity, for he has contributed much to their pleasure and has maintained his art at a high standard. If he has not originated a school for acting, he has put a lasting impress upon one, and it is that of naturalness, elaborated with deep insight and fidelity to all that is good in the human heart and illuminated with the humor and pathos that are akin.

The career of such a man is proof of the preservative nature of work, even when of an unusually concentrated kind. But Jefferson can write as well as act, as his interesting autobiography testifies. His printed remarks contain the wisdom of experience. The stage, he says, always has been, and always will be, in a state of transition as influenced by the phases of the public mind, but always swinging to good again. "Don't waste time looking backward," he advises. "For a young world, a young fashion, the 'palm days' were always about, the days of our grandfathers—and will be to the end of time." There is something mellow and poetic about sunsets, but no one seriously objects to the coming of another dawn. The good old times are precious in the softened lights with which memory invests them, but what an excitement there would be if time could really be turned backward in its flight! There is more of generalized verity in the story of Faust than appears on the surface of its chain of tragic incidents. It was hardly necessary for the veteran Jefferson to avow the principle that art is jealous and must be served with constancy, for no one of the multitudes who have enjoyed his acting ever saw him slight a word or motion, or abate the value of any point that could add to his stage picture without violating its simplicity. It is the public, he remarks, that demands and moulds innovation, for actors are more than willing to follow precedent, and will turn in wrath upon a revolutionist who comes unbidden. No doubt there is something in the aged actor's view that this age is too busy, too crammed with literary diffusion and distraction to admit of the appearance of a Shakespeare or a Modigliani. And here is a gem: "I dare say old Thespis, our patron saint, started talk of the decline of the earliest drama whenever he happened to turn his mule down hill." That is a good conception of pessimism—sure that everything is rolling to ruin because his mule is faced the wrong way.

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City Dairy milk, in bottle, 30 pints for \$1, 62.3c. per quart.

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one course of 15 lectures in acoustics. Greatly Distorted.

The president explained that his surprise at the awarding of the exhibition scholarship of 1887 was not due to the fact of his thinking that Patterson was unfit for the scholarship, but that he had come so rapidly to the fore. He had in good faith told Burton he was eligible, and when doubt was thrown on this he had cabled to England for information.

"What do you say to the charges against you and Patterson in Saturday Night?" asked Prof. Young.

"I do not think that anything could have been more distorted," replied the president.

"What do you say to the truth or falsity of the statements regarding your conduct as president of the university?"

"Well," said President Loudon, "I have been in university work and making awards for 41 years. If my character is not able to stand these attacks I wish to leave."

Mr. Hellmuth cross-questioned the president briefly. He mentioned the letter which the latter had received from Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, to the effect that the thesis was the real basis for the awards.

President Loudon replied that he did not think that in the letter Sir Arthur gave a correct presentation of the views of the British commission, who were in charge of the scholarships. He admitted that he did not approve of teachers awarding research scholarships. As far as securing one man who was a chemist and a physicist of sufficient ability to judge the relative merits of a chemistry man and a physicist man working for the same research scholarship, he said it was impossible in this country.

Prof. Ramsay Wright testified regarding the eligibility of Burton in the award of 1887 and gave it as his recollection of the committee's opinion that Burton was eligible.

May be Long Adjournment.

The sitting then adjourned, to meet again on Saturday morning, if it will be possible for Mr. Hellmuth to secure an adjournment of another case. If the adjournment is not secured the next sitting may not be held for some weeks.

Fireproof Windows Doors Sky lights Metal Ceilings, Corrugated Iron. A. B. Ormsby, Limited, Queen-George.

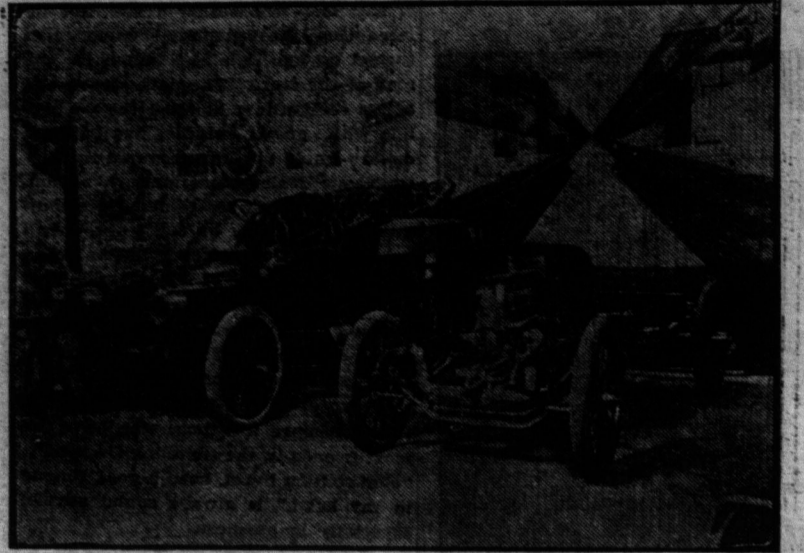
MOTERING NEWS

Buffalo's automobileshow opened on Saturday night, the 4th, with an attendance that entirely filled the armories...

and very darn chicken ran to the coop, every darn pig hid in the pen, every darn cow ran to the barn...

Moral of the Boy and His Sled. If proof is really needed that love of speed is inherent it is embodied in the small boy and his sled...

TORONTO AUTOMOBILE SHOW.



This is the "Peerless" Exhibit of one finished car of 35 horse-power and a Chassis (Shaw-say). The Chassis is a highly finished piece of machinery...

state and numerous enthusiasts from Canada. Over one hundred went over from Toronto on Wednesday...

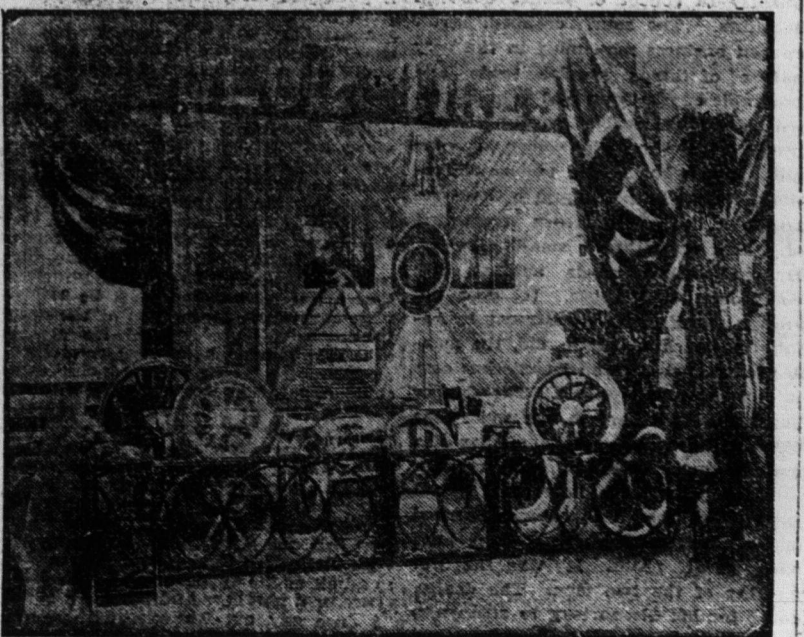
The question is asked: Why cannot the same enthusiasm be worked up in Toronto? The exhibition held here the week previous was in every respect creditable...

Farmer Found the Horn Useful. That some aspects of automobilism appeal even to the most vehement opponents of the pastime is made plain by an anecdote...

"What did you think of the automobile race?" I asked my genial host. "The best thing for me that ever happened," replied the farmer...

"Not me," said the farmer. "You see, I got a balky mule that draws my siff into market every morning. Yesterday morning that mule balked half way to the market...

TORONTO AUTOMOBILE SHOW.



Booth of the Danlop Tire Co. The Large Electric Sign Over the Display Gave the Surroundings a Brilliant Touch.

controlled and quickly-stopped automobile moving at half the pace and vociferously calls for law and more of it.

Grady's Bill the Worst Yet. Says Auto Topics: The sole redeeming feature of a proposed Draconian law, provided for in a bill introduced at Albany last week by Senator Grady...

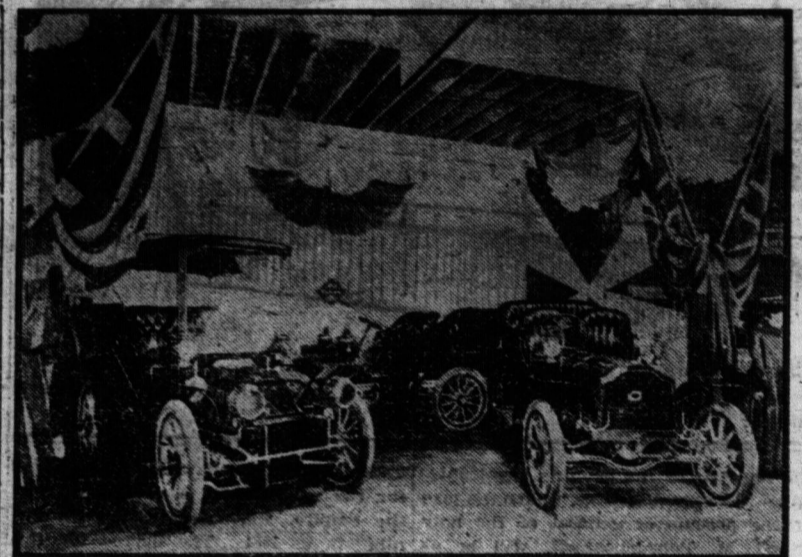
The bill declares a person guilty of manslaughter in the second degree who in operating an automobile at dangerous speed, is responsible for the death of another person.

It is declared by the introducer that the bill is intended to protect persons in streets and highways of cities and villages, and severe penalties are imposed for violations of its provisions.

The bill makes it a misdemeanor to drive or operate a wagon or automobile at a speed which is dangerous to other persons. The penalty for a violation is imprisonment for not more than thirty days and a fine of not more than \$100.

Do Jehus Make Best Chauffeurs? When Stephenson got his first railway working he advocated the employment of the stage coach drivers for the post of engineers...

TORONTO AUTOMOBILE SHOW.



This is the Packard Exhibit. The machines were all sold in advance of the show, and it is impossible to secure any more from the factory...

hill at the rate of fifteen, twenty, even thirty miles an hour, and a happy lad, with nose to say him nay or retreat him with arrest...

opinion that the man of engineering experience is not always as careful of external appearances as is the coachman, whose work in this respect is mainly confined to cleaning the carriage work.

Left Him Only an Automobile. It was somewhat disappointing to Louis Grover Vogel to discover that on his wife's death only an automobile was bequeathed to him...

Pope Plus Orders Two Cars. Pope Plus X, has recently ordered two automobiles, which it is stated is to have the effect of causing a black look on Cardinal Ferrari's face.

Money for Good Roads. In consequence of a decision of the Maryland court of appeals, handed down on February 9, there will be available annually \$400,000 to be expended for good road construction.

Under this the legislature of 1904 provided for an appropriation by the state of \$200,000 annually for the improvement of the public highways...

Aside from this result in Maryland, the importance of the decision lies in the fact that the act was upheld in the face of a provision of the state constitution prohibiting state aid or appropriations for works of internal improvement...

A bill has been introduced in the Connecticut legislature providing for the appropriation of \$300,000 for the improvement of the public roads for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1907.

How Good Roads Pay.

How good roads pay, viewed strictly as an investment, is made clear by figures compiled by a German statistician. According to him, Switzerland enters during the year 3,000,000 visitors...

In the U.S. a beginning has been made in the same direction. Governor Batchelder of Vermont is advertising thru the press for a million visitors to come and spend a few weeks in Vermont...

AGRICULTURE IN QUEBEC.

Dairy and Other Products Developing at Lightning Speed. March Canadian Magazine.

While the eyes of many people in this country and elsewhere have been turned towards the Northwest as a place where development was proceeding at racehorse speed...

The following comparison will show how, agriculturally, Quebec compares with the other provinces: Annual Value of Field and Live Stock Products.

Table with 2 columns: Province and Value. Ontario: \$197,000,000; Quebec: \$5,000,000.

Table with 2 columns: Province and Value. Manitoba: 24,000,000; Nova Scotia: 18,000,000; Territories: 15,000,000; New Brunswick: 13,800,000; Prince Edward Island: 7,000,000; British Columbia: 7,000,000.

It will thus be seen that the farms of Quebec produce more annually than is produced in all the other provinces and territories put together, excluding the Province of Ontario.

This province has a population of 1,700,000 people and an area of 347,000 square miles or as much territory as there is in France and Prussia combined.

The farmers of Quebec are cultivating five million acres of land and some idea of the capital involved may be gained from the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Value. Land: \$248,236,261; Buildings: 102,313,883; Rent of land and buildings leased: 1,039,212; Farm implements and machinery: 27,038,205; Horses: 24,164,149; Milch cows: 20,757,611; Other horned cattle: 6,829,784; Sheep: 2,376,471; Swine: 3,142,825; Poultry: 1,765,314; Bees: 251,203; Thoroughbred stock: 1,133,611.

ABOUT THAT COAT

You wear a coat. Why? To keep the cold out? No; to keep the warmth in. What of the body that has no warmth—the thin, poor body that lacks the healthy flesh and fat it needs?

For such we say that Scott's Emulsion provides the right kind of a coat. Why? Because Scott's Emulsion builds firm, solid flesh and supplies just enough fat to fill nature's requirements—no more. That means bodily warmth.

Send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

GEMS OF

(From Taylor's Translation of Plato's "Phaedon")

Socrates was tried on the 11th of denying the state gods, and inducing strange divinities, etc. corrupting the young. The count of the indictment was mainly on the fact that Socrates refused to act under the guidance of personal demon or voice, and on the fact that he taught pupils to question state institutions as election by lot, which is contrary to the laws of the state.

"We shall take care, therefore, Criton, 'so to act. But how will he be buried?' 'Just as you please, he, if you can but catch me, not elude your pursuit.' At the same time gently laughing, and turning himself to me, he said: 'Criton, he said, 'my friend, am that Socrates who now with you, and methodises ever the discourse, but he thinks to be whom he will shoutly behold and asks how I ought to be buried? But all that long discourse which since I addressed to you, I asserted that after I had drunk poison I should no longer remain you, but should depart to certain cities of the blessed, this I seem declared to him in vain, tho' I detaken to console both you and self. Be surety, therefore, for Criton, to the reverse of that, if he became surety for me to the for he was my bail that I should remain, but he you had washed not remain when I die, but she hence, that Criton may bear it easily, and may not be affected he sees my body burned or buried I were suffering some dreadful fate; and that he may not say in internment that Socrates is killed or is carried out, or is buried, well assured, my friend, that when we speak amiss we are only blamable as to our expression, but it is fit to be of good heart, say that my body will be buried in such manner as may please you, and as may please to yourself, and as may please to me, and as may please to my friends. We should have his sons were brought to him, had two little ones, and one of the women belonging to his family came in to him; but when spoken to them before Criton, left them such injunctions as he proper, he ordered the boys and to depart, and he himself set out. And it was now near the of the sun; for he had been in the inner room for a long time when he came in from bathing down and did not speak many words; for then the servants Eleven came in, and standing in 'I do not perceive that in your face of in others; I mean that angry with me, and curse me being compelled by the magistrates, I announce to them that I drink the poison. But, on the I have found you to the presence to be the most generous, mild, of all men that ever came into the and therefore I am well convinced you are not angry with me, but the authors of your present condition for you know who they are therefore (for you know what I tell you), farewell; and endeavor this necessity as easily as possible, and at the same time, burst tears, and turning himself a departed. But Socrates, looking him, said, 'And thou, too, I and we shall take to act as you And at the same time turning, 'How courteous,' he said, 'is favor of that man! During the time of my abode here, he had me, and often conversed with proved himself to be the best, and now how generously he w my account! But let us obey him, and let someone bring the if it is bruised, and if not, let whose business it is bruise it.' Socrates," said Criton, "I think sun still hangs over the mountains is not set yet. And at the same I have known others who have the poison very late, after it drunk abundantly. Therefore, be in such haste, for there is enough." Socrates replied, "S Criton, act fitly in the manner you have described, for they derive some advantage from s and I also with propriety shall in this manner. For I do not shall gain anything by drinking except becoming ridiculous to third desire to live, and being of life, when nothing of it remains. Go therefore," said persuaded and comply with my Then Criton, hearing this, gave and the hemlock was



Frank W. Smith as Marcus in the "Sign of the Cross" at the Grand this week.

GEMS OF LITERATURE

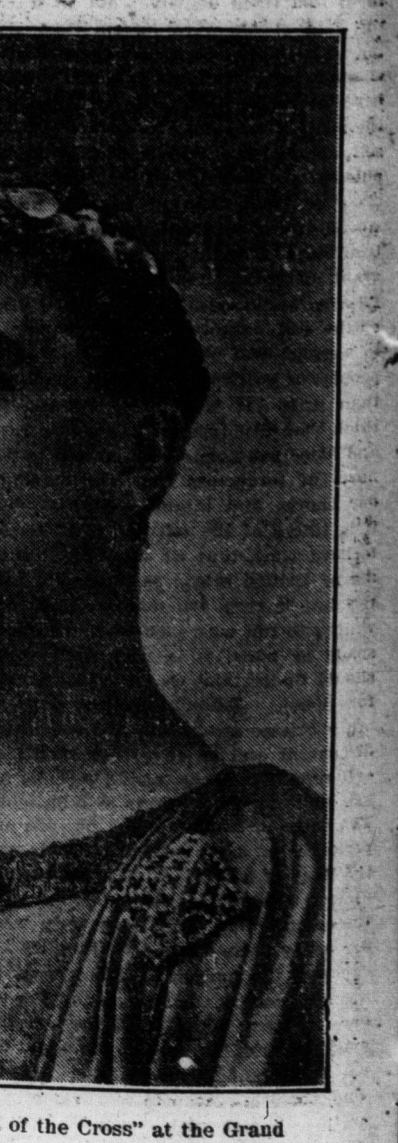
Table with 2 columns: Province/Territory and Population. Includes Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia.

It will thus be seen that the farms of Quebec produce more annually than is produced in all the other provinces and territories put together, excluding the Province of Ontario.

ABOUT THAT COAT

You wear a coat. Why? To keep the cold out? No; to keep the warmth in.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.



Scene from the "Sign of the Cross" at the Grand this week.

The Death of Socrates.

(From Taylor's Translation of Plato's "Phaedon.") Socrates was tried on the charges (1) of denying the state gods and introducing strange divinities, etc.; (2) of corrupting the young.

"We shall take care, therefore," said Criton, "so to act. But how would you be buried?" "Just as you please (said he), if you can but catch me, and I do not elude your pursuit."

When he had washed himself, his sons were brought to him for he had two little ones and one elderly, and the women belonging to his family likewise came in to him; but when he had spoken to them before Criton, and had left them such injunctions as he thought proper, he ordered the boys and women to depart, and he himself returned to us.

pounded in a cup. And Socrates, looking at the man, said, "Well, my friend (for you are knowing in these matters), what is to be done?" "Nothing," he said, "but after you have drunk it, to walk about until a heaviness takes place in your legs, and then to die down; this is the manner in which you have to act."

LITERATURE AND GRAMMAR. From the Philadelphia Enquirer. Twelve months ago a prominent weekly invited contributions to a short-story contest in which the prizes were large.

A LEGEND OF CHRIST FROM THE HOLY LAND

The Roman and the Flight into Egypt - The Pursuit by Cajus and Its Result.

and, besides this, the most prudent and By Selma Lagerloef. On the morning after the day that saw the massacre of the innocents, Cajus, the Roman Caesar's man-at-arms, mounted guard at Bethlehem town gate.

Suddenly hurried steps in the deserted street leading to the gate—a man and woman, who now and then cast furtive glances behind as if in dread of pursuit. The man shouldered an ax, grasping it with a firm hand.

And smiling upon the rude soldier, she lifted the cloth. The emperor's man-at-arms looked and looked again and his eyes opened wider. "Only a bunch of lilies," he murmured, only half convinced, "but they seem more beautiful than any I've ever seen."

At that moment a Bedouin sitting a fresh horse arrived before the gate. Without a word Cajus tore him from his steed's back, mounted and galloped after the fleeing Christ child and his parents.

Cajus had spent more than three days in the pursuit of the fugitives; twice twenty-four hours he had now been scouring the rock wilderness of southern Judea and it looked as if the fruitless hunt would never end.

heart, when it occurred to him that he ought to look closer in order to avoid making a mistake.

Yes, indeed, this was the little boy whose life Herod meant to have at all hazards, Cajus recognized him as the sunny child who often passed thru Bethlehem city gate to play with the lilies on the field without; he was the same child that he saw at Herod's feast and escaped the slaughter, by an accident.

And Cajus bowed down and deposited his sword at the feet of Joseph to show him, on awakening, that his danger was past and that the pursuit had been abandoned.

The REXER automatic machine gun, which pleases the King. it weighs 17-12 lbs. and fires 25 shots in less than 2 seconds. It is now being tested by the war office.

GUN WHICH THE WAR OFFICE ARE TESTING

An Enlarged Rifle That Can Fire 200 Shots a Minute and be Carried by a Man.

The war office have authorized experiments to be made with the Rexer automatic machine gun. This invention attracted the notice of the King when in Denmark last year. It is a Danish invention, and is being introduced into this country by an English firm.

In appearance the Rexer automatic machine gun somewhat resembles an enlarged rifle. The weight of the gun complete is only 17½ lbs. It can, therefore, be easily carried by one man.

HELP WANTED; MALE.

WORKMEN AND BREAKMEN ON Canadian and other railways. Young men age 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing.



Scene from the "Sign of the Cross" at the Grand this week.

THE FISHERMAN'S SACRIFICE.

From the French of Maxime Audion. That fellow Yves had never known what it was to have a mother or a father, much less a single friend. With him the most important fact was that he was strong; his two arms were all he had to keep him from starvation. He was handsome, but he did not know it, nor would he have cared if he had known it; his regular features and proud carriage told of noble blood.

The men in the village hated him because he was a stranger, and because his courage was greater than their own, and they were jealous, too, because his good looks pleased the women.

Yves lived in a stone cabin that he had built himself. During the winter, when the fishing season was at an end, he carved little boats and playthings that he sold during the season to the tourists. And because he never spent his money in getting drunk at the tavern, the villagers called him stingy.

One evening, it was three years after the rescue of the schooner, Yves was alone in his cabin when he heard feeble cries outside his door. It was in winter, and a cruel north wind was making the snowflakes dance in great white swirls on the cold beach.

Yves opened his door. Crouched upon the sill he saw a woman and a little girl huddled closely together and moaning pitifully. Yves carried them into the house and, piling the wood upon the fire, prepared a great bed of seaweed for them in one corner.

But the woman had suffered too long from the lack of food and the cold. Early the next day she died. Then that fellow Yves adopted the little girl, a frail figure of thirteen, with big, pleading, brown eyes. Her name was Margariton.

After this winter night a new life began for the lonely Yves. To him Margariton became a whole family. She was society, she was his daughter, his sister, his companion, his friend, she was his idol, before whom he prostrated himself in perpetual adoration.

There was nothing too good for her, and the money he had earned so painfully was scattered gladly for the finest stuffs for her dresses and beautiful lace and gold chains.

Not far from their cabin the rocky cliffs, sloping gently on either side, made room for a tiny beach of finest sand, where in one corner rose a stream of purest water.

One summer afternoon Margariton, her pitcher poised upon her head, was following the narrow path that led to the spring when she heard a voice calling to her. Turning half-frightened, she saw a young man, an artist, sitting on the rocks before his easel.

For a moment the painter stood lost in admiration of the beauty of the girl before him; then, as she was about to hasten on, he stretched out both hands pleadingly, reminding her of the fact that he was still holding his palette and brushes, and cried:

"Young lady, I beg and entreat you to remain just where you are, without moving, if only for an instant!"

"Gladly," said Margariton, blushing rosily.

The painter immediately disappeared behind his canvas and the brushes flew fast as he worked. Half an hour later he asked his model to inspect his first sketch.

Margariton hastened to his side, her curiosity stronger than her fear. At the sight of the canvas on the easel she stopped short in ecstasy, without a word to express her rapturous admiration.

"Ah, my beautiful stranger! This means the Salon for me," cried the artist enthusiastically. "Tell me, will you come back to-morrow at this same time? And what is your name?"

"Margariton," replied the girl, shyly, as she nodded her head in consent.

The next day Margariton was prompt at the meeting. She had not said anything to Yves of her chance encounter with the stranger, nor of her promise. Not that she felt that she had done wrong, but from a quick instinct of prudence, as if it were a presentiment of the pain she might cause her brother, it was the first secret there had ever been between them.

A week passed, and still another week, and if the portrait had not advanced it was different with the model. Friendship? Nay, Jean Vermeul knew well enough it was no mere feeling of friendship that made his heart beat so hard at the sight of the beautiful girl.

He loved her with all the strength of his being, and resolved that, could he win her love, he would marry her. But what of the brother Yves, to whom Margariton owed such a debt of gratitude? What would he say?

The villagers, who had known from the first of the meetings at the spring, took care that Yves should not be left in ignorance. What terrible vengeance would the hated Yves, they asked one another, take upon the painter? They did not know, but they awaited the outbreak of his wrath with a cruel anxiety.

But there was no sign on his face, whatever he may have felt. Only that night, after he had kissed Margariton good-night, the young girl heard him toss uneasily upon his rough couch before she went happily to sleep.

The next day his mind was made up. In the afternoon, when the young girl went singing to the trysting place, Yves, hidden among the rocks, was present at the meeting. Not a detail of the pretty courtship escaped his jealous eyes—the warm hand-clasps and the ten-

der glances which, better than words, betrayed their passion.

And no one heard the bitter sigh when Margariton, radiant in the wonderful happiness of being loved by the man who made earth a paradise to her, cried:

"I must tell my brother Yves that you want to marry me; me, a poor girl, penniless and without education! He will be glad, for he loves me, and I love him, too, but not as I love you, Jean, my beloved!"

Yves had changed greatly during the last weeks. He no longer ate or slept, and his eyes burned strangely in his pale face. Margariton, in her happiness, did not notice the change, nor did she notice, when she took her brother's hand in hers, and told him her secret, that he braced himself against the wall to keep himself from falling.

"You love him, and you ask my consent, Margariton?" Yves asked, hesitatingly. "You are free, do as you will, but I am gratified that you did not forget me utterly. You are the one being on earth that I love; you know it well, and your happiness is all I seek. Marry the man you love, little one; be happy always."

Yves placed a bag of gold in her hand. "This is for your wedding dress," he said. "I have had it ready for you a long time."

Then, with a long kiss on the girl's forehead, Yves went out, but this time he did not turn to her signals of farewell.

Sitting proudly erect in his boat, balancing easily with the rise and fall of the waves, a single fisherman was darkly outlined against the sunset-colored waters of the bay. Alone upon the beach, Jean Vermeul watched him in admiration.

"What a splendid fellow," he cried. "I must ask him to pose for me some day."

He watched the boat glide easily upon the surface of the water, carried by the current out toward the open sea and to the heart of the golden sun, and the man was but a black dot on the horizon. Then he disappeared forever.

ENGLAND'S LICENSING ACT; THE STATE GAINS GREATLY

While the Man Who is Cut Off Receives Compensation for His Loss of Business.

London Daily Mail.

"It is worth £10,000 to me and I got it for the asking!"

The words came from the lips of the proprietor of an hotel as he left the court last year with his license. They might have come from the lips of thousands of men and have still been true. For generations the state has given away enormous fortunes in the shape of licenses. At last it has realized its error and during the last few days there has sprung up, almost unnoticed, a new source of local revenue in England and Wales. Hitherto a license—except for the duty—has been given away; in future it is to be sold.

It is the effect of the new licensing act, now operating for the first time in the February Brewster Sessions. The act takes two momentous steps in licensing reform; it secures compensation for old licenses and payment for new ones. Nothing more striking, perhaps, has been done by the present house of commons.

Stripped of its legal mysteries, the act now coming into operation declares that justices may attach to new licenses any conditions they may think proper in the interests of the public, but they shall in any case secure the monopoly value of the license—the difference between the value of the house with and without a license—for the ratepayers.

Working of the Act.

Let us see how the new law works in practice. A concrete example is to hand. At Shirebrook, in Nottinghamshire, a license was applied for for a new hotel. Six months ago it would have been granted, probably, without much ado—certainly with no charge beyond a duty of at most £50. Last week it was granted for the duty and—£3000. The £3000 goes to relieve the local rates.

If our magistracy were not beyond suspicion, there would be an obvious danger of the gravest kind. Were a new license to yield as much, say, as a penny rate, the temptation, it is easy to see, might become almost too strong for human nature to resist. But the whole tendency of the act is against the increase of licenses, and, the act can hardly have occurred to the framers of the law. In this light, the transference of final power from magistrates to quarter sessions in a safeguard, if any were needed, against perils of this kind.

The real meaning of the new act will astonish most people. It is hardly too much to say that, by accident or by design, the act grants, morally, all that the most fervent enemies of compensation have ever claimed. It admits that the "monopoly value" of a license is the property, not of the holder of the license, but of the state. It provides that that value shall be paid in com-

penation should the state ever take the license back again (thru no fault of the holder); but the fact that compensation is to be given only in the case of existing licenses is a clear admission that compensation is an act of British generosity and not of legal justice. And compensation, let it be remembered, is to come from the coffers of the state.

Monopoly Values.

There are millions in those six words. They mean nothing less than that the state has taken over the "monopoly value" of all the licenses in England and Wales. It is a sum which can only be reckoned in hundreds of millions, and looked at in this light, the licensing act is one of the greatest strokes of business that the world has ever seen. It creates, by a stroke of the pen, a national value which, if it could be realized, would pay off the national debt! It sounds incredible, but it is true. Let us prove it true by a simple test.

The new law, as an act of grace, gives compensation to the loser of a license (providing it is lost thru no fault of his own), the amount to be equal to the "monopoly value"—i.e., the difference between the value of a house with a license and its value without a license. If the "Three Bells" public-house has a market value, as a building, of £500, and a market value, as a licensed house, of £5000, the compensation paid if the owner lost his license would be £4500.

But the new act does not give compensation to losers of licenses granted henceforth—the reason being that, whereas in the past licenses have been granted and renewed somewhat automatically, in future applicants clearly understand that the license is granted for a fixed period, and no longer. The act concedes the enjoyment of the "monopoly values" of all present licenses to the present license-holders, but regards them as merely lent. We know this because, when it takes them away, the state does not buy them back, but compels "the trade" to pay their value as compensation, whereupon the state retains the monopoly, and either allows it to lapse or sell it at its market value. Thus the state takes back the "monopoly value" which it gave freely with the original license.

Safeguards.

It is necessary, in order to avoid misunderstanding, to insist that the licensing act does not in any sense "annex" or "confiscate" the drink traffic. There are ample safeguards against anything of the kind. The monopoly value of new licenses becomes the property of the state automatically, the state can only recover the value of the old licenses as fast as the compensation fund will allow. Money for this may be borrowed, but the fund is to grow from special annual duties imposed on licenses, and the magistrates may impose them or not, as they think necessary. But the important fact is that the principle is laid down for the future, and we have only to imagine a government in power with a great temperance program, to see how easily a revolution should be made, if such a government should trouble the act and make it compulsory, the effect might be very pulsory. But even that would not satisfy the most ardent temperance reformer, who demands that holders of present licenses should pay a high duty in return for the monopoly value they have enjoyed so long.

It is easy, no doubt, to exaggerate the effects of the act. Obviously, if licenses were revoked in a wholesale way and reissued as new, the revenue from this source would be very great. But it is expected that under the new conditions new licenses will be fewer and fewer. There must always, however, be new licenses for new communities. And, however it may work in practice, the theory of the act is clear. It gives the value of all licenses to the state which created it.

Equal to the National Debt.

What is the amount of wealth which the state, by this remarkable act, has recovered for itself? Literally speaking, nobody knows. It is the unearned income of all the licenses in England and Wales. It has been calculated that the aggregate value is equal to the national debt. The value of licenses in London alone is nearly five times as great as the total expenditure of the four hundred public authorities which govern the metropolis. Six years ago there was a startling illustration of the amount of the license at two auction sales in the North of England. Two properties were put up within a few days—a plain 2-storey house standing on half an acre, but with a license, and a mansion standing in a park of 700 acres. The mansion and 700 acres fetched £25,000, and the two-storey brick house £25,100. Of this sum, said the auctioneer, £25,500 was the value of the license which the owner had been given for the asking at the Brewster Sessions. That is ended now. No license worth £25,500, or indeed, any other sum, will ever be given away again. We have seen the last of the strange spectacle of a long line of men waiting at Brewster Sessions for those they must buy them, and we have seen £25,000 paid readily for what before this act would have been freely given.

It is a wonderful advance in temperance reform that at last the huge monopoly value of all licenses belongs to the state.

With that as a foundation of his policy a chancellor of the exchequer in a temperance government can work miracles.

ARTHUR MEE.

JUST AS GOOD.

"Gimme a dime, I want to buy a ker-ridge and pair."

"No, I won't give you a dime."

"All right, boss; then lend us yer face to go caddin' with."

A WISE CHILD

"Pa, it's raining!"

"Well, let it rain."

"I was going to!"

PEGASUS AT THE HORSE SHOW.

He Made a Fine Exhibit But Was Out of His Class.

There was a movement of well-bred surprise and interest, which passed from box to box, as Pegasus, with a sweep of his mighty wings, cleared the barrier and landed in the ring at the eleventh horse show. Perseus, the rider, was attired in the regulation whipcord breeches, cutaway, stock and derby hat. A hundred lognets and opera glasses, hitherto turned perfunctorily on the ring, were leveled on the pair with much display of curiosity, while the leaves of the official catalog were hastily scanned for information regarding the somewhat unusual entry. There was nothing, however, but the simple statement: "Pegasus, wh. s., exhibited by Mr. Perseus." Attention was again centred on the ring.

Pegasus, standing with wings tightly folded, was certainly a splendid figure. From magnificently moulded head to his streaming tail, he was instinct with life. He was pure white, with a curious tint of faintest rose, that changed as the light struck his smooth sides. His wings were also white and tipped with rose and his ankles were of a decided pink. An exclamation of pleasure escaped the audience.

The judges alone did not appear gratified or even satisfied with his appearance in the ring. "Haven't we enough to do," inquired one of them plaintively, "without having winged horses to judge. Of course, it's all right—a novelty, I dare say, but I believe in conservatism. If this sort of thing goes on what's to prevent Elijah's horses of fire being entered, and then the insurance companies would get after us. Better discourage it at the start, I say."

"Looks as tho he had been stabled in a feather bed," said the second. "He's a myth, anyway, and I don't see how he can be judged."

"Sir," said the third, approaching Perseus politely, with a cautious glance at the off hind foot of the steed, "is it not possible that you have made a slight mistake? The poultry show occurs some months later. It is held in this building and—"

"Not at all, sir," replied Perseus loftily. "I have also entered this famous animal in that exhibition—among the Plymouth Rocks," he added condescendingly. "After that we appear for thirteen weeks on the vaudeville stage. I surmise, sir, that you will find my entry perfectly regular and I must request that you proceed with the judging."

"Very well," said the spokesman sharply. "Put him thru his paces."

The exhibition which followed aroused a storm of enthusiasm. The splendid animal seemed scarcely to touch the earth in his career around the ring. His neck appeared to flame, so distended and scarlet were the muscles of his throat. Together the two were a sculptor's dream endowed with life. Even the judges betrayed some faint interest in the exhibition. Then with glossy coat unruined, Pegasus

"Legs are a trifle large, aren't they," said one of the judges critically.

"Up to his weight, I dare say, but his barrel is extremely bulgy."

"He's well set up, tho," said the third. "Oh, yes, well enough," said the second, nodding disparagingly. "No pedigree, I see," consulting his catalog.

"He sprung from Medusa's blood," interposed the first judge with some evident pride in his knowledge of the classics.

"He ought to be blooded, then," said the second quickly, so that no one else could get ahead of him. The others gave him a contemptuous glance. They had the same remark in mind.

"I suppose we'll have to give him something," said the leader of the trio. "The public seems to demand it."

"I vote now," said one of the other two, "my rider is confoundedly cocky."

"Yes, but there are the newspapers, you know. They would raise a howl. Besides he's not a bad horse."

"Oh, well," said the one who had objected, impatiently. "What's your horse's age?" he inquired.

"Nearly 2000 years, sir," was the reply with some pride of manner.

The judges gazed at each other in speechless indignation. Finally one found voice to reply.

"This class is for three-year-olds," he said, icily. "Get out of the ring."

The Antiquity of the Mouse.

Probably mice were never treasured so much in the history of the world as they are now. This remark, however, applies more particularly to the "fancy" type and not to vermin. St. Augustine even classed them with frogs and wondered, with due reverence, that a beneficent Creator should have made such things. That is the attitude of most people to the present day. The Egyptians worshipped a variety of animals—that is, they seemed to do so, but the learned assure us nowadays that it is a popular delusion. Anyhow they drew the line at mice. The creatures were not utterly excluded from religion. Kindly Horus, the savior, looked after them. And thus arose one of the oddest stories to be found even in Herodotus. Once on a time, by his account, the Assyrians were attacking Pelusium on the frontier of Egypt. King Sethos had made himself so unpopular that his soldiers refused to fight. In despair he appealed to his god, who assured him that all would be well. So Sethos raised an army of pedlars and "base mechanics," with whom he marched, in good spirits, to Pelusium; and in the night devoting their quivers, bowstrings and the handles of their shields, thus disarmed, the Egyptian mob routed them easily next day. And Herodotus declares that he saw the statue of Sethos

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JAMES MASON, Managing Director

in the Temple of "Vulcan" at Memphis with a mouse in his hand, inscribed "Whosoever looks on me let him reverence the gods."

No statement in the famous history has caused so much discussion. That Herodotus saw what he described is not to be questioned; but of course, he could not read hieroglyphics, and the inscription was translated by his Dragoman, who, we may be sure, was equally ignorant. Dragomen in those days were Greeks of Caria. The statue must have represented Horus, to whom mice were sacred, but how did this extraordinary fancy become attached to it?—not by the Egyptians, assuredly, but by the Carians. It is not difficult to find an explanation. Apollo Smintheus, "Mouse Apollo," was a notable deity among the Greeks. He it was especially who afflicted mankind with pestilence, and the mouse was his emblem. The figure of one stood upon his tripod, or, at Chryssa, lay beneath his foot. Sacred mice lived under the altar, and took their food in the sanctuary. Thus a Greek would associate this statue of Horus with his familiar Apollo, the god of plague. The destruction of Sennacherib's host by some epidemic was an Egyptian legend, doubtless. The lively imagination of the Dragoman supplied the rest.

Graceful Request.

Paris, Feb. 20.—A well-known French actress has just come into a handsome legacy in a most unexpected manner.

Several months ago she handed over the greater part of her jewelry to the care of a wealthy Brazilian gentleman, under whose protection she had been living, as she was afraid of being robbed. The jewels were locked up in a safe hired by the Brazilian in a deposit vault of a bank.

A few days ago, while traveling abroad, the Brazilian gentleman died suddenly. The actress was in considerable alarm as to the fate of her jewels, and after numerous formalities had been gone thru, the safe containing them was opened this morning in the presence of a magistrate.

The jewels were found intact, and with them were twelve visiting cards made of gold and engraved with the lady's name. Each golden card was turned down at the left corner, and in the turned down portion was a hole thru which passed a ribbon.

Attached to each ribbon was a precious stone worth £400. Altogether, the gold cards and their attached jewels are estimated to be worth £8000.

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From Pure Irish Malt **XXX PORTER** For Health and Strength

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LAUREL

His Crowning Sor Hairlock Combs (the vll talkative as usual): "I've r honer, your whiskers are the right side than on the I take it, because you've particular side at night?" Boldheaded customer: "I didn't meet you earlier friend. I'd have learnt to crown of my head."

Seakable. He: "Yaas, you know, I something to take up my m She: "Have you tried blott"

Play for Safety He: "But I tell you what, if your father it at all un shall put my back to the wa er." She: "And keep it there, be the safest position."

A Broken Choc All idly to and fro Her window curtain sw In the lampights' rosy glo She sleeps, my lady slees And I catch the glint of g From her tresses uncontrol Thru the curtain's filmy And the curtain within m As she sleeps! My lady

Ab, then does she dream s Mine the dearest name s In her ivory tressany? She sleeps! My lady slees! Soft! Her blossom lips n Has she secret to impart? And I wait with trembling Nay, a sound my soul ab For she snores! My lady E. D.

Explained. From The New Orleans Democrat. His pupils were sitting at feet. "Tell us, master," one said, ever found time to read so thus acquire so vast a stock mation." "Very simple," he replied in

JUST AS GOOD. Gimme a dime. I wante ker-ridge and pair." "No, I won't give you a d "All right, boss; then lend u to go caddin' with."

"I used to take a book with time I went to the telephone. Would while waiting for my co Then, for the first time, it stood.

Bound to Lose. She: "Oh! I didn't know bu such a ripping game. I sha time in learning it, you'll h He: "Pardon me! You'll b of time, and money too. Art dealer. "Does this 'nude to you?"

He Knew. Mr. Jones: "No, I'm har'd got a wife and six daughters constantly needing clothes!"

The Last Resource. Paterfamilias: "This is an bill for Turkish baths. Why go there so often?" Dissatisfied daughter: "Wh can a girl go who has nothing t

Wonderings. I'm oft inclined to wonder if An angle-worm, when frozen still Would meet with any luck at all. Supposing that it tried to crawl,

Then, too, I often wonder whethe A man who set about to tetter. Ten flies in a field like cows. Could make the striped creature

And then, again, I wonder-which Is stickiest-tar, glue or pitch? Perhaps each, all or either are. But I should say pitch, glue or f

Rat, most of all, I wonder how A man can tell just when is Now,

A WISE CHILD. "Pa, it's raining!" "Well, let it rain." "I was going to!"

Illustration of a man and a woman.

Illustration of a man and a woman.

Illustration of a man and a woman.

LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU

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His Crowning Sorrow.
Hairlock Combs (the village barber, talkative as usual): "I've noticed, your honor, your whiskers are thicker on the right side than on the left—that's I take it, because you sleep on that particular side at night?"
Baldheaded customer: "What a pity I didn't meet you earlier in life, my friend. I'd have learnt to sleep on the crown of my head."

Seakable.
He: "Yass, you know, I want to find something to take up my mind."
She: "Have you tried blotting-paper?"

Play for Safety.
He: "But I tell you what it is, Maude, if your father is at all unreasonable I shall put my back to the wall and—"
She: "And keep it there. That would be the safest position."

A Broken Chord.
All idly to and fro
Her window curtain sweeps
In the lamplight's rosy glow
She sleeps, my lady sleeps
And I catch the glint of gold
From her tresses uncontrolled
Thru the curtain's filmy fold,
And the heart within me leaps
As she sleeps! My lady sleeps!

Ah, then does she dream of me?
Mine the dearest name she keeps
In her ivory treasury?
She sleeps! My lady sleeps!
Soft! Her blossom lips now part!
Has she secret to impart?
And I wait with trembling heart!
Nay, a sound my soul abhors!
For she snores! My lady snores!
E. D. Pierson.

Explained.
From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.
His pupils were sitting at the sage's feet.
"Tell us, master," one said, "how you ever found time to read so much and thus acquire so vast a stock of information."
"Very simple," he replied indulgently:



JUST AS GOOD.
Gimme a dime, I wanten buy a Kerridge and pair."
"No, I won't give you a dime."
"All right, boss; then lend us yer face to go caddin' with."

"I used to take a book with me every time I went to the telephone so I could read while waiting for my connection."
Then, for the first time, they understood.

Bound to Lose.
She: "Oh! I didn't know bridge was such a ripping game. I shall lose no time in learning it, you may be sure."
He: "Pardon me! You'll lose a lot of time, and money too."
Art dealer: "Does this 'nude' appeal to you?"

He Knew.
Mr. Jones: "No, I'm hardened—I've got a wife and six daughters that are constantly needing clothes!"

The Last Resource.
Paterfamilias: "This is an awful bill for Turkish baths. Why do you go there so often?"
Dissatisfied daughter: "Where else can a girl go who has nothing to wear?"

Wonderings.
I'm oft inclined to wonder if
An uncle-woman, when frozen stiff,
Would meet with any luck at all,
Supposing that it tried to crawl.

Then, too, I often wonder whether
A man who set about to tether
Ten tigers in a field like cows,
Could make the striped creatures browse.

And then, again, I wonder—what
Is stickiest—tar, glue or pitch?
Perhaps each, all or either are,
But I should say pitch, glue or tar.

But, most of all, I wonder how
A man can tell just when is Now.

A WISE CHILD.
"Pa, it's raining!"
"Well, let it rain."
"I was going to!"

For Now keeps going back to Then,
While Soon is straightway Now again.
'Tis useless, tho, to wonder what
is meant by this impressive rot.

Picked from the Bazaar.
It was in a certain village, and the curate had been asked to make a house-to-house collection for the missionary cause. He tried every means to induce one old rustic to subscribe, but all appeals had failed, when he made a final effort.

"Come, Hodge, let me put you down for something. What will your neighbors think of you?"
"Sorry, parson," replied Hodge, "but I don't see how I can."
"Why not? Isn't the cause a good one?"
"Maybe the cause is good enough, but I have too many to keep, and I owe too much money already."

"But, Hodge, you owe heaven a larger debt than to anyone else."
"True, true; but you are here to help me pay that off; besides, they don't unduly press a creditor from aloft, like they do below."

She: "I wonder who first said 'Ignorance is bliss.'"
He: "I believe it originally emanated from a newly-married couple."
"Of what does an undergraduate's diet consist?"
"Wild oats."

A thing of duty is a bore for ever.
If we could try on matrimony as we try on shoes many would go barefooted.

If divorce is a cloud upon modern society, alimony is its silver lining.
"I see the Japs claim a pronounced victory."
"Bit of a change for them."
"How so?"
"Most of their victories no fellow could pronounce."

My Lady.
O lady mine!
With your golden hair
And your lips so red,
And your face so fair,
And your dainty tread,
And your voice so sweet,
And your eyes love-lit,
And your form divine—
Ah, my heart's last beat,
Did you ask for it,
It were surely thine,
O lady mine!

Terrible shrieks issued forth from the nursery. The fond mother burst into the infantile room. Johnny and Amy were sitting on the floor howling, with Tommy, the eldest (aged 7), seated on a cushion on the table.

"Goodness, my dears, what is the matter," cried the devoted mother.
"Boo-oo-oo," sobbed Johnny and Amy. "We were playing the Garden of Eden."
"Yes, dear," said mamma, stroking each of their little curly heads. "I told you the story yesterday; but why are you both crying?"

They suddenly withheld their tears, and pointing contemptuously at their brother Tommy on the table, said, "The Serpent has eaten all the apple."
Girl of the Period: Dad, do you mind staying in to-night, as Mr. Poppit will want to speak to you?
Dad: So he has proposed?
No, she replied, with confident determination, but he will to-night.

The maid servant rushed, suddenly into the boudoir with a seriously-sad expression.
"The master is lying unconscious in the hall, ma'am, with a large box beside him and a paper like a bill crushed in his hand."
Mistress: "Ah! my fifty-dollar new hat has come. Do bring it up, Mary!"

Langushing Maiden (distressfully):
What is hope?
Langushing Amateur Lady Poet (staring at the tiger-skin rug): Hope? Hope! wakes us up in the early spring morn, and—we hope.

He: Let us talk about the lapse of ages.
She: I prefer the laps of youth.
Introducer: How did you get on at the dinner party?
Mrs. Newlyrich: Fine. When they ate with a fork I did it, too, and when they passed a dish I passed it, too. Nothing is easier than society, as long as you haven't got to lead the way."

"Little boy, do you ever go to Sunday school?"
"No, not me," replied the urchin.
"Don't you ever feel you want to go?" asked the district visiting lady.
"No, mum. I'm a straight bad boy; I ain't one of them Sunday school treats bad boys."

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.
"Push," said the Button.
"Never be led," said the Pencil.
"Take pains," said the Window.
"Always keep cool," said the Ice.
"Be up to date," said the Calendar.
"Never lose your head," said the Beer.
"Make light of everything," said the Fire.

"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.
"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.
"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife.
"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.
"Do the work you are sooted for," said the Chimney.



"WE HOPE WE DON'T INTRUDE."

Mam's Rock-fellar: I do congratulate you, dear; all the girls have envied you so on your marriage. Now it's all over and done with, tell me right truly, is the cart a good bargain; is he worth your money?
Georgia Van de Bit: Well, dear, a title is always something, but after that he's nothing more than a remnant.

When I light on this letter unread,
When memory's light shall be mellow,
And I think of the days that are not,
I shall sigh for the dear faithful fellow
Who wrote to me—goodness knows what.
A. I. S.



IN WALES.
Mr. Llewellyn Jones: I wish I could persuade you, Miss Morgan, to come to the revival meeting to-night. Look you, moreover, I have arranged with Gwilym Evans to turn the gas off at the meter as soon as we have started, indeed!

"How did their marriage turn out?"
"Each one succeeded in disappointing the family of the other."
The Pansy-a-Liner's Wife: How can you write an up-to-date shipwreck when you've never been on the sea?
The Author: Have you finished? How can I write a shipwreck? Haven't I been married for twenty years, and yet I can still earn our living writing love stories!

To an Illegible Correspondent.
Many thanks for the letter you sent me—At least, I suppose 'tis from you; 'Twas adjudged the address of it meant me. And I guess'd at the date—which I knew; And the signature, really terrific. With strenuous effort I came At a notion that this hieroglyphic Is something that stands for your name.

'Tis awkward to hazard replying,
For I don't know at all what to say;
But I've boldly decided on trying
To master a word every day.
I can't say I'm doing much so far,
But I'll keep at the job all the same;
The note you have sent me will go far
To give life a permanent aim.

I take it out sometimes and ponder;
I study the serpentine scrawl;
I picture a double-you yonder,
That may be an I after all.
I think of each possible topic,
I hold it in all sorts of ways;
And after a test microscopic,
I think I will try the X-Rays.

I look at it downwards and sidelong,
I scan it in all kinds of light;
My friends and acquaintance have tried
long.
With comments I dare not recite.
Here's a word that might really be Russian.
But the next night as likely be Greek;
And we make it a theme of discussion
Till they all go away in a pique.

When years come along that may sunder,
And I dream of the friends that are dead,
I shall feel a renaissance of wonder

THE BASHFUL SNAKE.
Edwin: Say, dearest, wilt thou be mine?
Angelina: Canst thou not read thy answer in my looks.

SENATOR COPPER'S HOUSE.
Senator Copper of Tonapah Ditch Made a clean billion in minin' and sich, Hiked fer Noo York, where his money he blew
Buildin' a palace on Fift' Avenoo.
"How," sez the Senator, "can I look proudest?"
Build me a house that'll holler the loudest—
None o' yer slab-sided, plain mauso-leums—
Give me the treasures of art and museums;
Build it new-fangled,
Scalloped and angled,
Fine, like a weddin' cake garnished with pills.
Gents, do your dooty—
Trot out yer beauty,
Give me my money's worth—I'll pay the bills.

Forty-eight architects came to consult,
Drawin' up plans for a splendid result;
If the old Senator wanted to pay,

They'd give 'im art with a capital A.
Every style from the Greeks to the Hindoos,
Dago front porches and Siamese wind-dows,
Japanese cupolas fightin' with Russian, Walls Senegambian, Turkish and Prussian;
Pillars Ionic,
Eaves Babyonic,
Coors cut in scallops, resemblin' a shell;
Roof wuz Egyptian,
Gables caniptian,
Whole grand effect, when completed, wuz—hell.

When them there architects finished in style,
Forty-nine sculptors waltzed into the rick,
Swingin' their chisels in circles and lines,
Carvin' the stone work in fancy designs;
Some favored animals—tigers and snakes;
Some favored cookery—doughnuts and cakes,
Till the whole mansion wuz crusted with ornaments,
Cellar to guard with hamman adorn-ments—
Lettuces and onions,
Cupids and bunions,
Fowls o' the air and the fish o' the deep,
Mermaids and dragons,
Horses and wagons—
Isn't no wonder the neighbors can't sleep!

Senator Copper, with pard'nable pride,
Showed the grand house where he planned to abide;
Full of emotion, he scarcely could speak:
"Can't find its like in 'Noo York—it's uneeek!"
See the variety, size and alignment,
Showin' the owner has wealth and refinement.
Showin' he's one o' the tonier classes—
Who can help seein' my house when he passes?
Windows that stare at you,
Statoos that swear at you,
Steeple and weather-vanes pointin' aloof;
Nuthin' can beat it—
Jest to complete it—
Guess I'll stick gold-leaf all over the roof!"
Wallace Irwin in Collier's.

THE BASHFUL SNAKE.
Edwin: "Say, dearest, wilt thou be mine?"
Angelina: "Canst thou not read thy answer in my looks?"



On the Stocks.

PRIDE OF THE BRITISH FLEET.
The pride of the British Fleet, H.M.S. King Edward VII in dock.

H. M. S. King Edward VII, the Most Formidable Battleship Afloat.
London, March 11.—Rear-Admiral Sir William May has hoisted his flag as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet upon H. M. S. King Edward VII, which is described as the most formidable battleship afloat, and the pride of the British fleet. One feature of the King Edward VII is the small steel structures half-way up the mainmast. They are the range finders, and by means of electrical and other ingenious appliances they will be able to communicate to the officers in charge of the guns useful information as to the ranges and elevation. This warship's armament marks an advance upon any previous type of British or foreign warship. She

has a secondary battery, which includes four 9.2-inch guns, which are of the Mark X pattern, and have the highest velocity of any naval weapon yet designed, throwing a projectile of 360 lbs. in weight with a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second. Mounted on barbets, forward and aft, are four Mark IX, wire guns of 50 tons, throwing their projectiles of 8 1/2 cwt. a 2000 yards range.
In the accompanying photograph the warship is shown in the largest dock in the world—No. 15, H. M. Dockyard, Portsmouth. Her outline is clearly shown. Her curiously-shaped bows and hull necessitated the laying down of two additional rows of blocks on the bottom of the dock for the support of the central part of the ship.
The King himself laid the first keel plate of this huge Leviathan on March 8, 1902, and she was launched by the Princess of Wales July 23, 1903.
By the end of the present year there will be half a dozen ships of this type for the fleet.

AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS

"Bygones Worth Reading" is a book by George Jacob Holyoake, author of "Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life," that fits in well with the times.

In the first half of my life I ate whatever came to hand, and as not enough came I easily obtained moderation.

My general mode of mind has been to avoid excess in food, in work, and in expectation; by not expecting much I have been saved from worry if nothing came.

But the essence of Mr. Holyoake's life has been not self-preservation; rather the destruction of old beliefs and disabilities. On the ground of religion we have nothing to discuss with the veteran reformer, seeing that a man who is not convinced of the truth of revelation during eight decades is not likely to prove amenable in his ninth.

He reminds us that there were three brothers instead of two, and the third, Charles Newman, contributed to Mr. Holyoake's paper, the "Reasoner," a series of papers developing a sort of natural theology which comforted him during intervals of insanity.

Mr. Holyoake institutes between the two others is all against the cardinal, as might have been expected, and this extends to a pair of ludicrous portraits he gives by way of illustration of his prejudices.

The volume is well got up and excellently illustrated from the author's photographs; it contains much valuable information about Alaska and its inhabitants; also of where to go for sport; of what to take; and how to travel thru the country; also of game laws and their observance—crede experto!

It may be also remarked that the reader, on laying down the book, will be inclined to indorse Captain Radclyffe's eulogium on the "smartness" displayed by Uncle Sam in the purchase of Alaska from the Russians in 1867 for the comparatively small sum of seven million dollars.

Hope. Ah, Mary, girl, the world's awry, There's shadow on the grass, And big black clouds—the seem to lie As tho they'd never pass.

Ab, Mary, girl, the world's awry, There's shadow on the grass, And big black clouds—the seem to lie As tho they'd never pass.

Henry Rider Haggard. New York, March 11.—Henry Rider Haggard, the English novelist, has arrived as a commissioner from the trustees of the Cecil Rhodes estate.

of Isobel, and realizes that he never really loved her—why not then divorce her in her turn and marry Katharine again? Katharine, however, refuses this solution—somewhat illogically, she loves her husband; she regards herself as his wife still; she has no thought of any other man—she is his, and his only; she even claims him as her own, in spite of the divorce as she tells her rival.

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TORONTO'S OWN CONSUL Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Parr, Eva Davenport and Flicia Zabol arrived yesterday.

A learned man once hath charms to soothe a babe's breast, and music hushes out all time to soothe his mind was distracted. His most enjoyable efforts is the starring vehicle age has provided for R. cock. "The Yankee Opera," to be heard for in this city on Monday more "whistable" than forts usually are. Alfred is responsible for the seem has struck the long sought for, and why what a difference you make." Mr. Hitchcock's number, seems by its plane of the topical ly more pretentious than called, "Cupid Has Eyes," as sung by Mr. Parr, in tious effort. The ensemble strong, too, and the dozen numbers which average light opera num not amiss to say that wistled and sung all the after Mr. Hitchcock has tour across the country.

As a fitting adjunct to light efforts as made Henry M. Blossom, Jr., has lyrics far above the average displayed a rare skill and facile pen in his work. The fact that it is something strikingly new and original and recital. The fact that and composer are of the of writers may perhaps be to do with their success, nevertheless remains the is pretentious and enjoy so that last season for t was the attraction at t New York; two months at the Tremont Theatre, like period of time it was Baker Theatre, Chicago, players accepted it worth" for a life mo e It has since played return at New York and Chicago here this week the support with one exception, he the which enabled it to achieve tinct triumph last Xmas tion is Flora Zabelle, who from the cast the early present season, owing to the mother. Miss Zabelle r Paris a few weeks ago. Hitchcock's support are port, Rose Bott, Sally M. Parr, William Danforth, liff, J. E. Hazzard and ma

Will Celebrate Ch Peterkin, March 11.—(St. boro Council last night decid Ontario Legislature that inv city take effect on July 1 grand demonstration in anno will be held. The people decided at the petition the legislature for a act that all permanent work by general rate in place of. This proposition was turned council and the old system adhered to. Robert Sturgeon, two week of plumbing inspector, has the council at its last meet the bylaw.

JACK W... In "After M...



Alice Meredith in "After Midnight" at the Majestic This Week.

monotonous. "The Son of Royal Langbrith," by W. D. Howells, is yet one which shows again the author's ability to fasten on a phase of life and confer on it a human interest and a passionate vitality. Royal Langbrith—a scion of the worst kind—has died, prosperous in his villainy, leaving behind a widow and an only son, James. No one has enlightened the son as to his father's real character, and he adores his memory as that of a great and good man. James Langbrith is a most unpleasant person, egotistical with his friends, tyrannous to his mother, and patronising the whole world with a gracious impartiality. The story opens with a scene in which Dr. Anther, a devoted and life-long friend of Mrs. Langbrith, offers his love to the widow. She returns his affection, for her son's sake she will not accept, for she will consent that the son be told the truth about the father. Her great sacrifice lifts the plot at once from the farcical to the tragic. The crowning irony is reached in a great scene where James Langbrith, having formed a committee of the leading townfolk of Sax Mills, publicly unveils a memorial to the memory of his father. Many of those present are aware of the dead man's past; several were his victims. Yet no voice of protest is raised, even when eulogistic speeches are made by prominent citizens. This scene is one of great power, and quite the best in the book. The truth finally comes from an uncle, who in a moment of frenzied anger blurts out the shattering truth to his nephew.

An extraordinary book has just been issued from the press, says Literary Digest. Its title is "De Profundis," and it was written by Oscar Wilde. It was composed, says Robert Ross, the author of the preface, during the last months of the writer's imprisonment, and was the only work he wrote while in prison and the last prose work he ever wrote. The famous "Ballad of Reading Gaol," says Mr. Ross, was not composed or even planned until Oscar Wilde had regained his liberty. With regard to the present work, the author wrote: "I do not defend my conduct. I explain it. That explanation is contained in brief in the following paragraphs. "I was a man who stood in symbolic relations to the art and culture of my age. I had realized this for myself at the very dawn of my manhood, and had forced my age to realize it afterward. Few men hold such a position in their own lifetime, and have it so acknowledged. It is usually earned, if discerned at all, by the historian, or the critic, long after both the man and his age have passed away. With me it was different. I felt it myself and made others feel it. Byron was a symbolic figure, but his relations were to the passion of his age and its weariness of passion. Mine were to something more noble, more permanent, of more vital scope. "The gods had given me almost everything. But I let myself be lured into long spells of senseless and sensual ease. I amused myself with being a dandy, a dandy, a man of fashion. I surrounded myself with the smaller natures, and the meaner minds. I became the spendthrift of my own genius, and I waste an eternal youth gave me a furious joy. Tired of being on the heights, I deliberately went to the depths in the search for new sensation. What the paradox as to me in the sphere of thought, perversity became me in the sphere of passion. Desire, at the end, was a malady or a madness, or both. I grew careless of the lives of others. I took pleasure where it pleased me and passed on. I forgot that very little action of the common day makes or unmakes character, and that therefore what one has done in the secret chamber one has some day to cry loud on the housetop. I ceased to be kind over myself. I was no longer the captain of my soul, and did not know it. I allowed pleasure to dominate me. I ended in horrible disgrace. There is only one thing for me now, absolute humility."

TORONTO'S OWN "YANKEE CONSUL" BACK AGAIN

Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Hassard, Albert Parr, Eva Davenport, Rose Botti and Flora Zabelle All Arrived Yesterday.

A learned man once wrote, "music hath charms to sooth the savage breast," and music has been used throughout all time to sooth mere man whose mind was distraught, but it has been written by modern man that the most enjoyable efforts of recent years is the starring vehicle Henry W. Savage has provided for Raymond Hitchcock, "The Yankee Consul." This opera, to be heard for the third time in this city on Monday, March 13, is more "whistleable" than musicianly efforts usually are. Alfred G. Robyn, who is responsible for the score, it would seem has struck the happy medium so long sought for, and wrote "Ain't it funny what a difference just a few hours make." Mr. Hitchcock's most successful number, seems, by its title to be on the plane of the topical song, it is really more pretentious than that, and the ballad, "Cupid Has Found my Heart," as sung by Mr. Parr, is a most ambitious effort. The ensembles are particularly strong, too, and there are an even dozen numbers which rank atop the average light opera numbers, and it is not amiss to say that they will be whistled and sung all thru the city long after Mr. Hitchcock has gone on his tour across the country.

As a fitting adjunct to the very delightful efforts as made by Mr. Robyn, Henry M. Blossom, Jr., has written some lyrics far above the average. He has displayed a rare skill and a fanciful and facile pen in his work and as a result there is something decisively and strikingly new and original in theme and recital. The fact that both author and composer are of the younger school of writers may perhaps have something to do with their success, but the fact nevertheless remains that their work is pretentious and enjoyable, so much so that last season for five months it was the attraction of the Broadway, New York; two months it remained at the Tremont Theatre, Boston; and a like period of time it was at the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago; Philadelphia playgoers accepted it at "capacity worth" for a time more than once. It has since played return engagements at New York and Chicago. When seen here this week the supporting cast will, with one exception, be the same as that which enabled it to achieve such a distinct triumph last Xmas. The exception is Flora Zabelle, who was absent from the cast the early part of the present season, owing to the illness of her mother. Miss Zabelle returned from Paris a few weeks ago. Others in Mr. Hitchcock's support are Eva Davenport, Rose Botti, Sally McNeel, Albert Parr, William Danforth, Joseph Ratliff, J. E. Hazzard and many others.

Will Celebrate Cityhood.
Peterboro, March 11.—(Special.)—Peterboro Council last night decided to ask the Ontario Legislature that incorporation as a city take effect on July 1 next, when a grand demonstration in honor of the event will be held.
The people decided at the last election to petition the legislature for a change in the act that all permanent walks be paid for by general rate in place of frontage tax. This proposition was turned down by the council, and the old system will likely be adhered to.

Robert Sturgeon, two weeks ago appointed plumbing inspector, has been released, the council at its last meeting repealing the bylaw.

"SAN TOY," GEO. EDWARDES' GREATEST PRODUCTION

Coming to the Princess Theatre Next Week for Four Performances.

"San Toy," the Chinese musical comedy which ran for two full years in London and a year in New York, will be seen here at four performances, including a Wednesday matinee, during the first half of next week, with John C. Fisher's big company to interpret it, and with James T. Powers in the cast. Mr. Powers will play the part he created in the piece when it was originally produced at Daly's Theatre, New York, that of "Li," a wily Chinaman with a weakness for appropriating articles belonging to others. The other principals in the cast are Margaret McKinney, Geo. K. Fortescue, John Feachy, Florence M. Smith, Charles Arling, Josephine Newman, Nagle Barry and Fred W. Huntley. Mr. Fisher will offer a chorus of fifty-six, a special orchestra and a profusion of costly equipment which will make the production the most elaborate that has graced the local stage. "San Toy" has proved itself a delightful piece in point of story as well as music and presents such gorgeous oriental scenes it is sure to succeed here on its merits, without taking into consideration the added attention it will attract by reason of the powerful cast.

The collaborators of "San Toy" represent a numerous gathering of talent, the book having been written by Edward Morton, the music by Sidney Jones, lyrics by Harry Greenbank and Adrian Ross, with additional numbers by Lionel Moncton. In this quintet are disclosed the gentlemen who have been responsible for a great many of the biggest successes in musical comedy and extravaganzas, and it is quite generally understood that they never did any better work than in "San Toy." "San Toy" is in two acts, the first showing a corner of Pynka Pong, a Chinese city, and the second a hall in the palace of the emperor at Peking. The story tells how a mandarin, "Yen How," in order to save his daughter from the emperor who has raised her as a boy and gets along very nicely with the deception until the girl falls in love with an English soldier. The courtship has almost reached the eloping stage when the emperor learns that he has been deceived and orders Yen How to bring the daughter to Peking. The entire company is thus transported to the forbidden city, where San Toy dons dresses, becomes a great favorite with the emperor, who finally revokes the order he had given to have Yen How beheaded and sanctions the marriage of San Toy and the English soldier.

Of course it takes time to bring about these highly agreeable results, but while they are being accomplished there isn't a moment that the wildest stretch of a strenuous imagination could call dull. There is something interesting in the time, fun of the good healthy kind in plenty, and during the two acts no less than twenty-six musical numbers, which might very properly be called gems. Mr. Fisher has spared nothing to make "San Toy" perfect in every appointment. The names of the principals in the theatre testify to their prominence in musical comedy, the chorus is superb and the mounting was prepared in accord with Mr. Fisher's expensive but artistic ideas of staging plays. A great deal was spent for costumes and scenery, more, it is claimed, than it required to mount "Florodora," "The Silver Slipper," or any of the other plays Mr. Fisher has produced.

Wampole's Formolid Cream
An Antiseptic Tooth Paste

Price 25 cents. For Sale at Drug Stores Only.



MUSICAL BLACKSMITHS AT SHEA'S THIS WEEK

With the Quickest Transformation Act Ever Given on any Stage—Other New Features.

Staley & Birbeck will come to Shea's Theatre on Monday after an absence of several seasons. They bill themselves the musical blacksmiths and they have the quickest transformation act that has ever been performed on any stage. When the scene opens Mr. Staley and Miss Birbeck in the garb of blacksmiths with a stage setting representing a shop of this kind play various musical instruments which are built to look like wagons, anvils and forges. After a few minutes of music the lights in the theatre go out for an instant and in two seconds the stage has been changed to a beautiful parlor and Mr. Staley is presiding at the piano in evening clothes. Again the house is darkened for two seconds and they return to the blacksmith shop. Every modern device known to stagecraft has been used to perfect this act and it stands alone as the greatest novelty and quickest change known to the stage. They are sure to be one of the best headliners of the season.

Another big feature on the bill will be the appearance of Eva Williams & Jac Tucker, who will present their latest creation entitled "Driftwood," which deals with an episode in the career of Marjorie Poet. Miss Williams, as Mary Ellen Poet has one of the funniest and best character parts that have been seen this season and Mr. Tucker as Lonesome, a station agent, plays an opposite part that makes him extremely funny. This is undoubtedly one of the best written and most clever sketches of the season. The most wonderful wire act that has ever been brought to this country is performed by Albert Cartell. He not only rides a safety bicycle on a slack wire, but also takes a wheel and rides to and fro on this swinging wire. His act was the sensation of New York last fall and this will be his first appearance here. Hal Godfrey & Co. will be seen in a new one-act comedy by Edmund Day, entitled "The Liar." Mr. Godfrey, who plays the part of a natural born liar, was cut out for a comedian and one of these days he will be starring as the foremost exponent of American comedy. This act is new and is said to be full of laughter. Nora Bayes, who talks and sings in a manner peculiar to herself, is sure to be one of the hits of the bill. Miss Bayes is a very clever woman and knows how to dress, how to talk and how to select her songs in a manner that will please the audiences. Then there will be George H. Wood, the somewhat different comedian; Hathway & Wolton, singers and dancers; the Kinetograph, with new pictures, and several other good acts.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

WILSON'S SELLING DOCK Imported cigars, Manila size, ten cents straight; also Manuel Garcia, Senoritas size, at ten straight.

WILSON'S SELLING TEN CENT Imported cigars, large size, Maritana large, ten cents each.

WILSON'S SELLING HENRY CLAY Imported cigars, Piratana size, at fifteen cents each.

WILSON'S SELLING DIAZ GARCIA La Africana, El Nuevo, Mundo, La Floriano, imported cigars, all reduced to ten cents each.

WILSON'S HAVANA CIGARS FIVE cents straight, general size of quality will satisfy you; the flavor, aroma and good smoking qualities will bring you back for more. Try them.

WILSON'S SELLING HUNTER CIGARS one dollar and seventy-five a box of fifty; also Wilson's Bachelor, boxes of twenty-five, one dollar and thirty-eight cents; regular ten cents each.

WILSON'S SELLING MAPLE LEAF cigars, one dollar and seventy-five a box of fifty; also V. C. cigars, remember.

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HOTELS.

ROSSIN HOUSE PENSION—CENTRAL Street, Tavistock-square, London, Eng. ed

HOTEL DEL MONTE, PRESTON Springs, Ont., under new management; renovated throughout; mineral baths open winter and summer. J. W. Hirst & Sons, late of Elliott House, props. ed7

Banquet to Sam Fox. Woodville, March 11.—(Special.)—The Conservative Association of this village gave Sam Fox, M.L.A. for West Victoria, a complimentary banquet at McRae's hotel here last night. John Lunny, Dr. W. S. J. County Councillor Ellis, Joe Little (proprietor of The Watchman-Warder) and others were present from Ludsay. Chris McKee, president of the association, was in the chair. Dr. Ferguson was vice-chairman. Among the chief speakers were: Warden Stalack, D. Ames, William McKee, Captain Patterson and Dr. Woods. Local questions were discussed.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

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Sleeping Car Service, without charge for North-west and Coast ports, leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m. on

*SUNDAY FOR VANCOUVER	WINNIPEG
MONDAY	VANCOUVER
TUESDAY	WINNIPEG
WEDNESDAY	VANCOUVER
THURSDAY	WINNIPEG
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Fully equipped with bedding, cooking range, etc. Porter in charge. For one of first and second class passengers. Most attractive berth rates. From North Bay.

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If you are run down in health, a few weeks in the sunny climes of California, Florida or Mexico is the best remedy to recuperate your lost strength.

At the Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets, you may obtain information and illustrated literature regarding hotels, routes, rates, etc. C. E. HORNING, City Ticket Agent. Phone Main 4269.

EDWARD FREDRICK CLARKE.

Enfold, oh silent tomb, the sacred dust, O temple wherein hath dwelt so true a soul; No need of towering shaft or steepled urn For one who lived like him, so well beloved. The poor shall mingle with the passing years, till none shall tinge the tetter, leaving it a sacred trust. Shall send it ringing; age shall make more clear. That hearts remember and such never die; There, firm enshrined amidst ere will stain or soil. The likeness of thy name; rich, eye, and fall reserved. The offspring shall behold, the truth be taught. Warm, full spontaneous tribute ere shall pay. Love's release freeing all mankind to see That it was grand and glorious thus to be. Davidson.



JACK WEBSTER AND ALICE MEREDITH
In "After Midnight" at the Majestic This Week.



at the Majestic This Week.

COLD CURE



GET IT TO-DAY Price 25c. Relieve the head, throat, and lungs almost immediately. I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS. **MUNYON, Philadelphia.**

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

There never was a time when the city more needed a man of business at its head—a man with a large grasp of financial matters. We have outgrown the pettifogging ideas of the past and want people at the head of affairs with large and comprehensive ideas. Honestly speaking I am not so sure that the city would not be better for an entire clearing out of the present regime and for the installation of men of other training and of the charmed age that is comprised within 25 and 40. There is too much bandying about in the city hall, too much standing upon dignity, and too little of that executive promptness of which R. J. Fleming is an excellent exemplar. To business people I have often heard it said it was a pleasure to transact affairs with that gentleman. He grasped the situation in a moment and, instead of referring unfortunate applicants from one to another official, rang his bell, gave his instructions and the thing was done. Further he was ever at his post. In some other of the departments—not in that of the city clerk or treasurer be it said—a somewhat different state of things exists and the weary wanderer, with business to transact, is too frequently left knocking his heels together or sent from one to the other until his patience is exhausted and his opinion of things civic is expressed in language more forcible than polite.

Once more the question of improved travel between the mainland and the island is up for discussion. Alderman "Tommy" Church beyond doubt deserves credit for his efforts to have the tariff reduced, but if the tariff were reduced altogether the necessities of the case would not be met. On the contrary they would be increased, for the congestion would be greater. What are required are quicker and more convenient modes of travel and greater facilities and better accommodation at the points of departure. Direct street car connection is the only solution of the problem. Floating bridges would help in transit, but the unpleasantness at the points of embarkation would still exist. Street car connection would not alone help the public to a better appreciation and enjoyment of its great heritage, but would enhance the value of property on the island enormously. At present rich or well-to-do people enjoy its advantages at preposterously low ground rentals and the voracious landlord profits greatly. As in the city, so on the island, owners of property should be assessed and taxed according to values derived from rentals. This is one of the things, along with the vast sums of money to be spent and the many improvements contemplated, that make it desirable that a man of comprehensive ideas and with a good grasp of large affairs, should be at the helm.

All honor to Noel Marshall for being the initiator of the proposal to raise a substantial financial testimonial to the late E. P. Clarke. A man who devotes his whole heart and all his talents to the public, whether in the ranks or as an officer, deserves the best that public has to give. In a country where a man can get to the fore on his merits alone it is unavoidable that he should retire as poor as when he entered on the service, and perhaps poorer, and it is right, proper and decent that those who can should manifest their appreciation in the most practical way open to them. No man ever threw himself into the strife in a more strenuous and unselfish way, and in a more upright and honest way, than the late member for Centre Toronto. Faithful to his friends and to his party to the limit almost of self-immolation, he was yet fair and just and ever considerate to his opponents, for whom and of whom he never spoke a word in bitterness. I have heard him speak in terms of reverence of the acts of sundry people, but I never heard him denounce them in the stern hard way that the average, yes, and the superior, man would generally do. It is, therefore, peculiarly gratifying and pleasurable to note that the evidences that are forthcoming of good will and estimation of the deceased statesman, and he was that in every sense of the word, are not confined to one party. Dhile to Mr. Marshall belongs the credit of initiation, to Mr. E. B. Osler and to Mr. A. E. Kemp belong the praise for setting a princely example. That there will be little difficulty in raising the proposed sum of \$25,000, it is impossible to doubt, and the money should be all the quicker forthcoming because the fund is the spontaneous prompting of recognition of the services of a great handiwork, unselfish, single-hearted and pre-eminently virtuous man.

With several feet of ice still in the bay and in all the streams and waters of the land we are warned that there will be an ice famine during the present year in Toronto. We are also threatened with a hold-up by the ice merchants. If this sort of thing goes on it will be up to the city to establish ice store-houses or for the people themselves to go into the storage business on co-operative principles.

Considering the present abominable state of the city roadways and the

wretched sleighing that prevailed on the main thoroughfares consequent upon the recklessness and heedlessness of the street railway company in keeping the tracks clear, I am inclined to think the following extract from The Globe of Thursday is somewhat rich: "Toronto is in very good shape for the thaw, and Commissioner Jones anticipates no trouble. He was able to keep the streets well under control and the heavy snowfall of a few Sundays ago. The packing down of the snow this year has caused more trouble, he says, than ever before, and the expense may be greater. There was never a day when water would run till a week ago, and there has been no rain. Sleighbags had to be maintained in good order on account of the settled weather and the snow was conserved on the streets with that object." Commissioner Jones cannot do impossibilities and if he is not provided with the necessary facilities he cannot perform the work. At the same time the civic authorities should bear in mind that whatever money is spent on street cleaning returns directly to the people. It does not make the rich richer as much of the civic expenditure does, but it enables the poor to live. On that account, if on no other, expenditure on the streets should not be begrudged. But when it comes to saying that the thoroughfares are in good shape, and that good sleighing was maintained, those who use the streets most will smile at their own misfortune in being unable to see the correctness of the dual assertion.

Reading in The Daily World of Friday that Lieut.-Col. Merritt had said on the previous evening in the Woman's Art Gallery, in referring to Chancellor Burwash's paper on the U. E. Loyalties, that he believed "a company of Japanese could lick an equal number of Canadians," I interviewed the colonel, who is an old friend and long-time acquaintance, and he replied, in answer to a question as to whether he had been correctly reported, "I would say that the omission of one or more things to which I alluded might allow an inference to be drawn which was not intended. For example, the standards of our respective organization, equipment and armament would place us at a disadvantage when we unhappily go to lock horns with the Japs. This I alluded to, but it was not mentioned in the copy of the report you have pointed out to me.

"Chancellor Burwash dwelt on how the qualities of self-sacrifice, endurance and pluck on the part of the original U. E. L. settlers had had an important influence on the national characteristics of our people. In my remarks I alluded to the Japanese as a people who seemed to be benefiting in a military way from a lesson of intelligent respect to their parents and superiors, engendering obedience and politeness and blind devotion to their rulers. I further said that while we doubtless had a large measure of those inestimable qualities alluded to by the chancellor, yet we often remark what is little short of insolence on the part of those serving the public, and which was undoubtedly intended to show an assumed equality.

"The thought that came as painful that we would really be outclassed by an equal number of Japanese if we had to fight them. Of course, I mean with both of us in our present condition, and those are the only ones that it is fair to consider. It is not much use to be expecting to catch up and always be a lap behind.

"To analyze the basis of comparison: In the matter of intelligence, obedience, original initiative and fanatical devotion to their flag, I don't think it can be claimed we are much ahead of the little yellow man. As regards physical endurance—probably we have the advantage, I cannot say, but the manner in which the Japs more than stands up to the big Russ shows clearly that he is not a weak man.

"Lastly, taking into consideration the armament from top to bottom, appliances, equipment and organization, we are now stand, except in regard to the rifle. Therefore, taking it altogether, I cannot but think that an equal force of 'barbarian' Japs would whip us.

"My remarks were not intended to disparage our Canadian boys, than whom there are no better on earth, but what good are the best with inferior armament and equipment? Our boys deserve the best of the world and give and nothing less, or it would save the country much to disband the militia. Their self-sacrifice in time and money is enormous, and I doubt if it is equaled anywhere else in the world. It is not taken seriously.

"To take one minor example of the incapacity of our force: It is needless to say that a horse is the keynote of a cavalry organization and success, and that the care of its feet and back are absolutely essential and unceasing. There are on the establishment of every mounted corps the world over, but ample to the rest of the world as exemplars the only ones who are supposed to be able to work without any tools fused, as the issue of them is reman has a very bad effect on their comrades and makes them unhappy, for inactivity there is no possible good. "I hope these remarks will make clear what I tried to convey and that I have not hurt the sensibilities of anybody."

With Victoria Harbor's victory over Berlin in the intermediate final last week the Ontario Hockey Association's

season came to an end. It was an eventful one from the beginning to the finish, being prolific with occurrences of an unusual nature. First the Woodstock team, reckoned as sure factors in the race for the intermediate championship, were thrown out for professionalism. Then Smith's Falls tried to hand out the thirty-three to the Marlboros and the senior competition was unduly prolonged as a consequence. These were the most notable happenings of a winter replete with sensational features. The Marlboros' win at Peterboro in the play-off with Smith's Falls was an emphatic endorsement of the statements made by local sporting writers in regard to the brutality exhibited by the Falls team. That the Marlboros are a much better team than easterners is a demonstrated conclusively, evidenced by the fact that had the Smith's Falls septet gone in for clean hockey at home they would have been beaten just as badly. As a matter of fact the Falls outfit is not as good as some of the strong intermediate teams, notably Berlin, Stratford, Peterboro or Victoria Harbor. The latter's team's triumph in the intermediate series must rank as the big surprise of the season. Berlin looked like sure winners, but the Harbor boys won at home by 7 to 4 and managed to hold the Dutch to a tie in Berlin. The Berliners claim that they were roughly treated at Peterboro and that their players were not in good shape as they might have been. The whole truth of the matter is that Berlin held their opponents too cheaply, and when it came to an issue discovered that the youngsters from the north were a little too good for them. Stratford pulled out on top in the junior series and there are many experts of the opinion that with any kind of luck their intermediate team would have won the championship. With three juniors on the team Stratford held Berlin on the latter's ice down to 4 to 1 and at home came within one goal of tying the score in the round.

The T. Eaton Co. have established a reputation for doing everything pretty thoroughly. One of their latest moves is to engage that high-class photographer, Herbert E. Simpson, to manage their portrait gallery, or photographing studio, which is situated on the top floor facing Yonge-street. Mr. Simpson, who, it will be remembered, had his widely-known premises at 143 College-street burnt down some time ago, when something like 150,000 negatives were destroyed, including those of many notable people, is still a young man and has another bright future before him. Painstaking, courteous and a thoro artist, his work has commanded very general recognition, and with the excellent surroundings and outfit that the Eaton Co. have supplied him with, he is fairly entitled to expect that his business course will continue to be onward and upward. Among some of the people by whom he has been honored with sittings are Lord and Lady Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Stanley, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Chas. Tupper and hundreds of others eminent in the political, professional or commercial world. If any of our readers want their pictures taken they can hardly do better than take the Yonge-street elevator at Eaton's and pay "Herb" Simpson a visit.

Under the parcel post arrangements made by Canada with foreign countries it will shortly be possible to send to the United States as well as to other countries parcels of merchandise at a uniform rate of twelve cents a pound, with a maximum of four pounds and six ounces for each parcel. This means a rapid, convenient and cheap exchange of small packages between the United States, France, Germany and even far-off countries in the Orient, as well as at present between members of the great British Empire. Arrangements will be made so that the declarations can be provided at the point of sending so as to cover all customs laws in the country to which the parcel is destined. Furthermore, by the payment of the usual fee a satisfactory registration is provided, this system amounting, in effect, to a bill of lading and receipt. Some day we will have a parcel post system in this country so that parcels themselves can be sent by mail from one place to another within our own territory. But this will not come until the grip of the express companies has been materially loosened.

The despatches calculate that there have been 700,000 men arrayed against each other around Mukden, but those figures are largely guesswork. No one knows the exact number of men that have been sent forward from time to time, the losses on either side during the winter, or which side is numerically superior. That can safely be said about the contending forces is that they constitute the greatest armies that were ever arrayed against each other in any big battle of modern times. If, as has been stated, 100,000 men have been placed hors de combat, that, too, being one seventh of the whole force, is tremendous and a record breaker in its proportions.

It is remarked that the old men, and many of the middle-aged, are getting out of the stock exchanges, and that their places are being rapidly filled by young men. It doesn't necessarily follow that the business of dealing in stocks is being monopolized by youth, however. It is nearer the truth to say that the elderly men give the orders and the young men execute them. The lively arenas, and it takes youthful agility to make the rushes and get over the yard lines.

A combined Oxford and Cambridge lacrosse team is anxious to visit Australia, and is asking the various associations for support. The modest suggestion is that \$7500 should be guaranteed, with a further \$2500 if results justify it. The proposed party of results just is from mid-July to mid-September of the next year, enabling the students to get out and back within the

SHEA'S THEATRE

MATINEE WEEK OF MCH. 13 EVENING DAILY, 25c 25c and 50c

The Musical Blacksmiths STALEY & BIRBECK

A Sensational Transformation Act
HAL GODFREY & CO.,
In a one-act Comedy "The Liar."
GEO. H. WOOD,
The Somewhat Different Comedian
ALBERT KARTELLI,
Sensational Wire Exhibit.

NORA BAYES

The Clever Comedienne.
HATHAWAY & WALTON,
Refined Wooden Shoe Dancers.
THE KINETOGRAPH,
All New Pictures.
Special Extra Attraction,
WILLIAMS & TUCKER
In their Latest Creation, "Driftwood."

NEW ARRIVALS.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF HIGH-CLASS ORIENTAL RUGS
REACHING TORONTO EVERY WEEK
Our spring shipments of high-class PERSIAN, TURKISH and INDIAN RUGS are arriving, and we have now on display, at our Art Rooms, a beautiful collection of all sorts of Eastern Rugs.
Those wishing to buy real Oriental Rugs will find our stock the finest and largest to select from. Our prices are the lowest in Canada for the quality of goods we offer.

DAMASCUS BRASSWARE.

We will open next week 10 cases of Fine Damascus Brassware, comprising: Jardinières, Vases, Tea Trays, Lamps, etc., etc.
AN EARLY VISIT to our store will be a treat for anyone.

COURIAN, BABAYAN & CO.

40 KING EAST, TORONTO

long vacation. Says The Sydney Bulletin regarding the proposal: "The tour might draw well in the other capitals, but the quality of the play is doubtful. The game has only been started about two years in Oxford, and at Cambridge (where Professor Bragg and Talbot Smith, both of Adelaide, and Wanlis of Ballarat, were among the founders of it twenty years ago), the varsity is ordinarily only about equal to a good London club. Either S.A. or Victoria would probably put the visitors down comfortably. If Australian lacrosse has 1500 to spare, it would be far better to finance a team from Canada, the home of the game."

The little fellow on making his debut here, should have met with such a poor reception, but it is to be hoped that in the near future he will pay us a return visit, and I am sure that he will then meet with the adulation he deserves.

The Mrs. Bray who has just died in England, in her ninety-eighth year, was Miss Caroline Hennell, daughter of Charles Hennell, whose "Inquiry Concerning the Religion of Christianity" created a considerable stir in 1838. Miss Hennell married a Coventry ribbon manufacturer of literary proclivities, and the Brays were among the earliest friends of George Eliot. It was at their house in Rosehill, by Coventry, that the bearskin rug used to be spread for her under the tree on the lawn; and it was to them that she wrote her goodbye, on July 29, 1854, when she and George Lewis went off to Weimer. It was to Mrs. Bray, too, that a year later, she addressed her justification of "the union." It is eminently characteristic of Lewes. "That any unworshipful, unsuperstitious, person can pronounce my relation with Mr. Lewes immoral, I can only understand by remembering how subtle are the influences that make opinion." What Mrs. Bray said in answer to this is not recorded. In a way it was, of course, unanswerable. But their friendship endured to the end, then five and twenty years distant. Less than a month before her death, in 1880, George Eliot wrote to this confidante, from Cheyne Walk, to tell her of the happiness she had found in another union. "The life of my own heart," she said, "is mostly that of dual companionship."

A little bill for £10,000 recently reached the colonial office in Downing-street from Australia. With it was a covering letter from Mr. Reid, the prime minister of the commonwealth, asking Colonial Secretary Lyttleton to be good enough to forward it to the German Emperor, or the government of the Kaiser. The sum in question is the amount

claimed as damages by owners of the steamers virtually deprived of their flag in the Marshall local German authorities the provisions of a treaty in on April 10, 1886, which equal treatment to British traders in the Pacific. By "hibitory" fees on British German officials in the lands have virtually expelled traders from the group.

Sir Frederick Young, who recently at the annual meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, lectured with that London periodical light and leading foundation in the sixties secretary during its long struggle in a few rooms goods shop in the Strand out his energy, enthusiasm, verve, it may be doubted the palatial building in land-avenue, with its unruly of colonial literature, new fellows of the institute, who come into existence, in the seventies "the Manchess" with its indifference, if not contempt, for the colonies, easily in evidence.

Great houses built in the era are fitted up with a "chicely as they would be with other modern conveniences ago, and the addition in case of accidents," is that it might be said also to encourage surgery, for when this "spital" was shown to a visitor \$500,000 mansion not long ago claimed that her host was Providence by such forth it is confessed in these days taken on as a journey of cal disability, with all the in the mere pursuit of pleasure such a room in one's house man repairs can be made a any great hospital, is an idea modern progress. If the their fingers, or are to have stis taken on as a journey of perished or only "preventive" performed, how nice to have home. Really, "modernity" how to look after itself, w the price. And Lord Rose said, "Except so far as sick- cerned, which is a very vi the rich enjoy barely any over the poor.

Sir Gilbert Parker, who ex in Toronto in the fall, has personal knowledge and ex Greater Britain than any other of the present parliament, recently returned from an ex to South Africa; he knows Canada thoroly, and has large that knowledge in books of and fiction; and he spent sev in Australia as a journalist. His "Round the Compass" is one of the biggest and best Antipodean travel. While h assistant-editor of The Sydn Herald he had two plays in that city.

Capt. R. K. Barker, secre Canadian Association of Ammen, has received flattering encouraging assurances regard prospects of a Leander eight regatta at St. Catharines, meets on the 20th inst. and if sion is favorable to the trip, pected the visitors will no themselves to eight-oar rowing also make entries in the t pairs and perhaps in the sing will also likely compete at the regatta in the States and at I is the secretary of the Chas. M. Pitman, who has w Capt. Barker and holds out the

THE CAPTIVE

EZRA KENDALL'S OWN P

He Will Be at the Princess in "Weatherbeaten Ben

Among the favorites who will in support of Mr. Kendall are Granville, Thurlow Bergen, Hansell, Harry Hanlon, Alice Johnson, Brandon, Edith Tallaferra, Mr. ward, Rose Norris and Luc Verne. The original scenes are will be brought here upchan

Ezra Kendall, who comes to ccess Theatre after the engage San Toy, can create more laugh hour than any other comedian American stage. In his particul he stands without a rival, and umph in "The Vinegar Buyer," ing his retirement from the va stage, is a well-known matter trical history. He has now se even greater success in his ne edy, "Weather Beaten Benson," said that Mr. Kendall was nee nter than Mr. Benson, and nee no end of drollery. It is essent Ezra Kendall triumph.

cluding the great rainstorm, which described as the most realistic pour ever seen on the stage. Mr. Kendall has the role of an optimistic, gentle-souled manuf of bean and potato cakes, who j "rush" to Oklahoma in 1889, w idea of establishing there the he fers of his manufactory. A friend of his, a wealthy widow name of Ormsby, supplies the needed for the undertaking is the woman with whom son finally falls in love. lack of rain brings the unde to the verge of ruin, and Mrs. O and her friends withdraw their s Just as the drought is at its wor son remains, however, in orde the employes and puts what litt he has into the business.

The rain comes just when it needed, Oklahoma blossoms here the rose, and the manufactory t Benson wins the widow and al with the merry chiming of W bells.

THEATRE

MCH. 13 EVENING 25c and 50c

Blacksmiths BIRBECK

Information Act REY & CO.,

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ire Exhibit. BAYES

Comedienne. & WALTON,

Shoe Dancers. TOGRAPH,

Pictures. Attraction,

& TUCKER

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PRIVALS.

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TO EVERY WEEK

ERSIAN, TURKISH and INDIAN

display, at our Art Rooms, a beautiful

will find our stock the finest and lowest in Canada for the quality of

BRASSWARE.

one Damascus Brassware, comprising:

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claimed as damages by the Australian owners of the steamers that have been virtually deprived of their trading privileges in the Marshall Islands by the local German authorities, contrary to the provisions of a treaty signed at Berlin on April 10, 1886, which guaranteed equal treatment to British and German traders in the Pacific. By imposing prohibitory "fees" on British vessels, the German officials in the Marshall Islands have virtually expelled British traders from the group.

Sir Frederick Young, who presided recently at the annual meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, has been connected with that London centre of imperial light and leading from its foundation in the sixties. He was its secretary during its long early years of struggle in a few rooms over a dry goods shop in the Strand, and, with its energy, enthusiasm and press, it is not surprising that it has since the palatial building in Northumberland-avenue, with its unrivalled library of colonial literature, now occupied by fellows of the institute, would ever have come into existence. In the sixties and seventies "The Manchester School," with its indifference, if not downright contempt, for the colonies, was considerably in evidence.

Great houses built in this luxurious era are fitted up with a "hospital" precisely as they would be with a bathroom and other modern conveniences a decade ago, and the addition is significant. "In case of accidents," is the plea, and it might be said also to encourage modern surgery, for when this "private hospital" was shown to a visitor in a grand \$500,000 mansion not long since, she exclaimed that her host was tempting Providence by such forethought. Yet it is confessed in these days of physical disability, with all the risks taken in the mere pursuit of pleasure, to have such a room in one's house, where human repairs can be made as well as in any great hospital, is an idea worthy of modern progress. If the children cut their fingers or art to leave their tonsils taken out, or any operation, dangerous or only "preventive," has to be performed, how nice to have it done at home. Really, "modernity" understands how to look after itself, when it has the price. And Lord Rosebery once said, "Except so far as sickness is concerned, which is a very vital matter, the rich enjoy barely any advantage over the poor."

Sir Gilbert Parker, who expects to be in Toronto in the fall, has perhaps more personal knowledge and experience of Greater Britain than any other member of the present parliament. He only recently returned from an extensive tour to South Africa; he knows his native Canada thoroughly, and has largely utilized that knowledge in books of both fact and fiction, and he spent several years in Australia as a journalist and editor. His "Roughs in the Compass" in Australia is one of the biggest and best books of Antipodean travel. While he was an assistant-editor of The Sydney Morning Herald he had two plays produced in that city.

Capt. R. K. Barker, secretary of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, has received flattering and encouraging assurances regarding the prospects of a Leander eight visiting regatta at St. Catharines. The club meets on the 20th inst., and if the decision is favorable to the trip, it is expected the visitors will not confine themselves to eight-oar rowing, but will also make entries in the fours and pairs and perhaps in the singles. They will also likely compete at the national regatta in the States and at Winnipeg. It is the secretary of the Leanders, Chas. M. Pitman, who has written to Capt. Barker and holds out these hopes.

THE CAPTIOUS ONE. EZRA KENDALL'S OWN PLAY.

He Will Be at the Princess Theatre in "Weatherbeaten Benson." Among the favorites who will be seen in support of Mr. Kendall are Homer Granville, Thurlow Bergen, Harold Russell, Harry Hanlon, Alice Johnson, Ethel Brandon, Edith Taliaferro, Mabel Howard, Rose Norris and Lucille La Verne. The original scenes and effects will be brought here unchanged, in Ezra Kendall, who comes to the Princess Theatre after the engagement of San Toy, can create more laughs in an hour than any other comedian on the American stage. In his particular line he stands without a rival, and his triumph in "The Vinegar Buyer," following his retirement from the vaudeville stage, is a well-known matter of theatrical history. He has now scored an even greater success in his new comedy, "Weather Beaten Benson." It is said that Mr. Kendall was never funnier than as Mr. Benson, and he creates no end of drollery. It is essentially an Ezra Kendall triumph.

Mr. Kendall has the role of a genial, optimistic, gentle-souled manufacturer of bean and potato cakes, who joins the "rush" to Oklahoma in 1889, with the idea of establishing there the headquarters of his manufactory. A lifelong friend of his, a wealthy widow by the name of Ormsby, supplies the funds needed for the undertaking, and is the woman with whom Benson finally falls in love. The lack of rain brings the undertaking to the verge of ruin, and Mrs. Ormsby and her friends withdraw their support just as the drought is at its worst. Benson remains, however, in order to help the employees and puts what little capital he has into the business. The rain comes just when it is most needed, Oklahoma blossoms literally like the rose, and the manufactory thrives. Benson wins the widow and all ends with the merry chiming of Wedding bells.

ADELAIDE THURSTON AGAIN.

Charming Little Actress to Return to the Grand as Polly Primrose.

The coming of that popular and dainty little star, Adelaide Thurston, is always looked forward to with interest by theatre-goers here. Her engagement is announced for next week at the Grand, in her popular play, "Polly Primrose." The play has a southern flavor and Miss Thurston met with great success while presenting the play this season to southern audiences. The following from Richmond, Va. News-Leader will be interesting reading to those who anticipate the pleasure of seeing Miss Thurston:

Paul Wiltstach has written a play of great charm in "Polly Primrose." His clever brothers, Frank and Claxton, have headed him labor successfully by securing a company of excellent players to present it. They have also had the play staged with fine taste, which is no inconsiderable item in the success of a playwright.

Adelaide Thurston, young, pretty and clever, drew large audiences to the Academy Saturday afternoon and night. Paul Wiltstach's play and the intelligent co-operation of the young woman and the playwright's brothers made the audience feel rewarded for the abandonment of cheery firesides on a blustery and beastly day—a day of storm-blowing winds and chilling, penetrating rain.

It is seldom—an extremely rare thing—that an actress is compelled to make a special appeal to a Richmond audience. Miss Thurston had to undergo that ordeal Saturday.

Why? Because the play was good, relishing, intellectual appetizer, as clean and as wholesome as cream skimmed by a clear-eyed, healthy, buxom dairy maid, bluish as the color of the first rose bluish in spring.

We have a glimpse of the balmy days of our mothers, when they were young, and even more charming than they are to-day, as they sit at twilight with the grey of the evening in their hair.

It is yes since last we met. That is a single line in the words of a song, sweet because the grand dames still like it, still love it. When the song was "popular," the majors and the generals of to-day wore their trousers full below the knees, wore braids on their coats and big, bright buttons on their "swallow-tails." They bowed very low, even when accepting an invitation to the field.

TURNS DEVIL-WORSHIPER.

African Sent to Convert His Tribe, Becomes Its Chief.

Huntingdon, Ind., March 11.—The executive committee of the missionary board of the United Brethren in Christ has dropped from the rolls of the church Daniel Flickinger Wilberforce, a native African, who was brought to this country as a child, and after being educated was returned by the board to his old tribe as a missionary. It is charged by the board that after a service of twenty-five years as a missionary the negro minister has been lured back to heathenism, has become chief of his old tribe of devil-worshippers and has contracted plural marriages in the wilds of Africa.

Nearly fifty years ago Daniel Kummer Flickinger, then secretary of the missionary board of the church, was in West Africa on mission work. While visiting a Congregational mission a young man was made that a male child had been born in the negro village. The host of Dr. Flickinger christened the baby Daniel Flickinger Wilberforce. Twelve years later the boy was brought to America by a returning missionary. Dr. Flickinger accidentally discovered his namesake at work at the missionary house in New York.

Dr. Flickinger took the lad to Dayton, O. The boy was sent to school, then thru high school, and later to a medical college at Cleveland. He married a negress at Dayton. Later the two went to Africa to do missionary work among the old tribe from which Wilberforce came. Later the missionary and family returned to this country and Wilberforce lectured throughout the central states. His four children, two sons and two daughters—attended Central College here.

The President and Officers of Gerhard Heintzman, Limited REQUEST THE HONOR OF THE COMPANY OF YOURSELF AND FRIENDS AT THE Opening of their New Piano Salons At 97 Yonge Street, Toronto On Tuesday, March 14th, 1905 FROM 11 A.M. TO 8 P.M. GERHARD HEINTZMAN, PRESIDENT. FRED. KILLER, SECY-TREAS. Ask for Souvenir.

Liverpool two years ago, their object being to form an "all-British colony," and he is now in London making arrangements for another party of one thousand to leave in May. He is accompanied by R. B. Thompson, a Canadian and notary public at Lloydminster, the "town" of the new colony. Both gentlemen during their stay in England will make Sheffield their headquarters.

Mr. Hutchinson and those he has left behind are proud of the progress the colony has made and hope to see its population strongly reinforced within the next few years. Of the two thousand qualified were heads of families, and a large proportion of these were bent on spade work, each having in his pocket from £100 to £150. They pitched their tents in a very lone country. The government grant of one hundred and sixty acres of land to each settler was taken advantage of, and the work of transformation began. Mr. Hutchinson described the land as "typical park land," the soil being a black loam, with a subsoil of yellow clay. Some of the ready cash had provided the necessary implements, and followed the sowing of seeds, the building of log houses and stables, the digging of wells, and other preparations for the winter. The first year yielded a satisfactory crop. In the winter many of the colonists left the district and found employment on the railroad and in the lumber camps. Others journeyed to British Columbia and the mining centres. Those left behind had sufficient money to carry them thru the winter, and in looking after the cattle, hauling logs, erecting fence posts, and the like their time was well occupied.

Their friends returned in the spring in time to seed the land. The weather during the summer was ideal, and crops were taken off in August and September and the majority of the colonists found a ready sale for their produce, especially among the railroad contractors whose camps were situated on the construction bed of the Canadian Northern Railway, with the early completion of which undertaking a rush to this part of the country may be expected. Mr. Hutchinson's object is to get more Englishmen into the colony before the rush takes place.

Lloydminster is the principal "town" in this thriving British colony. It is less than two years old, but it gives many signs of healthy activity. At present

sent its buildings number about two hundred and comprise a church, a large dry goods store, two drug stores, two butchers' shops, a smithy, a bakery, three restaurants, literary parlors, a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the King Edward Hotel. A musical and literary society has been formed. A rifle association boasts a good membership. The Canadian government supplying the rifles so as to encourage good marksmanship. The voluntary movement has many advocates, and the formation of a corps is only a matter of time. Business interests are protected by a board of trade, the local bank manager being the president. One of the magistrates Manchester man. During the past year Mr. Hutchinson saw the formation of the aid of the generous subscribers to the Colonial and Continental Church Society, several small churches have been erected in the outlying districts situated from ten to twenty miles around Lloydminster. "Today the colony is going ahead in good style, the town is increasing from week to week, and a contented community of people is to be found around." He emphasizes the point that an intending settler must have at least £100; he must be strong and willing to work. A man may travel first-class the whole way—a distance of 5000 miles—for £17, or third-class for about £10, according to the arrangements made. Mr. Hutchinson has been enabled to make with the steamship company, and there is no doubt in his mind as to the satisfaction that will be felt by all who make the venture next May.

Telephone Wins Jap Victory. New York American: The Japanese campaign is being directed by telephone. Our own civil war the Americans made carried around by telephone. It has remained for Oyama to perfect the telephone, and communication at will with his subordinates. The courier bearing despatches is one of the discarded things of war. In these little things may be found the secret of Russia's defeat.

The Russian is fighting according to tradition and is using all the time-saving and labor-saving and danger-saving devices of modern mechanical science has discovered.

Peterboro License Board. Peterboro, March 11.—The newly appointed license commissioners for West Peterboro are Dr. M. A. Morrison and H. Lebrun, Peterboro, and Jonathan Griffin, Lakefield.

DRIED, ITS GERM DIES.

Measles Disappears in Summer, Therefore, Says Doctor.

New York, March 11.—Definite action was taken yesterday toward solving the problem of the development and propagation of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the City of New York. Surgeon-General Wynne, of the public health bureau at Washington, instructed Dr. E. H. Bullard, of the State Island Hospital, to detail an officer of the Marine Hospital service to make an investigation into the causes of the present epidemic. The deaths from simple meningitis last week reached 80, 61 more than in the same week of 1904, and from cerebro-spinal meningitis 11, 10 more than in the same week. The health department has already taken steps to investigate meningitis. Dr. Bullard is awaiting an appointment from the aldermen to appoint a committee of leading physicians for the work. He has also been distributing typhoid anti-toxin at the various city hospitals for use in this disease.

Dr. Brown of the Presbyterian Hospital said yesterday that a statement as to the results of the drug could not yet be made. About 50 per cent. of those attacked by this disease recovered, he believed, although the fatalities were frequently greater. "There is as much danger of the continuation of meningitis thru a summer as there is a cloud of dust," said a prominent physician of this city last night. "When the germ of this disease is dried it dies. That is probably the reason for its disappearance in the summer."

"The germ in meningitis is peculiar in that it attacks only the brain and the spinal cord. It is a mystery how it reaches them as well as where it comes from. It is probably very slightly contagious. "One reason why we have learned little about this germ is because it is a difficult one to rear. It dies very quickly in the cultures, and when inoculated into animals shows little effect. It is possible that it is carried around by people and animals like the germ of diphtheria or pneumonia. An influenza condition of the nostrils would probably make one more subject to its influence. "When work was done to bring the meningitis epidemic under control at Hartford, Conn., last year, all cases were isolated, and buried as soon as possible. Afterward the houses where illness had been were disinfected. The authorities here have so far taken no steps toward isolating cases or of disinfecting houses."

Gets Leave of Absence. Peterboro, March 11.—Col. H. C. Rogers, for the past 35 years postmaster in is poor health. He has been granted a two months' leave of absence to recuperate.

We Paid \$100,000

For Ligozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Ligozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of the most difficult cases of germ diseases with it—thousands of them. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now, we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs.

Ligozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1000 for a disease germ that it can-

not kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Ligozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter. There lies the great value of Ligozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Ligozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable. Asthma Abscess—Anemia Bronchitis Blood Poison Bright's Disease Bowel Troubles Cough—Colds Consumption Colic—Croup Constipation Catarrh—Cancer Dysentery—Diarrhea Dandruff—Dropsy Dyspepsia Eczema—Erysipelas Hay Fever—Influenza Kidney Diseases La Grippe Leucorrhoea Liver Troubles Malaria—Neuralgia Many Heart Troubles Measles—Pneumonia Pleurisy—Quinsy Rheumatism Scrofula—Syphilis Skin Diseases Stomach Troubles Throat Troubles Tuberculosis

Fetters—Gall Stones Tumors—Ulcers Varicose Veins Gonorrhoea—Gleet Women's Diseases All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of injury or poison—all nervous debility Ligozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drug can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Ligozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Ligozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever. Ligozone costs 50c and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blank and mail it to the Ligozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. My disease is..... I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it..... Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Ligozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

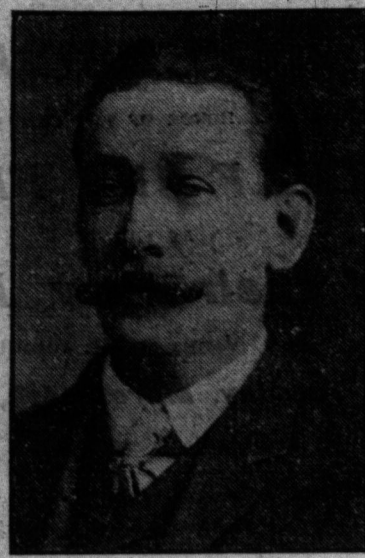
How A. O. H. Intend to Honor St. Patrick Next Friday Ev

Judge O'Neill Ryan to be Speaker at the Annual Concert in Massey Hall.

The eighteenth century will ever be remembered by Irishmen and their descendants as the darkest, most humiliating and hopeless period of their history.

Scarcely had Salsfield and his army sailed away from Ireland when the treaty of Limerick was openly and shamelessly violated. Then was established the code framed with almost diabolical ingenuity to extinguish natural affections, to foster perfidy and hypocrisy, to petrify conscience, to perpetuate brutal ignorance, to facilitate the work of tyranny by rendering the vices of slavery inherent and natural in the Irish character.

It was at this time that the Ancient Order of Hibernians was organized for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating Irish national sentiment and tradition, which were then in deadly peril of complete extinction. The people were sunk in ignorance; lethargy



J. J. McCAULEY, Chairman of Concert Committee.

recent years by leaps and bounds until now it has branches in four continents, and a membership of 500,000 souls. The prospects look bright indeed for the future, and many of its members prophesy that before another generation passes away the membership of this gigantic organization will have passed the million mark. What a tremendous influence they will wield in creating and moulding public opinion. They may yet hold the destinies of nations in their hands, and if they should there is not a doubt but what they will be entirely guided by the principles which actuated their early pioneers in the eighteenth century—principles of love and devotion to justice and liberty.

The program to be presented by the A.O.H. at their annual concert, March 17, in Massey Hall, is one of the best that the music loving people of Toronto have ever had the pleasure of hearing for some time past. The first part of which will be the children's chorus of the combined separate schools of this city under the supervision of Prof. M. J. Kelly, whose ability to keep under his command a children's chorus bids fair to place him in the ranks of such eminent conductors as he, and only the children of the S. S.



G. N. JUDGE O'NEILL RYAN, St. Louis, Mo.

had settled upon them with scarcely a ray of light to cheer them. True there were occasional flashes, such as Steenkirk, Cremona, Kamillies and Fontenay, that told the poor slaves in Ireland that possessed of equal advantages, and under similar conditions Irishmen were still the peers of any race upon earth, both intellectually and physically. It was probably this pride of race that impelled the old pioneers to launch the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and true as the needle to the pole have been the rank and file of the order to the principles and aims of its founders, for, altho in recent times it has become a benevolent and insurance institution, with friendship, unity and true Christian charity as its motto, still the primary and main object of the society is devotion and fealty to Ireland and her people, coupled with a resolute and steady determination to reach the goal, and see the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people realized.

It may take another 150 years, and perhaps longer to accomplish, but deep



P. W. FALVEY, Provisional President.

down in the hearts of all Hibernians is a dogged resolve to keep the issue alive until Doomsday, if the Irish people be not accorded justice, and the right to rule themselves.

The organization has progressed in

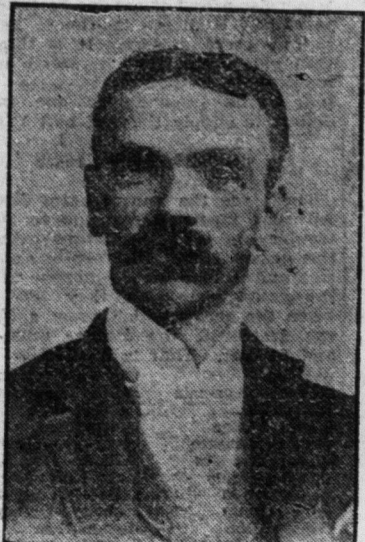


The Nordheimer Piano and Music Company, Limited, 15 King Street East, Toronto.



HARRY RICARD, Financial Secretary.

schools have known in the past, and the able direction of Miss Angelea Tone Breen, an organist of rare ability. Among the artists to appear are such well-known celebrities as Miss Curran, who possesses soprano of rare excellence, makes her debut on this occasion, and will no doubt fulfill the expectation of her many friends. Of Mrs. A. Hargrayes, all that may be said is that she is the possessor of a magnificent contralto voice, and needs no introduction to the music loving people of Toronto. A. Leithiasor, the well-known baritone soloist in St. Michael's Cathedral, whose rich resonant voice is so much appreciated, there will be a musical treat on that evening. V. F.



D. J. MADDEN, Treasurer of Committee.

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INVISIBLE RUBBER

WE have secured exclusive control of the manufacture and sale of the "Everstick" Invisible Rubber for Canada.

The Newest and Best Specialty in Rubber Footwear.

The Everstick cannot come off.

It has every good feature of the ordinary rubber and no bad ones.

FITS ANY SINGLE OR DOUBLE SOLE.

One of the Greatest Successes in Up-to-date Rubber Footwear—the

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Everstick Invisible Rubbers

are trim and neat in appearance, light in weight, and may be worn constantly without discomfort.

They obviate every difficulty and objection found in old style rubbers.

Made in all sizes for women and men.

Ask your shoe store for our new "EVERSTICK" booklet.

McGuire, basso, well-known in the east end of Toronto as a young man of such fair prominence that his appearance



J. J. SMITH, Chairman of Printing Committee. will no doubt be relished by those who may have the pleasure of hearing him. Frank Cartain, tenor, another whose



FRANK WALSH, Provisional Insurance Secretary.

ability and work in church choir has been the means of bringing him into favor, that his large circle of friends in the west end will no doubt welcome his appearance in Massey Hall. Of Master Glynn to be appreciated he must be heard, and the wonder then arises from whence he succeeds in producing such a volume of sound for one so young in years. Of Bert Harvey, Canada's well-known and refined vocalist, nothing need be said, and on that evening his presentation of the Irish character in song and music the wonder will be that any artist would condescend to the caricaturing of the Irish race when so much good and inspiring



P. M. KENNEDY, Chairman of Reception Committee.

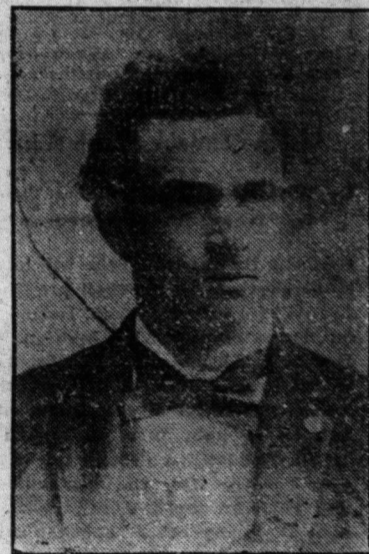
can be found as offered by the singing of pure Irish music. Mr. Sullivan, with his Irish pipes, will no doubt be a novelty to many Torontonians, and will appeal to all Irishmen with the sweet strain of this ancient Irish instrument, and in his hands played as he only can play, it will bring back to happy days the minds of many.

So, all in all, the A.O.H. have prepared a program par excellence, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be met by a bumper house of the music loving public of Toronto.

After the concert a grand banquet will be tendered to Judge O'Neill Ryan by the members of the A.O.H. of York County, at Monkey's Palm Room.

Miss N. M. Corbett possesses a rich mezzo voice and makes her debut on

this occasion, and will no doubt fulfill the expectation of her many friends.



GEORGE OWENS, County President.

She is one of Mr. Schuch's bright pupils.

George Dixon, tenor, of this city, has been doing considerable concert work throughout the province of late. The papers of Owen Sound speak very highly of his singing there last week. Mr. Dixon has been offered the leading solo position of the Prospect-avenue Baptist Church of Buffalo at a good salary.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M., 75 Yonge-st., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity published by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice; Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario; Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College; Rev. Father Teofy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto; Right Rev. A. Sweetnam, Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's "Fastidious Remedies" for the liquor and tobacco habits are beneficial, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation of correspondence invited.

MUSIC'S RE...

What might be called "scarcely cultivation of the voice," is of a letter from a valued correspondent who says: "Many people, who by careful cultivation and practice for years could, into first-class quality, make the most mistake when they imagine going abroad to some teacher of big reputation, who professes what has really never been but can accomplish a like result, a foundation you can't of build unless the production of is carefully studied the fineness usually ends in the final voice originally possessed. It that the uninitiated, not under the rudiments of voice production for an immediate appeal to the public, should prefer going to who tell them that in a few months will be fitted for the stage. point is that of a noted tenor, years ago, after studying under a famous master in Paris for years he wished to sing opera, as he of merely practice. The maestro "Bring me what you wish to see a pupil produced "Trovatore" in his part thru without fault of preparation. Madame Eames thoroughly grounded before ever to Madame Marchesi, who finally carefully built-up structure of voice with the result known to all. The great point I desire is the necessity for long and study of every note before the finish, as it were, is applied. Much of time and money could be the public at large could be of the utter futility of expecting the finest natural voice to be for a platform or stage appearance without perseverance in the training every note."

The correspondent whose letter is above in a private note a compiler of this column to enlighten the matter, but she herself straight to the root of the subject enlargement would be but a repetition of her views and a repetition of that have previously been expressed in The Sunday World. Now an youthful phenomenon crop up, vast majority of would-be singers, some years of age, who profess to advance any claim whatever mastery of the art they aspire to, ing somewhat upon this subject, remarks recently made by Charles, of the Moody-Manners Opera before an assembly at the Royal Academy of Music will doubtless be interesting. After saying that, present to give a few hints to about to make singing the means of earning their livelihood, and the "tips" he would give were results of his own experience. Many went on to refer to voice teachers. There was, he said, great variance in the work of the teachers, the real work came when the faced the public. Once the vocation on the stage he or she had to put on his or her songs just as a painter his pictures, so as to meet the demands of special occasions. It the greatest importance to study correct methods of breathing use of the lips, and the manner of the voice against the teeth, voice must be clear and incisive he prided himself on being able in three or four operas per week out suffering any inconvenience, mind one of the things that were doing great harm to singers was habit of cathedral soloists and using the back of their throats production of notes. The chin in fact singer was kept well down, the round, and the breathing was devoted to getting on in the profession he commence by saying that the going abroad was one that must be seriously fought against, because experience he found that there just as good teachers in Dublin London as in any part of the world. The idea of going to Milan, Leipzig Paris was mere rubbish. Let what they could do in any of the emies in Dublin or in London, and let them seek the opera managers gain experience in the chorus, but the great factor in success was choice. Let the aspirants get into chorus of some grand opera company and if they had a voice at all would find that their chance come. Of course, there was also a deal in the artists being able to the parts, and for this reason he advise them to commence early cause the best time was undoubtedly about the age of 20 or 21 years. Some tute Toronto for either Dublin or den, and Mr. Manners' remarks were fer equally well to the efficiency cal teachers, who have time and proved their ability to turn out and cultivated pupils.

Touching still further on this question of cultivating the voice, the full extracts from a review in a recent issue of The Pall Mall Gazette of a lecture delivered by Joseph Clarkon "Articulation for Singing or Speaking" also of moment. "Mr. Clarkon, according to the paper referred to, not exactly original in his ideas, as the speaking voice is concerned, speaking voice is one which depends a large extent upon education and those elements which naturally belong to the educated classes, rather than to the people who gather their information from the common intervals of

Everstick Invisible Rubbers

are trim and neat in appearance, light in weight, and may be worn constantly without discomfort.

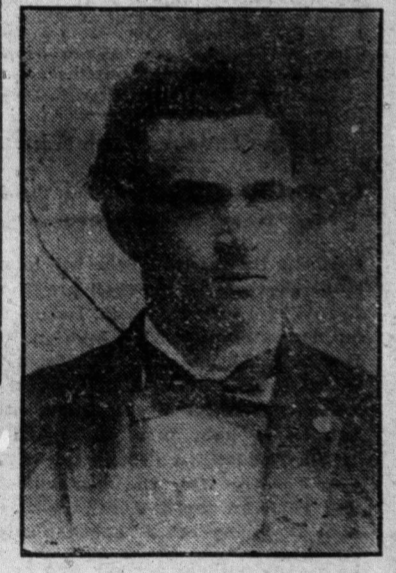
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MUSIC'S REALM

What might be called "scampering the cultivation of the voice," is the theme of a letter from a valued correspondent who says: "Many people, with voices that by careful cultivation and patient practice for years could be developed into first-class quality, make the gravest mistake when they imagine that by going abroad to some teacher with a big reputation, who professes to finish what has really never been begun, they can accomplish a like result. Without a foundation you can't build a house, and unless the production of every note is carefully studied the finishing process usually ends in the finish of the voice originally possessed. It is natural that the uninitiated, not understanding the rudiments of voice production, and eager for an immediate appearance in public, should prefer going to masters who tell them that in a few months they will be fitted for the stage. A case in point is that of a noted tenor, who some years ago, after studying under a famous master in Paris for years, said he wished to sing opera, as he was tired of merely practice. The maestro said: 'Bring me what you wish to sing.' The pupil produced 'Trovatore' and sang his part thru without fault or further preparation. Madame Eames-Story was thoroughly grounded before ever she went to Madame Marchesi, who finished the carefully built-up structure of her voice with the result known to the public. The great point is to desire to make the necessity for long and patient study of every note before the final vouch, as it were, is applied. Much waste of time and money could be saved if the public at large could be convinced of the utter futility of expecting even the finest natural voice to be perfected on a platform or stage appearance without perseverance in the training of every note."

The correspondent whose letter is given above in a private note asks the compiler of this column to enquire upon the matter, but she herself goes straight to the root of the subject that enlargement would be but a repetition of her views and a repetition of views that have previously been expressed in The Sunday World. Now and again youthful phenomena crop up, but the vast majority of would-be singers require years of patient study before they can advance any claim whatever to the mastery of the art they aspire to. Bearing somewhat upon this subject a few remarks recently made by Charles Manners, of the Moody-Manners Opera Co., before an assembly at the Royal Irish Academy of Music will doubtless prove interesting. After saying that he was present to give a few hints to those about to make singing the means of earning their livelihood, and that all the "tips" he would give were the results of his own experience, Mr. Manners went on to refer to voice production. There was, he said, great importance in the work of the teacher, but the real work came when the singer faced the public. Once the vocalist got on the stage he or she had to paint his or her songs just as a painter painted his pictures, so as to meet the requirements of special occasions. It was of the greatest importance to carefully study correct methods of breathing, the use of the lips, and the manner of getting the voice against the teeth. The voice must be clear and incisive, and he prided himself on being able to sing in three or four operas per week without suffering any inconvenience. To his mind one of the things that were at present doing great harm to singers was the habit of cathedral soloists and singers using the back of their throats in the production of notes. The chin in a perfect singer was kept well down, the lips round, and the breathing was deep. As to getting on in the profession he would commence by saying that the idea of going abroad was one that must be vigorously fought against, because from experience he found that there were just as good teachers in Dublin and London as in any part of the world. The idea of going to Milan, Leipzig and Paris was mere rubbish. Let them see what they could do in any of the academies in Dublin or in London, and then let them seek the opera manager and gain experience in the chorus, because the great factor in success was experience. Let the aspirants get into the chorus of some grand opera company, and if they had a voice at all they would find that their chance would come. Of course, there was also a great deal in the artist being able to look the parts, and for this reason he would advise them to commence early, because the best time was undoubtedly about the age of 20 or 21 years. Substitute Toronto for either Dublin or London, and Mr. Manners' remarks will refer equally well to the efficiency of local teachers, who have time and again proved their ability to turn out clever and cultivated pupils.

Touching still further on this question of cultivating the voice, the following extracts from a review in a recent number of The Pall Mall Gazette of a lecture delivered by Joseph Clarkson on "Articulation for Singing or Speaking," are also of moment. "Mr. Clarkson," according to the paper referred to, "was not exactly original in his ideas so far as the speaking voice is concerned. The speaking voice is one which depends to a large extent upon education and upon those elements which naturally belong to the educated classes, rather than to the people who gather their information from the common intervals of street

language. The time has now far gone when an educated man reads any sort of training as to the manner of using his voice. His manner of speech, though it may differ essentially, so far as sound goes, from that of his social equal, is practically the same in pronunciation, in significance and also in the various intervals which one uses in passing words along from one to the other. It is here, perfectly absurd to consider the question of accent; some people prefer to emphasize, as in a sort of crescendo, every fifth or sixth word which they utter; others prefer a system of level intonation. Between these two temperamental ideas there lies a large ground-work which is exploited by perhaps the less emotional among the educated kind; whether such a particular and individual teaching as that given by Joseph Clarkson will at any point improve upon these natural divisions in speech is somewhat to be doubted. One takes this point of view very much because the voice has obviously two functions; one is that which lies in the habit of speech, the other is that which lies in the habit of song. Now we venture to say that the habit of speech cannot be taught thru the medium of public lecturing; the little intonations, the 'ups and downs' of the vocal cords in speech, the ticks which so often indicate a very peculiar sort of family inheritance—all these things belong to the civilization of our own time, and it would be, as we think, somewhat of a pity if all educated people merged themselves into a single method of conversation and articulation. We have no fear as to whether this is every likely to happen; in fact, we are absolutely sure that it will not. But perhaps redress may be found in Mr. Clarkson's views upon the singing voice.

"Here we are certainly inclined to think that he has a sound and a straightforward theory upon which to base his ideas. It is a very curious fact that whereas the speaking voice does not really depend upon the musical ear, the singing voice is impossible without it, and it is here, we think, that Joseph Clarkson has distinctly the theory of which we have spoken, which is good in its original basis, and which is sound in its final working out. We are all assured in these days that poetry came before prose, that the minstrel sang to certain tones long before the art of prose sentences was invented. Homer ran before Herodotus, and Horace preceded the great prose writers of Rome. Thus it is that careful prose speaking is to a large extent, in the hands of a cultured man, a very much more difficult art than the quick recital of poetry, and Joseph Clarkson, in devoting himself to this branch of his art, makes, it seems to us, a greater success than in his speaking. At the same time, it must be pointed out that his methods, elaborate tho they may seem, are comparatively simple; and we certainly should advise him to reduce to an obvious minimum all the questions and answers which are issued in his 'Practical Guide to Articulation,' in itself a not uninteresting work, to elementary questions and answers. It seems to us that Mr. Clarkson is really aiming at a more or less universal system of speech, musical or otherwise; the various temperaments, the various fashions of the public, clearly preclude any certainty as to his method at a very definite goal. But his method, which, after all, depends more or less upon a universal idea rather than upon any individual treatment, has intelligence and thoughtfulness for its basis."

The visit of that juvenile marvel, Franc Von Vecsey, suggests a reference to others who have acquired fame in the first decade of their lives. It is folly to regard a youngster as a genius, and consider him as a future Mozart. At the age of four Mozart was discovered in the act of writing a piano concerto, and tears of joy trickled down the face of the father as he keenly followed the composition. Imagine the pride of the good man as he turned to Herr Schachter, saying: "See how carefully and regularly it is all arranged, only it cannot be used because it is so difficult that nobody can play it." Little Mozart promptly cried: "That's why it is a concerto: you must practice it until you get it right. Look, this is how it should go!" And the little fellow played his composition, but could only make sufficient tone to show his delighted folks how it should go. Herr Schachter was astonished to hear Mozart playing second violin to him; but, flushed with warm congratulations, the little fellow declared he could play first violin, too. To the wonder of the audience, the happy boy played the first violin part with a certain irregular, out of time style, but with a fluency which enabled him to reach the end of the piece without a breakdown.

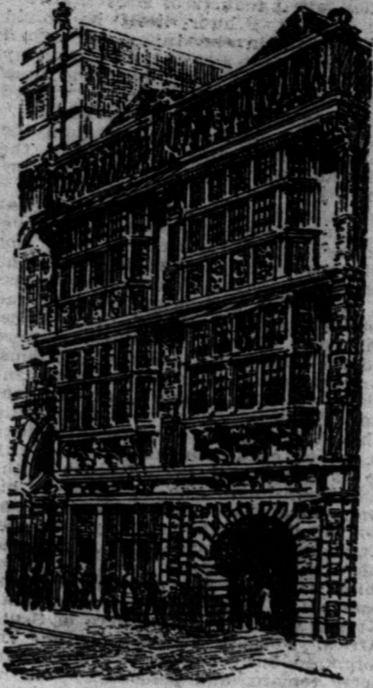
We must not criticize Mozart's first efforts too severely, for it is unreasonable to expect any boy clever enough to perform on such an instrument as the gentle violin with real grace and art. He does not possess sufficient strength to enable him to command the violin's grandest tone. His childish vanity will not stoop to simple and effective melodies, and consequently he struggles thru a difficult theme by a mighty composer with an unpronounceable name showing that he is unable to interpret the author's ideas. It is all execution with the boy violinist. He cannot lift the listener's heart from earth to heaven with soul-stirring strains like old men who have spent a lifetime in learning the violin's secret.

Charles Wesley could play a tune at the age of two years, and a few months later he was able to reproduce, from memory. Signs of uncommon musical power were noticed in little William Crotch at the age of a year and a half. Like some little folks of our acquaintance, he would leave his feet at the sound of music. At two years he touched the opening notes of the tune he desired his father to play, and three months later he could wander thru "God Save the King," and soon afterwards he surprised everybody by rendering "Hope, thou Nurse of Young Desire" from "Love in a Village."

A PIECE OF OLD LONDON.

Restoration of One of Its Most Notable Buildings.

London, March 11.—Once more the old house, No. 7 Fleet-street, occupied as a barber shop, demands the attention of a neglectful public; but this time with more hopeful prospects, for it is announced that at last agreement has been entered into between the council, the city corporation and the Society of the Inner Temple for its restoration. This work, there is every reason to feel confident, will be carried out with the utmost care to preserve all the ancient features, and to reveal once more the quaint old front, hidden behind the ex-



No. 17, Fleet Street London, as it will appear when restored.

isting screen. The splendid plaster ceiling of the first-floor room will, of course, remain untouched. It is one of the finest of Jacobean ceilings, elaborately paneled, and bearing the badge and motto of the Prince of Wales. Seven years ago, when the old house and its council chamber of the Duchy of Lancaster was threatened with destruction, there was talk of removing the ceiling to the South Kensington Museum, and also the whole front, as was done in the case of the famous Elizabethan mansion of Sir Paul Pindar, the site of which was swallowed up by the extension of the Liverpool-street Station, but the destruction was averted, and later the property came into the possession of the London County Council, who determined to preserve it. The house dates from Tudor times as to its walls, having once been part of a castle, owned by Cardinal Wolsey, and early Stuart times as to its plaster work, the H. E. on the east side beside the feather badge being for Prince Henry, son of James I., whose council chamber the room was. Besides these there is a "Queen Anne" chimney-piece, and a "Georgian" staircase. When restored, with the care which no doubt will be bestowed on so important a relic of the past, it will be one of the most interesting old show places in London. It is a house upon which, without doubt, Shakespeare's eyes rested many a time, one which for three hundred years at least has witnessed many a Fleet-street pageant. Our drawing shows how the house will look when its medieval front is restored to its original condition.

WILSON BARRETT'S RELIGIOUS DRAMA.

"The Sign of the Cross." With a Strong Company, the Attraction at the Grand Opera House This Week.

A magnificently mounted production of Wilson Barrett's stirring religious drama, "The Sign of the Cross," will be offered theatregoers at the Grand Opera House this week.

This great play with its blending of deeply religious feeling in the triumph of Christianity over Paganism, with strong historical significance in depicting scenes and actions in the darkest days of Rome under the tyrant Nero, has for years carried the banner of high Christian thought into all theatrical territories. It was the first play to bring the church into close association with the stage and it remains the one theatrical production which priest and clergy recommend their people to see. For some seasons Mr. Barrett's master work has been sumptuously offered in this country by Mr. William Greet's famous London company and production, Messrs. Fred G. Berger and R. G. Craerlin in purchasing the rights of this play for the United States and Canada had as their first thought the maintaining of the high standard of performance and production held in the visits of the English company. They therefore secured as many as possible of Mr. Greet's London company to appear in the roles which they made famous in their country, and engaged also many American actors of renown to complete the cast of forty important characters. The superbly gorgeous scenic investiture from the Lyric The-

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atre, London, which gave "The Sign of the Cross" such distinction as a spectacular drama, has also been purchased by Messrs. Berger and Craerlin and has been carefully and artistically repainted for this season by that noted artist, Matt Morgan. The costumes are entirely new and made of the richest materials from the original costume plates of the Lyric, London, production of "The Sign of the Cross."

The story of "The Sign of the Cross" is woven around the love of Marcus Superbus, a Roman Prefect, for Mercia, a beautiful Christian maiden. Although Marcus Superbus has been commanded by the inhuman Emperor Nero to exterminate the Christians and to spare none—men, women nor children—he succeeded in saving her life when it was in danger, and when she resolved to suffer a martyr's death rather than renounce her faith, Marcus, convinced of the truth of her religion, went hand in hand with her to the horrible death in the Roman arena.

It is such a grand and sublime climax as this that has brought "The Sign of the Cross" to the wide and full support of priests and clergy wherever "The Sign of the Cross" has been played. Thousands of letters have been received by the management from prominent divines upholding with high praise the ennobling influence of this great play. The Rev. George R. Van De Mater of St. Andrew's P.E. Church, New York, says, "I verily believe you are making at least six thousand people a week better for their attendance at Mr. Barrett's remarkable play." Archbishop John Ireland, writing to the management on the subject of this play, says, "I cannot but applaud your idea of putting on the boards a play, the trend of which is purifying and uplifting." Although "The Sign of the Cross" has a peculiar hold upon church people, its dramatic force, stirring climaxes and sumptuous spectacular representation have ever made it a favorite play with regular theatregoers.



She Transit Gloria Mundi. The Skin Rug (soilouquizing): Well, hang it to think that after my noble career I should be trampled upon by a thing like this.

Defaced. Charlotte: Ah! what is life without love? Grace: Er—married life, I suppose.

Faugh's Lost Owner.

Liverpool, March 11.—For seven years a Punch and Judy show outfit has lain in the London and Northwestern Railway goods warehouse and the company has now advertised for the owner, stating that unless the outfit is claimed within thirty days it will be sold to defray the cost of warehousing. The show originally belonged to Professor Kibbe, who after a tour in Canada sent them home. He intended to follow himself, but death intervened. When, some time later, the widow appeared she refused to pay the freight charges, amounting to £7. The show was stored at the London and Northwestern Railway goods warehouse, and there it has lain ever since.



Sally McNeel with Raymond Hitchcock in "The Yankee Consul" at the Princess This Week.

STRANGE STORY OF SHIMOSE JAPAN'S TERRIBLE EXPLOSIVE

Second Only to Glycerine and Superior to Gun-Cotton and Dynamite, But Safer and More Reliable Than All Three.

Fifty years ago, in the days when France and England were preparing to attack Russia in the Crimea, when Captain Arthur had not yet surveyed and given his name to the famous port in the Liautung Peninsula...

stance, the clue to the new powder of which he had long been thinking. The perfecting of his discovery cost him ten years of experimental work...

The Variac at Chemulpo. In 1893 the invention had advanced so far that the admiralty promoted the inventor and awarded him a special grant of money...

Some Japanese Inventions. Their navy still depends on foreign shipyards for battleships and powerful cruisers, and for naval artillery they go to foreign factories...

Kindergartens Another Charity. "And, by the way, there's another dear work of mine—the kindergartens. The dear little son to whose memory the university was built was especially fond of the young children...

Destroyed Makarov's Flagship. About some of these inventions little or nothing was heard here in Europe until the war gave practical proof of their terrible efficiency...

Professor Shimose. The Japanese shells, torpedoes and mines all owe much of their exceedingly high explosive power to the substance used in charging them, the now famous Shimose powder...

IN WALES. Mr. Llewellyn Jones: "I wish I could persuade you, Miss Morgan, to come to the revival meeting to-night. Look you, moreover, I have arranged with Gwilym Evans to turn the gas off at the meter as soon as we have started, indeed!"

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI. The Skin Rug (Solliquing): "Well, hang it, to think that after my noble career I should be trampled upon by a thing like this!"

Romance of a Bank Note. From The London Mail. A man who walked into the Bank of England the other day and laid a £10 note on the counter was surprised to hear the clerk say: "We can't cash this. The note was stopped 23 years ago..."

EGGENTRIC PEOPLE THEIR SINGULAR ACTS

Col. Mellish's Performances at Newmarket and John Mytton's Extravagant Deviltry.

The dictionaries define the word "eccentric" as "not conforming to common rules; odd; and probably almost ever since history has been written people affecting eccentricity have been known, and have attracted the notice of their saner fellow creatures...

A good many of these so-called eccentricities owed their birth to betwixt which rage was another peculiarity of the times, and "Jerusalem Whalley" acquired the sobriquet in consequence of a bet, said to have been £20,000, that he would walk (except, of course, where a sea voyage was obligatory) to Jerusalem and back within a year's time...

Again take the celebrated Col. Mellish, whom the great sporting writer "Nimrod" describes as "a clever painter, a fine horseman, a brave soldier, a scientific farmer and an exquisite coachman..."

Ladies, too, have not been out of the fashion, and mention in this respect may be made of Lady Cork, who in the year 1819, was living in Old Burlington-street, where, according to Gronow, she gave many parties to persons of all nations...

Miss Banks, the sister of Sir Joseph, dressed in a most eccentric fashion, according to J. T. Smith, who says "her Barcelona quilted petticoats had a hole on either side for the convenience of rummaging two immense pockets, stuffed with books of all sizes. This petticoat was covered with a deep stomacher gown, sometimes obscuring the pocket holes, similar to many of the ladies of Bunbury's time, which he has introduced into his plays..."

Perhaps, however, the men were the most eccentric of the two sexes, and therefore the most interesting in this respect. Of course, sought to make a name by setting the fashion, and in this instance the name of "Beau" Brummell naturally comes to mind, for he govern-

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ed society in conjunction with the Prince of Wales. The Regent sympathized deeply with Brummell's labors to arrive at the most attractive and gentlemanly mode of dressing the male form at a period when fashion had placed at the disposal of the tailor the most hideous material that could possibly tax his art...

A Noble Rebuke. The late high-minded Christian, Dean Hole, tells the story of a North Country clergyman's rebuke of certain of his parishioners who rarely if ever attended church, thinking they made up for it by the regular attendance of their wives...

TELEPHONE RATES AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

A Few Features Pertinent to New York's Rebellion Against Monopoly Prices. Says The New York American: Among the irritating exactions to which New Yorkers are subjected there is none quite so exasperating as those imposed by the telephone company.

The charging of an extra tariff between the boroughs of the city is only one of these, and it is not surprising that a demand has gone up to the legislature for an investigation of the whole telephone system. The board of trade and transportation is leading in this insurrection against the telephone monopoly.

It is a significant fact that it is only by such means that the people ever get anything from the monopolies. Nobody ever heard of a gas company, a telephone company or a railroad company voluntarily doing what in the end they were compelled to do. They will spend more money fighting a demand for a tariff reduction than they make by holding to the excessive rates.

March 12 1905. On March 9, 1896, the courts decided in favor of Mrs. Stanford, and May 3 she handed \$2,500,000 over to the university trustees. Makes \$1,000,000 on Her Stocks. Meanwhile Mrs. Stanford had become a financier and the times were mending. In one year she studied, schemed and manipulated so that she made \$1,000,000 clear profit upon her stocks. Her whole soul was bound up in the university. All other considerations seemed trivial. On Dec. 3, 1898, she obtained the court's permission to distribute the estate. To her previous gifts of \$20,000,000 she added \$11,000,000. Afterward she decided over her San Francisco mansion to be an academy of history, economics and social science. She also gave \$100,000 for an orphan asylum in Albany, a memorial to her father and mother. Every rug, chair, vase, table and picture in her estate now belongs to the university. She had the allowance of \$12,000 a year, but owned nothing. Mrs. Stanford always had been an unassuming, plainly dressed woman, who avoided society rather than courted it. The annuity of \$12,000 which she had probably was as much as she ever had spent for herself in a year. Tells of Project in Interview. In an interview regarding her charities Mrs. Stanford said, before she left the United States: "I remember vividly his father's grief and mine when our son was dying. Mr. Stanford, in his frenzy, cried, 'If my boy is taken from me there is nothing for me to live for.' 'Do not say there is nothing for you to live for,' said our boy. 'Live for humanity's sake—clothe the naked and feed the hungry.' 'That was the beginning,' said Mrs. Stanford, with wet eyes. 'The corner stone to all our charities was laid by our son on his last day in southern Italy.' 'It took us some time to formulate a plan for carrying out his wish. It isn't easy to find a charity that will be of real and lasting good. Of course, it is simple enough to distribute money. One might stand on his stoop and throw \$20 gold pieces to a multitude every day, but it wouldn't necessarily do much good, and probably would cultivate pauperism.' 'At last we conceived the idea to build a university and educate little men and women whose parents couldn't afford to do it, and so fit them to become self-supporting. That is the way the Leland Stanford, Jr., University came to be built. We selected the Santa Clara Valley because it is just like beautiful Athens. It is eternally summer there. No snow, except on the surrounding mountain peaks, and in the valleys the flowers are always blooming and the trees are always green. And such trees! Kindergartens Another Charity. 'And, by the way, there's another dear work of mine—the kindergartens. The dear little son to whose memory the university was built was especially fond of the young children, so I thought the kindergartens work might bring me even nearer to the fulfillment of his wish. There are flowers and other plants in the flower beds, and if ever you could find yourself it is the efforts put in on those little children of the stumps. 'The change of the first week is to clean faces, the second clean aprons, the third the holes in the frocks are mended, then little by little the poor little nappies, that have become soiled, by contact with urine and feces, begin to show signs of cleanliness. And often, how often!—there were tears in Mrs. Stanford's eyes—a whole family has been cleansed and lifted out of the mire and the kindergarten influence of that little child.' 'Shut your eyes, open your mouth and see what luck will bring you.' Many a woman is weak and sick, nervous and discouraged. She suffers from headache, backache and other ills she wants to be well, but all she does is to shut her eyes and open her mouth for medicine and trust that luck will bring her results. She 'doctors' month after month, often year after year, in this same way. But Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with their eyes open to the fact that it cures womanly ills. Women take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with their eyes open to the fact that it cures womanly ills. It cures irregularity, it dries debilitating drains, it allays inflammation and ulceration and restores female weakness. There is no trusting to luck by those who use 'Favorite Prescription.' In the year 1893 my health was poor. I was Mrs. J. Mack, of 282 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. I suffered from falling of womb, disagreeable discharge, painful monthly periods, headache, backache and pains in the limbs. Every month was confined to bed two or three days. Was weak, nervous and hysterical; life was a burden to myself because I was so irritable. My husband got four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and before I had taken the first one I was feeling so much better. The medicine made me well and strong, free from nervousness, aches and pains, and I felt like a new woman. Before I used the 'Favorite Prescription' I had tried another physician's medicine for nearly three months, but it received no benefit. Your medicine is truly the best in the world. A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little 'Pellet' is a gentle laxative, and 'two a mild cathartic. Don't let a selfish seller over-persuade you to accept a substitute for these Original Liver Pills, first put up by old Dr. R. V. Pierce over 40 years. Each imitated but never equaled.

RETURN OF THE WANDERER

The Sunday World's Short Story.

It was the morning of Mi-Careme in Paris.

In a room in a hotel overlooking the Place de l'Opera, Elaine Maxwell was listening to a man who was speaking earnestly to her. She was a woman about thirty, with quiet refined features, still pretty. The man was middle aged, between forty and fifty, with hair turned grey. He was well preserved, and carried himself uprightly. He stood before her, one hand resting on the back of a chair. "I cannot offer you love," he was saying quietly. "It would be absurd at my age to protest it. But all that the deepest affection could give, should be yours."

"I, too, could not give you my love!" she said in a low tone.

"Ours should be a common-sense union," he continued. "We'd return affection for affection—and lead a comfortable existence. I am tired of myself. I want some one to take an interest in—a kindred spirit. In you I firmly believe I have found that someone."

"Give me a little time!" she said hurriedly, a slight flush rising to her cheek. Mr. Carbutt picked up his hat and gloves.

"As long as you like!" he said courteously. He took the hand she extended to him. "You understand," he said, looking at her kindly, "that I want you to do exactly as you wish. If your good sense prompts you to say 'No,' you will have no hesitation in saying it."

She returned his gaze frankly.

"I will not," she answered. "Good-by—and thank you!" she added in a soft tone.

As soon as he had vanished, she sank into a chair. She closed her eyes, and thought. She had said she could not give him her love. It was true. She felt her love had been killed within her years ago—only the memory lingered. Yet not a day passed but what she thought of it. It was such a poor little commonplace story, too. She, a girl of about twenty, a headstrong youngster, a few months her senior. She had loved him devotedly. Then one day came the misunderstanding. It was nothing serious, yet she felt she was hurt, and her trust in him had been shaken. She spoke bitterly. There was an open quarrel, and they separated. The next day he was offered an appointment in India. With her words ringing in his ears, he accepted it, and so passed out of her life. Some time afterwards she heard that he had married; since then, not a word.

Now Mr. Carbutt proposed that she should become his wife. Why not? She felt unutterably weary of the purpose of her life she had been leading. In ten years she would be more weary still. There was no reason why she should remain single—no earthly reason at all, she repeated to herself.

She rose from her seat, and opening the window, stepped on to the balcony. Paris had begun its holiday. In the street below people were hurrying along with smiling faces, a crowd had already assembled on the steps of the Opera House, men selling confetti in huge bags were doing a roaring business. Flags were flying, and the strains of a band approaching in the distance gave notice that the procession had started and was well on its way.

Elaine watched the scene with an air of abstraction. A moment or so afterwards she heard the door of the room open with a mass of golden hair standing doubtfully at the entrance.

"I want to see moosic!" she lisped.

Elaine had often noticed the child about the hotel, and had fallen in love with her face. She belonged to a lady whose rooms were at the other end of the corridor, and looked out on a back street. Elaine hurried forward and took the child's hand in hers.

"So you shall, dear," she said, smiling. "Come along."

Marjorie cried a voice, and a nurse appeared at the door. The hand had slipped nearer. Miss Marjorie glanced at her, then threw a wistful glance towards the window.

Elaine turned with a laugh to the nurse.

"I should be so delighted if you would let her stay with me," she said. "I will look after her."

Thus, a few moments afterwards, Miss Marjorie was sitting on the balcony beside Elaine, gazing on the scene with an air of ineffable content. The square was full now, the balconies lined with people throwing confetti, and gay colored streamers were blowing from every window. Round one corner the crowd was being thrust back, and a passage cleared by the gendarmes for the procession.

Elaine hardly took her gaze off her charge. Her cheeks were flushed, and there was a soft gleam in her eyes as she watched the child's keen enjoyment. Then the thoughts came crowding back to her mind, and she sighed. It seemed she had missed the one thing in life worth having by so little.

There was a knock at the door and a lady entered. Elaine recognized her as Mrs. Rycroft.

"I have to thank you very much," she said, "for wardening yourself with Marjorie. I hope she has not been troublesome?"

Elaine laughed.

"Not at all. Do let her stop until the procession has passed?" she said eagerly. "Would you stay also—there is a splendid view from the balcony."

She led the way across the room and insisted that her visitor should take her

seat on the balcony. She could see perfectly well from behind.

Then the procession slowly made its way past their window. Little Marjorie clapped her hands in pure delight. The hands, the fooling with the crowd and finally the grand car, on the top of which was seated the beautiful Queen of Mi-Careme, attended by her maids of honor.

"Isn't she pretty?" she lisped excitedly as the smiling queen—queen for half a day, grier for years—passed slowly on her majestic way.

Elaine's glance drifted over Marjorie's golden hair to the crowd below, who had cheered themselves hoarse. Idly she looked from face to face. Suddenly she gave a start. On the other side of the street, leaning against a lamp-post, was a tall man, deeply bronzed. She had recognized him at once with a shiver. She drew back quickly into the room, her gaze riveted on the strong handsome face. Then a strange thing happened. He raised his eyes and they rested on the balcony. His face lighted up eagerly, and he waved his arms excitedly. Elaine was puzzled. She was sure he could not have seen her.

Then she saw a quick look of determination cross his face, and he started to push his way thru to the hotel.

Elaine began to tremble. Mrs. Rycroft turned and saw that she was pale. "We have tired you—letting you stand all the time," she cried in alarm. She got up from her seat and came into the room. Little Marjorie trotted after her.

"No—not at all!" stammered Elaine. Her ears were straining for any sound outside the door.

There was a footstep in the corridor. She turned her back to the door, and stood facing the window. There was a tap at the door, then it opened and someone entered the room.

"I saw you from the street below," Mrs. Rycroft cried a strong voice. "I got to Paris a day earlier, this morning—and came right along."

Mrs. Rycroft shook hands with him warmly. The man did not notice the slight figure standing with her back towards him by the window. He was bending over little Marjorie. He lifted her up in his arms.

"This is your father," said Mrs. Rycroft, "isn't she a little darling, Dick?"

The woman at the window was drinking in every word eagerly.

"Are you really my father?"

"Weally!" laughed the big man, kissing the wondering little maid on the forehead.

Mrs. Rycroft crossed quickly to Elaine. "I'm sure I beg your pardon," she said, in a tone of warm apology. "In the excitement of meeting my brother-in-law, who has just returned from India, I quite forgot for the moment that we were trespassers."

"Dick," she said, "these are not my rooms. This young lady kindly invited us in here to see the procession from the balcony."

He took a step forward, Elaine knew the moment had arrived. She turned round slowly and her gaze met his. He dropped a step back in astonishment.

"Elaine," he gasped.

"Why, you know me another?" cried Mrs. Rycroft.

Elaine summoned a smile.

"Yes," she faltered, "Mr. Hesketh and I knew one another years ago—before he went to India." She put out her hand and he took it awkwardly. His eyes were fastened upon her, but he said nothing.

Mrs. Rycroft broke the silence.

"Well, you must come and lunch with my husband and our party to-day!" she said, cheerily. "Then you can talk over old times."

Elaine hesitated. Marjorie came over to her and touched her hand.

"Do you," she said, pleadingly, "and play with me?"

Elaine felt the little warm fingers nestling in the palm of her hand. She raised her eyes to Mrs. Rycroft.

"Thank you," she said, "I shall be pleased."

It was the afternoon of the same day. Hesketh was with Elaine in the drawing room of the hotel. It chanced to be empty. For a few moments there was silence. He was standing in front of her. She looked up, and their eyes met.

"Elaine!" he cried hoarsely. "Can you ever forgive me? You don't know what I have gone thru. In India I tried to steel my heart against you, to think of you bitterly. I married, but it was not for love. It was for power, money, ambition. I deceived myself that it was right to do so." He paused. "She was a good woman, and I was kind to her. When Marjorie was born, she died. I sent the child home with Mrs. Rycroft, and she has taken charge of her ever since."

He stopped again. Elaine waited with beating heart for him to continue.

"And when I saw you again this morning," he cried, "I knew that I loved you—that I have never ceased from loving you all these years! Is it too much to ask you—to forgive?—to be my wife now?"

He looked into her eyes, and she returned his gaze. She saw the face of the one man she had loved.

"We were both to blame!" she murmured.

"Ah! we have wasted ten years!" he cried, "but we can make it up!"

The walls seemed to fade away. In their place country lane. Again they were walking together, her arm resting on his; a feeling of happiness and content crept over her.

"Yes, we can make it up!" she said gently.

In the hall Mrs. Rycroft had met Mr.

Carbutt. She chatted to him for a few moments.

"Wasn't it strange that my brother-in-law should have known Miss Maxwell years ago?" she said casually.

He made his way upstairs. He opened the door of the drawing room quietly, and peeped in. Apparently it was deserted. Then his eye rested on two figures at the far end of the room. He retreated for a moment to make sure, then walked, shutting the door noiselessly. He walked slowly up to his room.

The chance return of the inevitable "One," he said with a sigh, "and hey presto! my poor little 'union of affection' vanishes into thin air! I suppose that I must be glad—for her sake!" he added softly.

CANADA'S LOYALTY PROVED WHAT IS BRITAIN DOING?

Clive Phillips-Wolley Asks Does Mother Country Really Appreciate Our Efforts?

The London Morning Post has the following article written by Clive Phillips-Wolley:

It is almost impossible to tell the whole truth as a man sees it about any question in which Canada and Great Britain are jointly concerned without running serious risk of defeating the object which every honest Briton has at heart, namely, the tightening of those bonds which constitute the strength of the colony and add enormously to the power and prestige of the mother country. Anything less than the whole truth may be politic, but that is an accursed word, utterly un-British and responsible for half the trouble in the world.

But because it is extremely hard for any man to escape from the influence of his own environments, and to tell the truth untinted by local prejudice, unworried by political bias, it is necessary to warn any reader of this article that the writer of it has lived for nearly twenty years in Canada and has twice been chosen by the Conservatives to contest for them a seat in the Dominion Commons. As against this fact let it be remembered that the writer has always stood openly and avowedly as a Briton who puts the interests of the Empire before those of any part of it, and then the character of the witness being known the value of his evidence may be weighed.

The question to be considered, put baldly, is: "What has been the effect on Canada of the services of her sons in the recent South African War?" A dozen men chosen haphazard from among us would give as many different answers to this question, and every single one of them would be right, in part. My answer would be like these, and no more. Undoubtedly the services rendered to did not generate loyalty in Canada. So much at least is sure. That loyalty was full grown when the occasion for its display arose and had already been proved on more than one occasion, and never more conclusively than during the Venezuelan affair. At that time Sir Hibbert Tupper, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. H. Montague, Secretary of State, addressed a monster meeting in Montreal, and, as one of them has admitted since, they addressed it with some slight nervousness as to the probable temper of the people. Canada had no part in the quarrel then to the fore except as a child of the Empire, and the audience addressed was perfectly well aware that should a war be the outcome of the complications which had arisen between Great Britain and the States, Montreal, the richest and most accessible city in Canada, would be the first to suffer and would suffer most severely. Sir Donald Smith was in the chair, himself one of the richest men of Montreal, and his peers in wealth were never any note of hesitation from the opening to the close of that meeting. With an enthusiasm which, as Sir Hibbert put it, "fairly lifted the roof" the men of Montreal declared their intention of standing by the empire; and by that they meant war if their Mother Country could not obtain the fullest justice without it.

The National Spirit.

So it has always been. The younger sons abroad have always been ready enough to fight from the time of the Empire Loyalists until to-day, at least as ready as their elder brothers at home, in so much that any danger there may be to the Empire seems to lie rather in their readiness for an appeal to arms than in the possibility of their flinching from sacrifice. If loyalty was not the result of Canada's services in South Africa neither was her military spirit the result of that episode in her history. As becomes her breed she had both these instincts by heredity. As she proved her loyalty in the Great Rebellion and in the Venezuelan affair so she showed her Fenian trouble, in the time of her Fenian trouble, in the suppression of the Riel rebellion, and notably in her contribution of some thirty thousand volunteers to the forces engaged in the American Civil War. In 1885 she made several offers of men and officers for service in Egypt. These offers were declined.

If Canada's services in South Africa did anything to affect the character of the Dominion's people, it was in the direction of removing a grievance, of affording a necessary vent for her eager-

spirit and of teaching her a valuable lesson. Canadians had volunteered for imperial service, and had been disappointed in their ambition to serve while a smaller colony had obtained the coveted honor. In 1899 her services were accepted, and the mother country acknowledged their value in most generous fashion. Among British soldiers it is sometimes hinted that for reasons of policy those services were almost too generously appreciated, that the colonists were made too much of, so that a danger arose of turning a young people's head and of filling its mind with an erroneous impression that discipline and long training were of little value compared to the magnificent raw material and mother wit of our colonial irregulars.

Surely this is a mistaken view. It may be that the colonists saw with the clear eyes of boys the red tape with which Great Britain's strong men are sometimes bound; that they were occasionally indignant at the folly of some youngster from the militia; that having own short and comparatively restricted share in it, they regarded the science of it from a narrow point of view, remembering 'till the surprises into which a bushman would not have blundered and overlooking the fact that the Boers, the finest individual fighters ever opposed to Great Britain, they could never, having no discipline, failed just because, take full advantage of their successes; but the Canadians at any rate came back, as they state freely, ready at any time to serve again under imperial officers.

The Political Influence.

What better proof could the Canadians have given of their appreciation of the value of training and of a real soldier than they gave recently in the deplorable Dundonald incident? People at home cannot, of course, realize the overpowering influence of politics in every branch of life in Canada, and therefore they cannot estimate accurately the value of the demonstration in favor of Lord Dundonald after his dismissal any more than they can appreciate the national and universal character of the loyalty which in 1899 enabled a Conservative opposition to force the hand of Canada's premier, and to compel him, in spite of his manifested reluctance, and the opposition of his friends, to send contingent after contingent to South Africa. The promise of another trans-continental railway and the liberal use of a surplus as an election fund has bought for Sir Wilfrid Laurier a continued lease of power at the late election, his reluctance to send troops to South Africa and his share of responsibility for the Dundonald incident have neither been forgotten nor forgiven.

If the British press, which to us represents the British people, was not so busy coining psalms of praise for the premier who in 1899 tried to threaten Canadian loyalty to please his colleagues Mr. Tarte and the Frenchmen who read La Patrie, psalms of praise which are used among the English-speaking voters as testimonials in favor of the Liberals, might possibly to-day be ruled by the party which forced Sir Wilfrid's hand in 1899. In Canada, in order to succeed in life, whether you are a politician or a colonel, you must belong to the party in power. If you do not, you will lose your job if you ever held one, however certain you may be.

In spite of this deplorable state of affairs men of all stripes in politics, of all ranks in life, with everything to lose and nothing to gain, joined openly in a demonstration which, while it bore testimony to their regard for the general good of the country, and to their condemnation of the government under which the demonstrators had to stay. Men who had not learned to really value discipline and proper military training, of which Lord Dundonald was the advocate, would not have taken this risk. But those who suggest that our young soldiers were somewhat spoiled by the over-indulgent mother country are but poor coaches in the art of war. If you teach a boy cricket do you not praise him without stint when he drives his first four? If you are a good coach you will warn him that a four is a good thing, but a four driven with a straight bat is a much better thing.

The Pride of Race.

Since the war a great wave of satisfied ambition has gone all thru our land. We wanted to prove ourselves loyal, we wanted to prove that we were chips of the old block, we were anxious for an admission that the mother country wanted us and we believe that these things have been granted to us! We could not go about the world reminding people, and especially our dear elder brothers when they came to visit us, that we were such men as Nelson's Captain Shannon and Chesapeake fame, Ingis of Lucknow, or Fenwick Williams of Kars, and a hundred others, but now, as the people say, "we don't have to"; and, natural vanity a little pacified, our people have come back from their service more tolerant of the dear elder brother clan to which they belong, knowing of their own knowledge that our London is no small city and full of freshly-sewn ideas which only need judicious fostering to bear mighty fruit.

There never was a time in the history of the Dominion when the mother country had a better chance of doing us than that union with which she is supposed to desire, and yet sometimes in spite of official gush, the people wonder whether they really know what Canadians want. Does she prefer a poor esse to a rich and troublesome daughter in posse? Does she want to keep Canada at all costs, or are there any terms on which she would be glad to see Canada wed with Uncle Jonathan? That match will never take place, say the Canadians, but if Great Britain does not wish it, why does she keep hummering at Canada about knowing her duty to contribute towards the defence of the empire; why does she withdraw her ships from either coast—as it is rumored that she is about to withdraw her soldiers? Can it be that this is the

retort courteous to her loved Sir Wilfrid's refusal to contribute towards the defence of the empire? Does she slap him on the back with one hand and slap our faces with the other? Has she forgotten that there are Britons as well as Frenchmen in the Dominion, Frenchmen who manage to swing the elections here, but who know full well how completely they would be merged and obliterated if they went over to the States?

Mutual Grievances.

I am writing, it is true, from the most British portion of Canada, the I am glad to believe that Ontario and other provinces will challenge my presumption in saying so, but the bitterness which will be felt here if the little leaven of old country soldiers and sailors be withdrawn from our midst will require all the loyalty to balance it which made old men and boys volunteer en masse when England wanted them. Great Britain has a grievance against Canada, in that Canada contributes nothing towards the navy which protects the empire. But the Conservative party in Canada has the same grievance, I understand, against the party whose leader committed Canada to this position, the even the Conservatives may differ considerably as to the way in which Canada's contribution should be made, and may demur altogether to such sweeping assertions as have been made recently in British papers.

Plea for Understanding.

Canadians hold that they have contributed towards the defensive measures of empire. It was Sir John Colomb himself, who spoke of the Canadian Pacific Railway as "a work of immense value in war." Sir Charles Chamberlain, who in the commons described the Pacific cable as "a great imperial undertaking of strategic importance," and a London Journal, which spoke of our men as "a great reserve of strength for the mother country." But above all this we know, what Great Britain will not recognize, that as compared with the vast country we are trying to develop for the empire we are a beggarly, poor people at present, and the writer knows well that there are intensely loyal Canadians who are as anxious as any Briton to see the States come back into the Anglo-Saxon fold, who squirm sometimes at the attitude in which Great Britain courts them; Canadians who smarted under the administration of the Behring Sea award, who thank God that they do not contribute towards the maintenance of the sealing patrol, who are not jubilant over all the incidents connected with the Alaska boundary arbitration, who cannot believe that it is better that the British postal department should make a few extra dollars than that the education of Canada should be undertaken by British rather than by American magazines and who yet would gladly listen to any scheme in which their money could be most profitably spent for defence of that empire to which they are so proud to belong.

If Great Britain is in earnest in her desire to hold on to her colony it should be worth her while to try to understand Canadian politics or to refrain from showing any partisanship in connection with them, and gentlemen who compute our contributions to empire might remember that the most taxed man of all is he who, having borrowed on his British property to invest money in building up another annex to empire, has to pay taxes on the same capital in the two places.

There are many such in Western Canada at any rate, and I do not think that they are likely to grumble so long as to be only an expansion of the dear old home.

THE LITTLE WEEKLY PAPER.

Folks may prize the little dailies with their editorial views.

With their boasted circulation and their telegraphic news.

With their parliamentary speeches and the same old party squab.

And their so-called brainy essays, which are always dry and long.

They may prize the great trade journals or the classic magazines.

With its illustrated stories and the science in between—

But the one I hail with gladness, which I long so for to come.

Is that little village weekly which they send me down from home.

'Tain't to twenty-page edition, for it has but only four.

But they breathe their breath hot comfort, and I always long for more:

'Tain't what folks would call artistic, for at times it only serves to interest, and I make out every word.

It is mostly bright and cheery, tho at times my heart is sad and cheery, tho at times As I read a black-lined notice that some old time friend is dead;

But there's a more joy than sorrow in the messages so sweet.

Of that little village weekly, that away-back country sheet.

Let's Tragedies.

Thou art not to be pitied, who has known The threat of midnight when the forelands moan

And all the winds are out; Dread and despair and anguish, the great things

That sit like crowns upon the brows of Kings

Or that queens weep about—

If by these only thou hast been accursed, Grieve not too much; for these are not the worst.

It is the slow and softly dropping tears That bring the furrows to man's face; the years.

Falling and fall'n in vain, And the dull darts to disappointment's head; And pain that follows pain, That make life bitter in the mouth, and strew

The dead with roses, but the quick with dew.

Better a wide and windy world, and scope For rise and downfall of a mighty hope, Than many a little ill.

Better the sudden horror, the swift wrong, Than doubts and cares that die not, and the long

Monotony that kills; The empty dawn, pale stars, and narrow skies, Mean hopes, mean fears, mean sorrows, and mean sighs.

Gerald Gould, in The Spectator.

Women

The New Spring Blouse

Silk is the fashionable material for the new spring blouses, from the Chinese silks, admirable for the woman, to the mesaline, taffeta, more expensive lightweight silks.

The new sarahs, soft and make good blouse materials, crepe in every form, from the jet crepe de Chine to the high qualities, is a charming and precalated blouse material.

The very soft satins, as well as thin-finished silks and crepe popular with blouse makers, are well, but have a tendency to grow in spots.

Lace, embroidery, braiding, applique embroidery, galleons, kinds, and above all handwork forms of tucking, braiding, cord smoking are the accepted blousings. And the models vary from very simple the chic lingerie like the elaborate bodice with fancy mesh trimming, and novel crepe effects.

The surplice front lines are becoming very popular, as they are becoming and easily fitted. A transparent yoke and collar to the V-opening at the throat, are one of the host of attractive applique trimmings to border the fronts, this model is not too complicated for the amateur dressmaker.

Little details, such as the ment of a cravat or girde, will give distinction and originality otherwise unimportant blouse soft cravat encircling the throat, a turn-down collar, tied in front, drawn down under buttoned drawing the front or thru big, eyelets or rings, or under little buttoning at both ends across a plain vest, is particularly attractive.

The China Silk Blouses

Many of the smartest new blouses, linen, silk, or wool are cut down to the neck and worn with a yoke and collar of lace or openwork broderie.

In some cases these blouses have short sleeves, with turn-back undersleeves matching the yoke, more often the sleeves are entirely of the blouse material, with only a few inches of adjustable turn-back cuffs at the yoke and collar.

The smartest China silk blouses are made with several small tucks with four large ones on each of the front and back.

Large tucks are smartest when edged down a fourth of an inch or edges, and great care should be taken that the tucks turn outward instead inward. For this reason, the blouse sleeves immediately under the collar and about the armholes when are turned inward.

For the simple silk blouse the should not be big. A much better effect is produced by hot putting material in the sleeves, which should be wide and voluminous, never large and voluminous.

Fancy blouses, on the contrary, made with fancy sleeves, but they are not particularly pronounced or specious. The long shoulder effect is not revived, although some of the models have inset lace and embroidery designs, which of necessity will lie down upon the shoulder point give a more or less drooping effect. Among the French lingerie blouses some exquisite little models in batiste or lawn, very simply made, tiny hand-tucks as the only finishing touch, are edged at the wrists and at the ends of the sleeves and foliage embroidered on the similar in idea are the dainty hand-tucked blouses of white crepe transparent lace collar and cuffs, a bunch of violets in their natural colors embroidered on the front. The majority of these blouses fasten at the back, which is necessary because of intricate trimming of the front, there are models buttoning down the front with tiny pearl buttons on a band between lines of openwork or ery, embroidery, or lace insertion.

Heavy lace or batiste or Swiss broderie motifs are used in combination with Valenciennes upon many of the fine lingerie blouses.

The embroidered and plain blouses show no strikingly new plan. Mercerized cottons are still fancied, there is less demand for the very mercerized blouse materials than a season or two ago.

The linen blouse sleeve is a little er at the armhole, and the pleated tucks running down from the arm have disappeared, in accordance fashion's general rule that sleeves for this year be largest at the top.

Skirt Varieties.

Skirts are all-important, and must be worn over the new crin petticoats, which support them, keep them away from the feet. Of the crudest are those which owe stiffness to steels or feather bone. It is far more reliable, and a very cording is being used in the flounce.

To return to the skirts themselves there are several varieties. The line skirt is pleated into the waist, the pleats coming towards the where they meet; the back is arranged in one box-pleat. Sometimes these are invisibly caught down to a inches below the waist line, but are smarter. If allowed to fall loose their own accord. This skirt is wide and usually quite devoid of ming.

The fully-gathered skirt is often edged over the hips, a la Van Dyke, reveals an underskirt or panel-front.

The Princess corset skirt is suited to perfect figures, as is the old skirt, which is soft, but is not of dressmakers, but which fashion in on reviving once more.

The three-tiered or flounced skirt

Women and Their Ways

The New Spring Blouses. Silk is the fashionable material for the new spring blouses...

The new surahs, soft and durable, make good blouse materials, and silk crepe in every form...

Lace, embroidery, braiding, velvet, applique embroidery, galloons of all kinds, and, above all, handwork in the form of tucking, gaging, cording and smocking are the accepted blouse trimmings...

The surface front lines are likely to be very popular, as they are universally becoming and easily fitted. With a transparent yoke and collar to fill in the V-opening at the throat...

Little details, such as the arrangement of a cravat or girde, will often give distinction and originality to an otherwise unimportant blouse. The soft cravat encircling the throat under a turn-down collar, tied in front, and drawn down under buttoned tabs crossing the front or thru big, embroidered eyelets or rings, or under little straps buttoning at both ends across a narrow, plain vest, is particularly attractive.

The China Silk Blouses. Many of the smartest new blouses in linen, silk, or wool are cut down slightly at the neck and worn with a shallow yoke and collar of lace or openwork embroidery.

In some cases these blouses have short sleeves, with turn-back cuffs over undersleeves matching the yoke, but more often the sleeves are entirely of the blouse material, with only the relief of adjustable turn-back cuffs matching the yoke and collar.

The new China silk blouses are either made with several small tucks or else with four large ones on each side of the front and back.

Large tucks are smartest when stitched down a fourth of an inch from the edges, and great care should be taken that the tucks turn outward instead of inward. For some unaccountable reason blouses immediately wear out under and about the armholes when tucks are turned inward.

For the simple silk blouse the sleeve should not be big. A much better effect is produced by not putting too much material in the sleeves. They should be comfortably loose and full, never large and voluminous.

Fancy blouses, on the contrary, are made with fancy sleeves, but the sleeves are not particularly pronounced or conspicuous. The long shoulder effect, too, is not revived, although some of the new models have inset lace and embroidery yoke designs which, of necessity, come well down upon the shoulder point, and give a more or less drooping effect.

Among the French lingerie blouses are some exquisite little models in finest batiste or lawn, very simply made, with tiny hand-tucks as the only trimming save for the lace edging at the throat and wrists and a bunch of fine flowers and foliage embroidered on the front. Similar in idea are the dainty little hand-tucked blouses of white crepe, with transparent lace collar and cuffs, and a bunch of violets in their natural colors embroidered on the front.

The majority of these blouses fasten at the back, which is necessary because of the intricate trimming of the front, but there are models buttoning down the front with tiny pearl buttons on a plain band between lines of openwork starchery, embroidery, or lace insertion.

Heavy lace or batiste or Swiss embroidery motifs are used in combination with Valenciennes upon many of the fine lingerie blouses.

The embroidered and plain linen blouses show no striking new phases. Mercerized cottons are still fancied, but there is less demand for the very heavy mercerized blouse materials than there was a season or two ago.

The linen blouse sleeve is a little fuller at the armhole, and the pleats and tucks running down from the armhole have disappeared, in accordance with fashion's general rule that sleeves shall for this year be largest at the top.

Skirt Varieties. Skirts are all-important, and they must be worn over the new princeline petticoats, which support them and keep them away from the feet. Of these the crudest are those which owe their stiffness to steels or feather bone. Straw is far more reliable, and a very thick cording is being used in the founces.

To return to the skirts themselves, there are several varieties. The princeline skirt is pleated into the waistband, the pleats coming towards the front, where they meet; the back is arranged in one box-pleat. Sometimes these pleats are invisibly caught down to a few inches below the waist line, but they are smarter if allowed to fall loose of their own accord. This skirt is very wide and usually quite devoid of trimming.

The fully-gathered skirt is often raised over the hips, a la Van Dyke, and reveals an underskirt or panel-front. The Princess corselet skirt is suited to perfect figures, as is the old umbrella skirt, which is the bete noire of all dressmakers, but which fashion insists on reviving once more.

The three-tiered or flounced skirt is worn slightly modified, each tier forming a slight V-shape in front.

We have endless variety in skirts, from the plain skirt with inlet fans at the foot to the separate trains made to match the bodice, and worn over a lace or net jupe. These are suitable for ceremonious toilets or wedding dresses.

The Revival of the Train. Trains are certainly coming into fashion again, and there will be a vogue for Empire trains such as we have seen in Madame Sans-Gene, made with a kind of bolero, and easily slipped on over the short-waisted gown.

The Court Dress of the Season.



The characteristics of court dress this year have altered in several particulars from those of last. Among the principal changes is the almost total disappearance of the pouched front, now replaced by the pointed bodice or deep pointed belt. Sleeves, again, are much changed from the early Victorian tightness and flatness that failed so signally to adapt themselves to all but the few.

They are now in puffs or frills, which give considerable width to the figure. Sometimes the sleeves reach almost to the elbow, especially at the back of the arms, where the drapery is occasionally full enough and long enough to be of the top-down order.

Bodices are no longer worn of the shoulders. The décolletage of this season forms a deep V back and front, the line crossing the tip of the shoulder, with sometimes a bit of the arm showing between it and the sleeve.

Some of the court gowns are cut princess shape, but the more general form is that of bodice and skirt, and the latter is just long enough to touch the instep in front, to touch the ground at the sides and to rest three or four inches on the floor at the back. The days of long trains are over for the present. Feathers and veil do not vary at all from the regulation form approved by the late Queen. Special permission has to be obtained for the wearing of black feathers.

Among the novelties in jewelry that will be seen at court is the small tiara in the shape of the Russian Kakouchnik, the national headdress that rises in a crescent above the hair. Very large tiaras are also worn, but chiefly by very tall women.

Bodices may be divided into two styles—the Louis Seize and the ultra-severe. The former is draped, and usually fastened over to the left side with three large ornamental buttons of enamel set in paste. This bodice has no waistband; it is drawn into a sharp point in front, and sometimes made with a lace yoke and a draped fichu. It has full elbow sleeves, with frills of lace veiling the arm. Long gloves of ruffled suede or white lace mittens are worn with this style of dress.

On more severe lines are the old habit or tightly-fitting bodices. They are made to button down the front from throat to point, and have the small riding habit basque at the back. The leg of mutton sleeve, buttoned from elbow to wrist, is worn with these. Lingerie, which are essentially of the tailor-made persuasion.

Costless Coming In With Spring. The coat and skirt proper is no longer fashionable, and the spring will usher in quite a number of new models in coatslets, both of silk and cloth. In scarlet, beetroot, pansy, grey-blue, al-

mond-green, tobacco-brown, mouse-grey or putty the new cutaway coats or casaquin is a bewitching garment. Equally so are the much-gathered, ruffled and plisse little coats of shot glass or black silk. A plum-colored skirt will be worn with a coat of crimson and plum-colored glace silk, and we may prepare ourselves for the wildest combination of colors.

Pictureque Millinery. Millinery is all of the picturesque order. Small Wateau hats, flat as a pancake, with miniature mushroom crowns, well filled in at the back with a wealth of flowers, are popular. They have a coron of flowers round the brim, and one screaming note of vivid pink or scarlet, "la note forcee," to wake up the quietude of browns or the sombre depths of plum or blue. The small Marquis trimmed with feathers, tuile or flowers will be another favorite hat. Ostich feathers are in great demand.

employment is said to be the most healthful of all work, because of its diversity and the necessary exercise that goes with it. But the average woman overdoes the thing; she tires herself out many times because of lack of method in her work, and, after all, the housework does more harm than good.

A doctor never succeeds in convincing patients that indolence is a foe, to health. "If you won't walk upstairs," he says, in desperation, "walk down, for your liver's sake," and some few follow his advice. Elevators are a habit.



like street cars. When you can be transferred from your front door to your place of business you never at empty to walk even a block, but you do not give a thought to the distance that takes you to a car when your home is not on the car line. In tall buildings elevators are a joy and comfort, but they ought not to be considered for one or two flights of stairs, except by those whose business requires a constant traveling between storeys.

Seeking the Large Life. From Madame. The habit which many women have formed, and from which they apparently do not attempt to secure freedom, of devoting the larger portion of their time and thoughts to the trivial things of life, robs them of the capacity of enjoying or assimilating much which would add to intellectual growth.

The woman who sees nothing from day to day but the four walls of her abiding place often quite naturally becomes narrow in her thoughts. She even lacks the incentive to commune with great minds thru reading.

But interest in that which best serves humanity should not be limited by the lines of sex. As woman's opportunities open she is quick to place herself in touch with all the active forces which make for the betterment of mankind.

Dress Hints for Stout Women. Many stout women think it best always to wear black, and while this is wise judgment, they must not forget that there is black and black. A shilly, lustrous black, such as satin, is quite as enlarging in effect as light colors.

Crepe de chine, broadcloth of a dull finish, wool crepes, and similar materials are the only ones that reduce the apparent size.

The keynote of the materials used by stout women must be flatness in weave as well as color; that is the real secret of dressing to appear smaller.

The reigning fashion for an unlimited amount of material in gowns must be met by the stout woman with discretion.

Stylish cut and an effective disposition of trimming will often give the effect of amplitude of material without its bulkiness, but at the same time great care should be used that there is no effect of skiminess, for nothing is more distressing than a woman of size



in a gown that has a drawn look over the bust, too tight sleeves, or a skirt made with pleats that are too shallow.

The Best Skirts. The stinting of a few yards of material is sure to ruin a gown for any woman, and nothing is more evident with every step when there is a lack of material in a gown.

The short walking skirts for the stout woman should be made with very deep pleats stitched down from the waist about eighteen inches in the front, and sloping upwards to about ten inches from the waist in the back.

From the waist-line to where the stitching ends the material should be cut from the under side of the pleats, to remove the extra cloth over the hips. In length the skirt should be at least two inches from the ground, and the pleats will give so much fulness at the bottom that the feet are not too much in evidence, an objection usually made to a skirt of this length.

A successful model which is always good, tho not especially new, is a fine

box-pleated skirt, with the pleats stitched halfway down to the knees, from a shallow yoke that comes just below the hip-line. In the front the pleats form a fairly wide box-pleat, and at the back a very deep inverted pleat, which give sufficient fulness for the skirt to stand out in the manner necessary for a properly hung skirt.

This gives no suggestion of a full back, is made correctly, tho it is one of the things that test the skill of even the most experienced dressmakers and tailors, and in the hands of an unskilled person is generally a failure. For house and evening wear a trained gown gives distinction and grace, tho the present style is for a rather long skirt all round, that becomes gradually longer in the back, instead of the long, narrow train that used to be so much worn.

Horizontal lines should never be worn by the stout woman in any part of her costume, and straight lines that are prominent enough to catch the eye should be avoided. The less the surface is broken the less the appearance of size.

Combinations in colors should be avoided as much as possible, and even when black and white are used together, the white should be confined to the collar and vest, and the black be unbroken by any introduction of the white in sleeves or skirt. Checks, except of the finest, must be tabooed, polka dots likewise, with the one exception of a very small dot on a dark blue background. Fine stripes, really hair lines, on blue or black, if properly made up, are becoming as a rule, but if too much trimmed are quite as undesirable as plaids.



PUCKY, BUT FOOLISH.

A Belgian Girl of 16 Starts a Matrimonial Agency. Brussels, March 6.—Henrietta Normand, pretty and only 16 years old, was arrested here this week on a serious charge.

She was entrusted some time ago by her mother, who lives at Verviers, with \$400, which she was asked to take to the bank. Instead of doing so, it is stated, she rented a splendidly furnished mansion in the Boulevard Blichofosse, Brussels, one of the most fashionable parts of the city, and, assuming another name, proceeded to advertise herself as a high-class matrimonial agent.

She is a handsome girl, looking much older than her years, and her business methods quickly drew a large number of clients. So successful was she that it is alleged she obtained in a very short time \$1750 in fees.

Among those who called upon her was a French marquis who traveled in Paris for the purpose of being introduced to a suitable partner. There was, however, no partner available, but it appears that Mlle. Normand ingeniously got out of the difficulty by instructing the lady's maid to introduce her to the marquis as Mlle. Josephine de Courbevois, a wealthy heiress. The maid posed as her aunt, and in the negotiations that followed it is stated that the marquis was induced to part with \$250, besides presenting the girl with some valuable jewels.

Meantime Mlle. Normand's mother had been making some inquiries as to the whereabouts of her daughter and traced her to the capital. She discovered the address where she was living and made her appearance there during one of the visits of the marquis. There was a violent scene, which ended in the young adventuress' arrest.

It has transpired that Mlle. Normand had made plans on a grand scale for the future. Among other things, she had signed a promissory note for \$13,000, representing the purchase money of the magnificent furniture of the mansion, which is in the Louis XVI style, and includes some beautiful statuary.

The Western Land. I love the shores of our western land— Its cliffs in air, and its wrecked strand— And the shrouded rocks that please its sea. Like daggers drift, are dear to me! Like cruel fangs to the man of fear Are the teeth of its reefs when he ventures near. Ahoy! we shout to the steady hand! There's work for you in this rugged land!

But to you who pale and you who shrink Who fear to gaze from the dizzy brink, Who look behind, who dread to die, Who view the world with a timid eye: Bear off! Bear off! ye trembling things, Or your blood shall be wine at our banquetings! Pen "Fancies," by Henry A. Wise Wood (Elkin Mathews).

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, etc., without security, easy payments, Office in principal cities. Tolman, 368 Manning Chambers, 72 West Queen-street.

port courteous to her loved Sir Wilfrid's refusal to contribute towards the defence of the empire? Does she pat him on the back with one hand and slap her face with the other? Has she forgotten that there are Britons as well as Frenchmen in the Dominion, Frenchmen who manage to swing the elections here, but who know full well how completely they would be merged and obliterated if they went over to the States?

Mutual Grievances. I am writing, it is true, from the most British portion of Canada, tho I am glad to believe that Ontario and other provinces will challenge my presumption in saying so, but the bitterness which will be felt here if the little leaven of old country soldiers and sailors is withdrawn from our midst will require all the loyalty to balance it which made old men and boys volunteer en masse when England wanted them, and great Britain has a grievance against Canada, in that Canada contributes nothing towards the navy which protects the empire. But the Conservative party in Canada has the same grievance, I understand, against the party whose leader committed Canada to this position, tho even the Conservatives may offer considerably as to the way in which Canada's contribution should be made, and may demand altogether too much sweeping assertions as have been made recently in British papers.

Plea for Understanding. Canadians hold that they have contributed towards the defensive measures of empire. It was Sir John Combs himself who spoke of the Canadian Pacific Railway as "a work of immense value in war." Austen Chamberlain, who in the commons described the Pacific cable as "a great imperial undertaking of strategic importance," and a London Journal, which spoke of men as "a great reserve of strength for the mother country." But above all this we know what Great Britain will recognize, that as compared with the vast country we are trying to develop for the empire we are a beggarly poor people at present, and the writ-knows well that there are intensely loyal Canadians who are as anxious as any Briton to see the States come back to the Anglo-Saxon fold, who sometimes at the attitude in which Great Britain courts them; Canadians who smarted under the administration of the Behring Sea award, who think that they do not contribute towards the maintenance of the sealing patrol, who are not jubilant over all the incidents connected with the Alaskan boundary arbitration, who cannot believe that it is better that the British department should make a few extra dollars than that the education of Canada should be undertaken by Britain rather than by American magazines, who yet would gladly listen to any scheme in which their money could be profitably spent for defence of that empire to which they are so proud to long.

Great Britain is in earnest in her effort to hold on to her colony it should worth her while to try to understand Canadian politics or to refrain from winging any party speeches and connection in them, and gentlemen who compute contributions to empire might remember that the most taxed man of all who, having borrowed on his British property to invest money in building up another annex to empire, has to tax on the same capital in the place.

THE LITTLE WEEKLY PAPER. We prize the city dailies with their editorial views, their boisterous circulation and their telegraphic news, their party speeches and the same old party news, their so-called brainy essays, which are always dry and long, may find in the great trade journals or the classic magazines, in its illustrated stories and the science in between— the one I hail with gladness, which I long so for to come, at little village weekly which they send me down from home.

It is twenty-page edition, for it has but only four, they breathe their breath for comfort, and I always long for more; these folk would call artistic, for at times its dim and blurred, but it only serves to interest, and I make out every word.

My heart is black and cheery, tho at times I read a black-lined notice that some old-time friend is dead; far more joy than sorrow in the messages to little village weekly, that away-back country sheet.

Let's Tragedies. are not to be pitied, who has known the threat of midnight when the forelands moan and all the winds are out; and despair and anguish, the great things that crown upon the brows of Kings that queens weep about— these only tho have been accursed, but not too much; for these are not the worst.

The slow and softly dropping tears bring to the furrows to man's face; the killing and fall'n in vain, turn the gold to grey upon his head, and many days to disappointment, weep, and pain that follow his pain, make life bitter in the mouth, and grow with roses, but the quick with dew.

a wide and windy world, and scope and downfall of a mighty hope, the little hills, the sudden howls of the swift wrong, doubts and cares that die not, and the long melody that kills; the first dawn, pale stars, and narrow ropes, mean fears, mean sorrows, and mean sighs.

Gerald Gould, in The Spectator.

AFFAIRS OF THE STAGE

If Maestro Mascagni was somewhat roughly handled in America he is thoroughly making up for it now in Paris. His reception there has been flattering and cordial in the extreme, not a really untoward incident marring his felicity. He has had all kinds of festivities offered in his honor, which he has accepted with his usual bonhomie, making friends everywhere. One day, it having come to his ears that Victorien Sardou wished to meet him, he went to the great dramatist's house, to be received with open arms, Sardou declaring that he was the first to applaud "Cavalleria Rusticana" in France. At a certain point the dramatist said: "How would it be if you, young, and I, old, should work together? If to the ardor of your youth I should unite my long experience of the theatre? What do you say?"

"I shall be only too honored and happy," was the prompt reply.

"Then," said the other, "cheese! With the exception of 'Hatred,' which I dream of having acted in France just as I wish, choose from all my works, they are at your disposal!"

Maestro Mascagni named one, a favorite of his, one of the older of Sardou's works and not the best known, but which is so potent dramatic, and which might inspire a modern composer to great things. And so the compact was made which will, sooner or later, give the world of music and the drama a sensation.

"L'Arlésienne," with Bizet's music, was given lately for the 500th time in Paris. The first performance was Oct. 1, 1852, at the Vaudeville. The orchestra was a small one, Bizet's music was first made famous by his arrangement of a concert suite for Colonne's orchestra, and this version has been given at the Odeon since the addition of Daudet's play in the repertory of that theatre in May, 1885. The second suite was arranged by Guiraud from Bizet's music after the composer's death. Daudet's play was produced with great success as "The Woman of Arles" at the Broadway Theatre, New York, March 22, 1897, with Agnes Booth as Rose Marni, and Seidl led the orchestra. An opera, "L'Arlésienne," founded on Daudet's play, music by Cilea, was produced at Milan in 1897, with Caruso as the tenor and Minnie Tracey was one of the singers.

In the point of scenic investment and magnitude of cast, the two biggest attractions of the dramatic season will be William A. Brady's stupendous revival of Bartley Campbell's great play "Siberia," and "The Pit." The former will have its first presentation in Boston on March 27, and the latter on April 10.

Sir Wadleigh Griggs of Richmond Hill, Eng., has presented Lillian Russell an old theatrical treasure—the original prompter's book used during the first performance of "The School for Scandal" in London. The curio is in manuscript form, and has marginal notes in Sheridan's own hand, and two color sketches of Lady Teazle.

Bertha Galland is booked for a return tour of the principal Canadian cities, beginning in Montreal the week of March 28.

Olga Nethersole will return to the United States next fall and will present a new play in addition to her well-known successes.

"Zira," the third play of the season to be launched by Margaret Anglin, had its first performance at the Star Theatre, Buffalo, Monday night.

It has been settled that the name of next year's team will be West and Vokes. A long tour of "A Pair of Finks" is being planned under the direction of James Fenimore Lee.

One of the quaint characters in "The Cingalee" is a native of Ceylon, who has passed some time in England and returned home to set up as a lawyer. His knowledge of law and of the English language is of the slightest, but he is past master of the art of bunco.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has entirely recovered from the effects of her recent accident in Philadelphia, and there is no question but what she will continue the remainder of her American tour just as originally planned.

While Miss Eleanor Robson was playing "Merely Mary Ann" in London last autumn she lived in one of the queer little maids' houses in King's Street, Kensington, owned by Miss Constance Fletcher, the novelist and playwright.

E. S. Willard made his first American tour 15 years ago, and there have been few seasons since when he has not visited Canada. The famous actor says he doesn't like the London climate in winter.

"The Raven," a play founded on the life of Edgar Allan Poe, by George C. Hazelton, Jr., will have an early fall production at the Garrick Theatre, New York. Poe will be played by Frederick Lewis.

E. S. Willard, who will be here in May, had bumper audiences in Boston. The Herald of that city says: "Mr. Willard makes a stronger place for himself every time he comes to Boston, and if

he keeps on looking as young, virile and alert as he does now there is no knowing how many years he will keep up his reputation for one of the most versatile, entertaining and altogether clever actors of his time. It makes less difference perhaps with Mr. Willard than almost any other artist what play he brings, for it is so much the man himself that dominates his personality is so overwhelming and vital, his intellect so keen and his voice so melodious. Even of "The Middleman," which has been done here and in New York over and over again, Alan Dale said the other day, after having just seen it, that "by sheer force of his own art, Mr. Willard lifted the play to veritable heights and gave to it an amount of humor and pathos that has been irresistible. He forces one utterly to forget the old wheels that make the melodrama go round, and everything, in fact, but the splendid strength of the portrayal. Mr. Willard will do "The Middleman" this week, and in the meantime there was much interest in "The Brighter Side," in which he opened Monday night, for it gives him a part which fits him perfectly, but does not furnish anything like the scope his old plays do. Miss Alice Lonnen, Mr. Willard's leading lady, is a distinctly pretty young woman, very tall, perhaps looking even more so than she really is, she is so extremely erect, very blonde, with a graceful, slender figure and a sweet voice. She is young, but we are sure she has a future before her, and it is everything for that future that she is under Mr. Willard's training. "The Brighter Side," especially the white embroidered ruffled muslin, which was so stylish and fresh, with the large straw hat with pink roses which set well on her blonde head. Mr. Willard had a tremendous reception Monday night.

Cecilia Loftus is a talented writer of short stories.

George A. Blumenthal, manager of the West End Theatre, New York, has sent Miss Eugenie Blair on tour with a big company in a revival of "Sapho."

Maxine Elliott's fine Boston buldog, "Sport," has exactly 43 passes issued in the United States and Canada, or on any passenger steamer on the same territory.

Henrietta Crossman will make a spring tour in "Mistress Nell" in the cities where her first great success has never been seen.

Augustus Pitou, who for years has successfully managed Chaucey Olcott, is the writer of all of Olcott's plays.

Sir Henry Irving's condition is reported to be quite satisfactory. Queen Alexandra sent him a message of sympathy and inquiry on March 3.

A son of Gabriele d'Annunzio, the writer, has been engaged by a dramatic company which next April will play at Milan a new drama by the older d'Annunzio called "The Light Under a Bushel." This will be the son's first appearance on the stage.

"The Rollicking Girl" is the name of the new musical piece in which Charles Frohman is to present Sam Bernard and Hattie Williams. Elsa Ryan has been engaged as a member of the company.

The engagement of Blanche Walsh in "The Woman in the Case" at the Herald Square Theatre, New York, has been extended indefinitely and will undoubtedly continue well into May.

Lillian Russell has a kennel of 15 dogs. One, a Japanese spaniel, is so small that it can comfortably repose in her muff. This tiny pet is named "Lady Teazle," and is said to be the smallest full-grown thorough specimen of the canine race in America.

Frank L. Perley has engaged Hall McAllister for Margaret Anglin's company.

Charles Hawtreay has played "A Message from Mars" more than 1400 times.

Lillian Russell's complete outfit of Gainsborough hats for use in "Lady Teazle" would cover a floor space measuring 20 feet by 18, if they were placed down side by side.

Cecilia Loftus intends to spend her summer in Spain, a country she has never visited.

James K. Hackett announced in Chicago that the American production of Alfred Sutro's "The Walls of Jericho" will be made by him in New York next autumn.

The title of F. C. Whitney's new musical review, which is to be produced at a Broadway house, New York, early in May, is "High, Low, Jack and the Game."

Clyde Fitch's play, "The Climbers," was given its first presentation in London by H. Reeves-Smith, Cecilia Loftus' leading man, who played the part created by Fitch.

Clyde Fitch announces that he had practically finished his new play for after "Her Own Way" has filled all engagements.

The special correspondent of The London Daily News writing of the production of Massenet's new opera "Cherubin" at Monte Carlo on Feb. 15, says: "It is particularly gratifying to find in 'Cherubin' the elements of success which have been wanting in several of Massenet's recent operas. In all probability, 'Cherubin' will be added to the Opera Comique list at an early date, when it is as certain to please 'tout Paris' as it has charmed a Riviera audience—providing the unsatisfactory third act is reconstructed."

The plot is so slight that it is hardly worth more than a passing reference. Briefly, it is as follows: "Cherubin is an idle youth whose time is spent in laying siege to the affections of his lady friends—a form of entertainment which gets him into trouble with other. At last, Le Philosophe gains an influence over him, and persuades him to mend the error of his ways. Cherubin promises to do so, but before he keeps his word he jilts Nina for L'Ensoleillad, whose admirer (Le Capitaine Ricardo) challenges him to a duel. The combat, however, is prevented by Le Philosophe, who points out to the outraged captain that a grown man cannot fight a livesick youth of 17. Eventually Nina seeks out her faithless Cherubin, and informs him that she is about to enter a convent. Enter at this moment Le Capitaine Ricardo and Le Philosophe. Says the former: 'C'est Dou Juan!' But Le Philosophe simply looks pensively at Nina and remarks, 'C'est Elvire!'

"Ever alive to the fitness of things, Massenet has fitted to this slight story light and graceful music—music which is always sympathetic as it is appropriate. Perhaps the gem of the opera is the charming 'Chanson de Cherubin'—'Lorsque vous n'aurez rien d'autre, en which Nina reminds Cherubin that he has said to her: 'Le Paradis que je préfère, c'est un cousin à vous genoux.' . . . while the duet for Cherubin and Le Philosophe, 'Philosophe, dis-moi, 'Battu, battu,' is none the less a delightful piece of music, fascinating, too, is Nina's air in which she sings the praises of Cherubin, while the scene for Le Philosophe and Le Capitaine Ricardo is wonderfully effective. The opera is very simply orchestrated, a single instrument often accompanying the voice, but Massenet is a past master in getting exquisite effects by writing in this manner. I also is noteworthy that he has, in great measure, avoided the tiresome, primitive habit of writing the accompaniment in unison with the voice.

The principal singers were Miss Maury Garden of the Opera Comique, Paris, who is well known to Covent Garden audiences; M. Renaud, who is also appreciated by those English operagoers who possess discrimination; Mme. Lina Cavallera and Mme. Marguerite Carre. Miss Garden was well suited in the part of Cherubin. Mme. Cavallera did not sing very well, Mme. Carre interpreted with great charm the delightful role of Nina, and M. Renaud's Le Philosophe may be accounted a triumphant triumph for this distinguished singer."

There is hardly a playgoer in America who does not recall the series of successes scored by the comedian, James T. Powers during his long association with the Hoyt plays, and later as the principal comedian in several of the big operatic productions made at the New York Casino. It was in the last named line of work that Mr. Powers' fun-making ability was thoroughly developed and he became such a favorite that his services were secured by a London manager, with whom he remained for several years. At the present time Mr. Powers is under contract with John C. Fisher and is this season appearing in the role of "Li" in "San Toy," a role which he created at Daly's Theatre, New York City.

Raymond Hitchcock, to be seen here for the second time this season in Henry W. Savage's production of "The Yankee Consul," was formerly a shoe clerk in Auburn, N.Y., but that was some few years ago. The editor of the daily paper at one time needed an amateur for a production he gave and he selected Mr. Hitchcock. A year or two later the shoe clerk had been abandoned for a small part in a traveling company and since that time Mr. Hitchcock has risen rapidly until now he is among the foremost comedians and most popular stars in America.

Raymond Hitchcock in Henry W. Savage's comic opera success, "The Yankee Consul," has a line or two which is a clever return at that species of the human race which is ever claiming the authorship of epigrams, sayings and saws of some else. In the Hitchcock instance it comes after he has proposed a toast.

"Clever," says the company, "is that your own?"

"Ever hear it before?" guardedly asks the comedian.

"No," is the answer.

"Yes, it is a little thing of mine, clever, isn't it?"

Among the many new melodramas offered the public this season, none, it is claimed, have embodied in them more sensational features than "After Midnight," which will be the attraction at the Majestic Theatre this week, with a matinee every day.

The pathetic side of metropolitan life is shown in a truthful and lifelike manner in Spencer & Aborn's latest melodramatic production, "After Midnight." Two of the most sensational scenes are unique in showing phases of criminal existence never before introduced to the stage. One of these is the "school for crooks," an ingenious institution by which a gang of desperate criminals makes a living without exposing themselves to the law. This school is shown in full operation in a secluded rookery in one of New York's numerous side alleys. A number of crooks are shown under the tutelage of expert crooks, learning the art of picking pockets, housebreaking and other forms of robbery.

When the police enter the place, the entire aspect of the "school" is changed instantly, pictures on the walls changing to religious mottoes, suspicious looking implements being hidden, and the children singing gospel hymns and charge call their place a "mission."

Another scene, equally novel in stage representations, shows the interior of an exclusive "Gaiety," typical of New York's famous, or rather, infamous Tenderloin. All the tinsel and paint affected by the creatures who inhabit these places is shown in this scene, but with such delicate handling by the playwright as not to offend the most fastidious. These two scenes are important in the plot of the drama, and form the focal for most thrilling incidents. "After Midnight" tells a charming story of absorbing heart interest, fetching comedy and exciting complications and developments, according to reports from other cities where it has been pronounced the big melodramatic hit of the season.

"McFadden's Row of Flats," brightly new, and furnished with a glittering outfit of scenery, costumes, music, jokes and pretty girls, will be the attraction at the Majestic Theatre at an early date. This clever, farce comedy, written by E. W. Townsend and Glen MacDonough, as is well known, was suggested by the famous pictures and sketches known as the "Yellow Kids." It has been one of the most successful entertainments ever staged and has made a fortune for its management, who has, therefore, not hesitated at a lavish expenditure on this season's production. No farce ever written has enjoyed such a wonderful career of popularity. Unique in its conception and clever in its execution, it has made millions laugh and is one of the standard attractions that never grow old or stale. In the company are such well-known and clever artists as the celebrated Speck Brothers (the original Yellow Kids), Billy Barry, Jr., Joseph F. Willard, Otto Brothers, Harry Featell, Lizzie Conway and Gussie Nelson.

"THE SHOW GIRL"

B. C. Whitney's Popular Musical Extravaganza Coming to the Grand

B. C. Whitney's production of "The Show Girl," or "The Magic Cap," which will be the attraction at the Grand Theatre of March 23, is a revival of R. A. Burnett's Boston Gaiety musical extravaganza, transformed to a regular attraction by that veteran musical extravaganza producer, Edward E. Rice. It is described as "a jolly bit of tomfoolery" in two acts. The book is by the author of those former great successes such as "1492," "Excelsior, Jr.," "The Girl from Paris," "Little Christopher," etc. B. E. Hearst, co-author of "The Tenderfoot," and E. W. Corlies, have contributed most of the music, the usefulness of which is largely responsible for the cordial reception accorded the piece in New York City and all the other large eastern cities where it has been played.

A stranded touring theatrical company, some British nobility and a "Magic Cap," the possession of which enables the owner to realize the gratification of any wish he makes, supplies the material and character of the piece. Dionysius Fly, manager, leading man, and second nighter of the Dramatic Sophocles Company, which is stranded on the Island of Cyprus, purchases the cap from a native dealer in curios. The acquisition of the cap brings about many amusing complications and situations. At his will, scenes are changed, castles conjured, individualities are mixed up, or got rid of, etc., causing no end of laughter and amusement.

The action of the play centres about

Capt. E. Ross Armor, an English officer of the Northumberland Guards, on leave, and Cecilia Gay, "The Show Girl" of the stranded troupe. The natives of the island are full of superstition and believe in the old legend that Psyche, Goddess of Love, will appear in a shrine near the sea during the month. Lord Cadwallader Dyce, High Commissioner of Cyprus, wagers a hundred guineas with Captain Armor that if he (Armor) will wait by the shrine at dusk, he will see Psyche and fall a victim to her charms. To win the wager, Dyce seeks the aid of Manager Fly, the stranded theatrical manager, who by the agency of his wishing cap, causes Cecilia Gay, the leading lady of the troupe, to appear much against her inclination, in the shrine. Armor sees her and becomes enamored of her. Psyche disappears so suddenly that Armor is led to believe that she is a delusion. In his efforts to again find her, the aid of many characters in the play is solicited, the three comedians and the wishing cap mixing things up into apparently a hopeless tangle, the simple enough to be caught by the audience. Especially is this so of "Over the Plumber's Foam," "Psyche," "Somebody's Somebody," "The Sunbeam and the Rose," "Champagne and Terrapin," "In Zanzibar," "Come Down Mister Mangan the Moon," the latest New York novelty and sung by Miss Hilda Thomas and a chorus of thirty pretty girls.

At the head of this company of metropolitan favorites is Hilda Thomas, and in it are Sam Hylie, Lou Hall, Estella Bird, Sid Forrester, Josephine Floyd, Bert Walnwright, May Sweeney, Charles E. Farcor, Blanche Bertram, Louis Langford, Edna Glover, Thomas Shea, In Scott, M. B. Streeter, Edna Sweeney, Herbert Mustard, Nellie Willson, Raymond Belmont, Nellie Dowdall, The Apollo Quartet, The Rainbow Sisters, The Dancing Dandies, and 30 pretty singing and dancing girls. Twenty new musical numbers have been written for this production.



CHEST SO.
Doctor: But surely you can locate the pain?
Patient: That's just it, doctor, I can't. I'm so thin that I can't tell whether it's in my chest or in my back.

Where Ever Prospect Pleases.
"Mamma, I don't believe in early marriages; for after you're married, there's nothing left to look forward to but death."

CHEST SO.
Doctor: "But surely you can locate the pain?"
Patient: "That's just it, doctor, I can't. I'm so thin that I can't tell whether it's in my chest or in my back."



Raymond Hitchcock in "The Yankee Consul" at the Princess This Week.