The Toronto Sunday World

First News Section

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12. SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1907. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CARRY THE POWER BYLAW---THAT IS THE DUTY WHICH RESTS WITH TORONTO NOW

ENGLISHMEN'S HARDSHIPS IN A CONSTRUCTION CAMP

Senate Reading Room—2 nov 07

Nearly 100 Men Quit Work at McDougall's Chutes, Alleging Most Inhuman Conditions.

Only 30 of the 120 men sent up to McDougall's Chutes on railway construction work are now on the job. The others have quit in consequence of the severity of the weather and lack of provisions.

These men were unemployed and sent up there to help relieve the congested labor market here. They were told they would get $2 per day, but when they got there they found they would only be paid 15c per hour. Wanting work, they all started. The contractors, however, had not expected so many men to turn up, with the result that they were unable to feed them properly.

According to William Cullum and Fred Nightingale, porridge and bread were the only food they received, for which they were charged 60c per day, in addition, $1 was charged for medical attendance and 25c for mail. After working four days, they quit, but got no pay, the contractors saying they were $2 each in debt. Seventy-five of the party started to walk back to Toronto. Before they reached Englehart several of them were frostbitten, one so badly that, on reaching that town, he had the toes of both feet amputated.

Two others were so badly frozen that their boots had to be cut off and their limbs thawed out. Every kindness was shown the poor fellows by the townsfolk, and the Salvation Army are caring for 25 men, who were unable to proceed further. Robert Reid of McDougall's Chutes says the conditions under which these men were asked to work and live were not fit for dogs, let alone human beings. Two others are said to be in the hospital at North Bay, suffering from frostbite, and others are scattered over the various towns and villages in a state of destitution.

Where is William Needham, a young English immigrant, who deserted form a C.P.R. construction gang at Englehart in New Ontario ten days ago and who was last heard from on Christmas Day, when a telegram was received by his mother at 1400 Dufferin-street, Dovercourt.

The message came from Orcheston, a small station near Orillia, and read "Please send railway fare, I am starving."

Less than half an hour before the arrival of the wire, a letter from the young man, written at Englehart and bearing the date of Dec. 17, was delivered.

"This country is a white man's grave," he wrote, and went on to say that the contractors did not try to fulfil their promises, and were absolutely indifferent where the comfort of the men under them was concerned. They were deprived of sufficient food, and were half starved, and, unable to endure the ill-treatment and hardships, the writer and a comrade had made up their minds to quit the camp next day, altho they were more than 170 miles from civilization.

"We may die on the way or we may be able to jump a freight train but we can't stand this any longer," the letter read.

Immediately on receipt of the telegram, arrangements were made at the Grand Trunk ticket office here and transportation was wired to Needham, but nothing has since been heard from him, and fears are felt by the family that he may have attempted to walk into Toronto, and have succumbed thru hunger and general exhaustion.

Needham, who is 23 years of age, has only been in Canada about three months coming here from Oldham, Lancashire. Several weeks ago he contracted to work on the C. P. R. He is described as clean shaven, with dark hair, and fair complexion, about 5 feet 5 inches tall and weighing 145 pounds. His mother, brother and sister live at 1400 Dufferin-street.

Progressive China

Amoy, China, Dce. 28.—Active construction work has been begun on the telephone lines which are to connect Amoy with the two other cities of this prefecture, Tseunchoufu, fifty miles to the North, and Changchoufu, thirty miles to the west.

The construction and operation of these lines is entirely under the control of the Chinese Government.

SUFFRAGETTES IN AMERICA

English Advocate Arrives to Gain Support for Movement There.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The first attempt at an aggressive suffragist campaign in New York will be made next Thursday evening.

It is planned to hold at that time an open-air meeting in Madison Square, at which the principal speaker will be Mrs. Boorman Wells, an English woman who has been sent to the United States by the "suffragettes" of England to secure the moral support of American women.

It is her plan to establish a campaign similar to that in England during the progress of which dozens of women have been arrested and imprisoned on charges of disturbing the peace.

Mrs. Wells will have the Harlem Equal Rights League behind her at this meeting, and it is announced that several other women will speak.

Leading suffragists in New York have declined to have anything to do with the aggressive movement, not being in sympathy with the manner in which English women have attempted to force their claims to the ballot.

Among those who have declined are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Belle DeRivera, Mrs. John S. Crosby and Mrs. Harry Hastings, all well known in the American suffrage movement.

INTERVIEWED DR. PYNE

Concerning the Examination of Harbord C. I. Science Master.

The legislation committee of the board of education, represented by Trustees Ogden, Parkinson and Hunter, and accompanied by Dr. Embree and Secretary Wilkinson, interviewed Hon. Dr. Pyne, minister of education, on Saturday.

They placed before him the resolution of Trustee Brown, which asks that legislation be obtained to make Toronto a high school inspectoral district, and to have appointed an inspector whom the education department would recognize as the high school inspector for Toronto.

Dr. Pyne promised that it would be given careful consideration.

The committee did a little sounding as to whether the high school inspectors would look into the Harbord Collegiate tangle, as wished by the board of education. Concerning this, Trustee Ogden afterwards said: "Altho the minister of education made no definite statement, I am inclined to infer from what he said that the inspectors are not inclined to burn their fingers with the Harbord matter. I think the board will have to deal with the question themselves, altho the government will look into the matter."

ENDORSE TAFT.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 28.—At a stormy session of the Republican central committee to-day, Secretary of War William H. Taft was unanimously endorsed for president of the United States.

Rain Stops Work.

Owing to the wet condition of the ground work will not be resumed at the Ontario-street sand pits on Monday, and the men having employment orders for that day will report some time later in the week, of which the commissioner will give them notice.

December School Figures.

With an attendance of 29,887, the schools this December beat their previous best December record of 28,338, established last year. The average daily attendance this month was 28,251, or almost 90 per cent., which is considered a fine percentage for December.

WEIRD SCENE IN COURTROOM

Boy, Charged With Murder, Falls Senseless Beside His Mother.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 28.—Charles Schroff, the 17-year-old boy who shot and killed his father in the living rooms of his saloon on Genesee-street on Thursday last, pleaded not guilty today to a charge of manslaughter in the police court.

Afterwards he was taken to the county court, where bail was fixed at $10,000 and was furnished.

Young Schroff was accompanied by his mother, in defence of whom he fired the fatal shot. Soon after entering the court, Mrs. Schroff gave way under the terrible strain and fell fainting from her chair. Her son, thinking she was dying, cried out: "Oh, Mother, Mother," and fell senseless beside her.

Restoratives were administered and soon after they left the court.

RUSSIAN DOUMA PASS FAMINE APPROPRIATION

$7,500,000 To Be Devoted to Relief Work—Parliament Has Done Little Work.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—The last session of the Russian Parliament before the beginning of the Christmas holidays was held to-day, and a famine appropriation of $7,500,000 was passed.

This appropriation with a few local bills comprises the entire legislative product of the first six weeks' work of the third Douma. Committee work, however, is well advanced and the Douma will be in a position to begin consideration of the budget and several other important measures soon after the recess, which terminates Jan. 28.

The famine appropriation of to-day, which is double the amount originally proposed in the budget, will be immediately available for the relief of about twelve provinces. An additional appropriation will be necessary later.

A large part of the money voted to-day is to be distributed thru the Zemstvos and other local organizations. This course is adopted because the centralization of relief work, such as obtained in 1906, showed the danger of abuses as for instance the Gurko-Lidval case.

NOT FOR THE CANDIDATES.

City Authorities Refuse to Allow Campaign Speeches at Massey Hall

The civic authorities on Saturday were startled to hear of an evident attempt in contemplation to convert the city's power bylaw meeting in Massey Hall into a personal one. The following postcard was exhibited as one of many which were being sent out:

71 Grosvenor-street,
Toronto, Dec. 23, 1907.

Dear Sir—A mass-meeting at Massey Hall is being held on Saturday next, the 28th inst., at 8 p.m., in the interests of the power by-law. Dr. Nesbitt will be present, and he would be glad if you could make it convenient to attend.

It was determined that the intention to refuse to allow any candidate to speak should be adhered to.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. W. B. Meikle.

Mrs. W. B. Meikle, wife of Mr. W. B. Meikle, general manager of the Western Assurance Company, died suddenly on Saturday morning from heart failure. Mrs. Meikle had been ill for the last day or two at her home, 111 Avenue-road, but hopes were entertained for her speedy recovery until yesterday morning, when she took a turn for the worse.

The deceased came from London, England, last spring, her husband having come out the preceding year.

Only her husband survives, there being no children.

BOYD NERVOUS AS DOOM NEARS

Condemned Negro Exhibits Many Traces of Uneasy Spirit.

As the days draw on to Jan. 8, the day set for the execution of John Boyd for the murder of Edward Wandle, the condemned man becomes more and more restless and unquiet.

Up till Friday, when he learned of the execution of Jake Sunfield, the Hamilton murderer, he entertained hope that his own application for a commutation of the death sentence might be granted, but when he heard that Sunfield had been unsuccessful, he said, "I guess I will have to go, too."

Boyd's appetite is not good and he grows daily more nervous and distraught. His bearing has lost the stolidity which marked his demeanor in court during his short trial. His eyes have a hunted look and the sudden opening or shutting of a door will cause him to start up even from an attitude of prayer.

He spends most of his time in prayer and thought and sees none but his spiritual adviser, a colored Baptist clergyman.

Christmas was a quiet day with him and marked by no incident to distinguish it from other days, and the prospect for the New Year's Day is the same.

Boyd takes but little exercise, taking only that to be got from walking in his cell, which is a roomy one. He occupies what is known as No. 3 Hospital, off corridors 3 and 4, in the east end of the jail.

A death watch is constantly kept.

CANADA AND CANADIANS.

Chief Justice Fitzpatrick's Address at Ottawa Club.

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—"Canada and Canadians," was the subject on which Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.G.M.G., chief justice of the supreme court of Canada, this afternoon addressed the Canadian Club. He contended the feature of the twentieth century would be the way Canada would develop. To men who could recall the way the principles of government had advanced since confederation, that advancement was of the greater interest from the period when the King governed and the people were content to obey there had been progress until the people governed and the King obeyed. The speaker devoted a few moments to quoting statistics comparing Canada's growth relatively with that of the States, and said that what Canada needed was men, men to dig her tunnels and work in her mines. They had to remember that those knocking at their doors now would be the voters of to-morrow and the legislators of the next generation, for all must become Canadian citizens.

Sir Charles said he was not on hand to talk either jingoism or Imperialism, but he thought that time had arrived when Canada's loyalty to the British empire should be unquestioned. (Applause).

The great majority of Canadians were neither imperialists or jingoists, but were satisfied to be British subjects. (Cheers).

Sir Charles hinted that the Dominion should be filled up with men who, when looking for uplifting influences, would cast their eyes towards the east. He hinted that statesmen had now, in the immigration question, a momentous issue before them. He reviewed Canadian history and touched on what Frontenac, Montcalm and others had done for such cities as Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, etc. Both England and France had given of their heart's blood to upbuild Canada, and now Canadians were a free united people, wanting only to remain forever under the one free flag of the world. (Cheers).

President H. P. Hill presided and there was a large attendance, including Hons. Fielding, Patterson and other cabinet ministers. A vote of thanks was moved by Mayor Scott.

Court Cairnsmore No. 432, I. O. F., last night elected the following officers: Chief ranger, George T. Blackwell; vice-chief ranger, O. Giroulx; recording secretary, R. H. Greer; financial secretary, N. D. Crysler; treasurer, A. R. Williamson; court deputy, F. Richardson.

British Battleship Coming to Esquimalt

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 28.—(Special.)—H. M. S. Algerine has been ordered to Esquimalt from Hongkong to augment the fleet maintained here since the withdrawal of the Pacific squadron.

Advices to this effect were received at Esquimalt to-day. The Algerine will be placed in commission at Hongkong in January, withvolunteers from the China squadron, and will be ready to start across the ocean about the end of next month.

The complement of men to be carried by the Algerine will be 150, and it is expected that it will be completed in one week, after which she will be provisioned and made ready to leave.

The ordering of the Algerine to Esquimalt has again raised the report that the British admiralty will despatch a squadron to Esquimalt during the early part of the coming year.

Just Try a Smile

This is what one United States paper says, and it has an uplift for Canadians:

When a nation has been afflicted with famine or flood or war or some great business depression, which follows as a legitimate result of gigantic political or economic upheavals, there is such a thing as "hard times."

Yet nothing like this has happened to us. Crops are not as overflowing as they were last year, but then last year was a very wonderful year, and a record-breaker. Business has increased just as we expected it to increase. Chimneys have been sending up black smoke, wheels have been turning, locomotives have been shifting and racing, commodities have been changing hands, men have been working and trading and thinking, floods of gold have kept moving back and forth. There isn't any doubt about it. The country is prosperous.

None of us had any other thought up to a few weeks ago, and then, one day, something went wrong, something alarmed us—and what followed?

Hysteria!

Yet the past few weeks haven't wiped out the year's enormous commercial record. The business has been done. The factories are still there. People need just as much as they needed before. The panic of a week couldn't blast the cotton fields or the tall corn or the waving wheat.

No; we got nervous. That's all.

But that is past now. It's to-day we are concerned about and not so much to-day, either, because we are lifted up by the holiday spirit and don't think so much of the unpleasant side—but it's to-morrow.

What then? Will the strained conditions continue? Will things be worse than they have been? They will be much worse if you let them—and yet there won't be any reason why they should be.

The times are going to reflect the minds of the people. It is your privilege to make any kind of times you please. If you are hysterical, you will be doing your share towards making them bad. If you are afraid, you will encourage your neighbor to be afraid. If you lock up your money, other people will lock up theirs. If you wear a fearful face, so will they. If you talk hard times, those who hear you will be pretty apt to go away and believe hard times.

Times are not hard. Believe that. Join the Smile Club. Times are good. Believe that, and live your belief, and they will be.

Man Educated and Refined Chose the Life of a Hermit

Charles Powell, Years Ago a Newspaper Writer in Toronto, Dies in Massachusetts Hospital.

MELROSE, Mass., Dec. 28.—An investigation by the officials of the poor department and the police to-day, partially unravelled the mystery of the identity and life story of a man who died unknown in the Melrose Hospital yesterday. The man was known on account of his habits of life as "the hermit of the Middlesex Falls," but except to one or two close friends, his name was not known until after his death.

According to Mr. and Mrs. George Beckford, who were his most intimate acquaintances, the hermit's name was Charles Frederick Powell, a native of Plymouth, England, and he had a romantic career. Powell possessed an exceptionally good education and was familiar with art and literature, altho his mode of life was that of a tramp. He told the Beckfords that at one time he was a student at Trinity College, Oxford, and was a member of the college choir. King Edward of England was a student there at the same time. Powell said, and was frequently in the audience which listened to the choral music.

Powell did not finish his course at Trinity, having had some trouble in the institution. Later his father sent him to a university in Germany, but he remained there only for a short time. After going back to his home he interfered in a quarrel between his father and mother, and taking his mother's part, struck his father, who thereupon ordered him out of the house. Powell then came to this country, 26 years ago, and never returned to his home. He was at one time connected with The Montreal Gazette and at another time with the Toronto Mail.

For the last three or four years he had made his home in the vicinity of Melrose, living much of the time in a case in the Middlesex Falls. In the cave he had only a blanket for a covering and an oil stove on which he cooked such food as he could obtain.

According to Mr. and Mrs. Beckford, Powell was something of a poet, and he told them that he had a small trunk filled with poems. This trunk, he said, he had buried in the ground.

Search for it will be made to-morrow.

In the clothing of the dead man two old photographs of Powell's mother and sister were found. They were taken in Liverpool, Eng. Powell's death was due to pneumonia, resulting from exposure. He was about 57 years of age.

Pittsburgers Are in the Grip Of an Epidemic of Sickness

Pneumonia, Typhoid and the Grippe Are Making Such Ravages That Every Home is Affected.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—What is said to be the worst epidemic of sickness since 1889 is being experienced in Pittsburg, and physicians estimate that thousands of persons are prostrated by pneumonia, typhoid fever and especially the grippe, thruout the city. Probably every home is affected in some manner, and a scarcity of employes in the large office buildings is seriously felt.

The Pittsburg Railroad Company is having difficulty in manning its cars on account of conductors and motormen being laid up with the grippe.

City Physician A. B. Booth says the present epidemic of grippe exceeds in scope and severity all but that of 1889, the worst in history, and may yet break that record.

He considers it contagious and believes the germs of disease may have originated far from here. In 1889 the malady's start was traced back thru Europe to Asia and finally located in Hongkong, China.

FIENDISH ITALIANS DIG MAN'S EYES OUT

One of Two Men Who Attempted a Hold Up is Horribly Murdered.

Snohomish, Wash., Dec. 28.—Two men named Miller and Carroll entered a section house last night, which was occupied by seven Italians, and ordered them to hold up their hands. The hold-ups then began shooting. The Italians attacked the outlaws with tools. After killing Miller, a crowbar was driven thru his head, an axe was stuck in his body several times and his eyes were dug out. Carroll, the other man, was also wounded, but survived until officers from the city arrived, when all were taken to prison. Three Italians were wounded.

FIRE MENACES OIL TOWN.

FRESNO, Cal., Dec. 28.—Fire is menacing the whole Town of Coalinga, on the Southern Pacific Railway, 50 miles from Fresno. The town is one of the oil centres of southern California.

WOMAN STARVES FOR CHILDREN

Sacrifices Her Own Life That Four Little Ones May Have Sufficient Food.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Starving herself that her four children might have sufficient food to sustain life, Mrs. Phoebe Prince, who was taken to the Eastern District Hospital from a barren room in Williamsburgh, died a few hours later as a result of the privations she had undergone.

Notwithstanding the mother's sacrifice, neighbors who learned of the conditions found that the children had had nothing to eat since early Christmas morning.

The physicians who attended the dying woman say that her weakness and emaciation had reached such a stage that their best efforts were of no effect in reviving her, except for a few moments, when she was aroused sufficiantly to recognize her children and found them already wonderfully improved by the warmth and food provided for them.

All four are reported now as healthy and comfortable, their reserves of youthfulness and vitality having pulled them thru with the assistance of the mother's unselfish devotion, her sacrifice having proved effective.

ICEMAN NOT ALARMED CROP WILL COME LATER

Some of Last Year's Harvest Left Over and Cold Spell is Expected.

The mild weather up to the present has caused no alarm to the ice man, who does not usually look for his harvest before the middle of Jnauary. An ice famine four years ago was ushered in by weather similar to what has prevailed lately, but this is not expected to continue.

So far there isn't a speck of ice on Lake Simcoe.

The Knickerbocker Ice Co. told The World that last winter furnished an excellent supply, and the summer having ben a cool one, the demand was not so heavy as usual, with the result that a fair stock is still on hand. So great a quantity will not be required to be harvested for the next season. Last year at this time the supply had been completely exhausted, so that conditions are entirely different. Nothing in the way of harvesting will be done till after New Year. Up north, where the ice is cut, the seasons are not the same as in Toronto. There was ice, for example, on Lake Simcoe on May 20 last.

The Belle Ewart Ice Co. reported the supply all right. They would be quite satisfied if ice could be cut by the middle of February.

The Grenadier Ice Co. stated that there was seven inches of ice on the pond, and this was covered with two inches of water. This, when it froze, afforded protection to the ice below, which continued to thicken underneath. The best ice is frozen in December, and when it reaches a thickness of 12 or 14 inches, cutting begins.

"The Observatory man has promised us a cold spell this week, and we will start cutting about the 15th or 20th January," said The World's informant. "Last year we shipped two cars before Christmas, and then there was a mild spell in January. I believe we will get a good supply this year. Lake Simcoe was frozen, but has broken up again, but I don't think there will be any scarcity. Four years ago we had a famine."

Ottawa River Ice Thin.

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—That the ice on the Ottawa River is not yet as thick as usual at this time of the year was proved to-day. While skating out for the ice harvest below Alexandria Bridge, J. Lafleur of Hull went thru into the chilly waters and was almost drowned. The ice would not support one man.

Soft Weather in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—A rainstorm has been in progress in this vicinity for the past 24 hours, and shows no signs of letting up. The limited amount of snow which has fallen this winter so far is about on its last legs, and sleighing for heavy teams in the downtown district is now almost an impossibility. The temperature has been above the freezing point for a week or more. This is considered remarkable midwinter weather for this part of the country.

STILL UNHEARD OF.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 28.—There is still no news of the C.P.R. steamer Mt. Royal. The vessel is now eight days overdue from Antwerp.

SUNDAY WEATHER

Fine and a little cooler.

Benny Falk and the Soldier Lost and Won in Wagers $5200

Acrobat's Mile at Los Angeles is Only a Fifth of a Second Behind American Record---Gossip of the Turf.

Benny Falk, well known at the Woodbine, was the red head bookmaker who lost and won $5200 in a campaign with the soldier at Oakland. The soldier was one of those peculiar bugs you'll encounter on a race track with a penchant for gray horses or red-headed bookmakers. Something was in the hunch, all right, for in the latter days of the soldier's success he was handing up $500 plays to the layer of auburn locks. Falk just kept taking the money and paying off, confident in the knowledge that the hunch fiend would soon come to his own. This Mr. Soldier finally did, for his last kick was an $8 split across the boards to a choice in the Pacific Union Handicap, which didn't win. The actual sum the soldier was ahead at one time was $5200.

Edward Elliott, an English racing man in South Africa, cabled to England on the morning of the City and Suburban of 1904 to have $250 on No. 2 on the card for that race, which was won by Robert le Diable. It appears that the bet was the outcome of a dream, another South African bookmaker having dreamt that No. 8 won, and he had $250 on with Mr. Elliott at starting price, subject to the latter's limit of 20 to 1, which left the layer with a fine profit. "Robert" starting at exactly double the odds to which he limited the successful dreamer.

Out of a letter from Buenos Ayres, W. P. Pond of Sports of the Times, gets this story: "Independence Day, the year before last, there was a meeting at Arias, near the Rosario Railway. One of the jockeys was Mario Oliva, the race being three times round the little, old-fashioned course. The flag fell, the horses started and the second time they passed the stand Oliva was a dead man, anchored straight in the deep hollowed saddle, rigid with a death 'rigor' until the race was ended, and the horse turned to come back to scale. At the turn the corpse fell from the horse's back to the ground.

It is the universal opinion among shrewd horsemen at New Orleans that Jack Atkin if he retains his present form, will be battling it out with Roseben for supremacy in the sprints next season.

Burlew O'Neill's speedy colt Angelus is on the ailing list, a sufferer from boils in his mouth, an unusual ailment.

Acrobat on Thursday, at Santa Anita track, ran a mile in 1.37 3-5, which is within a fifth of a second of the American record, jointly held by Dick Wells and Kiamesha.

Col. Bob's brilliant performance at Santa Anita track Thursday last was one of the striking features of the day. He was at his best and showing marvelous speed, ran the six furlongs in 1.11 3-5. The time equals Roseben's American record, made at Belmont Park.

Joe Ullman is still in a bad way mentally, having shown little or no improvement since he was taken east from California.

The bookmakers are having a hard time of it at Arcadia: Nearly every operator in the ring there is far behind in his transactions with the public.

Old Roseben is wintering finely and will be entered in all the rich eastern stakes at sprinting distances. It has been determined to keep him to short distance racing hereafter.

Attorney Fleming of Los Angeles is conducting a vigorous crusade against the handbook men of that city. He has caused a number of them to be arrested and declares he will not rest until they are all compelled to leave the city or quit business.

The theatrical friends of ex-Jockey Grover C. Fuller, who fell into the hands of the New York police recently, gave a benefit concert for him at Madison Square Garden last Saturday night. It was a big success and Fuller, who was present, promised his friends to so conduct himself in the future as to retain their friendship.

The revamped story that the New Arcadia track is short is absurd. Contractor Allen is too experienced a man in race track building to get his original measurements out of line. In addition to that the track has been remeasured twice and found to be perfect.

W. K. Vanderbilt has his eye on the Epsom Derby for 1908, and, according to a horseman recently returned from France, has a royal chance to win with a bay colt called Seasick II., by Elf—Saf-Saf.

There is no truth in the report that Uncle is in a bad way or suffering from a bruised foot. The $30,000 colt is physically in first-class shape and is doing all that is asked of him in the way of exercise.

One would think to read the daily stories about C. R. Ellison and his bad luck and fortune at New Orleans that the Chicago plunger was on the verge of financial and mental collapse, instead of being particularly able to care for himself.

It is known, says a New York gossip, that when John W. Gates was doing his heaviest plunging on the Jockey Club tracks last season, James R. Keene tried to induce him to cut down his betting. On this occasion Keene called Gates aside and in fatherly tones said:

"John, wouldn't you have as much pleasure betting $1000 on a horse as when betting $20,000?"

Gates looked him in the eye and replied: "Mr. Keene, wouldn't you have the same pleasure if you bought 100 shares of stock instead of 100,000 and they went up ten points?"

This was too much for Mr. Keene. He smiled at Gates, shook his head and walked away.

"Celt will beat Colin and everything else in the Keene stable next year if he is asked to," was the glowing opinion of what 2-year-old expressed by a good judge of horseflesh recently after a trip to Sheepshead Bay and a look over the string.

That was strong talk for his hearers, but the Celt enthusiast couldn't be stopped in his wild praise of the chestnut son of Commando and Maid of Erin.

"He's the finest looking horse in the world and he hasn't been raced at all you might say as a 2-year-old. Just wait till he starts and see a race horse."

ECHO OF THE M.C.C. VISIT.

Ottawa Cricketers Make Presentation to Captain Hal McGiverin.

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—As a memento of last summer's match between the Marlebone Cricket Club of England and a Canadian eleven, which was played on Rideau Hall grounds, the members of a Canadian eleven waited on Hal. B. McGiverin of the Ottawa Club and presented him with a token of the match.

The presentation took place at the office of Mr. McGiverin, and was made by Messrs. Ackland, Montgomery and Bristow on behalf of the team. Harry Ackland in making the presentation, made a neat speech, thanking Mr. McGiverin for the keen interest which he took in the visit of the Marlebones and for his kindness in entertaining the visiting cricketers and the Ottawa players and their friends. Mr. Ackland referred to Mr. McGiverin's prominence in the sporting world and to his many good acts on behalf of cricket in Canada, saying in closing that the members of a Canadian eleven wished Mr. McGiverin to know that they appreciated his efforts.

Mr. McGiverin replied, thanking the players for their kindness and assuring them that their gift would always be treasured. It had been a pleasure for him to serve on the team, and the players, by their great work against the Marlebones, had already repaid him for what he had tried to do for them in connection with the visit of the distinguished English athletes.

Mr. McGiverin, it will be remembered, was captain of the team which met the Marlebones, and the other members were McCaffrey and Wooley of Toronto, and Barber, Heygate and Winter of Montreal; Bristow, Montgomery, Johnston, Pereira and Ackland, Ottawa.

DETROIT WILL CHANGE THEIR TRACK.

Advices from Detroit state: "It is about decided that the annual Grand Circuit meeting in Detroit in 1908 will be held at the State Fair Grounds track. The proposed change from Grosse Pointe to the fair grounds was first made at the conclusion of the last blue ribbon meeting in Detroit, but while nothing definite has yet been done about the next meeting, there is scarcely any doubt that the meeting next season will be held at the new track. Daniel J. Campau, who has been the active head of trotting meetings held at Grosse Pointe track for a great many years, says that he is thru with the game so far as conducting a meeting goes. Politics now occupies a great deal of his time, and he says that he has not thought of taking hold of the meeting next year, nor will he. President Campau has made similar statements before, but it is believed that this one is final. Trotting horse enthusiasts are not worried in the least about the racing outlook for next season, as they feel confident that a meeting will be given as usual, and that it will be held over an excellent track. The fair grounds racecourse is surely a fine one and with proper care will be one of the best in the country. A new club is about to be formed, which will take the matter up and lease the fair grounds track so that a meeting can be given there. It is believed that an amiable leader, one who is a thoro trotting horse enthusiast, and is popular with horsemen, will give Detroit one of the greatest meetings ever known in the City of the Straits."

Ed Delahanty the Best.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—"You can talk about your Delehantys as great ball players, I have heard of Joe and his great batting average of .356 in the Tri-State League. I know Jim Delehanty played great ball for Washington. I have also heard of Tom, Frank and Willie, but when you come right down to summing up the Delehanty family, the late lamented Ed. stands out pre-eminent."

The foregoing was the substance of a little spiel handed out by Jimmy Ryan, the ex-Chicago White Sox outfielder, to a bunch of newspaper men.

"When you talk of Delehantys, I think all of them must be counterfeits compared to the great and only Ed. Nobody will ever approach the old Philadelphia outfielder as a slugger. I well remember the day he made four home runs in succession in a game at the Chicago grounds. Every time up he hit the ball squarely on the nose.

"I well recall one of the drives. It was a smash to deep centre, and Bill Lange started after it like all possessed. Delehanty made the circuit with ease, and after waiting four minutes for Lange to return the ball, several of his team-mates journeyed to the club house to find Bill stretched on the ground behind the club house panting for breath. He was all in. The ball rolled under the house and Lange never recovered it.

"That was not the only great exhibition of hitting I have seen by big Ed. It was a pleasure to watch him smite the ball."

American Association League.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The owners of the baseball clubs in the American Association gathered here to-day for the annual meeting of the organization. The meeting was scheduled to open in the afternoon, but it appeared doubtful if any actual business will be attempted before to-morrow, as some of the members of the league will not be able to arrive before that time.

It is generally believed that no attempt will be made by the organization to place a club in Chicago, altho all of the members are agreed upon the desirability of such a move.

If it is decided to make any change in the circuit of the association there will be a great rush on the part of the minor leaguers to take up the territory that may be vacated.

Monday's Entries.

City Park Monday Entries.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—(Special.)—Following are the entries for Monday:

FIRST RACE—6 furlongs, selling:

Helen Holland	*105	Sylvia G.	*105
My Love	*105	Agnes Wood	*105
Fashion	110	Florence Kell	110
Dorothy Ann	110	Maria	110
Kitty Flynn	110	Flora Riley	110
Banrida	110	Margaret T.	110
Bitterly	110	Lady Lissak	110
Estella C.	110		

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase, short course:

John Dillon	144	Peter Becker	144
Peter Vinegar	144	Modred Law	145
Lindale	145	Ilonean	145
Aules	153	Killdoe	153
Sam Hoffheimer	154	Thespian	156

THIRD RACE—6 furlongs, selling:

Minot	*98	No Quarter	*99
Higginbotha.m	*100	Green Seal	*101
Telescope	*103	Refined	*103
Royal Onyx	*105	Fantastic	107
Robin Hood	108	Cocksure	108
Alencon	108	Conville	109
Coon	110	Minos	110
Meadowbreeze	111		

FOURTH RACE—7 furlongs, handicap:

Lady Esther	93	Gargantua	93
Pedro	95	Bertha E.	99
Sally Preston	106	Oraculum	108
Comedienne	111	Hyperion II.	111
Juggler	116	Jacobite	123

(Couple Oraculum and Comedienne, as Odom entry.)

FIFTH RACE—One mile, selling:

Pedigree	*95	Ed. Kane	*95
Thos. Calhoun	*98	Stone Street	*98
Dew of Dawn	100	Divorcee	102
Himalaya	*108	Brimmer	103
Miss Mazzoni	103	Sabado	103
Albert Star	104	Severus	105
Bucket Brigade	106	Bobbin Around	107
Hans	108		

SIXTH RACE—1¼ miles, purse:

El Capitan	97	Pr. Fortunatus	97
Zipango	103	Asterold	104
Oberon	106	Lancastrian	109
Carthage	113		

Weather cloudy; track fast.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Oakland Entries.

OAKLAND, Dec. 28.—(Special.)—Entries for Monday:

FIRST RACE, 6 furlongs, selling:

Midmount	123	Yank	119
*Jackful	119	Alta Spa	119
Contribution	104	Vronsky	104
Gage Taylor	104	Last Go	104
Jockey Mounce	104	Ponderee	104

SECOND RACE, 1 mile, selling:

Red Ball	115	May Amella	112
*Blanche C.	107	Col. Warwick	107
Severton	104	Dave Webber	104
Tetanus	104	Paladini	104
Hand Malden	104	Silvestro	104
*Big Store	99		

THIRD RACE, 1 1-16 miles, selling:

Benvollo	111	Watchful	109
Edith James	108	Mina Gibson	107
L.C.Ackerley	107	Invader	106
Royal Scot	106	Huzzah	106
Beechwood	106	Rotrou	106
Gromobol	106	*Cherlpe	101

FOURTH RACE, 1 mile:

Deutschland	112	Massa	104
Sidney F.	104	Judge Nelson	103
Wild Blossom	99	Northwest	99
Woolma	98		

FIFTH RACE, 6 furlongs, selling:

Harold W.	126	E. M. Brattain	123
Marvel P.	123	Bantam	123
Cholk Hedrick	123	*Cloverland	121
Duke of Orleans	119	Sophomore	106
*Marg. Randolph	106	But	104

SIXTH RACE, Futurity course:

St. Avon	112	Marian Casey	109
Boas	109	Edith R.	106
Saint Modan	106	Billy Pullman	106
Balnade	106	Dineen	103
Adena	103		

Weather clear, track sloppy.

Wealthy Horseman Broke.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Stewart Hyde, once wealthy, is an inmate of the Hempstead poor farm on Long Island. In ten years Hyde has squandered $250,000 and after an unsuccessful attempt to make a living as stable boy around the race tracks, he was forced to ask admission to the poor farm. Fourteen years ago Hyde's father died and left him $100,000. Other relatives left him and gave him another $150,000. He spent his money like water and lost money in trying to keep a winning stable of horses. When by far the greater part of his money was gone he tried to recoup his losses by betting on the races, only to see everything disappear. Finally he was reduced to seeking work as a stable boy. While employed at the race track last summer a valuable race horse disappeared and was traced to Brooklyn where Hyde sold it for a small sum. He was never prosecuted for the owner of the horse had been a friend of Hyde's father. Now, broken in health as well as pocket, he has sought a home at the poor house.

Icon, 2.10, Has Distemper.

Icon, 2.10, by Peter the Great, the fast mare that Al. C. Pennock purchased to take back to England with him, has the distemper, and will not be able to be shipped for some time. It is said that the mare is so sick that she may not be able to do much for a year. This is a great disappointment to Pennock, who had been figuring on Icon as being of great use to him on the other side of the ocean, but now that she is sick she may not be able to regain her form of 1907 for a long while. A long price was paid for Icon, which is said to be anywhere from $7500 to $10,000.

Will Curl New Year's.

The annual match, President v. Vice-President of the Toronto Curling Club, which was to have taken place on Christmas Day, but was postponed on account of the weather, will take place on New Year's Day. The draw will be made at 9.45 a.m. sharp, play to commence at 10 a.m. sharp. All members of the club are requested to be present. Eight sheets of ice will be available for play.

Magnificent California Trains.

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. The "Los Angeles Limited" to Southern California and the "Overland Limited" to San Francisco are considered by travelers as the finest trains leaving Chicago. Three days to California. Drawing-room and compartment sleepers, buffet, observation and dining cars. Trains electric lighted throughout. The "China and Japan" Fast Mail carries Pullman Standard and Tourist sleepers to all California Coast points. Illustrated California literature, folders and rates to be had on application to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King-street, Toronto.

ETF47

ARGOS WILL NOT BE INVITED

Ottawa Will Hold a Midsummer Regatta Next July—Will Conflict With Canadian Henely.

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—The first move towards inaugurating what may result in the formation of a new rowing association, which will be apart from the C. A. A. U., comes to light in the announcement by the Ottawa Rowing Club to hold a midsummer regatta on the Ottawa River next July.

Brockville, Lachine and Grand Trunk Clubs will be invited to participate with the Ottawa and Britannia crews. While it is admitted Argonauts of Toronto would willingly send entries, they will not be invited to compete at the first meeting. The regatta will be made an annual affair and probably be known as the Eastern Canadian Amateur Oarsmen's meeting.

It is not the purpose of the Ottawa Club to trespass on the dates of the C. A. A. O., but this meeting in the east will no doubt eliminate all eastern entries from the Canadian Henley. When certain Ottawa entries were turned down by the C. A. A. O. the day before the annual regatta at St. Catharines, it was intended to withdraw all Ottawa entries. A few of the younger oarsmen, however, were desirous to compete, and this fact caused quite a little unpleasantness at the time among the older members, who considered the barring of Pulford and Moore and permitting of Davidson of Lachine and some Winnipeg and Fort William entries too much of a discrimination to be swallowed.

In case the Ottawa regatta is a success, it will probably lead to the formation of the proposed new rowing association, in which the Argonauts are expected to join.

WOODLANE WINS FEATURE RACE CITY PARK

Easterjoy First in Steeplechase, Second Place Going to Pete Vinegar, Long Shot.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—To-day's race results were as follows:

FIRST RACE—6 furlongs, selling:

1. Apache, 98 (W. Ott), 4 to 1.
2. Dew of Dawn, 107 (Lee), 4 to 1.
3. Severus, 106 (McDaniel), 3 to 2 show.

Time 1.15. Scratched—Alsatian, Lute Foster. Also ran—Linda Lake, Brown Thistle, Truro, Rustle, Ethel Carr, Male Fletcher, Petulant, Hans, Hostile, Hyphen and Ketchemike.

SECOND RACE—Steeplechase, short course:

1. Esterjoy, 152 (McClure), 11 to 5.
2. Pete Vinegar, 142 (Welton), 20 to 1 for place.
3. Flying Plover, 142 (Simpson), 5 to 2 to show.

Time 3.10. Scratched—Bank Holiday, Modredlaw. Also ran—Decimo, Onyx II., Damson, Merrymaker, Rip, Bob Murphy and Dell Leah.

THIRD RACE, 6 furlongs, selling:

1. Lady Anne, 110 (Notter), 5 to 1.
2. Oraculum, 100 (Raynor), 4 to 1 for place.
3. Ace High, 102 (Martin), 8 to 5 to show.

Time 1.14 3-5. Scratched: Green Seal, Conville, De Reszke.

Higginbotham, Refined, Fantastic, Hannibal Key, Cocksure, Hawkiana, Envoy, Frontenac, Meadowbreeze also ran.

FOURTH RACE, 7 furlongs, Planters' Stakes, $1000 added:

1. Woodlane (Sumter), 8 to 1.
2. Banridge (Mountain), 8 to 5 place.
3. Lajeuesse (McDaniel), 2 to 5 show.

Time 1.28 4-5. Scratched: Jemdie's Beau, E. T. Shipp, Hanbridge, Angelus.

Los Angeles Results.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 28.—The races at Santa Anita Park to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE, 5 furlongs, for 2-year-olds, selling:

1. Ruscimo, 103 (Buxton), 7 to 2, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5.
2. Green Goods, 105 (Musgrave), 3 to 2 and 3 to 5.
3. Marodo, 111 (Boland), 12 to 1, 5 to 1 and 5 to 2.

Time, 1.01 4-5.

Also ran: Patriotic, Bellemy, Dr. Semrall, Selberschwanz, Harvey Clark, Magil D.

Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The results at Oakland to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE:

1. Sam Barber, 9 to 5.
2. Rose Cherry, 15 to 1.
3. Plausible, 7 to 5.

Time, 1.13 2-5.

Also ran: St. George, Scamper, Mitrex, Golden Sentiment, Pinaud.

Harness Races Off.

Owing to the sloppy condition of Dufferin Park on Saturday the Toronto Driving Club races were postponed.

CHROMATIC APPETITE.

McKEEVER, N.Y., Dec. 7.—Charles E. Dale, of this village, has developed what he calls a "chromatic" appetite. By this he means that, having lost his sense of taste he has learned to satisfy his diet thru color schemes. Already he has stimulated his imagination to such a point that he finds dining an endless joy.

"It requires considerable application," he says, "but when one has nothing else to think of that matters little. The dynamic force of mind over matter can be applied this way as well as any other."

Some months ago Mr. Dale was stricken with scarlet fever and, being past middle age, it went hard with him. When he began to convalesce and was able to take solid food he found that the disease had left him tasteless, a fact that preyed on his mind, as his great joy in life had been eating. For some time he despaired of ever enjoying his meals again, but eventually he began to notice that food articles of different colors created different sensations. He cannot now explain just where he feels these sensations, but he believes that the sense of taste has been transferred in his case from the tongue to the eye.

For instance, when a plate of mutton is placed before him and he sees it it produces a peculiar, satisfying sensation so long as he looks at it. If he shuts his eyes the feeling passes away. However, if he simply gazes at the mutton and does not take it in his mouth the sensation fades. Red meat, such as corned beef and steak, produces a different effect, but on the same order. If the steak is over-done, it "tastes" so like mutton that the difference cannot be noted.

Potatoes, turnips and all white vegetables create an "ocular taste" of one order, while squash, sweet potatoes and pumpkins stimulate a second set of nerves. A lump of sugar tastes the same as a cube of potatoes, while cranberry pie, with red berries and white crust, blends until the sensation it produces is not akin to anything else.

By setting out his dinner in colors Mr. Dale can have three or more courses Red being his particular favorite, all foods of this color come last and are used for dessert. For instance, the meat begins with white potatoes, mutton and bread. These are staple articles and nourishing. Then come the yellow vegetables, which serve as a middle course. Having digested these, Mr. Dale has his dessert brought on. This course usually consists of beets, rare meat, chopped fine; berries, when in season, and an extra of cranberries or tomatoes.

"I get on very nicely and am learning to greatly enjoy my meals," he said recently. "In fact, I don't miss the old-fashioned taste at all. When I have properly exercised the dynamic force of my mind I shall get more enjoyment out of eating than the ordinary man. At present I long for the real taste of fruit, but that in time will pass away. As I am aware that I crave the acid I am absorbing plenty of it. Milk and water are alike to me, albeit milk is white and water is colorless."

A KNOWING HORSE.

The six passengers were too busily engaged in conversation to notice how slowly the car progressed. Presently the driver opened the door at the rear of the car and slammed it to again. Those inside started, but thought that he was only assuring himself that the door was securely closed.

Again Pat opened and slammed the door. The travelers enquired angrily why he disturbed them in that manner. "Whist," he whispered; "don't

O.H.A. GAMES THIS WEEK.

Association, Weather Permitting, Will Get Off to a Good Start.

The O.H.A. season is scheduled to start this week, but unless the weather man gets busy many games are liable to be postponed, as was the opening fixture at Penetang Friday night.

The following are the games this week: Monday, Intermediate—Woodstock at Tillsonburg, Ingersoll at London, Clinton at New Hamburg. Junior—Picton at Cobourg, Paris at Brantford.

Wednesday, Intermediate—Whitby at Cobourg, Peterboro at Port Hope, Seaforth at Goderich, Newmarket at Bracebridge.

Thursday, Intermediate—Penetang at Midland. Junior—Corticelli at Parkdale, Orillia at Gravenhurst.

Friday, Intermediate — Kingston at Brockville, Cobourg at Whitby, Port Perry at Cannington, Ingersoll at Woodstock, Tillsonburg at London, Ayr at Preston, Collingwood at Alliston, Newmarket at Orillia. Junior—Port Hope at Belleville, Markham at Eurekas, Stratford at Listowel, Midland at Coldwater.

Aquatic League Meeting.

A meeting of the executive of the Toronto Aquatic Hockey League will be held on Monday evening in the parlors of the Parkdale Canoe Club, Sunnyside.

Wanderers Score a Win.

BRANDON, Dec. 28.—Wanderers scored a victory last night by defeating Brandon 5 goals to 2. The game was a most friendly one, free from all dirty play.

No one was hurt except Pud Glass, who was struck over the eye with the puck, the wound requiring several stitches.

The first half was very fast and exciting, and neither team had the best of play for the first 20 minutes. Then Ross, with a splendid rush, was able to score for the visitors. Just before half-time Ross again scored for the visitors, and the half ended 2 to 0.

Brandon drew first blood in the second half, when Bellamy jammed in a hot one which beat Herne. Wanderers began playing better combination, and two goals were scored. Doc Smith notched another for Brandon, on pretty combination with Bellamy and Tobin, and just before time Wanderers scored again, making the total score 5 to 2.

Ross was easily the star for the visitors, while Johnson and Glass were in the game at all times.

The locals were without Fraser and Corbeau, which weakened them considerably, and also showed a decided lack of practice. Bellamy played a splendid game, and was ably backed up by Smith. The teams:

Wanderers (5): Goal, Herne; point, Ross; cover, Glass; rover, Smaille; centre, Stuart; left wing, Johnston; right wing, Littler.

Brandon (2): Goal, Rutt; point, Armstrong; cover, Ellis; rover, Smith; centre, Shoulds; left wing, Bellamy; right wing, Tobin.

Referee—Clint Bennest.

Trent Valley Hockey League.

PETERBORO, Dec. 28.—Following are the officers of the newly-organized Trent Valley League:

Hon. president, Dr. Holcroft, Havelock; hon. first vice-president, J. W. Pearce, M.L.A., Marmora; hon. second vice-president, Charles Pearce, Norwood; president, Dr. Wade, Hastings; vice-president, Ralph Fulcher, Marmora; secretary-treasurer, Tim Dineen, Havelock; executive committee, Mr. Dean (Keene), Mr. Wiggins (Warkworth), Mr. Cochrane (Hastings), Mr. Brown (Havelock), Mr. Russel Pearce (Norwood), R. H. Pearce (Marmora).

O. H. A. News.

The following players registered with the O.H.A. Saturday:

Cobourg (Intermediate): Thomas D. Bulger, Kent Payne, Peter McCallum, Edward C. Moffatt, Charles C. White, Arthur Hopper, J. Percy Bond, George A. Rorabeck, J. L. Crossen, Fred F. Butler, W. B. McCaughey.

Cobourg (Junior): Jos. G. Reynolds, Hollis Bolster, Frank Guy, Ernest Throop, Herbert T. Paton, Clarence V. Pratt, John E. O'Rourke, Wilfred Gliddon, Thomas J. Mitchell.

Coldwater (junior): Ernest Woodcock, Charles McKerrall, James G. Harvie, Murray Chester, Wm. Irish, Fred C. Wells, Wallace W. Abbott, Steve Brandt, Clifford R. Orton, Irving J. Leatherdale, W. C. Robinson, Frank C. Millard.

Ell Hancock will referee the Ingersoll-London intermediate game at London on Monday night.

F. C. Waghorne referees the junior Picton at Cobourg game Monday night.

Roy Thomas will referee the Junior Orillia at Gravenhurst game Thursday night.

Refused Wheat at Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A Liverpool firm has refused to accept wheat consigned to them by Melady & Co., Toronto. The case comes up Monday. W. L. Grimth, secretary to Lord Strathcona, will be present for the purpose of explaining the regulations of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce in regard to feed wheat.

Class "B" Oddfellows' Averages

Evis of Toronto Lodge, Has a Slight Lead Over Casse, Broadview, But They Have Not Played in All the Games---Record.

The averages for Class B, Oddfellows' League, show Evis of Toronto Lodge leading by a slight margin over Casse of Broadview. These players have not played in all the league games, however. Rosedale have a four-game margin over Floral Lodge, but the latter have the greatest number of pins to their credit.

The Record.

The following are the averages and record:

Name—Lodge.	Games.	Ave.	Strikes	Spares.	Total Pins.
S. Evis, T.	9	156	25	34	1405
J. Cassie, B.	6	155	16	23	933
L. Chapman, F.	18	152	54	58	2745
W. Shaw, T.	21	150	53	82	3147
A. Chapman, F.	21	149	41	78	3123
G. Easton, L.	21	147	65	61	3097
T. Cooke, R.	16	147	40	43	2354
S. McBride, R.	18	146	57	67	2626
H. Overlade, T.	6	146	18	17	878
M. Sinclair, T.	21	145	51	77	3052
E. Sutherland, R.	21	142	47	69	2985
G. Pethick, R.	18	141	36	60	2542
E. Hall, Y.	12	140	30	30	1695
R. Savigny, T.	18	139	37	61	2507
F. Pipher, F.	21	138	50	63	2907
G. Wallace, F.	6	138	13	20	829
W. Whitehead, F.	18	136	44	60	2453
J. Cameron, L.	18	136	34	61	2451
C. H. Dollery, L.	12	136	24	38	1630
W. Johnson, L.	15	136	38	36	2045
A. Capps, B.	12	134	15	49	1606
H. Rouse, C.	21	134	44	67	2807
E. Hamm, L.	15	134	30	42	1877
C.W. Robinson, L.	19	134	44	56	2558
F. Pethick, R.	17	132	41	44	2247
E. Boynton, Riv.	12	130	24	33	1583
G. McPhail, F.	21	129	29	62	2702
W. A. Butchart, C.	21	128	38	58	2681
J. Sutherland, R.	5	128	2	16	642
Hilton, Riv.	9	125	21	19	1125
M. Ryder, Riv.	6	124	20	34	1494
T. Williamson, C.	18	121	29	54	2164
A. E. Walton, B.	15	120	23	34	1797
W. J. Bothwell, C.	13	117	25	33	1538
F. Patterson, C.	12	117	18	34	1407
J. J. Downard, C.	6	117	7	17	705
G. Wickham, T.	9	117	13	26	1064
W. Readman, Y.	6	112	7	14	685
T. Pettett, B.	18	111	28	31	2009
Trumble, T.	6	110	6	18	680
N. Spears, B.	12	106	16	23	1279
N. Blumberg, T.	15	105	14	24	1575
J. Falconer, Y.	9	105	12	25	949
E. Doudlet, C.	11	105	11	22	1154
Johnstone, C.	7	102	11	13	716
F. Brent, Rive.	12	96	14	24	1155
C. E. Patterson, B.	6	87	8	9	525

The Record.

	Won.	Lost.	Total Pins.
Rosedale	19	2	14,722
Floral	15	6	14,785
Toronto	15	6	14,287
Laurel	12	9	14,282
Central	7	14	12,794
Broadview	5	13	11,143
Riverdale	3	12	8,661
York	2	16	10,386

Scrubs Beat Dubs.

The T. Eaton Company, Limited, Scrubs easily defeated the Dubs in their return match on Friday evening at the Brunswick alleys by the following score:

Dubs—	1	2	3	T'l.
Smith	104	102	97	303
Thompson	120	99	92	311
Most	65	78	75	218
Doughty	141	126	139	406
McQuay	137	134	106	377
Totals	567	539	509	1615
Scrubs—	1	2	3	T'l.
Fitzgerald	102	119	113	334
W. Graham	127	152	110	389
White	149	153	147	449
Atkinson	137	161	107	405
Stewart	118	119	117	354
Totals	633	704	594	1931

Bowling in Brooklyn.

Says The Brooklyn Eagle: With the close of the year and with the approach of the concluding games of the National, Interstate and Eastern Leagues and the Metropolitan championship, the bowlers are beginning to turn their attention to the three big bowling events that will be held within the next three months. It is probable that two Manhattan teams will visit the A.B.C. tournament at Cincinnati, Feb. 8 to 22, while it is likely that a Brooklyn outfit as well as the all-star combination from Newark, will also make the trip. Whether or not these teams will attend the Toronto affair in the interim between the A.B.C. event and the N.B.A. competition at Rochester, March 2 to 14, remains to be seen.

As far as Rochester is concerned, it is extremely hard to get a line on how many teams will go there, for the reason that the tournament officials at the Flower City have been anything but diligent in distributing information. Bowlers generally are in the dark and scarcely know what to expect.

Lester C. Stevens, the new secretary of the N.B.A., will visit Major Gage at Rochester in the course of a few days and will be able to give the bowlers of the east some definite information on his return. He has already sent out a description of the hall and the accommodations for bowlers in the building. Until the rank and file of pin knights get some idea of railroad rates, hotel accommodations and prizes, and are furnished with entry blanks and such necessary data and encouragement, the meet is likely to have every aspect of failure.

Consequently it is up to somebody in Rochester to become greatly animated. A canvass of the Brooklyn alleys indicates that the Brooklyn bowlers are more informed about the A.B.C. event at Cincinnati than they are of the N.B.A. tournament at Rochester.

The officers of the New York Bowling Association have planned to make an extensive campaign in behalf of the N.B.A. competition, seeing that the affairs of the local body are running smoothly. It is the belief of the N.Y.B.A. officials that some effort in the local field by the local body would do much good and if the N.B.A. people become alive they might find a great help in the N.Y.B.A., which the bowlers are now supporting heartily.

Do You Want a Turkey?

A. J. Hartman of the Brunswick Alleys has donated a turkey for New Year's, to be rolled for from Monday to Tuesday night, the man making the highest score for three games being the lucky individual.

Orr Bros., Limited, have donated three turkeys as prizes for the first three men making the highest score for three consecutive games, to be competed for Monday, 30th, and Tuesday, 31st inst.

Will Hold a Tourney.

The management of the Brunswick Bowling Alleys will hold a handicap tournament for the benefit of the bowlers of the Central League, for members only; entrance fee, 50 cents per man. Entries will be accepted up to Wednesday night at the alleys. Games can be rolled any time from Thursday morning up to 11 o'clock Friday night, total pins for three games to decide the winners. Four valuable prizes will be given, as follows: One for high single, the other three for first, second and third high three strings. Games will be rolled on Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 alleys. The handicap for each individual is in the hands of the manager of the alleys.

BOWLING & CO.

We are the live ones just now. Monday we gave JACOBITE, 3 to 5, Won.
Tuesday, SCARFELL, 3 to 1, Won.
Wednesday, OLD SETTLER, 5 to 1, Won.
Thursday, VARIETY, Even, Won.
Friday, LENS, 1 to 2, Won, and our
EXTRA, LADY VINCENT, 3 1-2 to 1, Won.
Saturday, HANS.
Remember, we GUARANTEE our ONE-HORSE SPECIAL, or next one Free. Start to-morrow and give us a trial for a week.
Terms—$2.00 per special.
Room 206 St. James' Chambers, Co. Church and Adelaide.

HOFBRAU
Liquid Extract of Malt
The most invigorating preparation of its kind ever introduced to help and sustain the invalid or the athlete.
W. H. LEE, Chemist, Toronto, Canadian Agent
Manufactured by 246
REINHARDT & CO., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Tribute From Fellow Players Facts About Late Hod Stuart

Former International Players Tell How Game Stuart Was---Hod Liked Billy Baird the Best.

At an informal gathering of hockey players in Winnipeg, reminiscences of the late Hod Stuart were exchanged.

"Like an Ind

Echoes From PARLIAMENT HILL

Three constituencies voted on Monday to send supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Ottawa. These were Ottawa City, Centre York and Labelle. The government is entitled to what comfort it can get from the returns and there will of course be a diversity of opinion as to just how much ground it has lost since the general election of 1904. The party organs cannot be expected to admit any advantage for the other side. It so happens that all of the three constituencies had been previously Liberal; and that the Conservatives did not succeed in overturning one is taken by The Globe to mean that "the people are not tired of the Laurier government."

But let us look at the results: Ottawa votes at large for two members. In 1904 Belcourt and Stewart, Liberals, carried the city by 1457 and 1058 over Birkett and Champagne, Conservatives. The city is always with the government and no one expects that it will be fair fighting ground for the Conservatives until there is a change of government, in which case the capital may be expected to flop without hesitation to the other side. And there are good grounds for this bond of sympathy. Thru the Ottawa improvement commission the government is spending large sums of money every year to make the capital the Washington of the north. And on top of this there is an army of civil servants that ought to stay with the party in power.

The by-election was necessary owing to the calling of Hon. N. A. Belcourt to the senate. The Conservatives as a party decided that it would be a hopeless struggle and allowed the Liberal candidate the field to himself. An independent candidate, W. D. Morris, who has a coal business he believes in advertising opposed the Liberal candidate, but the returns show that he was not taken seriously. He lost his deposit. Certain it is that the Liberal government is not losing ground in Ottawa City, and the next to be considered is Labelle, the seat formerly held by Bourassa. Mr. Bourassa was elected by 1493 in 1904, as a straight follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but in the succeeding sessions he came to be regarded as an independent; and in pursuit of his campaign against the Gouin ministry of Quebec, he resigned his federal seat to run against Hon. Adelard Turgeon in Bellechasse, with the result that the minister was re-elected by a big majority. Mr. Bourassa decided to stay with Quebec politics and a Liberal was returned for Labelle on Monday by acclamation. So that there is neither gain nor loss for either party and if there is any "indication" of a change of sentiment it must be found in Centre York.

This riding, as has been stated, was carved to make a safe seat for Archie Campbell. It was supposed to be good for 300 to 400, but in the general election of 1904, by reason of the weakness of the Liberal candidate, the best he could do was 123. There is reason to believe that Archie Campbell was not hopeful of again carrying the riding for himself; at any rate he got himself a life seat in the senate and handpicked a candidate who combined all the qualities that popularize men with the people with whom they live. Dr. McLean was Archie Campbell's choice and at the convention there was no other whose name was mentioned. Dr. McLean was indeed a popular candidate. There are straight Conservatives in Woodbridge, the home of both candidates, who could not find it in their hearts to turn down their family physician. But with his undoubted popularity the doctor was just able to squeeze thru with a majority of 23.

In a by-election the advantage to begin with is conceded to be with the party in power. It holds the election machinery in its own hands. Alongside of this there is a disposition on the part of independent voters, if no other considerations sway them to support the "ins" against the "outs." So that if there has been a change in the bias of the electors it has been to the Conservative candidate who clipped an even hundred off the 123 secured by Archie Campbell, who was admittedly a weak candidate.

It is announced that Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux has sailed for home, and will be in Ottawa about Jan. 12. That he has failed in his purpose to effect an arrangement with the imperial government to restrict the emigration of Jap laborers to British Columbia is forecasted by the press despatches and Mr. Lemieux's own statement to the effect that he had reason to hope that the assurances of restrictions will be renewed after he reaches home.

Definite news of the failure of the negotiations may not be expected, however, till Mr. Lemieux gets back. If it turns out that the postmaster-general has really made no headway against Japanese diplomacy the situation will be complicated. It will be "up to" someone to make good. On both sides of the house two weeks ago there were threats of denouncing the treaty if Japan would not agree to restrict emigration to Canada to between 600 and 700 a year.

One by-election is yet to be held before the representation of Ontario in the house of commons is completed. The death of B. B. Gunn in South Huron left a Conservative vacancy and it is expected that the writ for the election will be issued in a few days. The Liberal candidate is M. Y. McLean, editor and proprietor of The Huron Expositor, Seaforth, and the Conservative have noe yet chosen their man, tho an effort is being made to induce Harry Eilber to forsake the legislature and try his luck in the higher sphere of politics. It is believed that Eilber can carry the seat, which is regarded as normally Liberal. Mr. Gunn was the only Conservative in a generation who could make any headway against the solid Liberal strength in the lower part of Huron. His personal qualities were responsible for this, as he was a likeable fellow and got a vote that could not to be secured under ordinary circumstances by any other candidate.

Inconsistencies of the Capernican Hypothesis

It is asserted by the present school of scientists that the sun was once a great molten mass, rapidly revolving, throwing off large portions from its surface; that these portions, assuming spherical form, afterward became what is now the earth and planets, thus their formation was a mere matter of chance, without architect or creator. No cause is given for the central molten aggregation, no reason assigned for the forde which produced the accelerated rapidity of its rotation so necessary for dismemberment, science admits of nothing supernatural or miraculous. A country youth from the farm who had been early taught strict regard for truth, and to be wary of relying upon every statement made without some evidence to substantiate it, and also to always look for some cause for everything that went wrong about the farm was like many other young persons sent up for higher education. With his early instructions bubbling over, he innocently enquired when under instruction how the sun received its whirling motion. Whereupon his teacher immediately sought cover under the denounced supernatural by stating that all these things were not understood, but that they were done for some great purpose of which nothing was known. You must not enquire into such things. This statement was the cause of the first collision between home influence and that of his teacher. The tutor fell in his estimation, never to rise again. The youth detected prevarication against which his home training revolted. It was his first lesson from the undeviating line of rectitude and truth. He knew, as every farm youth knows, that if the grinding-stone was rapidly whirled water would fly off in large drops, but he likewise knew that a supply had to come from somewhere, and that some force must cause the stone to whirl. His teacher explained to him how the water leaving the surface of the stone illustrated the portion leaving the sun's surface, and further explained that a rotating motion was imparted each portion by the impetus given, and that they all lef the sun in the same direction or plane, which he likewise explained was the plane of the planetary system around the sun. That night the youth's visions floated amidst the beauties of the great solar system, the sun rotating in the centre, the planets all revolving around it, and whirling around their own axis, all parallel to each other and to those of the sun, the motion of which was the cause of their own production. In the morning he went for further instruction, his face beaming with delight at the great wisdom he had already learned. He was informed that the axis of the earth and planets all had a slant; that they were fixed, and those of the earth always pointed to the same star, that they had to vary from those of the sun, the direct cause of their own production, otherwise successive seasons could not occur. He stood aghast before another inexplicable miracle—how did the axis of the earth acquire the permanent angle? His early home instructions were again assailed, subterfuge had again been resorted to. With a fluttering heart and moist eye his memory reverted to the old barnyard, to his favorite horse, pet lamb, and the rabbit warren beside the sty. He involuntarily ejaculated: Did the sun roll over on its side after it delivered itself of that helpless brood?

Sir William Dawson, the great Canadian geologist, has shown that the lower formations of rocks, if not wholly formed from protoplasm or shells of the earlier formations of life, at least contain great quantities of their remains, which is positive evidence that the formation of such rocks is not due to intense heat, which would have destroyed every vestige of animal remains. A work entitled "The Spherical Bacteria Cell; the Constructor of the Earth and Her Life" claims to show the cause of the construction of matter. From "Interpretations of the Kabala" comes the statement that the earth is a region of cortices and shells. "Antiquity Revealed" claims that the earth was formed before the sun's elements were fully concentrated from the residue of chaotic matter, which is in accord with Genesis. If the planets all move in the same plane, as stated by the Copernican school, why, then, did Mercury in the late transit deviate from that plane and cross the sun's disc in a northwesterly direction? Such freaks unexplainably occurring in the hypothesis of a molten centre certainly mark it as mere conjecture unworthy of a place in state-endowed or county-supported institutions.

"Behold the Lord maketh the earth empty, and maketh it waste, and turned it upside down, and scattereth the inhabitants abroad."—Isaiah, 24: 1. Turning it upside down is astronomical and refers to polar rotation and consequent procession of the equinox around the earth's orbit, which changes the seasons. In 1141 years equinox proceeds to the position formerly occupied by solstice, etc.; in 4566.21 years the circuit is completed. Daniel, 2: 21: "He changeth the times and seasons." Julius Caesar, 46 years B.C., by the aid of Sisogenes, added one-quarter of a day to the actual year, in order that the procession of the equinox might be apparently stopped, and the first of the year always occurs upon the same day in the same month. By a fixed axis, as laid down by the Copernican system, Genesis is wrong, and Daniel and Isaiah fools, compared with the present scientists.

S. T. Humberston.

A KNOWING HORSE.

The six passengers were too busily engaged in conversation to notice how slowly the car progressed. Presently the driver opened the door at the rear of the car and slammed it to again. Those inside started, but thought that he was only assuring himself that the door was securely closed.

Again Pat opened and slammed the door. The travelers enquired angrily why he disturbed them in that manner. "Whist," he whispered; "don't spake so loud—she'll overhear us."

"Who?"

"The mare. Spake low," he continued putting his hand over his mouth and nose. "Sure I'm desavin' the crayture! Every time she hears the door slammin' that way she thinks one of yez is gettin' down to walk up the hill, and that raises her spirits." The passengers took the hint.

VENERABLE DIRECTORS.

Many Men More Than Eighty on the English Railway Board.

Not by any means a majority of the directors of the railway companies are men who have had a training in business or industry, says The London Chronicle. They are chosen because of the titles which they bear or the financial interests which they represent. The majority of them were young when trade unions hardly existed. Some boards could get a quorum by their septuagenarian or octogenarian members. The chief responsibility and the executive ability are found, of course, in the general managers, but the boards decide all matters of policy and questions of principle, such as the non-recognition of trade unions.

The average age of the directors of the Southeastern Railway is 68. There is not a board in the country which can equal it in years; it leads—for once. The leading Methuselah of the board is Sir John Hollams, who, at 87, is considering the question of trade unions. Col. Mellor and Sir Myles Fenton are veterans of 75, Lord Burton is three-score years and ten, and Lord Hothfield is only a year behind. The chairman, Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, is a comparative youth of 59, and a few other such young men reduce the average age to the respectable figure of 68.

There are five septuagenarians on the Great Eastern board—J. Foster, 75; Lord Eustace Cecil and Sir William Birt, 73; J. T. Mills, 71, and Lord Knollys, 70. Sir Henry Tyler is 80. The chairman, Lord Claud Hamilton, is 64.

The chairman of the Brighton Company is the veteran, Lord Cottesloe, who is at the head of this extensive system at 77, and he is assisted, among others, by Sir Arthur Otway, who is 85.

Several members of the Southwestern board are more than 70 years of age, including Sir Charles Scotter, the chairman, who is 72.

The largest railway board is that of the London & Northwestern. There is a youth of 33 among them—the Hon. Rupert Guinness. On the other hand, P. H. Chambers is 85, and Sir William Lowther is 86.

The Midland has one of the youngest boards the average age being little over 60.

Viscount Cross helps to direct the Great Central at 84. The Great Nortnern has hardly any director younger than 69; the chairman is 67, and Sir Henry Oakley is 84. Alfred Baldwin, the chairman of the Great Western Railway, is 66. Alexander Hubbard is 85, two other directors are 77, and several others are more than 70.

The Northeastern have abler business men than any of the other boards, including Lord Airedale, Sir Hugh Bell, Arthur Wilson, Lord Joicey, Lord Armstrong, A. F. Pease and others, and the average age is less than on any other board. Do these two facts explain why the Northeastern is the only company which has recognized trades unions?

BROWNS

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD—WE TRUST THE PEOPLE

HIGH-CLASS SKIRTS

6.00 and 7.00 Skirts for 3.95

100 only, Women's Skirts, of best quality French Venetian and vicuna, cloth trimmed, with pleats, folds of self, and silk strapping; colors black and navy, all sizes. Regular $6.00 and $7.00. Sale price 3.95

French Voile Skirts 10.00

Women's Skirts, of best quality French voile, made in a handsome kilted model, box pleated all around, stitched over hips, black only, all sizes. Sale price 10.00

Exceptional Values in Women's Waists

A Great Clearing-up Time in all kinds of Stylish Apparel for Women.

What a Little Money Will Do

For the home and in nice warm stylish wearing things for men, women, and children. An after-the-holiday feast of bargains that couldn't be discounted in a day's journey—and our Confidential Credit Plan to make the buying an easy matter for you.

Half-Price Sale of "Left-Overs"

Dressing Table, walnut, was $51.00, for	$27.00	Odd Dresser, mahogany, was $71.00 for	$37.75
Dressing Table, walnut, was $45.00, for	$23.00	Dresser and Stand, mahogany, was $47.00, for	$26.50
Dressing Table, mahogany, was $59.00, for	$30.00	Odd Dresser, mahogany, was $64.00, for	$33.50
Dressing Table, mahogany, was $48.00, for	$25.00	Odd Dresser, mahogany, was $47.00, for	$25.00
Dressing Table, mahogany, was $35.00, for	$18.50	Odd Dresser, oak, was $35.00, for	$18.50
Dressing Table, mahogany, was $25.00, for	$14.00	Parlor Table, in golden finish, with shelf, regularly $1.85, for	90c
Dressing Table, mahogany, was $29.00, for	$14.50	Parlor Table, in quarter-cut oak, regularly $4.25, for	$2.90
Dressing Table, oak, was $31.00, for	$16.00	Parlor Table, in mahogany, regularly $7.00, for	$5.50
Dressing Table, oak, was $38.00, for	$20.00	Parlor Table, in solid mahogany, regularly $26.75, for	$18.50
Dressing Table, white enamel, was $12.50, for	$6.75	Reed Rocker, heavy roll arm, regularly $5.00, for	$2.95
Shaving Cabinet, oak, was $21.50, for	$11.00	Extension Table, in golden finish, five heavy shaped legs extends to 6 feet, regularly $9.00, for	$5.65
Shaving Cabinet, early English, was $21.50, for	$11.00	Extension Table, quartered oak finish, extends to 8 feet, regularly $18.00, for	$12.50
Cheffonier, mahogany, was $75.00, for	$40.00	Child's Reed Commode Chair, with tray, regularly $1.60, for	99c
Cheffonier, mahogany, was $68.00, for	$35.00	High Chair, one seat, golden finish, with tray, regularly $2.50, for	$1.45
Cheffonier, mahogany, was $85.00, for	$45.00	Parlor Suites, 3 pieces, silk covers, regularly $63.00, for	$42.00
Cheffonier, inlaid mahogany, was $61.00, for	$32.50	Parlor Suites, 3 pieces, tapestry covers, regularly $30.00, for	$21.00
Cheffonier, mahogany, was $33.00, for	$18.50	Couches, oak frames, regularly $12.00, for	$8.75
Cheffonier, oak, was $27.75, for	$14.50	Couches, in tapestry, regularly $21.00, for	$14.00
Cheffonier, oak, was $32.50, for	$18.50	Rockers, oak or mahogany, regularly $10.00, for	$6.95
Cheffonier, oak finish, was $16.00, for	$8.95	Rockers, oak or mahogany, regularly $6.50, for	$3.75
Brass Bed, was $90.00, for	$45.00	Rockers, golden oak finish, regularly $2.75, for	$1.69
Brass Bed, was $42.00, for	$22.50	Fancy Chairs, silk covers, regularly $10.00, for	$6.85
Brass Bed, was $28.00, for	$15.00	Fancy Chairs, silk covers, regularly $14.00, for	$9.85
Iron and Brass Bed, was $30.00, for	$17.50	Men's Chairs, velours cushion, regularly $12.00, for	$7.95
Iron and Brass Bed, was $20.00, for	$11.50		
Iron and Brass Bed, was $17.50, for	$11.00		
Iron and Brass Bed, was $11.50, for	$7.45		
Iron and Brass Bed, was $13.50, for	$8.95		
Iron and Brass Bed, was $25.00, for	$13.50		
Odd Dressers, oak, was $55.00, for	$28.50		
Dresser and Stand, mahogany, was $55.00, for	$30.00		
Dresser and Stand, oak, was $59.00, for	$32.25		
Odd Dresser, mahogany, was $80.00, for	$42.50		

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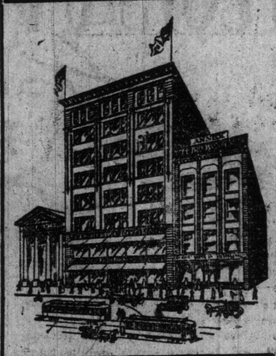
BROWNS



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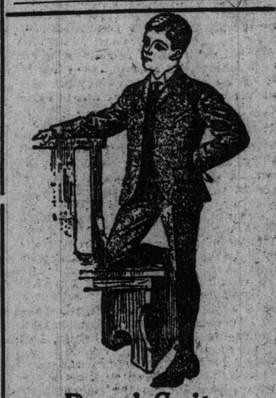

Boys' Suits

Boys' 2-piece Suits, Norfolk style, in a variety of nice patterns. Size 22 to 27. Reg. $4, for 2.95

Boys' 2-piece Suits, Norfolk style. Size 28 to 33. Reg. $5, for 3.90

Boys' 3-piece Suits—Short Pants—in good strong All-wool Tweeds. Size from 29 to 33. Reg. $5, for 3.95

Men's Suits

Men's Single-breasted Tweed Suits, in medium grey with dark stripe, in the new long back. Reg. $13, for 10.75

Men's Overcoats

Men's Black Beaver Overcoats, velvet collar, good square shoulders. Reg. $12.50, for 10.00

ARGUES FOR GAS.

Editor Sunday World: Having been a subscriber to your valuable paper for a considerable time and being pleased with the impartial manner, editorial and otherwise, in which it is conducted, I now ask you to kindly insert the following in your next issue. The power of the future undoubtedly is one of the foremost questions of the present time in Ontario. And the City of Toronto, being the city most interested, should not bind herself to adopt any one scheme without first making a strict investigation thru practical men, into the merits of others. "Vote for the Power Bylaw" appears to be the one idea of a large number of the ratepayers. As an advocate of public ownership I would advise the ratepayers to vote for a bylaw which would enable the authorities to follow the lines of municipal control in effect in the great City of Glasgow, where they own everything that is a public benefit.

The most economical power of the present time is, in my opinion, without doubt, bituminous producer gas, generated in a scientific manner, having all the foreign elements contained in the coal converted into a fixed gas and carrying about 300 b. t. units of heat per cubic foot of gas. By this system 100 brake horse power can be produced for 3000 working hours for the sum of $400, (cost of coal). If there is any other power cheaper, whether from Niagara or elsewhere, the ratepayers are entitled to know what it is and where it is coming from. There are hundreds of thousands of horse power being developed in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe to-day at the low rate of one-tenth of a cent per horse power per hour. Take, as an example a 20,000 b.h.p. installation for the city of Toronto developed by bituminous producer gas. The city authorities could sell this power at one cent per b.h.p. per hour to small consumers; seven-eighths of a cent to the larger, and three-quarters of a cent to those using larger quantities, delivered to the consumers' premises to suit their convenience. Electric lighting developed by this process would be cheaper than by any other system. For over one hundred years gas has held its own as an illuminant and to-day cannot be beaten. Its lighting power or economy for all ordinary purposes is apparent, especially where gas works are controlled by the municipal authorities. The ordinary reader may not know that from nine to ten thousand cubic feet of gas can be obtained from one ton of gas coal, leaving a residue of coke and other things worth at least one half as much as the first cost of the ton of coal. Electricity has no comparison with gas as a clean light providing the gas plant is operated on up-to-date principles, owned by the city and sold at a rate allowing a reasonable profit.

The gas engine is one form of progressiveness, and this mum factor stands alone to champion the cause of economy against all other competitors, as the following figures will show: Cost of steam power per b.h.p. per 3000 hours, $32; cost of gas power, anthracite coal, per b.h.p. per 3000 hours, $8; cost of gas power, bituminous coal, per b. h. p. per 3000 hours, $4. No secrets exist as to the cost of gas power. Every citizen should fully understand the cost of any other power before voting on a bylaw, then do himself justice by voting for the scheme that will make the greatest revenue for the city. Hundreds of thousands of horse power are working in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. One English firm has made and sold nearly 15,000,000 b.h.p. during the past thirty years. The experimental stages are past. Let the power development companies speak out frankly the cost of their product delivered to the consumer's premises. By so doing the ratepayers will not hesitate to show fair play.

Citizen.

Sacrifices to Aztec Sun God.

A new coastal canal is to slice off a strip of our Atlantic shore from Chesapeake Bay south to Beaufort Inlet, writes C. H. Claudy in The Technical World Magazine for December. Its course is by way of the natural waterways of Albermarle, Pamlico, Croatan and, perhaps, Core Sounds, and such other natural rivers, bays and inlets as may be available. And it is to pinch out a row of the most dangerous seamiles known to our coast trade.

The project, as it now stands, will start from the head of the southern branch of Elizabeth River, at Norfolk, Va., and will either go thru the route of the present Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal, or thru a new canal to be cut, known as the Cooper Creek route. The to routes are so nearly alike in engineering features—that is, the good points of one are so nearly balanced by the bad points of the other, and vice versa, that the board of engineers having the matter in charge, under congress, have advised that cost of construction be the deciding factor, and the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal route is therefore chosen. But the hitch comes in the purchase of this canal. The owners refuse to say what they will sell it for. Naturally, they want the best possible price. So the engineer board has determined its value, not as a property earning money, but by its value to the project. The final decision is that, if the canal can be purchased for half a million dollars, its use will be economical—if it cannot be purchased for that amount, then the Cooper Creek Canal should be dug.

"IN USE ALL OVER THE GLOBE."

The Best The Oldest

The only PORT WINE sold as Bottled at the Vineyard.

ALL DEALERS OF NOTE KEEP IT.

D. O. ROBLIN, OF TORONTO, Sole Canadian Agent.

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NEW YEAR'S RATES

RETURN TICKETS between all stations are on sale at

SINGLE FARE

Good going Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, return limit Jan. 2

FARE AND ONE-THIRD

Good going Dec. 28 29, 30, 31 and Jan. 1, return Jan. 2.

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Magnificent California Trains.

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. The "Los Angeles Limited" to Southern California and the "Overland Limited" to San Francisco are considered by travelers as the finest trains leaving Chicago. Three days to California. Drawing-room and compartment sleepers, buffet, observation and dining cars. Trains electric lighted throughout. The "China and Japan" Fast Mail carries Pullman Standard and Tourist sleepers to all California Coast points. Illustrated California literature, folders and rates to be had on application to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King-street, Toronto. 4747

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS

Between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

SINGLE FARE

Good going Dec. 31st, 1907, and Jan. 1st, 1908, returning on or before Jan. 2nd, 1908.

FARE AND ONE THIRD

Good going to-day and until Jan. 1st, 1908, returning on or before Jan. 3rd, 1908.

For further information and tickets, apply at City Office, Northwest Corner King and Yonge streets.

C.P.R. ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

"ROYAL MAIL" EMPRESSES

TO LIVERPOOL

TO LIVERPOOL	FROM
Jan. 4—Lake Champlain	Dec. 14
Jan. 10—Empress of Britain	Dec. 27
Jan. 24—Corsican (by arrangem't)	Jan. 10
Feb. 1—Lake Erie	Jan. 15
Feb. 7—Empress of Ireland	Jan. 24
Feb. 29—Lake Manitoba	Feb. 12

Steerage, $27.50 and $28.75. Second cabin, $37.50 up. First-class, $45.00 up.

Lake Erie and Lake Champlain carry one class, second and steerage only.

STEAMER TO LONDON.

Jan. 29th, Montrose will leave West St. John to London direct, carrying one class (second) only. Rate, $40.00.

For full particulars apply to S. J. SHARP, W.P.A., 71 Yonge-street, Toronto. M. 6580. 2467

ESTABLISHED 1858

P. BURNS & CO.

Have opened COAL and WOOD Yards at Corner of Huron and Dupont, Telephone North 5585 and 449 Logan Ave., Telephone North 5539, where we will be pleased to receive your order.

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FLOTSAM AND JETSAM

Begin With the Kettles.

If one were to give the New Year a fresh name, it might naturally occur to him to call it the Beginning of Disappointments. Who of us did not resolve that '07 should see the accomplishment of something much more grand and splendid than '06 saw? And how many are satisfied at the year's close? Who has not a mental plan for doing in '08 something which shall eclipse anything done in '07? At the close of the coming year the book must be completed, for you will stay at your desk a certain number of hours each day; the picture must be ready for the frame, for you will allow nothing to interrupt your working hours; you will have become a good French scholar, an accomplished musician, or an expert in stenography or whatever is your particular line of business or profession, for you will utterly refuse to be kept away from your self-appointed daily drill. You will have no quarrels. You will win respect and love by deserving them, and so you go on ad libitum. Excellent! Everyone wishes you success. But how will you avoid the failures which in '07 met and nullified the resolutions which were as strong and as sincere as those you have made for '08? In a well-known book, one of the characters having been converted and eager to live a new life, asked a friend where she should begin. "I think," said her friend, "I should begin with the kettles." It seems that the girl, who was her mother's housekeeping helper, had been in the habit when washing the dishes of leaving the kettles and frying pans "to soak," or tucking them away uncleaned for some one else to attend to.

The reply was to the girl, who was dreaming of high accomplishments, like cold water, but on thinking the matter over, she saw her friend's meaning, and beginning with the kettles, grew not only into a neat and thoro housekeeper, but catching the spirit of perfection from small things well done, went bravely and efficiently on to build up a permanently grand character.

It seems to us that many of the great things that we contemplate doing and being fall of accomplishment because we do not begin with the kettles. Your book even if you finish it in '08 will not spell out anything; your picture, even if it is completed twelve months hence, will tell no story which will elevate, or stimulate, or ennoble, unless there is an elevating, stimulating, ennobling character behind it; and character must be built by beginning with the kettles. Perhaps, however kind your heart and high your ideals, you have a quick temper, or a domineering, or a querulous, or a snarly manner. There is a kettle with which to begin the new year. If moral honesty urge not its cleaning, policy should do so, for temper, harshness and querulousness inevitably breed discord, and no best work, whatever its nature, can be done in an atmosphere of discord. Perhaps you are one of the people who always forget to recommend,but always remember to reprimand, thus producing a depressing, enervating effect upon yourself and those who serve you. Let '08 see this kettle cleaned. Perhaps unfaithfulness or eye-service, or unpunctuality, or being easily turned from your task, is your kettle. Maybe it is the habit of listening to or repeating gossip "just between ourselves." You know what your kettle is. You know also, or will know if you think a little, that leaving it uncleaned acts upon your whole nature, and consequently upon your whole work, hindering, devastating, perhaps utterly ruining it. Begin the New Year with that kettle.

NOTES OF SOCIETY

Miss Nadine Kerr of Rathnally returned home from Winnipeg last Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Lenk of Toledo are with Dr. and Mrs. Carveth for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Powis spent Christmas in Hamilton.

Charles Wisner, formerly of Toronto, now of London, England, arrived in town last week for a short visit.

Mrs. W. B. McMurrich has returned from the Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Caldwell are with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winnett of Beverley-street.

Mrs. Wallace and Miss Alice Wallace, Port Hope, are the guests of Mrs. Chadwick, Howland-avenue.

Chummie Hill is rapidly convalescing after an operation, but is still at Grace Hospital, where he will remain for a few weeks yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Parsons are spending Yuletide with Mr. and Mrs. Housser at "Trisdene," Jarvis-street.

Mrs. Schonberger, the Misses Schonberger, and Miss Tate have returned after a number of years on the continent.

Mrs. Edmund Bristol will give a small dance on Jan. 7.

Mrs. Hyas is giving a young people's dance on Monday evening.

Mrs. Burnham gave a small informal dance last Thursday.

Miss Jean Riddell is giving a young people's dance next Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Smith left last week for the south.

Mrs. W. Ince is having a young people's dance next Friday.

Mrs. W. H. Cawthra is giving a New Year's eve dance.

The engagement is announced of Miss Eleanor Creighton, daughter of Mrs. Walter Linkey Creighton, Brantford, to Wm. Leggat, Hamilton, nephew of the late Wm. Hendrie.

Miss H. Ethel Sheppard will snend New Year's with her cousin, Miss Logan of New York. While away Miss Sheppard will attend the Christmas musical productions of the operas.

Mrs. Grey Burnand left last week for England.

Col and Mrs. McGill arrived last week from Kingston to spend a couple of weeks with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bickford and the Misses McGill at the St. George Apartments.

Major James Elmsley is welcomed back in all quarters and is again stationed at Stanley Barracks.

Alan Magee of Montreal was in town for the holiday.

The Argonaut Rowing Club will hold their annual ball on the evening of Friday, Jan. 10, in the King Edward Hotel. Tickets, which are strictly limited, may be obtained from any member of the ball committee, as follows: A. K. MacDougall, Alex. T. Davidson, R. E. Moody, W. H. Green, J. L. Bigley, Donald Bremner, Hugh L. Hoyles, hon.-sec., and L. C. Hoskins, sec.-treasurer.

The Columbus Club are holding their first ball in McConkey's on Jan. 24.

Miss Daisy Macdonald, daughter of Hugh John Macdonald and granddaughter of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, is visiting her cousin, Miss Mona Murray of Euclid-avenue.

Mrs. Wallace Helliwell of Winnipeg is visiting her mother, Mrs. Edgar Jarvis.

Commander and Mrs. Spain of Ottawa are with Mrs. W. T. Murray of Rosedale.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Houston are spending the holidays at Niagara Falls with Dean and Mrs. Houston.

Mrs. Mrs. Mackenzie Alexander and Miss Jean Alexander of "Bon Accord" leave next Thursday for Italy.

Mrs. Haydn Horsey of Montreal is with Mrs. Willie Mulock. Mr. Horsey was in town for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beardmore had a small dinner dance on Christmas night.

Mr. Charles Clover of England is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Bell of St. George-street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster are visiting Mrs. Foster's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crozier of Huron-street.

The assistant bishop left for Athabasca Landing last week, and will be absent for another fortnight, during which time Mrs. Reeve will be at 544 Huron-street.

Mrs. Tom Wood is with her mother, Mrs. Raphael in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. James Douglas and a large party left at the end of the week for Muskoka, where they will spend New Year's.

Senator Jones arrived home last week after a trip to Russia and the continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gamble spent Xmas in Montreal.

Miss Elsie Keefer is going to Ottawa this week to visit her grandfather.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Gooderham have moved from Bedford-road to 224 St. George-street.

Mr. E. W. Oliver returned to town early this week, after spending the last two months in Germany, Holland and England.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hughes of Centre Island are in Chicago on a visit to their son, H. R. Hughes of the Burlington, for the Christmas holidays, and also to be with their daughter, who has undergone an operation at the Frances Willard Hospital, which, it is a pleasure to note, has been successful. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are making many visits amongs old friends whilst in Chicago.

The marriage of Miss Ethel M. Jenkins to Mr. Edward B. Allen of London, formerly of Toronto, son of the late Ald. Allen, was quietly performed at 3 o'clock Christmas day. The bride was attired in a traveling suit of navy blue neatly tailored, with hat of Copenhagen blue. Miss Margaret Reynolds was bridesmaid. Mr. William Reynolds was groomsman. The gift of the groom to his bride was a beautiful set of furs, to the bridesmaid a pearl pin of unique design and to the groosman a pearl scarf pin. Rev. A. R. Park of Parliament-street Baptist Church performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by only their immediate relatives. The happy couple left by the 4.40 express for Detroit and on their return will reside in London.

Mrs. William Bloom Bulling is leaving for Montreal for a few weeks' visit and will therefore not receive on Thursday.

The Royal Grenadier Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, gave a Christmas tree Friday afternoon at the sergeants' mess, West Queen-street, for the children of members of the chapter. The usual monthly meeting being dispensed with, the afternoon was given over for the children to have a good dinner. A flashlight was taken of the tree, members and their children. A vote of thanks was proposed and heartily responded to by all present to Lieut.-Col. Gooderham, who was present, and the regent, Mrs. A. Gooderham, for their kindness in doing all to make the Christmas tree a success and give the children a most enjoyable time. Several other visitors were also present. The regent provided all refreshments.

At a recent reception held by Mrs. T. Yates Egan of 65 Jameson-avenue, Parkdale, Mrs. (Rev.) S. Sing was in charge of the tearoom, assisted by Miss Harrie Holmer and Miss Bertie Farrell. Little Miss Abnie D'Estine attended the door. Mrs. Egan makes a charming hostess, and is rapidly becoming one of Parkdale's favorites. The following ladies were noticed among the many whom Mrs. Egan received: Mrs Sturgeon Stewart, Mrs A Teetzel and Miss Teetzel, Mrs (Dr) T J Birchard, Mrs (Rev) Dr Robert Cade and Misses Cade, Mrs W G Dean, Mrs William Kettlewell, Mrs Clara Galbraith, Mrs E A Stevens, Mrs William McCann, Mrs William J Macey, Miss Ziba Gallagher, Mrs J A Cook, Mrs W J A Lytle, Mrs A R Willard, Mrs Isaac N Woolner, Mrs (Dr) Joseph Bascom, Mrs James Turner, Mrs M P Clemes, Mrs C Oliver-Douglas, Mrs J Y Egan, Mrs Robert Preston, Miss Mabel Handschin, Mrs Mahlon McIntosh, Mrs J S Timmons, Mrs G P Bricken, Mrs A W Thornton, Mrs I E Brock, Mrs F E Luke, Mrs M Atkinson, Mrs M W Lackie, Mrs W A Harte, Mrs Owen, Mrs Robert Alexander, Mrs Johns, Mrs A C Nebb, Mrs F E Dallyn, Mrs Bray, Mrs A F Hines, Mrs Clarence James, Mrs Walter Stewart, Mrs Alf C Fish, Mrs E W Miller, Mrs Alex Monaghan, Mrs Newbury N Munroe, Mrs E O Rogers, Mrs James H Beatty, Mrs M Garvin, Mrs R J Trethewey, Mrs R A Yearsley, Mrs Ernest Jackson, Mrs Albert M Dunham, Mrs W H Smith, Mrs Aidon E Clark, Mrs W F Mountain, Mrs William B Semen, Mrs M A Rutherford, Mrs L Wright, Mrs James Smith, Mrs William Challenger, Mrs W J Wilson, Mrs F Geipel, Miss McKim, Mrs J B Eaton, Mrs (Dr) Edwin Peaker, Miss Minnie E Hall (Boston), Mrs T S Macdonald, Mrs Will Brown, Mrs George M Melville, Mrs Charles F Presant, Mrs William H Farrell, Mrs Reading, Mrs Walsh, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Cosbie, 24 Rose-avenue, and their daughter, Mrs. W. H. Lamont, leave to-morrow for Jacksonville, Fla. Mrs. Cosbie will not receive till after Feb. 1.

Is Your Bread Supply Satisfactory? If Not, Try TOMLIN'S BREAD. None Better. Phone College 3561.

CZARINA'S HEALTH

On Way to Recovery But Progress Will Be Slow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—An authoritative announcement issued from Tsarsko-Selo to-day confirms the information obtained yesterday by the Associated Press concerning the condition of the Empress of Russia.

Her illness is in no sense critical, but her convalescence has been slower than her physicians had hoped. Her majesty has suffered no relapse. On the contrary, there has been a slight but steady improvement day by day since Dec. 16.

The doctors have entertained no illusions regarding the debilitated condition of the empress. The strain of the last few years has told heavily upon her, but there is no organic weakness to arouse alarm.

It will be months before she will be able to participate in the ceremonies of the court.

Boston High Art.

From The Boston Herald.

Two Western delegates to the convention of Collegiate Alumnae visited the Public Library. They tried faithfully to understand Chavannes's mural works, they read all about the story of Sir Galahad as portrayed by Abbey, and they tired their necks gazing up at Sargent's interpretation of the world's religions. Then they visited the children's room. But even there art material greeted them. Planks were placed along the floor weighted with pieces of marble, plaster and stone.

"See," said one enthusiastically, "isn't that a concrete example of Boston culture? Those must be speciments of rare marble and granite put where the children may become familiar with them."

With conscious pride because of her insight, she walked up to the attendant.

"Pardon me, but are these specimens of Italian marble for the benefit of the children?" she said.

The attendant looked embarrassed as she answered: "No, not exactly. The rubber matting has been pasted to the floor, and they are used to weight the boards along the seams."

Gentlemen's fine Linen and Underwear carefully taken care of by The Yorkville Laundry 45 Elm Street Phone M. 1580

The Old Musician

Towards the end of September, in the year 1865, an old man, leaning heavily on his staff, and walking slowly along the Lachute-road, in Quebec, would stop and enquire the way to Hill Head. The road seemed long, for he was hungry and tired. That day he had heard some men talking at a public house in Lachute, where he had gone to spend his last few cents, about the genial and friendly man who lived there, named Pollock, who was always ready to give work or assist any one whom he saw was in need. With tears in his eyes the old man asked to be directed to where such a kind man lived, adding that he was a musician, but had been very unfortunate, and was now in need of a friend who would help him.

One of the men, named Moore, said: "My man, that is just the place for you to go. Pollock is fond of music, and I am sure would give you a good home to teach his family. I know him well, but it is three miles away, and would be too far for you to walk, but the old man said he would go, that he would reach there before night. A farmer, seeing him so feeble, asked him where he was going, and gave him a lift part of the way, and then told him the turn in the road to take, and cross the bridge, and after crossing the bridge, there were two turns in the road, and to enquire what turn to take, and bidding him adieu, shouted after him: "You will be well looked after when you reach Pollock's."

He arrived at Hill Head late in the evening, and in answer to a gentle knock at the door, it was opened by Mr. Pollock's son, Charlie, who took in at a glance that the old man had seen better days and was now in need, and before he had time to say anything was told to come in, and, drawing a comfortable chair towards him, asked him to be seated. In a few minutes he had left the room, returning with his mother, after telling her about the old man, whom he was sure was hungry and tired, and who looked like a gentleman. He was greeted kindly and asked if he were a stranger in that part of the country. He said yes, that his name was Andrews, that he was a musician, but had been unfortunate, and was now without a home or friends, that he had walked most of the way from Montreal, 45 miles, to Lachute, and hearing at Burche's Hotel that Mr. Pollock was a friend to anyone in need, he had come to ask if he would be given a home in return for lessons on the piano or violin, he could teach both. Mrs. Pollock replied it was very probable he had come to the right place, "But," she added, "come, you are worn out and must be hungry," and led the way to the dining-room. In a few minutes a nice meal was placed before him, and pouring out a cup of tea, told him it was strong and would revive him. He drank two or three cups, and said he had not tasted such tea for years, but ate sparingly, saying he was too hungry, and would not eat as much as he would like to.

Charlie, who was waiting for his father to return from St. Andrew's, where he had gone on business, hearing a carriage, went out to meet him, and while unharnessing the horse, told him about the old man, who he was sure had been a gentleman, and related what had been told to his mother, "You have a kind heart, Charlie; if the old man is what you say, you must try and help him up again. We may be old some day," and going into the house, he shook hands with him, adding: "Charlie has told me you are a musician, and, as we are in need of a teacher. I am glad you have come. After a night's rest we will talk matters over." The old man thanked him, and said he would like to play for him before going to bed. "I should like to hear you, if you are not too tired. I love music. We have a new piano, yet we do not hear good music very often."

After supper, he asked the old man to come into the adjoining room, and said: "If you feel tired, Mr. Andrews, do not play to-night." The old man, seating himself at the piano and running his fingers over the keys, said: "A fine instrument," and, beginning to play, played on forgetting that he was tried, pieces he had not played for years. "My friend," said Mr. Pollock, when he had finished, "I have never listened to and enjoyed music as I have done to-night. You must remain with us and we will try and make you happy." The old man thanked him, and said he would sleep better now that he felt he had a home.

Here he remained, and it soon became known that a great musician had come to Hill Head, and lovers of music, far and near, friends of the family and sometimes strangers, would come and ask to hear him play. He was always pleased when asked to do so, and people he liked he would always play for them the pieces he had played for Queen Victoria, when summoned to Windsor Castle.

The winter passed quickly, and in the spring time the sound of the water falling over the rocks, always heard at Hill Head when the ice was gone, was music to his ears, and when the ground was dry and the weather warm, he would cross the road, and go down to the falls on the Davis River, that was quite close to the house, an ideal spot, with trees on every side. A rock just the right height to sit on, covered with moss, and a birch tree at the back of it made a comfortable seat, where he could sit and watch the water falling over the rocks. Here he would sit for hours nearly every day during the fine weather, often dreaming he was back in England again playing for crowded houses. He seemed to live his life over again in this spot, and pieces of music long forgotten would come back to him. His wife and child, long since gone, were here with him, and often he would say how peaceful it was there, and how his whole life came back to him.

Five years passed away. He seemed happy; but one day a letter came to him from Alex Munroe in Hawkesbury asking him if he would come and teach his family; that he would be well paid and receive every attention in his home. That letter seemed to change the old man; he wanted to go. Here he was given clothing and everything he wanted, Mr. Pollock taking him out to buy whatever he wanted; but only a few shillings at a time was all the money he received—more might cause his downfall again. He was given a glass of liquor every day, but now his appetite for more returned. He had taken it so long, that being old, it was necessary to give him a little. But now he seemed in a hurry to go. He was talked to kindly and told if he would like to come back again he would be welcome and that they would be lonely without him. After bidding the family adieu he was driven to Carillon, where he was met by Mr. Munroe, the man he was going to make his home with, and who had promised to be such a friend to him. Scarcely two months had passed when the old man was turned adrift. His few dollars were soon gone, and his only hope seemed to get back to Hill Head. He crossed the Ottawa River on the ice, and made his way to St. Andrews to Sauve's Hotel. There he asked for a sheet of paper and an envelope and was given one. His feeble hand scrawled a few lines and enclosed it in the envelope addressed to Mr. Pollock, Hill Head, Lachute. He had no stamp and was ashamed to ask for one. The clerk, not knowing who he was, paid no attention to him, and the old man wandered out. Perhaps he thought he would meet some one who would deliver the letter. It was cold and windy, a storm was coming on. He took the road leading to Carillon instead of towards Lachute, and weak, tired and cold, sank down in the snow. In the early morning the mail driver from Carillon found him frozen stiff. He reported it at once and the remains were taken to the hotel he had left the night before, and placed in one of the unused rooms. In his pocket was found the letter and the proprietor of the hotel at once recognized the old musician that had been at Hill Head, and ordering a horse and cutter set out to deliver the letter, and explain that if he had seen the old man he would not have let him go out, as he had often accompanied Mr. Pollock to St. Andrews, and dined at his hotel. With trembling hand the letter was opened. It began: "My friend.—I am again a wanderer and very feeble. I can not dig or steal, and to beg I am ashamed." And his name signed in a feeble hand. His death was deeply regretted by all the family, and Charlie accompanied his father to St. Andrews, where the remains were prepared for burial, and in a handsome casket were laid out in the best parlor of the hotel. Many called to take a last look at the great musician. The next day quite a large gathering had assembled and the simple and impressive service of the Anglican Church was conducted by the clergyman of that church in St. Andrews, and the sweet voice of Charlie Pollock sang his old favorite hymn, "Jesus Lover of My Soul," a hymn that he had taught him. His remains were placed in the vault until spring, when they were buried in the old cemetry in St. Andrews. A tall willow tree marks his last resting place, and a marble slab with his name and birthplace, and the words, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and underneath: "Erected in loving memory of a great musician by his friend." The host and hostess of the homestead called Hill Head have passed away, also their son Charlie, who was a great favorite with the old man, who gave him lessons occasionally on the violin. Hill Head is now let to strangers, but the old house with its broad verandah nearly surrounded by trees, still retains an inviting appearance, and strangers passing that way often rest their horses under the shade of the trees overhanging the road, to admire the old place and are often told of the genial and friendly man who occupied the house for more than half a century.

—Louis P. Hollwey, 1 B.

This story was written by a lad of fifteen years in an essay competition at Jarvis-street Collegiate Institute. It is published without editing to show that while the story is not pretentious, it reveals a kind of skill which may later make the youth a literary light—Editor's note.

REPORT ON RURAL DELIVERY.

Fourth Assistant U.S. Postmaster General Tells of the Year's Work.

The annual report of P. V. DeGraw, fourth assistant postmaster-general, to the postmaster-general, discusses the rural delivery system at considerable length, saying in part:

At the close of the fiscal year 1907 rural delivery was in operation on 37,728 routes, served by 37,582 carriers. On 639 of these routes service is performed tri-weekly. On nearly all of the remainder the service is daily. It is contrary to the policy of the department to establish rural delivery with more frequent service than once a day. During the year 2312 new routes were established and 350 routes were discontinued, leaving the net increase in the number of routes in operation 1962. The number of petitions pending June 30, 1907, was 1404. Since that date 554 petitions have been accepted and 574 routes established or ordered established. There were on hand Oct. 1, 1907, 502 cases favorably reported awaiting action, leaving the net number of petitions pending on that date 880.

The appropriations for the year were $28,200,000, and the total expenditures $26,671,699.26.

The following recommendations are made:

First—That the provisions of Section 3867 of the revised statues, authorizing the postmaster-general to prescribe a uniform dress to be worn by letter-carriers in the city delivery service, be extended to letter-carriers in the rural delivery service.

Second—That legislation be enacted supplementing the delivery by rural carriers of mail matter to communities remote from postoffices, as now authorized by law, by a parcel post delivery, at a special rate of postage of 5 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof, and 2 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof, for packages not exceeding in weight 11 pounds, mailed at the distributing postoffice of any rural route for delivery to patrons of such route or of loop routes connected therewith, or at intermediate postoffices supplied by such rural service, or mailed on any rural route or at any postoffice of such route, or at any postoffice served thereby, or for delivery at the distributing postoffice.

Third—That congress appropriate $12,000 for the publication of a new edition of the rural directory of the principal cities of the United States.

Fourth—That congress enact such legislation as will secure an improved method of disposing of undeliverable articles by sale, so as to eliminate as far as practicable the objectionable lottery features involved in carrying out the existing law on the subject.

London Snow.

From The London Daily News.

A very effective fog shifter, by the way, is a good snowstorm. Last Boxing Day the snow that fell on the roof of the Lancet offices was analyzed, and the result compared with a similar analysis of snow that fell in Kent. The result showed that the London snow, which was chiefly made up of sulphur, tar and organic ammonia, fetched down with it a large percentage of the coal smoke that is a chief constituent of London fog, while the Kent snow when melted was like distilled water.

West African Negroes Luxurious.

From The Lagos Standard.

The simple life led by his forebears finds little favor with the native of today. He aspires after something grander, more elaborate; whether it makes for his greater comfort and happiness he does not stop to consider. Stylish apparel, a bicycle, cigars and cigarets have become indispensable to his comfort, and these he will get at any cost.

Before and After Wearing A DORENWEND PATENT TOUPEE

HOW'S YOUR HAIR?
Have you decided whether you will start the coming year with scanty locks? Better by far to come in and consult

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LOCAL OPTION IN OWEN SOUND.

Editor World: I notice an advertisement in The World of the 26th inst. headed "Local Option Creates Dives," by Mr. W. H. McClarty. Now in answer I would say, "Where are the Dives?" I will give you the police court records for one year ending the 30th of September, 1907. Hotelkeepers for selling whiskey, convictions 36, other persons convicted 5. This goes to show that the dives are in the same places they always were in Owen Sound. He states, "Local Option has not lessened drunkenness in Owen Sound." Here is what I heard the chief of police say. "There is not one drunk now to the one hundred there was under the license system." He also states that it has been the cause of lessening trade. I will give you a statement got from a gentleman who called on forty-nine of our business men. Eight said their business had decreased, ten said they could see no difference, thirty-one said their business had increased and they are getting more cash and less credit asked for. He also states that there are more cases in the police court, which may be true.

There are two reasons for this. First, the police were instructed to arrest every drunk they find on the streets, which they do, and he is fined for the first offence, whereas under the license system he was never fined for a first offence and sometimes not even for a second. The second reason is, our newly appointed license inspector is looking after the enforcement of the law closer than it was ever looked after before. He also says, "I saw seventy-five drunkmen on Union and Poulett-streets." I spoke to Mr. McClarty about this and asked him if he counted them and he said he had not. If he saw ten drunken men it would be the limit and his eyes must have been dazzled and made it appear to him seventy-five, as I have not seen one-quarter of the drunks under local option that I saw under the license system. He also states that the streets are not pleasant to women after dark. Now to show you how much better local option is than license system. There is a hotel right alongside of Mr. McClarty's place of business and several women have told me they were afraid to go past it under the license system and now they never think of such a thing as being afraid when passing this hotel.

In the same ad. Mr. J. P. Raven states that there have been more failures here in the nineteen months of local option than in the seven years previous. I do not know where Mr. Raven gets his proof for this, but I think he is very far astray and that there is no difference in this way that I can see or find that there are more failures than before. He also states that property has decreased in value from twenty to twenty-five per cent. He does not say what kind of property. I will answer this question myself. It is true of a certain kind of property, that would be the property licensed to sell whiskey in, which would give it a fictitious value, as everybody knows the prices that licenses have sold at, all the way from $5000 to $50,000. All other kinds of property have increased in value in the last three years and as I am in the real estate business I can prove this statement by my books. He also states that under local option today there are sixty places selling liquor. This was answered in the first part of my letter. He also states that local option has taken the traffic from the grip of the law and delivered it over to private greed. This is not correct, as the same law is on the statutes for the enforcement of local option that there is for license system.

Kindly give this space for the benefit of the public, and oblige.

WM. LEGATE.

The Christian Scientist's God.

Editor Sunday World: An excuse for this letter is quest of light on the object of Christian Science. I believe it is claimed that as God is not the author of sin, sickness and disease, there cen be no sickness in reality inherent in man whom He hath created.

Now, the antithesis of this belief is that God created man with body and mind, both subject to sickness and blemish, but capable of becoming sound and perfect as the body and mind are controlled and made subject to certain natural laws co-existing with man's creation; and that it was part of the original design that man should discover how to overcome the ills to which the body and mind are made subject by knowledge of obedience to and observance of these natural laws.

But, supposing that God did create both body and mind incapable of sickness or blemish, and that when the mind believes there is some sickness of the body, this is only an error—the result of ignorance—then if the mind is in reality as sound as the body, it follows that the mind is capable of being its own corrective, and it also follows that both body and mind are subject to and controlled by natural law.

If, therefore, our imagination of evil or sickness can be overcome by natural law, i.e., without the aid of supernatural means, or any special manifestation of the Deity, of what use is the Christian Scientist's prayers and faith, unless it be to ask God to give them a better understanding of the causes and effects of natural law?

If, on the other hand, it is claimed that a perfect mind and sound body can be acquired only by supernatural agency thru prayer and faith, then it appears that the Christian Scientist's conception of the Deity is, either that God intended us all to be incapable of bodily sickness or blemish of the mind and failed in His plan; or that He made us subject to both these ills for the mere satisfaction or pleasure of showing His power and making us subject to redemption only as we acknowledge and pray for it.

With either conception it seems to me a fair question to ask the Christian Scientist if he can consistently claim to acknowledge a God who, if omnipotent, is the author only of what is good?

Unitarian.

Hamilton.

Important.

"Do you think that the yellow peril is of any importance?"

"Certainly. It shares with the tariff, government ownership and trust regulation, the distinction of being one of our most interesting topics of conversation."—Washington Star.

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Sterling Silver Lorgnettes, Gold Chains, Hooks, Cases, etc.
Oculists' prescriptions carefully filled. Low prices.
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DEVONIAN OLD BOYS' SOCIETY
Concert and Dance, New Year's Eve. Tuesday, December 31st, in the Sons of England Building, 58 Richmond-street East. Chairman, Dr. Norman Allen. Special engagement of Professor John A. Kelley. Concert 8 p.m. Tickets 15 cents. Dance 10.30 p.m. Tickets, concert and dance, 25 cents.

GRAND YULETIDE PRODUCTION OF HANDEL'S GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL ORATORIO,
MESSIAH
Being the Jubilee Performance (twenty-fifth time in Toronto) of DR. F. H. TORRINGTON (Conductor TORONTO FESTIVAL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.)
MASSEY HALL
Mon. Evg., Dec. 30th
Soloists—SHANNA CUMMING (New York), Soprano; GRACE CARTER MERRY Contralto; E. C. TOWNE (Chicago), Tenor; H. RUTHVEN McDONALD, Baritone
Prices—Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00. 500 Rush, 25 cts.

Late King of Sweden. Doyen of European Monarchs

Death of Oscar II. Removes a Wise Ruler, a Gifted Writer and a Distinguished Member of Royalty.

By the death of Oscar II., which took place at Stockholm, Sweden loses a wise and circumspect ruler, literature a gifted and conscientious student, and European royalty a distinguished and honored member, says The London Standard. The annals of almost every royal house exhibit the figures of rulers strong in character, striking in talent, and illustrious in achievements. Of this rule the late monarch of Sweden is a shining example. Born on January 21, 1829 (being thus the doyen of European monarchs), the third son of King Oscar I., and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg, his majesty succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., on September 18, 1872. He was the fourth sovereign of the house of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent to the Swedish crown in 1810. Marshal Bernadotte was the son of a lawyer, and began his brilliant career as a private in the Royal Marines. After the French revolution his abilities quickly carried him to the position of marshal, and he was regarded as Napoleon's most dangerous rival for the throne of France. His political sagacity and nobility of character apppear to have descended in full measure upon his illustrious grandson just passed away, whose mother was a granddaughter of the Empress Josephine, Napoleon's first wife.

Early Training.

At the age of eleven King Oscar entered the Swedish army, and passed thru all the lower grades to a lieutenancy. His first sea voyage was made in the frigate Eugenie to England and the Mediterranean. On his return, when he was twenty years old, he attended the University of Upsala, where he specially distinguished himself in mathematics. But the love of the sea was strong upon him, and naval pursuits absorbed most of his time and attention, and he rose to the rank of admiral. In the service, his character, talents, and amiability endeared him alike to equals and subordinates. He was widely learned in military history and navigation, and lectured on these subjects before the Swedish Military Society in Stockholm. In 1858 he wrote "Ur Svenska Flottans Minnen" (Memoirs of the Swedish Fleet), a poem which—sent anonymously—won the second prize offered by the Swedish Academy of Science. At the conclusion of his university career Prince Oscar rejoined the navy, and saw much foreign travel. By the sudden death of his brother Gustaf in 1852 a possibility was opened up that he might one day be called to the throne, as the marriage of his elder brother—afterwards Carl XV.—had up to that date proved childless.

In view of the desirability that Prince Oscar should marry, his father sent him on a visit to the courts of Europe. At the little court of Wied, on the Rhine, the prince first met the woman who was destined to make him a true helpmate and loving consort, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, his junior by seven years. They were married at Biebrich, on June 6, 1857. If the Swedish branch of the Bernadottes are noted for anything beyond their sterling qualities, it is for the nobility and purity of their family life—a feature which characterizes all their descendants. The happy young couple settled down to a quiet, retired life; the princess devoting herself to the education and training of the four stalwart sons who blessed the union, whilst the prince pursued his scientific studies, his projects for naval development, music, art, and literature. During this period, too, he wrote a drama, "Castle Kranberg," in French, which has often been produced on the stage. His eldest son, Oscar Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Vermland, who now succeeds him, was born in June, 1858, and married in 1881. Princess Victoria of Baden. The new king's eldest son married Princess Margaret of Connaught in 1905.

Quite a romance is the love story of the late king's second son, Prince Oscar Bernadotte, Count of Wisborg, who was born in 1859. His affections fell upon Mlle. Ebba Munck of Fulkila, his mother's favorite maid of honor; but King Oscar would not hear of the match, altho the prince offered to renounce his birthright. The happy ending came thru a serious illness of the queen, in which an operation was necessary to save her life. Before submitting to it, she extracted a promise from the king that, if she survived, he would consent to the match. Reluctantly, he promised. Her majesty recovered, and Mlle. Munck, who had been removed from court, was reinstated. On Christmas evening, in 1887, while the family were assembled in the invalid queen's room, Mlle. Munck sang a poem composed by King Oscar, in which he pleads for the rights of love. When the song was ended the king rose from his chair and, taking the hand of his son, laid it silently in that of the singer. They were married in March of the following year, at Bournemouth, and the union has proved ideally happy. The young prince, who renounced his (probable) succession to the throne, lives a happy and active life with his family in the castle of Karlscrona.

Accession.

Prince Oscar's father died in 1859, his brother Carl then ascending the throne. The new ruler being childless, the duties of crown prince fell upon Oscar, whose new role left him but little time for his hobby of literature. By the sudden death on Sept. 18, 1872, of King Carl, Oscar, until then known as the Duke of Oester-Gotland, became king of the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. He was then in his 44th year, and at first he found it no easy task to acquire the popularity attained by his predecessor, who was famous for his generosity, literary skill and love of progress and enlightenment. There had been little opportunity for Oscar to display his political ability, and he was merely credited with "considerable talent and honesty of purpose." In the following year (1873) he was twice crowned, first as King of Sweden, on May 12, at Stockholm, and, secondly, as King of Norway, on July 18 at Trondhjem. For this ceremony the King found the money from his own pocket, the parliament having refused to grant the necessary funds. It may truly be affirmed that from that day to the hour of his death he acquitted himself of his high duties with the utmost zeal and conscientiousness, and, the constitutional controversies raised during the later years of his reign by the radical and separatist party in Norway notwithstanding, he retained to the last the affection and confidence of his subjects. The conduct of the Norwegian opposition, however, must necessarily have caused him profound anxiety, and the questions raised by them were only solved eventually by the separation of 1905.

Political Dissensions.

When, in 1814, Norway was ceded to Sweden by the King of Denmark at the bidding of the Allies, and Finland, separated from Sweden, was transferred to Russia, the Norwegian people challenged the validity of the Treaty of Kiel, under which these changes were effected, and declared themselves independent. They convened a consistent assembly, elected the Danish Prince Christian Frederik as King of Norway, and framed for themselves a separate constitution. But it was unlikely that a brilliant and sucessful soldier like Bernadotte, who was then acting Crown Prince of Sweden, would allow himself to be baffled by a peasant community. Entering Norway at the head of a body of Swedish troops, he compelled the malcontents to accept the decision of the allies and to sign the Convention of Moss. According to Dr. Nansen, this convention implied "a recognition by Sweden of Norway's status as an independent state." Altho Sweden and Norway were united under one crown by this compact, the parliamentary and political independence of Norway was solemnly guaranteed. Even before the recent separation Norway possessed both an army and a navy distinct from those of Sweden; and altho the Swedish monarch commanded the forces of both countries, those of Norway were officered solely by Norwegians. Moreover, the King of Sweden could nominate only Norwegians to offices under the crown in that part of his kingdom. Norway's parliament, consisting of two houses, the Lagthing and the Odelsthing, collectively call the Storthing, enacted laws, imposed taxes and controlled the finances. It will be readily understood that this cleavage of interests and duality of administration contained disintegrating elements which led up to the final rupture, and that the question of the consular service was by no means the fons et origo mali.

From the beginning of his reign King Oscar endeavored to bridge the gulf that separated the peoples of his dual kingdom, tho he never wavered in his unswerving policy of unity under one flag. His two immediate predecessors had attempted—also in vain—to conciliate the Norwegian people with such concessions as their royal prerogatives allowed them to grant. King Oscar shared in the failure of their efforts. In the first year of his reign the Norwegians proposed such radical alterations in the constitution as his majesty was unable to accept. Thrice—in 1872, 1877 and 1880—the Storthing passed a bill empowering ministers to take part in its proceedings, which was contrary to the enactments of the Norwegian constitution. On each occasion the king rejected the measure but signified his willingness to agree to certain modifications in the constitution on condition that the crown should have the power to dissolve the diet if necessary. This offer was refused. So the struggle was kept alive by the consistent rejection of each other's proposals by the crown and the diet till a recourse to arms seemed almost inevitable. The Norwegian extremists actually went so far as to form an association to arm volunteers for the purpose of opposing Sweden. In 1885 Sweden made an alteration in its constitution which, Dr. Nansen wrote in 1898, aggravated the strife, and was the actual cause of the recent conflict. This was the withdrawal of the conduct of foreign affairs from the common sovereign and the entrusting of it exclusively to two Swedish ministers and another councillor of state, responsible only to the Swedish parliament. The point at issue thus became a question of foreign diplomatic relations, and the Norwegians fully utilized their opportunity. Since the union of 1814 Norway had had no separate foreign minister; but it now, in 1885, claimed to be put on an equal footing with Sweden in the transaction of foreign diplomatic business—a not unreasonable request. The negotiations between the two governments fell thru; but the Norwegian liberal press brought the question up again, Norway demanding that foreign affairs should be conducted by three Norwegian and three Swedish ministers, and that the foreign minister might be a native of either country. Public opinion in Sweden was divided over the controversy, which became more and more acrimonious in nature.

In the election of 1891, the Norwegian radicals gained a majority, and immediately raised a demand for a separate consular service for their country. This King Oscar vetoed. In 1896 the radicals, who had been again returned to power in 1894, demanded a separate national flag for Norway, bearing no symbol of the union. Again King Oscar, acting within his powers as a constitutional monarch, refused his sanction. In 1895 the Norwegians had voted exceptional army estimates. The Swedish riksdag replied by a similar proceeding, and proposed a commission of seven delegates from each country to devise a modus vivendi. The commissioners, however, were unable to agree upon any single point, notwithstanding that important concessions were offered by the Swedes.

Secession of Norway.

It was obvious that the Norwegians were determined to accept no compromise; national feeling in both countries rose to a pitch of bitter hostility, and the quarrel dragged its dreary course of proposals and counter proposals, offers and refusals, until June 7, 1905, when M. Michelsen, the Norwegian premier, in handing his resignation to the storthing, asserted that the Norwegian King had ceased to fulfil his function the moment his policy rendered the formation of a responsible council of state impossible. The communication was most important, and referred to the ministerial deadlock which ensued after the king had rejected the Norwegian consuls bill passed by the storthing on May 13, and had also refused to accept the resignation of M. Michelsen and his colleagues, declaring that no other government could at the time be formed in Norway. Following M. Michelsen's statement, the president of the storthing proposed a resolution to the effect that the union with Sweden had ceased to exist, and that the resigning ministers be authorized to exercise, in the meantime, the authority hitherto vested in the king. The momentous proposition was unanimously carried. On July 28 the Swedish parliament, on the recommendation of the king, gave it consent to the separation, conditionally, upon a plebiscite of the Norwegian people. The plebiscite was taken on August 13; out of 368,392 votes, only 184 declared in favor of the union. A conference was opened at Karlstad on Aug. 31 to settle the final details of the dissolution and to decide upon a modum vivendi between the two states.

On October 27 King Oscar performed what was undoubtedly the most painful task of his long and beneficent reign. He issued a proclamation to the storthing relinquishing the Crown of Norway. Three days later the Norwegians hoisted the flag of independence, and what might have been a mutually profitable union, which had endured—with continual friction—for 91 years, was severed forever. On November 18 the Norwegian storthing elected Carl, the second son of King Frederik of Denmark, to the throne of Norway, under the title of Haakon VII. King Haakon married, in 1896, H. R. H. Princess Maud, the third daughter of our King. In reviewing the relations between Sweden and Norway from 1814 to 1905, there can be little doubt that the eventual separation was a consummation which was inevitable. But it cannot be asserted by even a violent partisan of the Norwegian cause that any blame attaches to the monarch who has just departed. His scrupulous fidelity to the heavy responsibility, and the great trust reposed in him has ever been above reproach. Conscientious to the highest degree, seeking only the welfare of the countries over which he ruled, and furthering to the fullest extent of his high talents and ability the moral, economic and intellectual advancement of his people; this is the only possible verdict that posterity can pass upon his life and character.

King and Arbitrator.

His late majesty was deeply interested in the settlement of international disputes by the peaceful method of arbitration. At the request of Great Britain, Germany and the United States, he appointed the chief justice of Samoa in 1889; in 1897 he was invited to appoint a fifth arbitrator in the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and in the same year he acted as decisive umpire in the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty which, tho signed at Washington, did not obtain a sufficient majority of votes in the American senate. He again acted as arbitrator in 1899 in respect of certain claims affecting the same three powers in Samoa.

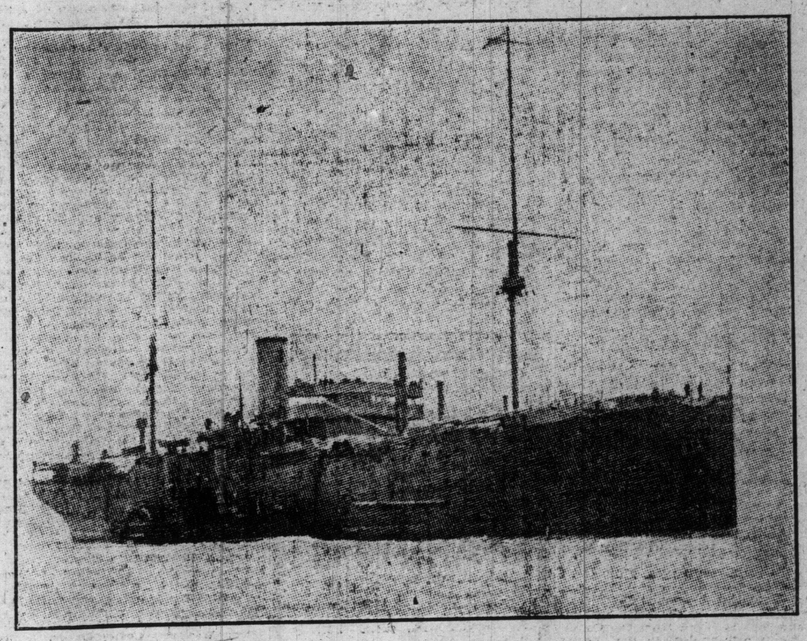
A Royal Litterateur.

As a man of letters King Oscar ranked very high indeed, perhaps higher than any living occupant of a throne. A poet of no mean order, an accomplished musician and critic, as well as a painstaking and reliable historian, it is not difficult to decide the profession he would have chosen for himself had his destiny led him into a humbler walk of life. In addition to the drama, poems and literary lectures already referred to, he published, so far back as 1849, an article on the battle of Eckernforde in The Journal of Army Veterinary Science; several volumes of poetry; "Annals of the Swedish Academy"; "Contributions to the Military History of Sweden in the Years 1711, 1712, 1713"; a translation of Herder's "Cid"; and a poetical version of Goethe's "Torquato Tasso" appeared before 1865. His "Memoirs of Charles XII." is regarded as the standard work on the royal Swedish fire-eater, and surpasses Voltaire's work on the same subject by reason of its greater accuracy. As a man's work is the surest index to his character, so the many sided life of the late monarch proves that whatever task he put his hand to his heart and soul went with it. Under his rule Sweden has advanced in all the peaceful arts that make a nation great, and if he failed in one task only, it was at least a noble failure, and one for which no shadow of reproach can darken his memory.

NEW KING GUSTAV V. OF SWEDEN AND QUEEN VICTORIA, WHO SUCCEED THE LATE KING OSCAR TO THE THRONE.

RT. HON. CECIL JOHN RHODES.
The statue erected at Kimberley by public subscription on a site presented by Alfred Beit.

DAISY, THE YOUNGEST CHIMPANZEE IN ENGLAND.
This most intelligent little animal is washed, dressed and fed just like a child, and is now old enough to sit up to table in her high chair and feed herself with a spoon.



THE FLOATING NAVAL WORKSHOP.
The arrival at Portsmouth of H.M.S. "Cyclops," a vessel built at Sunderland and designed for carrying out repairs at sea. The "Cyclops" brought in the torpedo-boat destroyer "Fawn," which was badly injured during the recent manoeuvres.

Hard Struggle in Portugal Political Agitation Grows Intense

Country is not Old Enough to Have a Will of Its Own and Needs Tutelage.

LONDON, Dec 28.—The Standard publishes the following article from its special correspondent in Lisbon on the struggle in Portugal:

The general situation, as I have already indicated in my telegrams, continues to be far from satisfactory, and the political agitation grows in intensity every day. Nearly all the politicians with whom I have spoken have assured me that Portugal is not yet ripe for the constitutional regime. As a matter of fact, such a regime has never existed here except in name, and even the so-called "Liberal" governments have done nothing beyond exercising the functions of a dictatorship. The ministers have nearly always been the ministers of the king, and not of the nation. The country, which is not yet old enough to have a will of its own, is still in its minority, and needs tutelage.

This is so true that if the Portuguese dynasty were to abdicate and a republic to be proclaimed, the republicans, finding themselves capable of governing, would be compelled to institute a dictatorship or re-establish the monarchy at the end of a few months. This is the general opinion in Portugal, so far as I have been able to gather, and, altho the monarchy is really not regarded with affection by the army, the navy, and the great mass of the people, there is nevertheless no desire to abolish it.

Judging by my personal impression and by what is spoken to by impartial persons, Senhor Joao Franco, the dictator, is a man of strong intelligence, great energy, and ardent patriotism; he has principles and ideals, and is at the same time endowed with a sense of that practical opportunism which leads to the realization of those ideals. It must be understood that since Portugal has possessed what is apparently a modern regime, there have been three political parties; the Regenerators (Conservatives), of whom the leader is Julio Vilhena; the Progressives (Liberals), under the direction of Luciano de Castro; and the Republicans, amongst which party the most important figure is Bernardino Machado. In addition to these there is a Left Progressive wing, called the party of Dissidents, led by Jose Maria Adpoim. When Senator Franco, who was elected deputy in 1894, at the age of 29, and has since been premier three times, first thought of climbing to power, he belonged to the "Regenerator" party. He subsequently created the "Dissenting Regenerator" party which, in his opinion, was too doctrinaire and reactionary. Since 1901 Franco had given evidence of his Liberal and Progressive ideas, and put himself in violent opposition against Hintze Ribeiro, predecessor of Cilhena, and also Luciano de Castro, by whom he was strenuously opposed. But in May, 1904, when he was called by the king to the helm of state, his first task was to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with Castro, because his own party was too weak in numbers to govern with any hope of stability under the rule of strong and vigorous parliament.

Senhor Franco Sent for.

The division of parties and the parliamentary anarchy were such that, as early as 1905, Lucino de Castro, who was then in power, had only been able to keep the house open for a fortnight in April and a week in September. In 1906 Parliament was active for only two days in February. Personal disputes, ridiculous and barren discussions, and scenes of violent uproar made all useful legislative work impossible. Castro thought himself compelled to demand a dictatorship from the king—the final resort of Portuguese governments during more than 20 years in political crises. His majesty, however, declined the request and entrusted the governance of affairs to Hintze Ribeiro, who could not hold it longer than 48 days. Ribeiro appealed to the country, but in attempting to drive the electoral machine in his own favor succeeded in provoking the most violent protests from the Republican party. On May 4 a public demonstration in favor of the Republican leader, Machado, was suppressed in the capital, and, Ribeiro, foreseeing greater disorders, in his turn demanded dictatorship. The king refused, as he had refused Castro, and sent for Senor Franco, who had declared his ability to keep parliament open. The negotiations between the king and Senhor Franco began on May 16, 1906, and three days later the latter was appointed president of the council of ministers. The program which he then disclosed was fundamentally Liberal and Democratic. He promised to govern in co-operation with parliament, to respect the constitution, and to inaugurate a vigorous policy of reform and progress.

Senor Franco has kept his promise so far as the latter part of his program is concerned; as regards the first, he encountered so many insurmountable difficulties, that he believed a dictatorship—like his two immediate predecessors—to be his last and only resource. The fact was the Portuguese did not know how to make a prudent use of the liberties which the new president was willing to confer upon them; parliamentary liberty, freedom of assembly, liberty of the press. Never have such liberties been so real and comprehensive as since the advent of Senhor Franco; but, sad to relate, never has the abuse of them been so flagrant.

The Dictator's Work.

However this may be, no one can deny that Senhor Franco kept the parliament machine running for six months, from September 29, 1906, to April 11, 1907, a feat which no Portuguese minister has accomplished before him. During this period he presented a number of useful projects, such, amongst others, as the amendment of the law of 1896 against the anarchists, the law of ministerial responsibility, the law of Sunday observance. The Republicans and the Liberal Dissidents, however, instead of discussing these projects, set up an obstinate obstruction by engaging in interminable discussions a propos de rein. The situation become more and more difficult. During three days in April last, in a debate on the universities, in which the government maintained the right of educational control, the chamber presented an indescribable chaos, and it was impossible to proceed with the order of the day. Senhor Franco, willing to exhaust all possible means of constitutional government, asked Castro to furnish him with ministers to consolidate the Liberal concentration. Castro refused, and Franco submitted the question of confidence to the king. His majesty expressed his entire confidence in his minister, basing his judgment on the fact that Senhor Franco had practically demonstrated the utter impossibility of governing with the then parliament, and that he, (Franco) was the only minister with a definite program. On May 10 Franco set himself up as dictator.

Crown Prince in Tears.

I have learned from a trustworthy quarter that he had hardly been invested with the dictatorship when he presented himself to the king, explained to him the financial position of the treasury, informed him of the sums due from the royal house, and told his majesty plainly that the treasury could make no further advances to the crown. The young prince, the heir, Dom Manoel was present at the scene and burst into tears at the plain language employed by Franco, who was addressing the king for the first time in his hearing. The king, instead of being annoyed, agreed with the minister, and from that moment the system of advances has absolutely stopped. The king has ceded to the state his yacht and certain palaces whose upkeep proved too heavy for the royal purse, and in return his civil list, which used to amount to 365 contos (£73,000) yearly, has been increased by 135 contos (£27,000), so that to-day it amounts to £100,000, which enables the king to meet all his expenses.

Senhor Franco states that he requires four years for the complete reorganization of the public administration and for the preparation of a new constitutional era. Will he be able to keep himself in power for that time? Many people here think that he will. The national character is of a gentle disposition, and not given to acts of violence. Even the most rabid Republicans dare not take up arms against the monarchy. The army and navy are in favor of the status quo, whilst all parties are agreed on at least one point, namely, the preservation of the colonies. Foreign opinion is convinced that the fall of the monarchy would mean the total loss of Portugal's colonial empire.

A Financial Strain.

"Say, old man," began Marxley, "that ten-spot I loaned you——"

"I haven't forgotten, old man," interupted Boroughs. "Don't worry; I still have it in mind."

"Yes, but don't you think it's about time you relieved your mind?"—Philadelphia Press.

One of Life's Mysteries.

"Pa, why do they call women the weaker sex?"

"That's something I've never been able to figure out myself," responded the fond parent.—Detroit Free Press.

COLORED SOLDIER SUES GOVERNMENT OF U.S.

Was One of the Brownsville Regiment and Wants to Recover His Pay.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson said to-day that he had been served with the papers filed in the United States district court by counsel for Oscar Reid, a member of the battalion of the Twenty-Fifth Infantry at Brownsville, Texas. The plaintiff sues the government to recover pay lost thru his discharge from the army, but the attorneys in the case have admitted that they were retained by "wealthy gentlemen of New England," whose real object is to determine the legality of the president's action. Mr. Stimson said that he had as yet given the complaint only a cursory examination, but that he did not think there was any evidence that President Roosevelt had violated his constitutional rights in discharging the colored soldiers "without honor". The district attorney added that he had not decided what he would do in the matter. He might, he thought, demur to the complaint, possibly, waive that right and, if he was convinced that he was right in accepting service of the papers, try the case upon its merits.

Chase Mellen, of counsel for the plaintiff, said to-day: "I am not at liberty to tell who the gentlemen back of this action are. They will disclose their identity at the proper time and somebody will be surprised. They are all men of national prominence. They banded together in an informal organization for the purpose of seeing that poor individuals received the rights guaranteed them by the constitution of the United States. They selected the case because his dismissal appeared to them to be a particularly flagrant case of violation of the constitution. He is a very poor man and could not seek redress himself. They will help any other individual, black or white, who has been treated in the same manner. These gentlemen are witholding their names at present because they do not want the public to attach any political significance to their action. I can state positively for them that politics has nothing whatever to do with it. Their action is animated by something higher than that."

SACRELIGIOUS ROBBERY.

Archbishop Lyons Issues a Strongly Worded Pastoral Letter.

LYONS, Dec. 28.—Cardinal Coullie, Archbishop of Lyons, has issued a pastoral letter in which he describes in the most vigorous language what he terms "the sacrilegious robbery" of the church in France during the first year of the application of the separation law.

He predicts that the state will persist in its efforts to laicize the hospitals, suppress the Catholic orders that still remain and put an end to Catholic schools.

Continuing, the cardinal complained that while a few of the faithful have been aroused to impotent indignation the majority of them are wedded to their pleasures and business and, deceived by the newspapers, have shown themselves indifferent to what is happening.

He concludes with an appeal to Catholics to remain faithful and says: "The evil days will pass and eventually we will taste the joys of victory."

Cambrian's Shaft Broken.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 28.—The British steamer, William Cliff, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was reported off Fastnet at 11.15 a.m. to-day, having in tow the British steamer Cambrian, before reported picked up with shaft broken.

The Cambrian was bound from London for Boston.

PARKS COMMISSION.

A deputation from the Guild of Civic Art waited Saturday upon Ald. Geary, to ascertain his views in regard to the appointment of a park commission. Ald. Geary declared himself in favor of the appointment of a permanent commission to carry out a comprehensive plan of parks, driveways, playgrounds, etc., for the city, and promised to support the appointment of a committee of enquiry to work out the details for such a commission. Ald. Geary is already on record on this matter, having moved in council for the appointment of such a committee of enquiry.

VOTE FOR ALD. CHURCH.

Ratepayers of Ward Two want progress in the city council, and they have for the past three years had a progressive, capable, hard-working young and popular representative in Ald. T. L. Church. He is one of the progressive element in council, always on the alert for Ward Two and the city's interests. He has a record of three years' service, which is a credit to him, and was born and brought up in the ward, and he is one of the most progressive and enthusiastic friends of good government at the city hall. He is the youngest and most popular candidate standing, and should head the poll.

The Cause of Distress.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The authorities at Salvation Army headquarters state the present emigration situation in Canada has been gravely accentuated by thousands of "distress cases" sent out by agencies in this country, who have no organization in Canada to cope with them.

The high commissioner has received from the colonial office a communication that a notice appears in the Official Gazette at The Hague stating that the minister of foreign affairs discourages emigration to Canada at present in view of a communication received from the Netherlands consul-general at Toronto, who states that a number of factories and shops are discharging numbers of men.

Refused Wheat at Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A Liverpool firm has refused to accept wheat consigned to them by Melady & Co., Toronto. The case comes up Monday. W. L. Griffith, secretary to Lord Strathcona, will be present for the purpose of explaining the regulations of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce in regard to feed wheat.

RAILROADS ANXIOUS NOW ABOUT DEMURRAGE

Traffic Has Fallen Off and Now the Companies Claim to Have Plenty of Cars.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—(Special).—The cry for "reciprocal demurrage" in Canada appears to have died a natural death of late, since there has been a reversal of positions. To-day shippers are not shouting for cars. The railways have car. but they are standing idle awaiting orders. Naturally the "reciprocal" end of the demurrage scheme has been forgotten and the shippers are quite satisfied.

The position, however, is not so pleasing to the railways, since it is reflected on their earnings to such an extent that the last published figures of the Grand Trunk showed a decrease for the first time in several years.

In view of this the railway men are enquiring just what the word "reciprocal" means when applied to demurrage. If the railways are to be fined for failure to furnish cars within twenty-four hours when a sudden rush of traffic calls for more equipment than is available, they want to know why they should not be reimbursed when, having provided rolling stock for heavy business, this same stock is lying idle owing to a falling off in trade. The position that the railways here take is this: If they are to be penalized for not having cars ready when a demand is made for themy, Why should not the shippers be penalized when the railways have cars ready and idle because there is no business for them?

"It is a poor rule that will not work both ways," remarked a prominent railway man to-day.

Outcry Last Summer.

During the summer the Canadian railways were overworked, and there was a serious outcry for a fine of a dollar or more per day for any road that could not produce cars within 24 hours of their being called for. Now the reverse conditions obtain, but there does not seem to be any popular clamor for a fine to be paid to the railways when they have cars but not the demand. Fortunately, in Canada, no such unfair legislation was passed, as it was in several of the American States, and the present position should prove the death knell of any so-called "reciprocal demurrage" measure.

While the railways are not vigorously complaining about the falling off in freight business, they are not neglecting to notice it. Not all of them are equally affected, but there is no doubt that several of them have felt the puncturing of the big prosperity bubble quite severely and are looking in every direction for reasonable curtailment.

C.P.R. Receipts.

The C. P. R. has not yet been bothered with the dropping off in receipts, owing to their western business, making it possible to send a great deal of the grain to the coast by the water route. But the Grand Trunk has felt the results of the business poverty quite sharply, and other roads have found that their services are not nearly so much in demand as they have been.

It is also figured out amongst the men who take care of the broader railway issues, that the road is not in sight yet, and that the depression in shipping business has by no means reached its height, but will continue with more or less severity until spring.

THREE BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Had Ransacked the Langmuir Residence at the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Dec. 28.—The mystery of the finding of silver plate in a ravine near here on Christmas Day has been cleared up. It proves to have been stolen from Clifton-place, the summer home of A. J. Wright, broker, of Buffalo, and from the Langmuir residence here, which were ransacked on Christmas Eve.

The proprietor of the Niagara House announced that three men, carrying suspicious bundles, had engaged rooms at his hotel. Several detectives were set to watch the room from one on the opposite side of the hall, and to wait for the return of the men, who, it is said, had been in Buffalo.

About 9 o'clock last night the three men returned, and after a desperate fight, in which the officers were severely handled and bitten, two of the men were finally clubbed into submission.

They proved to be two desperate characters named Jerry Callahan and David Thomas, the latter a discharged United States soldier, who has quite a police record. The third man, named Sam Woods, managed to escape.

In the room were found a large quantity of dresses, nearly 50 suits of men's clothing, jewelry and family relics, which were identified as having been stolen from the Wright and Langmuir residences. Mr. Wright's loss is said to be nearly $1000, and Mr. Langmuir's almost as much, but no definite amount can be given until a full inventory is taken.

Clifton-place, which is one of the most imposing houses in Ontario, stands quite alone on a hill overlooking Queen Victoria Park, so secluded that an army of men could work their will without danger of interruption.

NOT THE BANK OF B. N. A.

Editor World: Referring to the article in this morning's issue of your paper, entitled "Banks will pay back for Harbottle's cheques," I notice that in a prominent manner you state "the chief sufferers in this way are the Bank of British North America and the Imperial Bank.".

I shall be obliged if you will contradict this in a prominent part of your Monday morning issue, as this bank has never, upon any occasion, had any dealings of any nature whatever with Captain Harbottle.

R. W. Myles, Manager.

Toronto's Unemployed.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The High Commissioner has received from the Colonial Office a communication that notice appears in the official Gazette at The Hague stating that the Minister of Foreign Affairs discourages emigration to Canada at present, in view of a communication received from the Netherlands' Consul-General at Toronto, who states that a number of factories and shops ars discharging many men.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

Won't it Be Dull When "Teddy" Leaves the White House?

MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT.

Pittsburg Likely to Develop the Alleghany Service.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28. — Mayor Guthrie intends to make good use of the possibilities contained in the acquisition by Pittsburg of the municipal electric lighting plant of Alleghany. The mayor and his advisers have been considering the plant and its future, and hence arose conflicting rumors namely that the works were to be removed to Pittsburg, that they might be abandoned eventually, that immediate efforts would be made to extend the scope of the plant to old Pittsburg. It was learned yesterday, none of these reports were true. It is the intention to make the plant up-to-date, but whether to spend on it only the money now available or to increase the sum is the question confronting the administration.

Alleghany sold $75,000 worth of bonds with which to buy new machinery for the electric lighting plant. Bids for the contract were advertised for and opened, but the contract was not awarded, as it was thought better to await the action of the federal supreme court on the Greater Pittsburg question. The administration is now facing this question:

Shall only $75,000 be spent on the plant or shall more money be appropriated so as to make the system up-to-date in every respect and capable of not only furnishing the present arc lights needed in the North Side, but caring for more lights?

Mayor Guthrie, Deputy Mayor Kirschler, Director Shepherd and Assistant Director Swan have had several talks relative to the electric light plant. So far the general opinion seems to be it would be advisable to buy the best machinery and plenty of it and make the works a model of their kind, capable of supplying all the electric light the North Side may need for some time to come.

STEAMER ASHORE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—A cable message to the United Fruit Company in this city says that the steamer Alps, bound from New Orleans to Porto Cortez, ran on Glover's Reef, off the coast of Spanish Honduras, and is unable to get off. Relief has been sent from Port Belize.

ROBERT FARQUHARSON,

Honor University Graduate, Specialist Education Department. High School Principal of ten years' experience, 200 matrics already trained.

MATRIC.

Scotch system of personal instruction and drill. Particular attention in every case. College reopens Jan. 2, 1908. Don't delay if you wish extra holiday discount.

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TORONTO.

THREE GYPSY TRIBES IN N.Y. POLICE COURT

Strange Story Told in the Hearing of a Charge of Grand Larceny.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A story of strife which disrupted an amalgamation of three gypsy tribes and of a romance which brought them together again in a reunion which ended with the three factions farther apart than ever, was told in police court here today in the presence of bejeweled and gaily garbed members of the three tribes. When the story was finished the king of one of the tribes and eight of his followers were sent to prison cells in default of $10,000 bail each for further hearing on a charge of grand larceny.

According to the story, as told by Queen Dora Parse, the complainant, up to three weeks ago the three camps were located in Westchester, all under the leadership of Queen Bess Stanley.

Then came internal strife and the tribes separated, Queen Bess continuing to reign over the original camp, while the other tribes moved away a short distance and established themselves under the leadership of Queen Dora and Princess Bell Marti, respectively.

In the days of pleasant relations between the tribes it appeared that a warm attachment had sprung up between Prince John Kruz of the Kruz-Parse camp and Princess Ethel Stanley of the mother camp. An intermediary finally succeeded in gaining the consent of the parents of the young lovers to their marriage. A temporary truce then was arranged for last night to celebrate the announcement of the engagemennt. Queen Dora told the court to-day that after some hours of merry-making, when she had led the assembled party to the tent where the money and jewels were kept to bestow upon the bride, to be her dowry, and the marriage jewels and chain, she found that everything had been carried away by robbers. She accused Stanley and his followers, and on her complaint he and eight others were arrested.

After hearing the story the magistrate ordered the prisoners to furnish bail in $10,000 each and directed them to appear later in the week for further hearing on a charge of grand larceny. When the call for bail was made a score or more of Stanley's followers rushed to the desk of the clerk and threw a shower of gold ornaments before him.

They left the courtroom in tears when informed that only real estate would be accepted as security. Stanley and his followers were taken to cells.

Postponed a Day.

The meeting of the board of license commissioners for the City of Toronto, called for Monday, will be held on the following day at 2.30 p.m.

Try Watson's Cough Drops. ed7

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN—JENKINS—On Christmas afternoon, by Rev. A. R. Park of Parliament-street Baptist Church, Miss Ethel Jenkins of Toronto, to Mr. Edward B. Allan of London, son of the late Ald. Allan of this city.

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

SHOOTS DETECTIVE AND SELF

Italian Placed Under Arrest For Murder Escapes the Law.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—While Police Lieut. Rocco Cavani and two other New York detectives were attempting to arrest Nicolo Bonnano, an alleged murderer, at Kingsland, N.J., to-day, Bonnano shot Cavani and then turned the weapon on himself. Lieut. Cavani is not thought to be fatally hurt, but Bannano probably will die.

The police have been searching for Bonnano to arrest him on a charge of having killed Mariano Calti during a row in East Twenty-eighth-street on Christmas Day. Cavani and his two companions, who had traced the fugitive to Kingsland, found Bonnano as he was about to board a train at the railroad station there to-day. When the lieutenant attempted to take him into custody, Bonnano shot Cavani in the head.

Then, before the other officers could interfere, Bonnano sent two bullets into his own head. The fugitive was taken to a hospital at Hackensack a prisoner, while the wounded detective was removed to a hospital in this city.

North End A. A.

About 50 members of the club attended the Gayety Friday evening. A euchre party will be held Monday night. After the card game, refreshments will be served and a long musical program will close the evening. On Jan. 10, in Simpson's Parlors, a euchre party and dance will be held, refreshments being served during the evening.

End of the Year Piano Bargains.

Heintzman & Co., Limited, 115-117 West King-street, Toronto, are very determined to make a complete clearing of second-hand or slightly used pianos before the end of the year. One can buy a square piano as low as $25.00—some very unusual values at $50 and $60, in payments of $5.00 down and 50c a week. 67

RAILWAY MANAGER RESIGNS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—Thos. Fitzgerald, general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has resigned his position, to take effect Jan. 1.

Burnill's Seasonable Specials

BEFORE.

AFTER.

Skates ground concave, 10 cents. Skates fitted to boots, 15, 20, 25 cents. Skate Straps, 10 cents. Ankle Supports, 25 cents. Extra Special Hockey Laces, 10 cents. Just received, special importation of English Revolving Rubber Heels, 20, 25 cents. Our Rubber Soles and Rubber Heels can't be beaten for winter wear. We also repair Rubber Boots, Rubbers and Overshoes, if taken in time.

Walter Burnill Modern Shoe Repairer
75 QUEEN STREET EAST.

FAMINE IN TURKEY CAUSES EMIGRATION

Hundreds of Arabs and Armenians Are Heading For America.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—Additional advices from Eastern Turkey and Armenia, received today by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, indicate that the famine already reported is more severe than was first anticipated and the tide of emigration to America was never so strong as at present.

Secretary Harry Wade Hicks writes from Harpoot that upon returning to that city recently he met hundreds of Arabs and Armenians going in the direction of Samsoon and eventually to America. All these persons were young or middle aged, able-bodied men, representing the strongest element of the population in that country, and sufficiently well off to make the necessary "gift" to leave Turkey and pay their passage to America.

It is estimated that 1200 families have left the vicinity of Harpoot's since last April and the tide of emigration is continually rising.

REPLY TO DR. McCRIMMON.

Editor World: I have just read a report of an address by Prof. A. B. McCrimmon, before the Canadian Club. In that address he claims there is a deeper problem than the fair distribution of wealth, and that is the problem of education, the problem of "equalization of opportunities for education." He referred to the "white plague of consumption," and also to the "black plague of social disease" among us. And he concluded: "A recognition of the democratic principle that it is the character of the man that dignifies the work, and not vice versa, will lead to an adjustment of the vocations of life, relieve the learned professions of misfits and allow every man the opportunity of doing his best for the life of our country."

Now, Mr. Editor, I want to protest against Prof. McCrimmon's statements. They sound big, but they are not true. They are not supported by facts and conditions. I fear he prefers to deal in the language of flattery rather than in the language of stern truth. There can be no more important problem for our consideration than the problem of "a fair distribution of wealth." And what is a fair distribution of wealth? Is that not a fair distribution of wealth which rewards each according to his industry? That gives to each what he earns and to no man what he does not earn. Is that not a fair distribution of wealth that gives wealth to him who creates and secures wealth to him who saves it? Is that not the ethics of Christianity? "If a man work not, neither shall he eat." Is that not the idea underlying the fair distribution of wealth? Is wealth not the product of labor. Is labor not the result of my life effort, of the activity of my hand or brain? Is my life my own Is not then my labor and what it produces, the product of my life? Is it not mine? But are those who labor the wealthy people. Do the rich people work, or pretend to work? Do you find the wealthy people among the working people? Or are they in a class by themselves? If the wealthy get without labor, then those who labor are working for what they do not get. In other words, the wealthy are getting the good of the life efforts of those whose labor produce wealth. Is that fair? right? Christian? Does Prof. McCrimmon approve of this condition? The master owned the slave in order that he might get the good of his life efforts. The slaves were poor, the masters were wealthy, tho they labored not. That was chattel slavery. But that kind has passed away. But still we have the poor who labor and the wealthy who labor not. That is, we have something among us that produces the same results as chattel slavery. What is that something? What is it, professor? You can't deny the facts and conditions that I have pointed out? They are right under your very eyes. Now please tell us what that something is among us, here and now, that makes the condition of many far below that of the chatel slave! Speak out, now, and speak plain, so all can understand. Is not poverty, dark and deep, produced by the unjust distribution of wealth, the bottom cause of the white plague, of the black plague, and of every other cursed plague? How can there be equal opportunities for education so long as people lack the means to get an education? Must we not have means before we can get any kind of an education? Do you mean to say that the working poor have an equal chance with those who are rich without work, to get an education? Do you mean to insinuate such a thing? To recognize the democratic principle, does not mean to recognize the "misfits" to which he refers—nothing of the kind. Democracy has nothing to do with a man's being engaged in this, that or the other business. He fails to realize the spirit of democracy. What is that spirit? Is it not a recognition of the fact, that all are created equal, that all are equally entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? That each is entitled to what his labor produces, that each should eat bread in the sweat of his own face, not in the sweat of other people's faces? Is it not the recognition of that spirit among us, that all must stand equal with reference to the bounties of nature? Is it not that spirit recognized in that maxim. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none"? Was it not this spirit that the noble Lincoln had in mind when he said: "Be it my proudest boast, not that I was the last to forsake, but that I never forsook those principles?" Mr Editor, the professor is mistaken. The supreme problem of the hour is the problem of a fair distribution of wealth, and that problem is now ripe for solution. It stares us in the face, confronts us at every corner, is a blot on our civilization, and it must be settled soon and settled right.

You don't know how it pains me to hear of men like Prof. McCrimmon belittling this most important of subjects. Trusting that he may live up to his great opportunities, and show how to help the weak, raise the fallen, and lift the hopeless from the dark abyss of poverty in which they find themselves.

W. D. Lamb.

Plumas, Man, Dec. 23, '07.

Building For Year.

The building for the year will be about $1,000,000 in excess of what it was in 1906, and will be in the neighborhood of $14,000,000.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

CRIME COMMITTED OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY

Strongest Plea of Defence of Douma Members is Based on a Technicalty.

ST PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—The case of the members of the first Douma who signed the Viborg manifesto, calling upon the people of Russia to stand up for their rights, was submitted at a late hour this afternoon, after the prosecution and counsel for the defense had delivered their final argument. A verdict is expected late to-night or on Monday morning.

The former deputies were tried on charges of treason. The arguments to-day were confined to brief formalities. The prosecutor limited himself to simply summing up the illegal nature of the manifesto and the grave consequences which might have ensued had the people heeded its appeal.

The defence made its strong point on technicalities, holding that the crime, if any, had been committed outside the country, and that the government had failed to establish the individual responsibility of the defendants.

RURAL PHONE LINES.

Three New Companies in Ontario Have Been Organized.

Several new rural phone companies have been incorporated, according to the Ontario Gazette, as follows:—

Lansdowne Rural Telephone Company, Limited, of Lansdowne, Leeds County, capitalized at $20,000.

Caradoc Ekfrid Telephone Company, Limited, of Melbourne, Ekfrid Township, capitalized at $10,000.

Burnt River Telephone Company, Limited, of Burnt River, Victoria County, capitalized at $5000.

Other incorporations are:—

Warner-Gibson, Limited, of Welland, capitalized at $40,000.

John F. Taylor Pharmacal Company, Limited, of Weston, capitalized at $40,000

W. Doherty Piano and Organ Company, Limited, of Clinton, capitalized at $200,000.

Central Securities, Limited, of Toronto, capitalized at $500,000.

McLaughlin Motor Car Company, Limited, of Oshawa, capitalized at $500,000.

Merchants' Storage Company, Limited, of Toronto, capitalized at $40,000.

Windsor Realty, Limited, of Windsor, capitalized at $20,000.

Queen City Acetylene Generator Mfg. Company, Limited, of Toronto, capitalized at $40,000.

Elmira Upholstering Company, Limited, of Elmira, capitalized at $40,000.

Why You Should Read the Daily World

The general reader of a newspaper looks for brevity and accuracy in his favorite publication. Brevity, because the average man has only a limited time to scan the pages of his newspaper, and he does not desire to wade thru a mass of words in order to find the meat of the article Accuracy in the compiling of information and the securing of facts is essential if a newspaper desires to retain its readers.

Both these qualifications are features of The Toronto Morning World.

Brief, accurate and complete reports of the daily happenings all over the world, and particularly of the Dominion of Canada, are found in its columns.

The sporting columns are recognized amongst athletes and pleasure-loving citizens as the equal of any, and the superior in many respects of any other Canadian newspaper.

The women of the household will be interested in the Woman's Magazine Section, which appears every morning. The latest fashions and a pattern department are run in connection with this section, and the many thousands of women who avail themselves of the advantages offered demonstrates the popularity that has been achieved since it was introduced.

Politicians and Men of Affairs look for The Morning World as regularly as they take their breakfast. The out-of-the-ordinary view of public affairs, crisp and sometimes caustic criticism of the doings and the attitude of those in high places appeal to them.

The Dominion Parliament is now in session, and the local legislature will meet in a few weeks. Good citizens who have the interests of their country at heart will be interested in the doings of both houses.

No medium will give a fairer, fuller or more independent report than The Toronto World, and this newspaper will be delivered to any address in the city or suburbs, or will be mailed on the first train each morning to out-of-town readers, or can be obtained from any Newsboy, News Agent, and on all Railway Trains; and the price is only 25c per month, or 1c per copy.

JAPANESE BY EMP
Party Leader on Polic of
TOKIO, Dec. diet was forma to-day by the the speech fro house of peers.
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NEW
Editor World: of that large a Who think that are taking too m service they re take this opport tain matter to y you to push it your seat in t Thanks to you Passing away, a der of things is
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Demand this r it up to the gove names of those there should be to the people to in the coming c of 45 years' stan down and out an dares to oppose
Will you also the M.P.s. who you in the mov railroad rate? fore party. Just the Liberal mem progressive step Liberals will gi blow.

FUJI MICRO SAFETY

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In your advertising campaign you can cover TORONTO very thoroughly if you use "THE WORLD," because "in TORONTO nearly everybody reads 'THE WORLD.'"

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION FOR NOVEMBER, 1907

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SUNDAY - - - 39043

COP ATTENDS TENOR SINGING ON THE STAGE

Boston Audience Treated to Spectacle of a Man in Brown Derby and Coat in "Il Trovatore."

BOSTON, Dec 27.—Carlo Albani, a member of the San Carlo Opera Company, was arrested twice to-day at the instigation of Oscar Hammerstein of New York.

The second arrest was made to-night during the performance of "Il Trovatore" at the Majestic Theatre, and the audience enjoyed the spectacle of a big constable in a brown derby hat and a long overcoat following the tenor about the stage while he sang the part of Wanrico.

L. G. Grossman was the constable who thus made his debut in grand opera. He had a process, calling for the arrest of Albani in order to secure the tenor's salary, to which Hammerstein laid claim by virtue of his alleged contract.

Grossman wanted to haul Albani out of the theatre, but Director Russell induced him to allow the singer to continue thru the performance, the agreement being that the constable should remain on the stage within grabbing distance of his prisoner. Mr. Russell appeared behind the footlights and apologized to his audience for the ridiculous situation, saying:

"I will not attempt to deal with the motive which urged his arrest, but you can form your own conclusions as to the feeling in New York about the season which we have opened here.

"The only indulgence I ask of you is that you will permit the officer to be present on the stage, as it appears that the law in this great state requires that the officer be near his prisoner all the time.

"I shall have one satisfaction and that is of letting Mr. Hammerstein know that he has not succeeded in interrupting our performance."

The constable was fearful lest Albani jump the footlights and escape, so he said, and he followed the tenor every minute during his performance.

Every time Grossman strolled across the stage at the heels of his man the audience hissed him vigorously, but this did not faze the officer of the law.

During the anvil chorus the sparks rather interfered with the constable's vision and when the gay gypsy mother revealed the identity of Manrico and Albani made a jump towards the opposite side of the stage Grossman gave chase to the apparently fleeing gypsy and nearly upset the tripod and kettle.

Albani's first arrest came this morning. It was the result of action taken by Hammerstein, who employed Albani when he first came to this country, and who was instrumental in getting him to cross the Atlantic. Mr. Hammerstein claims that Albani is under contract to sing in this country only under Hammerstein's direction, and that the contract has been broken.

Mr. Hammerstein alleges that by the terms of the contract he is entitled to whatever Albani makes while singing in the United States and also to the passage money he paid to get Albani to America.

Henry Russell, manager of the San Carlo Company, this morning went on Albani's bond for $2000, which guarantees his appearance at any time, provided judgment is given the complainant. Another bond was given after to-night's performance and Albani was again released.

At Mr. Russell's office it was said that Albani's contract with Hammerstein was annulled before he began to sing with the San Carlo company. It was also said that Mr. Hammerstein maintained that the contract held if Albani did not leave the country, being void only in case he did so. Mr. Russell will apply for a writ of habeas corpus if necessary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Oscar Hammerstein said last night that he had a first year contract with Albani, beginning this season. Albani sang once or twice and then fell ill. His health didn't improve, and finally he told the impresario that he wouldn't be better until he got back to Italy.

"Albani wrote me that if I would release him and permit him to go home he would return if his health improved and at all events would not sing under any other management in this country," said Mr. Hammerstein. "I consented, and a few days later he came to me with a story that he had been robbed and was obliged to pawn his watch. He wanted me to advance enough money to buy his tickets to Italy, and I again agreed. The next I heard of him he was singing with the San Carlo company in Boston."

Mr. Hammerstein said that suit for $25,000 for breach of contract would be instituted.

JAPANESE DIET OPENED BY EMPEROR IN PERSON

Party Leaders Practically Agreed on Policy of Restriction of Emigration.

TOKIO, Dec. 28.—The twenty-fourth diet was formally opened at 10 a.m. to-day by the emperor, who delivered the speech from the throne in the house of peers.

The emperor laid stress on the increasingly cordial relations with foreign powers and the important bearing on peace in the far east of the entente cordiale concluded with Russia and France by Japan.

He dwelt on the importance of the more careful deliberation of fiscal measures and said he expected the concurrence of the diet on the budget which would be presented by the government.

The opening scene in the upper house was a brilliant one. The 377 members composing the house were clothed in full evening dress, while the members of the diplomatic corps were dressed in full uniforms.

The emperor was driven to and from the diet in a closed carriage under the escort of a company of lancers.

The replies of the two houses to the speech from the throne will be short and formal and will be presented to his majesty at the palace later in the day, after which the presidents of both houses will report back to their respective houses the emperor's appreciation, and both houses will adjourn for three weeks, at which time the business of the session will commence.

The overwhelming majority of the government in the diet makes it improbable that there will be any extended debate, altho there may be some on the finance and immigration questions. It is generally understood, however, that all the leaders are practically agreed on the government's policy looking towards the restriction of emigration.

It is probable that a motion of lack of confidence in the cabinet will be introduced because of the proposed increase in taxation, which is unpopular with the masses.

The motion may possibly pass, in view of the fact that this is the last session of the diet. The general election will occur in the spring, at which time a new diet will be chosen.

COLONY FOR ORIENTALS SUGGESTION OF TIMES

Might Set Aside Parts of British Territory Most Suited to Yellow Race.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A despatch to The Times from Pekin calls attention to the great number of Japanese soldiers still in Manchuria, tho the country is perfectly tranquil and records complaints of their incivility to railway passengers.

The despatch also gives instances of the Japanese forbidding railway construction in Chinese territory west of the Liau Valley, and claims that it is impossible to reconcile this prohibition with any national interpretation of the open-door policy.

In an editorial on the Oriental immigration problem, The Times deplores the breaking up of the Indian Congress as tending to justify those anxious to justify the exclusion of Indians as well as other Oriental races from the colonies, and advocates the calling of a commission representative of all the colonies, India and the mother country for a preliminary investigation to assist the next imperial conference to deal with the subject.

It suggests that the evidence taken before such a commission might convince some of the colonies of the impossibility of banging against the Oriental immigration, and thinks that certain parts of the British territories most suited to Orientals and least suited to the white men's habits might be specially reserved for Oriental immigration.

The editorial concludes: "At present the Oriental races realize our difficulties, but a swarming inrush of even unarmed paupers cannot be resisted forever."

Money Depression Results in Cheaper Building.

In an interview just given by Architect Fitzpatrick of Washington, the executive officer of the Building Inspectors' Society, an organization that keeps in closest touch with building matters all over the country, that authority asserts that the present is a most opportune time for people to build. The money stringency has developed some peculiar effects upon the building situation. Just prior to the so-called panic everything was at the highest, not only materials, but labor. Wages were at the highest point ever reached and the amount of work done in a day was the lowest ever given. Labor was exceedingly independent, and the result was that buildings cost anywhere from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent. more than they did a very few years ago. Tightening of money has scared people generally; manufacturers are anxious to get rid of their stock and get some money in and are making low prices on materials, and while wages have not been reduced to any great extent men are desirous of "holding their jobs" and are rendering immeasurably better service. It is only a question of a little time when conditions will have eased up and labor and materials will be at the same old high-priced standard.

Unmistakably the people have had a stiff enough dose of stock depreciation and have seen the folly of trying to make big returns by stock gambling. More and more will it be brought home to them that real estate and building constitute infinitely safer investments and it will not be long before we will have boom-times again in building. The men who are far-sighted enough and have acquired wisdom are the ones who will close up contracts and "cinch" their building operations and get started at once. Those who want to wait and see, and postpone building contemplated structures for a year or so will pay the penalty in a greatly increased, enforced expenditure.

To build now would be wise and to build well at all times is wiser still. The safest and most reasonable investment in building is a structure that cannot be destroyed or even damaged materially by fire; a thoroly fireproof building. And a thoroly fireproof building is one whose frame is of steel, whose outer walls are of brick and terra cotta, whose floors and partitions are of brick or hollow tile or concrete protected with tile, whose several storeys are separated and constitute distinct units, whose windows, protected against external attack, keep fire out, and whose entire construction is thoroly and sensibly executed. To all sensible investors I should say "build now and build well."

NEW TOWN SITE.

Editor World: Seeing that you are one of that large and rapidly growing class who think that the railway companies are taking too much out of people for the service they render them in return, I take this opportunity of bringing a certain matter to your attention, and, asking you to push it in your paper, and from your seat in the house of commons. Thanks to your efforts, old ideas are passing away, and a new and better order of things is coming to the front.

Many railway companies will be seeking charters for extensions at the coming session. The government should reserve the right to see that no establish-ed town be given the "go-by"; should say where the stations are to be placed, and should own each and every "town-site" and get the good out of it for revenue, just as the railroad company has been doing. The people put the good into them and they should get the good out of them for revenue. The government can handle "town sites" as easily as they do our school lands. We pay railroad companies enough in express, freight and passenger rates, without letting them get the good of our town-sites, too.

Demand this reform, Mr. Editor. Put it up to the government; let us have the names of those who oppose this step, if there should be any, and you can trust to the people to put them down and out in the coming contest. I am a Liberal of 45 years' standing, and I'll try to put down and out any Liberal candidate who dares to oppose this step.

Will you also publish the names of all the M.P.s. who opposed or supported you in the move to get us a two-cent railroad rate? With me, principle is before party. Just give us the names of the Liberal members who oppose these progressive steps and see how quick Liberals will give them the knock-out blow.

Vox Populi.

Irish Point Curtains
200 pairs, in ecru, ivory and white, beautiful designs, good quality net, 3½ yards long, 54 inches wide, Colbert edges. Regular price $4.50 per pair, Monday, special, at. 3.45

Adams

Specialists in Home Furnishing

CREDIT
"As You Like It."

CARPETS

English Tapestry Carpet—800 yards—fine quality, 8 good patterns to clear, in reds, greens, fawns and mixed colorings; regularly 90 cents per yard. Monday.. .60

Heavy Wool Smyrna Art Squares (11 only) reversible, in floral, medallion and Oriental patterns and colorings, size 9 x 10.6; worth regularly $27.00. Monday, special 15.00

PARLOR SUITES

Parlor Suites, 5 pieces, upholstered in velours in assorted colors, birch-mahogany frames, carved and polished; regular price $32.50. Monday, special at 22.75

Parlor Suites, birch-mahogany frames, carved and polished, upholstered in assorted silks, spring edge, seat and tufted back, 5 pieces; regularly $62.50. Monday for ... 44.75

Parlor Suites, 3 pieces, polished birch-mahogany frames, seats and back upholstered in silk tapestry; regular price $31.50. Monday, special selling at 21.75

Parlor Suites, 3 pieces, polished birch-mahogany frames, seats upholstered in fine French silks; regularly $58.50. On sale Monday 44.75

Interesting Price News Monday for Buyers of

Bedroom Furniture

Going to give special emphasis Monday to things needed in and about the bedroom, paring the prices to a point that will make buying easy and profitable to our patrons. These inducemepts among dozens of others :—

Cheval Dressers in selected golden ash, 48-inch case, 3 drawers, 2 top ones swell, solid brass trimmings, 20x24 oval British bevel mirror in neatly carved frame; these are exceptional value; regularly $24.00. Monday, special, only 15.95

Dressers and Stand in selected golden ash, 44-inch case, 3 drawers, 2 top ones swell, 24x36 shaped British bevel mirror in heavily carved frame, large 3-drawer stand, solid brass trimmings; regularly $26.50. On sale Monday ... ...

VOTE FOR

MILES VOKES

AS

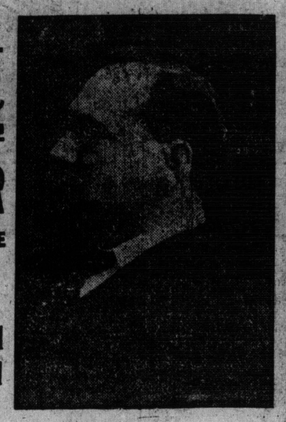
MAYOR

Municipal Experience and Civic Efficience

Nesbitt

FOR MAYOR

OF ALL THE PEOPLE



Your Vote and Work is Solicited

Your Vote for My Election as Mayor is Respectfully Solicited .. ..

JOSEPH OLIVER

G. R. Geary

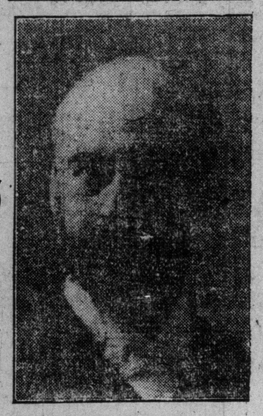
Presents His Compliments to *the* Toronto Electorate *and* Solicits Their Vote

---

MY RECORD FOR THE PAST YEAR IS THE BEST REASON WHY I AM SEEKING RE-ELECTION.

YOUR VOTE IS SOLICITED

Controller Hocken

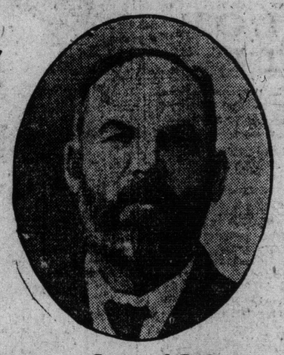


ELECTORS OF WARD 5

J. T. V.

MAY

Extends to you best wishes for the Christmas Season and requests your Vote and Influence For His Election As Alderman for 1908



Ward 3 Electors

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for

JAMES PHINNEMORE

MOTTO:—A Vigorous Business Policy in Civic Affairs -:- Economy, with Efficiency, in Administration.

Wishing You the Compliments of the Season

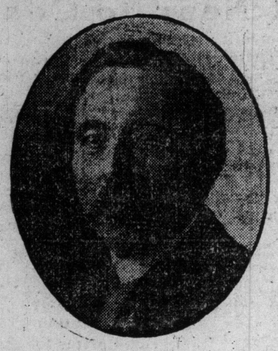
W. J. SAUNDERSON

Asks for the Vote and Support of Ward One Electors . . . . . .

ELECTORS WARD 6

ALD. J. H. ADAMS

Requests You to Use Your Vote and Influence for His Re-Election as Alderman



ELECTORS WARD 1

E. F. LEIDY

Will Greatly Appreciate One of Your Three Votes.

More factories, sale of city lands on easy terms, equalization of assessment, some system by which garbage cans will not be left standing on the street all day, a sewage disposal plant to be operated at a profit, better street car facilities for the beaches.

WISHING YOU THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON

W. J. SAUNDERSON

Asks for the Vote and Support of Ward One Electors . . . . . .

Main 3923.

ALD. R. C. VAUGHAN

Asks the votes of Ward 4 electorate in his candidature as Alderman for 1908 . . . .

WILL LIMIT EMIGRATION FROM JAPAN TO STATES

Negotiations Lead to Arrangement That Will Make Complaints Impossible.

TOKIO, Dec. 28.—A discussion of the Japanese Government's program and method of limitation of emigration has commenced between the foreign office and American Ambassador O'Brien.

Immediately after the departure of Canadian Minister of Labor Lemieux Baron Chinde, vice-minister of foreign affairs, drove to the American embassy from the station and discussed the American proposals and suggestions offered by Ambassador O'Brien for the help of the Japanese Government.

It is understood that the discussion was eminently satisfactory and that a memorandum on the subject in the shape of a reply will soon be forthcoming.

It is quite evident now that the Japanese Government recognize the mistakes of administration on the part of a minor official in the past, who created the present difficult situation, and is determined that the future restriction of immigration will make complaints from the American Government and people impossible. The difficulty of dealing with the possibility of emigrants going over the borders of Canada and Mexico is now occupying much attention, because it is recognized that while the possibility continues it will not be possible to prevent a recurrence of complaints.

IN WARD SIX.

The Stiff Campaign That is Being Put Up Candidate T Yates Egan.

Probably the most vigorous campaign that is being put up by any aldermanic candidate in the present municipal election is that of T. Yates Egan in ward six. Mr. Egan is a young man full of enthusiasm and believing implicitly in the greatness of his native city. He has a splendid platform, as will be seen by his announcement on another page, and if elected can be depended upon to pursue the same vigorous policy that has characterized his present campaign. Mr. Egan regrets very much the utter impossibility of making the acquaintance of each individual voter in person, but he is taking exceedingly sensible steps to let the whole electorate know that he seeks their support and vote, and it is now the duty of every citizen to give his candidature their most serious consideration.

ELECTION NOTICES.

Mark Bredin is one of the men that Ward 3 should elect. No better choice could be made. He is just the type of man who will accomplish things in the council.

Ald. McGhie in Ward 6 should be returned at the head of the poll. He is by far the best representative that Ward 6 ever had in council—a man of aggressiveness and a splendid speaker. Ward 6 should be sure of his election.

W. N. Eastwood in Ward 2 should be elected. He is a splendid type of citizen and will make a valuable addition to the council.

Ald. J. H. Adams should be elected in Ward 6. He has proved himself to be one of the best men in council, a strong supporter of the bylaw and a firm believer in public ownership. Electors will make no mistake in seeing that Mr. Adams is elected.

In Ward 3 David G .Lorsch should be elected. He is the type of man that is needed in the council. He is aggressive and a good speaker and is thoroly posted on all civic questions, and a strong supporter of the bylaw. His election should be made sure.

J. T. V. May is the kind of man Ward 5 should elect as their alderman. He knows the needs of this city about as well as any man who is before the electors. Mr. May is a builder by occupation and is thoroly posted on all the questions which will come before council next year. He is a strong supporter of the bylaw and should be sure of election.

In Ward 4 Ald. R. C. Vaughan is again offering himself for election. While Mr. Vaughan has been in the council he has shown those qualities which should ensure his election. During the last year he took the right stand on all the questions which came up. He should again lead the poll in Ward 4.

Alexander Stewart is again offering himself as a candidate for alderman in Ward 5. If there is one candidate who should be elected it is Mr. Stewart. While in the council he proved to be one of the most aggressive and live men that Ward 5 ever had represent them. He is a strong supporter of the power bylaw and is in favor of public ownership.

Board of Education.

Ten rooms in the public schools are devoted to fads and frills which cost the city over thirty thousand dollars per year. There is not now sufficient accommodation in our public schools to take care of necessary subjects. Vote for W. H. Smith—he is in favor of altering these conditions.

WARD 3 ELECTORS

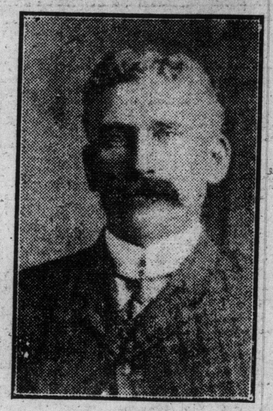
YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

DAVID G. LORSCH

AS ALDERMAN

—AND—

Good Government



1908 TORONTO 1908

OLIVER

FOR

MAYOR

Election Day Wednesday, January 1st

Vote For Smallpeice.

H. E. Smallpeice is a candidate for the board of education and he ought to be elected. Mr. Smallpeice was a member of the old school board and when the present board of education was constituted he was elected by the votes of the whole city. He has the business ability to look after the interests of the city if elected.

VOTE FOR

MILES VOKES

—AS—

MAYOR

Municipal Experience

Civic Efficience

ed7

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Tuesday—Broadview Avenue, Royal Canadian Bicycle Club.

Come, and Bring Your Friends.

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

The Christmas services will be continued to-day and special music will be heard at the services. In the morning the Lord Bishop of Niagara, Dr. DuMoulin, will preach. A special service for children will be held in the afternoon, while in the evening a selection of beautiful carols will be sung by the large and efficient choir, under the direction of Dr. Ham.

LAWYER SUMMONED.

HAMILTON, Dec. 28.—W. E. S. Knowles, a well-known Dundas lawyer, has been summoned on a charge of assault, the complainant being a Bullock's Corners farmer named Morden. The complaiant accuses the lawyer of striking him over the head with his riding whip

---

Controller Harrison

Requests all who are interested in his election to be active and do what they can.

Kindly take this public note from me instead of a private letter, as I cannot reach all in that way.

246 DR. WM. S. HARRISON.

Vote for the re-election of

CONTROLLER

W.P. HUBBARD

712

Ward 3 Candidates

SUPPORT THE POWER BYLAW

and at the same time

Frederick Hogg

AS ALDERMAN FOR WARD 3

ONE OF ITS STRONGEST ADVOCATES ed7

Your vote and influence are respectfully solicited for the election of

JOHN KIRK

AS ALDERMAN

35?2

Your vote and influence requested for the election of

FRANK W. JOHNSTON

(GROCER)

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1908

Election on New Year's Day ed7

Ward 5 Candidate

Your Vote and Influence are respectfully solicited for the

Election of Ex-Alderman

Alex. STEWART

As Alderman for 1908 712

VOTE FOR

John Aldridge

—AS—

Alderman

—AND—

Good Government

Steamer Cambrian Disabled.

CORK, Dec. 28.—The British steamer William Cliff, bound from New Orleans for Liverpool, has arrived off this port having in tow the British steamer Cambrian, which she recently picked up in mid-ocean with her shaft broken. The Cambrian was bound from London to Philadelphia.

CHICAGO MARKET FIRMER LIVERPOOL IS LOWER

Bullish Operations in Grain Options Are Continued at the Chicago Pit.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 28.

Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day 1-8d to 1-4d lower, corn 1-4d up.

* * *

At Chicago, December wheat closed 2 1-8c higher. December corn 1-4c up, and December oats 1 1-2c higher.

* * *

Northwest car lots of wheat to-day 253 last week 391, last year 580.

* * *

Chicago car lots of wheat to-day 43, contract 8; corn 161, contract 4; oats 148, contract 8.

* * *

Winnipeg car lots to-day 153, last year 163.

* * *

Broomhall cables—India shipments none and predicts nothing next week.

* * *

Estimated world's shipments—Wheat for Monday, 7,600,000 vs. 8,640,000 last week and 3,112,000 last year. There will be a moderate change in the quantity of breadstuffs on passage.

* * *

Broomhall cables following Australian shipments—Wheat this week 496,000 vs 360,000 last week and 184,000 last year.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

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

Winter wheat—No. 2 white, sellers 99c; No. 2 red, 98c sellers; No. 2 mixed, sellers 98c, buyers 94c.

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

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, sellers $1.15, Owen Sound; No. 2 sellers, $1.14, Goderich.

Barley—No. 2, sellers 75c outside; No. 3X, sellers 70c; No. 3, no quotations.

Oats—No. 2 white, buyers 46c; No 2 mixed, buyers 45c.

Bran—Buyers $18.25.

Buckwheat—Buyers 58c.

Rye—No. 2, buyers 81c, sellers 82½c.

Peas—No. 2, buyers 82c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, no quotations.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, $3.65 bid for export. Manitoba patent, special brands, $5.80; second patents, $5.20; strong bakers', $5.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day :

Wheat—Dec. $1.06⅞ bid, May $1.15¼ bid.
Oats—Dec. 45¼c bid, May 52¾c bid.

Toronto Sugar Market.

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

Chicago Gossip.

Marshall, Spader & Co., to J. G. Beaty: Wheat—It was like reading a book to see what was sure to take place in wheat this morning, provided there were no new features injected into the situation. Before the close yesterday some important local lines of wheat were sold out and many of the smaller tailers on the bull side let go also, fearing more of a reaction. The bear forces were encouraged to take the short side, and this morning found a fresh short interest, and holders out of their wheat. The cable was much firmer than expected. There was a hint of rainy weather in the Argentine forecast in the private cables. Despatches from southwest indicate rather doubtful conditions for growing winter crop and suggest a possible turning of the trade to the buying side of wheat, which may easily close up the gap between that month and the May. So long as the enormous bull lines are kept intact, short sellers on the breaks will get into trouble and strong recovery, like that of to-day, will take place promptly. This suggests buying orders on any reasonable setback in the market.

Charles W. Gillett to Peter J. Morgan: Wheat—The short interest created during yesterday's decline was an element of strength this morning. Foreign markets were not a factor, but reports of firmer offerings of Argentine wheat and small receipts and more urgent claims of small northwestern reserves encouraged aggressive buying. Russia and the Danube will ship about 3,000,000 less for the week than last year, and the total world's shipments were estimated at only 7,600,000, of which America will contribute about 5,250,000 bushels. Weather in Roumania and southeastern Europe is not favorable for winter wheat, but the principal strength in our market is in the domestic situation and the large weekly exports. The concentrated long interest bought wheat aggressively on the advance and offerings were confined to scattered selling to secure profits.

Liverpool will hardly respond to our advance, Monday morning, but should this cause any reaction in our market we would again advise purchases, as the congestion in our May wheat is such that prices will probably be forced considerably higher in the next few weeks.

Corn—Small receipts and reports from various sections of the belt that farmers were not offering any corn to country stations was followed by aggressive buying of May corn by the long interest in wheat, and as offerings were small, prices advanced rapidly about 1 1-2 cents. Colder weather is forecasted, but no sufficient drop in temperature to be of material benefit in drying corn is suggested.

We look to see corn prices advance with wheat.

Oats—Light receipts, talk of an improved eastern and southern cash demand and strength in other grains caused higher prices for oats. This market will probably advance with corn, but there is not the same incentive to buy except on breaks, as the trading is smaller.

Chicago Markets.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	96⅜	101	98¼	100⅞
May	106¼	108	106¼	107⅝
July	98⅜	100	98⅝	99⅝
Corn—				
Dec.	53½	59½	58½	59
May	58⅝	60	58½	59⅝
July	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝
Oats—				
Dec.	49½	50½	49½	50½
May	53⅜	54⅝	53⅜	54⅝
July	47⅞	48½	47⅞	48½
Pork—				
Jan.	12.47	12.50	12.47	12.50
May	13.10	13.20	13.07	13.17
Ribs—				
Jan.	6.65	6.70	6.65	6.67
May	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.10
Lard—				
Jan.	7.67	7.67	7.67	7.67
May	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Butter, steady, unchanged; receipts 4387; cheese firm, unchanged; receipts 4725. Weekly exports 595 boxes. Eggs irregular; receipts 4325. State Penna and nearby fancy selected white 32c to 34c; good choice 27c to 30c; brown and mixed fancy 27c to 28c; first to extra first 25c to 26c; western first 24 1-2c; seconds 22c to 24c.

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—Closing. Wheat—Spot, firm; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 8 1-2d; futures firm; March, 7s 11 1-8d; May, 7s 10 3-8d. Corn, spot, firm; prime mixed American, new, 5s 4 1-2d; prime mixed American, old, 5s 6d; futures steady; January, 5s 4d. Peas—Canadian, steady, 7s 9d. Flour—Winter patents, steady, 20s 9d. Hops in London (Pacific coast), quiet, £2 to £2 16s. Beef—Extra India mess, firm, 96s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, western, steady, 86s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, quiet, 42s, bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, quiet, 50s 6d. Short ribs, 16 to 24 pounds, easy, 53s 3d; short, clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, easy, 48s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, quiet, 53s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 pounds, quiet, 34s 6d; lard, prime western in tierces, easy, 41s; American refined, in pails, dull, 42s 3d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, firm, 62s; Canadian finest colored, new, firm, 63s. Tallow, prime city, dull, 29s. Australian in London, dull, 32s 6d. Turpentine spirits, easy, 32s 3d. Rosin, common, easy, 9s. Petroleum, refined, firm, 7 1-2. Cottonseed oil, hull, crude, January, April, easy, 20s 9d.

The Bread of Quality

BREDIN'S CREAM LOAF

During these "festive" days such a high quality bread as the

Bredin's Cream Loaf

Has its place at the family board as one of the substantial delicacies.

Wholesome and tasty.

Made of the finest flour, purest cream, sweetest butter and best of malt extract.

At your grocer's,

5 cents.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Steady—American Markets Generally Steady to Firmer.

EAST BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts 125 head, slow; prime steers, $5.25 to $5.75; veals, receipts 100 head, active, 25 lower, $5 to $9.25.

Hogs—Receipts 4300 head, fairly active, 20 to 25c higher; heavy $4.90 to $4.95; mixed and yorkers $4.75 to $4.90; pigs $4.70 to $4.75; roughs $4.25 to $4.40; stags $3.25 to $3.75; dairies $4.75 to $4.90.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4000 head, active; sheep steady; lambs 10c higher; lambs $5 to $7.10; yearlings $5 to $5.50; wethers $4.75 to $5; ewes $4.25 to $4.50; sheep, mixed, $2 to $4.50; Canada lambs $6.50 to $6.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts about 300; market steady; beeves $3.45 to $6.15; cows and heifers $1.20 to $4.65; Texans $3.10 to $3.90; calves $5 to $6.75; westerners $3.30 to $4.75; stockers and feeders $2.35 to $4.25.

Hogs—Receipts about 16,000; market 5c higher, light, $4.25 to $4.65; mixed $4.30 to $4.75; heavy $4.30 to $4.75; roughs $4.30 to $4.40; pigs $3.80 to $4.50; bulk of sales $4.50 to $4.65.

Sheep—Receipts about 1500; market steady; native $2 to $4.75; western $2 to $4.65; yearlings $4.50 to $5.25; lambs $4.25 to $6.65; western $4.25 to $6.60.

British Cattle Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—London cables are firmer at 10c to 12 1-2c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9 1-2c per pound.

New York Live Stock.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Beeves—Receipts 549. No trading in live cattle; nominally steady. Dressed beef, slow, at 7½c to 9½c per lb.; Liverpool and London cattle markets steady. Exports to-day, 700 cattle and 5900 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 136; all western, and sold at $5; market firm; veals and barnyard calves, nominal; dressed calves, steady; city dressed veals, 8c to 14c per lb.; country dressed, 7c to 12c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6018; steady but trade slow; few cars unsold; sheep, nominal; lambs, $6.25 to $6.75; choice would exceed quotations.

York County and Suburbs

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

TORONTO JUNCTION.

TORONTO JUNCTION, Dec. 28.—If the clergy of other towns and cities take as active a part in the campaign for local option as do those of the Junction, the liquor dealers will find in the members of the ministerial associations worthy and energetic opponents who are not easily prevented from making local option an important factor in the politics of this country. Rev. Dr. Hazelwood of the Annette-street Methodist Church, Rev. Dr. Pidgeon of Victoria Presbyterian Church and Rev. Thomas Cowan of the Baptist Church, Annette-street, are all carrying on a relentless crusade against the sale of intoxicants in any shape or form.

—Presbyterian—

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

—Baptist—

To-morrow will be a busy day at the Baptist Church, Annette-street. The pastor, Rev. Thos. Cowan, will preach a special New Year's sermon at 11 a.m. A baptismal service will be held at 7 p.m., when the pastor will speak on the subject of "Baptism."

On Monday evening there will be a special New Year's service for the Young People's Society of the church.

On Monday Rev. Thos. Cowan will leave for Enterprise, near Napanee, where he will speak Monday and Tuesday evenings in favor of local option.

On Thursday he will speak in Keswick and on Sunday next in Sunderland.

—Methodist—

At Annette-street Methodist Church to-morrow Rev. Dr. Hazelwood will preach at the morning service and Rev. Mr. Ferguson of East Toronto in the evening. Rev. Dr. Hazelwood will speak in the town hall on Sunday evening in connection with the local option campaign.

The Royal Templars will hold a Gospel temperance meeting on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 29, at the Wonderland Amusement Hall, Dundas-street, at 4 o'clock. There will be lots of good singing. Tarlington's Orchestra will be present and the Shepley sisters will give a violin and cornet solo. Albert Chamberlain, president of the British Welcome League, will be the speaker. Everybody is invited.

A mass meeting of the pupils of the Sunday schools of all denominations will be held in Victoria Presbyterian Church on New Year's morning at ten o'clock.

EAST TORONTO.

St. Matthew's Christmas services, which on Sunday last were attended by such large congregations, were never more interesting or more enjoyable. The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens and holly, and these decorations have been retained in position until after to-day's services. The arrangements around the altar are especially beautiful.

The Christmas music will be repeated to-day, when communion service will be held at 8 a.m. At 11 a.m. the rector will preach, and in the evening Mr. Allen.

Last Sunday's offerings amounted to $76, and to-day's will, it is expected, be equally generous.

St. Matthew's New Year's service will begin promptly at 11.30 p.m. on Tuesday, and on New Year's Day the choir will sing for the benefit of some of the patients in the General Hospital.

In St. Clement's Church to-day there will be holy communion at 8 a.m., Bible class at 10, morning prayer at 11, children's service at 3 p.m., evensong (choral) at 7 p.m. A. H. Dymond will speak at 3 o'clock. There will be Christmas music at all the services to-day.

—Congregational—

In Broadview Congregational Church to-day Rev. John Schofield will speak this morning at 11 o'clock on "The Days that Are Past," and in the evening on "The Fashions."

—Baptist—

In First-avenue Baptist Church this morning the pastor, Rev. Alex White, will speak on the theme, "The Passing of Life," and in the evening "The Passing Opportunities." The new pipe organ will be used for the first time on Sunday, Jan. 5.

—Educational—

The outlook for the new high school in Riverdale, which at one time was somewhat beclouded, owing to the jealousy of other educational centres, seems now to be assured. The attendance is growing every day, and the indications now are that Riverdale High School will ere long rank as one of the best collegiate institutes, not alone in the city, but province. A strong movement is now on foot to elect a representative from Riverdale on the board of education.

In the public schools the regular triannual school cleaning is in full swing.

—Matters Municipal—

Ward one has never evolved a bigger list of candidates for aldermanic honors than at present. All the old council are seeking re-election, while the new men are Messrs. Worrell, Leidy, Stewart, Graham, Hilton and Schoff, nine in all. An active canvass is being prosecuted, and it seems that scarcely a vote will be left unpolled.

—Land Sale—

A big block of land on Badgerow-avenue, near Pape-avenue, has been sold. The block in question is 225 feet frontage and the sale was put thru by Noller & Hill. An east end builder was the buyer, and he will erect a number of dwelling houses there in the spring.

CHESTER.

The annual Christmas tree and entertainment held in connection with St. Barnabas' Church on Friday night in the schoolroom was a great success. The program was a good one, consisting of carols and recitations by the children, and was most enjoyable. This was followed by the distribution of presents from the four Christmas trees. The part of Santa Claus was taken by Mr. Hitchman, with the rector, Rev. Frank Vipond, in the chair. Rev. Mr. Biggs was the organist. There was a large attendance and all enjoyed themselves, as is always the case at St. Barnabas', to the utmost. A feature of the evening was the "Punch and Judy" show, which never loses its interest for young and old alike.

Mrs. Sothergill, one of the oldest parishioners of St. Barnabas', was presented with a handsome pair of slippers.

To-morrow (Monday) night the second annual Christmas tree and tea of the children of St. Andrew's Church will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, on Pape-avenue. The program will be largely along Christmas lines, and promises to be most enjoyable.

NORTH TORONTO.

The great moral question of an open or closed bar is before the electors of the Town of North Toronto, and the citizens are called upon to give their decision next Wednesday (New Year's Day) by their votes if the local option bylaw, which has been in force in town the past two years and a half, shall be repealed and an open bar established again. For that purpose, to enlighten the electors, a public meeting will be held in the town hall on Monday evening, presided over by Richard G. Kirby. The speakers of the evening will be Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon of Toronto Junction, Colonel Gaskin of the Salvation Army staff, and John Hamilton, superintendent of the Workingman's Home.

St. Clement's.

The following services will be held in St. Clement's Church to-day and during the week. At 8 o'clock morning prayer; carol service and sermon at 11 a.m., Sunday school at 3 p.m., and full choral evensong with a temperance sermon by the rector, Rev. T. W. Powell, at 7 p.m.

On Tuesday evening, in the school room, the Sunday school entertainment will take place, at which the pupils will be presented with their prizes.

On Wednesday (New Year's) morning prayer with sermon will be held, with the celebration of holy communion at 10.30 a.m.

Methodist.

At the Eglinton Methodist Church the pastor's morning subject will have reference to the passing of the old year and the coming of the new year. It will be "A retrospect and a prospect."

Reference will be made to local option at the evening service. The weekly prayer service will be held on New Year's evening.

At the Davisville Methodist Church the Rev. J. W. Wilkinson, the supply minister, will take charge of the services in the absence of the pastor, Rev. W. Hill, who is still unable to discharge his duties as pastor, owing to a prolonged illness. Sermons at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Presbyterian.

The pulpit at the Eglinton Presbyterian Church will be occupied by the pastor, Rev. W. G. Back. Sermons at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At the evening sermon reference will also be made to local option. Sunday school at 10 a.m. for the last time. Hereafter the Sunday school will be held, as in other churches, at 3 p.m.

Baptist.

The pastor, Rev. R. C. Roiph, will occupy his pulpit in Zion Baptist Church, both at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. services. At the evening sermon local option will form part of his subject. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

DEER PARK.

Special Christmas music will be rendered, both morning and evening, in Christ Church, to-day. The rector's subject for the morning service will be, "In the fullness of time," and in the evening, "The Dial of Ahaz." The following is the musical program with Prof. J. Churchill Arlidge as organist and choirmaster.

On Tuesday night a midnight service will be held at Christ Church at 11.30 p.m. On Thursday evening the annual Sunday school festival will be held.

Presbyterian.

A large audience was in attendance last evening at the Presbyterian Church, the occasion being the holding of the Christmas Sunday school entertainment. A good program was prepared, consisting of choruses, quartets, instrumental and vocal duets and solos, recitations and drills. Those who individually took part in the program were: Miss Martin, Miss Reynolds, Miss Wilson, Miss Jean Thomson, Miss Annie Gregory, Miss McLaughlin, Miss Ruth Johnston, Miss Lila Cheyne, Miss Dollie Reynolds, Miss Effie McCaul, Miss Grace Smeaton, Masters Norman Macdonald, Willie Cheyne and Roy Mitchener. After the entertainment each of the pupils received a box of candies. The Sunday school gathered considerable wearing apparel to be given to the needy of Toronto.

John Mackenzie of Winnipeg is spending his holidays with his parents on Clarence-avenue.

Christ Church (Anglican.)

Matins: Processional, 59 A. and M.; response, Tallis; Venite, Aldrich; psalms, Anglican chants; Te Deum, Tours in F; Jubilate, Onseley; anthem, Sing, oh, sing, this blessed morn (Leslie); hymn, 482 A and M; offertory, Offertoire, Batiste; recessional, 547 A and M; organ, postlude, Volekmann. Evensong: Processional, 60 A and M; responses, Tallis; psalms, Anglican chants; Magnificat, Goss; Nunc Dimittis, Fitzhardert; anthem, While shepherds watched their flocks, Best; hymn, 329 A and M.; offertory, Melodie, Goldmann; recessional, 288 A and M; organ, Festal March, Arlidge.

Upper Lake Still Open.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Dec. 28.—The situated at the head of the most northerly part of the great lakes, Port Arthur claims the distinction of being open to navigation later than any other Canadian lake port. The steamer C. W. Moore is due to arrive from Duluth today on one of the regular trips she has been making all season. So far she has not encountered any ice to bother her in her trips across Lake Superior, and a continuation of the prevailing brand of weather would allow her to make a number of more trips.

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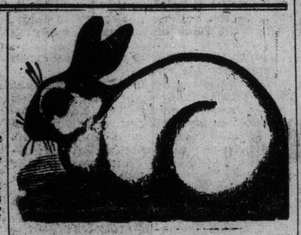

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SAMPLE AMERICAN UPRIGHT piano, handsome mahogany case, three pedals, nickel trimmings, new, $180.

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THE TORONTO HARPERS—MUSIC furnished for all occasions. Charles Clark, 292 Gladstone. Park 2351. ed

PUBLIC IS APATHETIC REGARDING MARKETS

And Will So Remain Until a Demonstration is Made—Local Stocks Quiet.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 28.

A cleverly manipulated market is the essence of the Wall-street transactions since a week ago. The in and out dealings which now provide the daily list of transactions emanate from those who are bound up in the market for a livelihood. The public is either committed or entirely apathetic, and the apathy will not be aroused except by a positive demonstration of strength. Insiders, or those who have to support securities under all and any circumstances, have had to contend with outside opposition in the shape of short sales. Forced liquidation having been pretty well completed, the amount of long stock on the market has been small and covering on short contracts has consequently become more difficult.

* * *

The market bent has followed closely the range of the rates for call money. Advances and reactions in call loan rates during the week have been concurrent with stock fluctuations. Wall-street is full of fakes, but none more so than the call money rates. With commission houses able to handle accounts at 10 to 12 per cent., charges of 25 to 30 per cent. must appear absurd. The absurdity is recognized, but the quotations are overpowering and effect the purpose they are intended to fill. A safe guide in Wall-street is to buy only when purchases are difficult. When long commitments are made with ease it may be relied upon that the insiders have made the arrangements to meet the circumstances.

* * *

The week has witnessed very little change as far as the general financial situation is concerned. A belated demand for gold caused another engagement at London, bringing the total draft on the current movement up to about $108,000,000. Such a vast income should prove of tremendous import in strengthening the general financial standing. The statement under call of the trust companies reveals a more satisfactory position than anticipated. The decrease in the deposits of these institutions was accomplished largely by the liquidation in loans. It is certain that both were accomplished by interchanges with other institutions, but this only serves to demonstrate the interlocking of financial transactions and the substance of the whole with conservative management. The currency premium has not yet disappeared, but its dwindling proportions are becoming too small to call for comment.

* * *

January disbursements appear to have been made without causing any special disturbance. It would be illogical to expect that these payments would be left thus far in the month in any event. The Bank of England statement for the week displayed considerable loss in reserves, but as this was due to the end of the year arrangements and as it compared very favorably with the statement of a year ago, it was more of a favorable market influence than otherwise. Changes occurring in dividends were borne out by the decision of the Missouri Pacific directors. The declaration of a scrip dividend was ameliorated by the statement of the president of the company, but conservative opinion, both here and abroad, is that the company would have been well advised to have passed the dividend altogether rather than saddle the proposition with an increased capital debt.

* * *

With the Canadian stock market broken up by the holiday season there has been a natural decline in the volume of business transacted, and a corresponding lack of buoyancy in the list. Considering that the sentiment of traders is bearishly inclined, prices have held with a good deal of firmness, pointing out very clearly that stocks are now held at the will of holders more than at the discretion of the market, and those who have the ability to make prices to suit themselves. It is also to be noted that there is no incentive forthcoming to aid in a broader distribution of the securities as it is still impossible, except in special instances, to take on stock except by providing the entire purchasing amount in cash.

* * *

The market has been devoid of any particularly new events such as might make for a change of sentiment. The special meeting of the Sao Paulo shareholders was held on Friday, and the authority given for the increase in the capital of this company by another million and a half. The net earnings given out at the meeting were said to be 13 per cent. of the former common capitalization, but critics o fthis company's statement do not like the small percentage of gross earnings now exhibited as operating expenses. They are far below the percentage of any of the other local or American tractions. The statement that a dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid on Mexican Light and Power common stock during the incoming spring and a few purchases of these shares on account of this belief has held the quotations firm at an advance of over 2 points. Some brokers who have confidence in the directorate of the Mexican company are advising holders of Sao Paulo stock to sell this issue and invest in the former, the interchange giving about 2 1-2 shares of Mexican for one of Sao Paulo, which, providing the dividend is forthcoming, would provide nearly 9 per cent. on the investment, compared with 8, the return on Sao Paulo at current quotations.

* * *

The best indication that the market is making a slow improvement is the small investment purchases which are being made in the bank shares and other issues which are not included in the speculative class. Broken lots of these securities are being picked up as fast as offered, and without the usual concessions which have to be allowed in disposing oddments.

* * *

In commercial circles things are none too bright, failures being much heavier than they have been for years. Most of these are due to too wide an expansion in credit, and are, therefore, not regarded as indicating any really permanent change in the commercial outlook of the Dominion. Pending this rearrangement of business conditions the financial institutions will feel compelled to exercise considerable discretion in their credit accommodations, and this will have an influence on stock market sentiment, altho it is questionable whether the effect has not already been duly provided for in the market. With the opening of the new year there should be further slow improvement in prices, but it is impossible for the market to run into what might be termed a buoyant period.

* * *

The weekly bank statement accounted for the rally near the week end. The sharp replenishment in reserves, the marked decrease in loans and the comparative small loss in deposits were items of considerable moment to the financial fabric. The quick reaction in prices during the last half hour of trading on Saturday showed an absence of short contracts, but is scarcely an indication that the manipulating interests are thru with their operations. It is the intention of the leading interests to get short commitments made as low as possible and a quick drop like to-day's is for this purpose, and also to enable long holders to take out stocks with small profits. The action of the Wall-Street Market is not such as should warrant bearish operations, and might even be construed as an encouragement to buyers until another trend is defined.

Wall Street Pointers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—We look for the market to back and fill in an erratic manner until the turn of the year. Bullish manipulation among such leaders as Reading and Union Pacific is to be expected, but whenever there is any real liquidation it will be at the expense of values, for about the only buying that is going on is for the short account. The market, we believe, should be sold now on the bulges, especially the industrial list, which has not fully discounted the passed and deferred dividends which are being reported from time to time. Scrip and stock dividends are worse than none in most cases, and it is believed that other railroads will be compelled to resort to such measures or cut their payments. We prefer the short side of the market, as there will be a great deal of liquidation following the turn of the year, when preparations must be made by individuals and corporations to meet maturing obligations. Meanwhile, of course, earnings reports will in every probability furnish much bear ammunition. Bank statement prospects will likely be used to-day to advance the market further, but if this is successful we would sell, especially the steel, copper and smelting stocks, and such rails as New York Central, St. Paul and Pennsylvania. We would sell cotton on strong spots, and buy wheat on breaks for turns.—Town Topics.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The statement of clearing house banks for the five days this week shows that the banks hold $20,170,350 less than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is an increase of $11,580,650 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with the last week. The statement follows: Loans, decrease, $17,752,400; deposits, decrease, $8,568,600; circulation, increase, $1,077,000; legal tenders, increase, $4,067,300; specie, increase, $6,371,200; reserve, increase, $9,438,500; reserve required, decrease, $2,142,150; deficit, decrease, $11,580,650; ex-United States deposits, decrease, $11,653,875.

Save Ninety Per Cent. in Metal Values

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A mining engineer with an international reputation, who has just returned from an extensive investigation of the Cobalt district in the interest of an English syndicate, declares in his report to his clients that the camp is a permanent one, that great values will be opened up at depth and that the future prosperity of the district will rest to a great extent on the extensive operation of milling plants on what he terms medium and low-grade ores. He is of the opinion that the erection of these plants in Cobalt will result in placing the best properties on a steady dividend basis. Many of the progressive companies in the district have long foreseen this, and during the past summer several milling plants, to be operated on the lines suggested by the engineer, have been erected. The Conlagas, McKinley-Darragh and Cobalt Central mines have recently put in operation effective modern reduction works. The Cobalt Central plant is the largest and most substantial structure of the character that has thus far been erected. Ricketts & Banks, the mining engineers, made numerous tests on Cobalt Central ores before the specifications for the machinery were drawn. The plant, as finally constructed, was designed to carry out recommendations based on these tests, which took place at Waverly, N.J. As a result of these preliminary tests, Ricketts & Banks gave it as their opinion that a saving of 90 per cent. in metal values could be made. The plant has now been in operation about a month and this prediction has been entirely fulfilled. Experience has shown that this average saving can be made while operating the plant at full capacity.

On Wall Street.

Ennis and Stoppani to J. L. Mitchell—The market during the week to Friday's close developed volume of business equal to about one day of really active general speculation, the total being 1,096,449 shares, against 2,527,460 the previous week. It required dealings of 648,100 shares to depress prices to normal reaction limits after the previous advance, and on sales of 443,200 shares on Friday, most of the losses were recovered, the trading resulting in net advances by such issues as Northern Pacific, O. & W., Colo. Southern, St. Paul and Smelters preferred, and the Ore Certificates. Payment of Missouri Pacific dividend in stock and some liquidation in N. Y. C. and American Locomotive caused declines in these stocks. Specialties were irregularly changed for the week. London was a light buyer on balance. Bond trading totalled only $4,798,000. Call money renewals averaged 19 per cent., against 1" per cent. the previous week and January settlements were practically completed here and abroad in surprisingly comfortable manner. The currency premium all but disappeared. Savings banks met few withdrawals as result of expiration of notices, some interior banks resumed payments of currency, and gold receipts from abroad with increased bank circulation and the constant accretions of new gold from the mines, taken with treasury deposits previously made, brought total relief funds injected into the situation to the enormous aggregate of some $260,000,000. Over $18,000,000 gold is still to be received on former engagements, since August 9, there has been shipped to interior institutions by local banks some $141,915,000 against $71,500,000 in 1906 and $59,400,000 in 1905. Surely the return flow to this centre must be very heavy when once it has been initiated. Our exports of wheat, corn, copper and cotton this week were of aggregate value of about $24,700,000. Cotton exports in January and February should be large. Failures in the United States this week have totaled 280 against 187 last year. This is one of the indications pointing to smaller business volumes and freer supplies of funds. We anticipate a general breaking down of interest rates the world over and rapid restoration of normal financial conditions. This should be reflected by higher prices, especially as restrictions on stock exchange commitments will logically be reduced.

Reaction Only Temporary.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—There is considerable comment in the London bullion market over the apparent cessation of the demand from the United States and Germany for gold and speculation as to whether this fact implies a real improvement in the recent state of affairs, tho there will be $5,000,000 of gold available in the bullion market on Monday, which the Bank of England is expected to secure and a generally favorable interpretation is placed on the slackened demand for the metal.

The Statist expresses the opinion that probabilities favor a very large addition to the reserve of the New York Associated Banks and a return of a portion of the gold recently sent from London.

The Statist also thinks that the depression in the United States will neither be as serious nor prolonged as the pessimists anticipate.

According to The Bankers' Magazine there has not been for twenty years such a depression of stocks as during the year 1907. It gives a list of 387 stocks representative of active securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange, having a nominal capital value of $17,125,000,000, on which during the year there has been a net depreciation of $1,710,000,000, or an average fall of 9 per cent.

The decline on 17 American securities alone, The Bankers' Magazine says, amounted to $775,000,000, or 32 per cent.

Serious Stage Passed.

Henry Clews in his annual review says: There is but little doubt but that financial depression has passed thru its most serious stages. Liquidation has proceeded on an enormous scale, and the shrinkage in values has been estimated at over $3,500,000,000. In the better class of securities depressing factors have probably been ever-discounted, and the tendency is now toward a fair recovery. It is not yet quite clear that liquidation is complete, because of the heavy mass of undigested securities remaining. Some time will elapse before the clearing up process is complete, and a good many new projects will have to be either reorganized or entirely wound up. The unsettled condition of credit is also a disturbing element, altho this will disappear as confidence revives. It may also as well be be recognized we are in a period of dividend reductions, altho this contingency has been largely discounted by previous declines. On the other hand, there is enough in the prosperity of the farming classes and the comparatively sound condition of industry referred to above to warrant more hopeful views than existed a month ago.

Railway Earnings.

G.T.R., 3rd week Dec.	$44,454
Twin City, 3rd week Dec.	*1,683
	Decrease.

*Increase.

Money Markets.

Bank of England discount rate, 7 per cent. Money, 5½ to 6 per cent. Short bills, 6¾ per cent. Three months' bills, 6 to 6⅛ per cent. New York call money, highest 18 per cent., lowest 10 per cent., last loan 10 per cent. Call money at Toronto, 7 per cent.

Price of Silver.

Bar silver in London, 24⅝d per oz.
Bar silver in New York, 52½c per oz.
Mexican dollars, 40½c.

Foreign Exchange.

Glazebrook & Cronyn, James Building (Tel. Main 7517), to-day report exchange rates as follows:

—Between Banks—	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds	1-16 dis.	1-16 dis.	⅛ to ¼
Montreal f'ds	15c dis.	par.	⅛ to ¼
60 days' sight	7 15-16	7⅞	8⅛
Demand, stg	8 13-16	8 15-16	9¼
Cable, trans	9⅛	9 9-16	9 13-16

—Rates at New York—	Actual.	Posted.
Sterling, 60 days' sight	477½	483½
Sterling, demand	484½	486½

Toronto Stocks.

	Dec. 27. Ask.	Bid.	Dec. 28. Ask.	Bid.
—Rails—				
Bell Telephone	121	119	121	119
Can. Gen. Elec	...	93	...	93
do. preferred	...	93	...	...
Canadian Salt	...	...	...	...
City Dairy com	30	...	30	...
do. preferred	...	84	...	84
C. P. R.	151½	150½	152	151½
C. N. W. Land	...	...	...	...
Consumers' Gas	...	184	...	184
do. new	...	...	...	...
Crow's Nest	...	...	...	...
Detroit United	...	...	...	...
Dom. Coal com	41	37	42	39
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Dom. Steel com	16	15	16	15
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Dominion Tel	115	...	115	...
Electric Develop	...	...	...	...
Halifax Tramway	...	...	...	...
International Coal	...	...	...	...
Illinois preferred	...	76	...	77
Lake of the Woods	71	70	72	70
Mackay common	53	52¼	57½	52¾
do. preferred	...	...	62¼	61¾
Mexican L. & P	48	47¾	48	47¾
M.S.P. & S.S.M.	...	77½	82	79
Mexican Tramway	...	...	...	...
—Navigation—				
Niagara Nav	...	104	...	104
Niag., St. C. & T.	...	75	...	75
Nipissing	...	6⅞	...	...
Northern Nav	...	...	...	...
North Star	...	...	...	...
N.S. Steel com	54¾	...	55	54
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Prairie Lands	180	170	180	170
Rio Janeiro Tram	33⅜	32¾	...	33½
Sao Paulo Tram	112⅜	109¾	111	109¾
R. & O. Nav	...	...	...	...
St. L. & C. Nav	...	...	...	117
Tor. Elec. Light	...	...	...	...
do. rights	...	...	...	...
Toronto Railway	95	...	96	93
Tri-City pref	...	...	...	...
Twin City	83	...	...	83
Winnipeg Railway	...	...	...	...
do. rights	...	...	...	...
—Banks—				
Commerce	165	160	164½	...
Dominion	220	...	...	...
Hamilton	...	185	...	185
Imperial	215	214	...	214
Merchants'	...	...	...	...
Metropolitan	...	...	...	...
Molsons	...	...	...	...
Montreal	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	273	...	273	...
Ottawa	...	...	...	...
Royal	...	...	...	...
Sovereign	104	99	104	99
Standard	...	...	...	...
Toronto	...	...	...	...
Traders'	...	124	...	122½
Union	...	...	...	...
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	...	...	...
British Am. Assur	...	...	...	...
Canada Landed	...	113	...	113
Canada Per	112½	112	112½	112
Central Canada	...	160	...	160
Colonial Invest	...	60	...	60
Dominion Savings	...	70	...	70
Hamilton Prov	120	...	120	...
Huron & Erie	176	...	176	...
Imperial Loan	...	...	...	...
Landed Banking	...	121	...	121
London & Can	100	...	100	...
London Loan	...	...	...	...
National Trust	150	...	150	...
Ontario Loan	...	...	...	...
Real Estate	...	...	...	...
Tor. Gen. Trusts	...	...	...	...
Toronto Mort	...	102	...	102
Toronto Savings	...	...	...	...
Western Assur.	...	...	...	...
—Bonds—				
C. N. Railway	...	...	...	...
Commercial Cable	...	...	...	...
Dominion Steel	...	...	...	...
Electric Develop	...	...	...	...
International Coal	...	...	...	...
Keewatin	...	...	...	...
Mexican Electric	...	...	...	...
Mexican L. & P	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia Steel	...	...	...	...
Rio Janeiro	73½	72½	73½	...
Sao Paulo	92	...	...	...

—Sales.—

Dom. Coal. 10 @ 40
Soo. 10 @ 80
Sao Paulo. 50 @ 111½, 25 @ 110½, 25 @ 110
Winnipeg. 6 @ 128
Rio. 28 @ 33¼, 175 @ 33, 25 @ 33⅛, 50 @ 33⅜, 50 @ 33⅞
Mex. L.-P. 50 @ 48, 10 @ 48¼
Sovereign. 10 @ 100
Can. Per. 77 @ 111½, 23 @ 112
Mackay. 75 @ 53, 50 @ 52¾, 25 @ 61¾*

*Preferred.

Montreal Stocks.

	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	152	151½
Illinois Traction preferred	...	77
Dominion Coal	39½	39⅛
Detroit United	34⅛	34
Dominion Iron	15½	15⅜
do. preferred	44	43
Mackay	53	52⅜
do. preferred	62	...
Montreal Power	...	...
Mexican L. & P.	48½	48
R. & O. Navigation	63	61
Nova Scotia	56	54
Rio	33⅞	33⅝
Montreal Street Railway	180	179½
Soo	81	80
Toledo Railway	9⅜	9
Twin City	83½	83¼
Toronto Street Railway	94½	93⅞

—Sales.—

Detroit—50 at 34.
Textile—1 at 44.
Canadian Pacific—25 at 151.
Dominion Steel—25 at 15⅜.
Eastern Townships—1 at 152.
Textile preferred—5 at 80.
Toronto Railway—5 at 94.
Twin City—25 at 83¼.
Toronto Bank—10 at 205.
Rio—100 at 33, 25 at 33½, 75 at 33⅝.
Bank of Commerce—26 at 164.
Illinois preferred—1 at 77.
N. S. Steel—5 at 54¾, 5 at 55.
Mexican Power—5 at 48⅛, 15 at 48¼, 25 at 48.
Dominion Cotton bonds—$2000 at 93½.
Dominion Steel preferred—13 at 42, 25 at 42, 25 at 43.
Montreal Railway—4 at 180.
Montreal Power—20 at 86½, 75 at 86½, 25 at 86¾.
Molsons Bank—6 at 187.

New York Stocks.

Marshall, Spader & Co., King Edward Hotel, reported the following fluctuations on the New York market to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl.
Amal. Copper	47⅛	48	46⅝	46⅝
Amer. Locomotive	35¼	36	34	34½
Amer. Car & F.	30⅜	31¾	30⅜	31
Amer. Smelters	70⅝	72	70¼	70½
Anaconda	29½	30¼	28¾	28¾
American Sugar	100½	101¼	99⅝	99¼
American Ice	20	20¼	19¾	19¼
A. C. O.	...	...	...	...
American Biscuit	...	...	...	...
A. Chalmers	...	...	...	...
Atchison	71¼	71¾	70⅝	70¾
Air Brake	53¼	51½	50	50½
Atlantic Coast	69¼	69½	69	69
Brooklyn	39½	40¼	38¾	38¾
Canadian Pacific	151	151	151	151
Baltimore & Ohio	82½	82½	81⅞	81⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	30½	30½	30¼	30¼
Cast Iron Pipe	20½	20½	20¼	20½
Central Leather	...	...	...	...
Colorado Southern	21	22¼	21	22¼
C. F. I.	19¾	20	19	19
Chic., M. & St. P.	105	105½	104½	104½
Corn Products	...	...	...	...
Denver	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼
Del. & Hudson	146	146½	145½	145½
Distillers	29¼	30½	29¼	29¾
Detroit United	...	...	...	...
Erie	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16½
do. 1st preferred	34½	35	34½	34½
do. 2nd preferred	...	...	...	...
Foundry	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Great Northern	116¾	117⅝	116	116½
General Electric	112¾	112¾	112	112
Great North. Ore	51½	51⅞	51	51
Great Western	7⅞	8⅛	7¾	7¾
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...
Lead	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝
L. & N.	93	93½	92¼	92¼
Missouri Pacific	47½	48	46¾	46¾
M. K. T.	25½	26	25⅜	25¾
Mexican Central	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14½
Manhattan	116	116	116	116
Metropolitan	...	...	...	...
North American	43	43	43	43
N. Y. Central	91½	91⅝	90¼	90½
Mackay	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
do. preferred	61	61	59	59
Norfolk & Western	64	64⅝	64	64⅝
New York Gas	95⅜	97⅛	95¾	96¾
Northwest	135	136½	135	136½
Northern Pacific	119¼	119¾	117¾	117¾
Ont. & Western	33	33¼	32¾	32¾
People's Gas	79¾	79⅞	79½	79½
Pressed Steel Car	18½	18½	18½	18½
Pennsylvania	110⅞	111⅝	109½	109½
Reading	94⅞	95⅛	93½	93¼
Pacific Mail	26	26¼	26	26¼
Rock Island	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
Republic I. & S.	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼
Railway Springs	...	...	...	...
Southern Railway	...	...	...	...
S. F. S.	...	...	...	...
Sloss	...	...	...	...
Soo	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Texas	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Southern Pacific	74⅛	74⅝	73½	73⅝
Twin City	...	...	...	...
Union Pacific	119	119⅝	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. Steel	26¾	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝
do. preferred	88	88½	87⅜	87⅜
Wabash common	10	10	10	10
Western Union	...	...	...	...
Westinghouse	...	...	...	...

Total sales, 267,100.

London Stock Market.

	Dec. 27. Last Quo.	Dec. 28. Last Quo.
Consols, money	82 15-16	83 5-16
Consols, account	83 1-16	83⅜
Amalgamated Copper	46⅜	49½
Anaconda	5⅝	6
Atchison	71⅝	73¼
do. preferred	88	88½
Baltimore & Ohio	83	84
Canadian Pacific Ry.	154½	156
Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅜	31
Great Western	7½	7⅝
St. Paul	105	107½
Denver	20⅝	21¼
do. preferred	60	61
Erie	16⅝	17⅝
do. 1st preferred	35	35⅝
do. 2nd preferred	25½	24
Grand Trunk	18¾	18¾
Illinois Central	127	128
L. & N.	94	95
Kansas & Texas	25	28½
New York Central	94	96½
Norfolk & Western	65½	65¼
do. preferred	83	83
Ontario & Western	32	32
Pennsylvania	56¼	57
Reading	47¼	48½
Southern Railway	12⅞	13¼
do. preferred	38	39
Southern Pacific	72⅞	75¼
Union Pacific	119⅞	122¾
do. preferred	82	82
U. S. Steel common	26½	27½
do. preferred	89½	90½
Wabash	10	10
do. preferred	19	19

Financial Topics.

TIRING OF OUTSIDE VENTURES.

"Is it any wonder that Canadian development is delayed? If you tried to float a Canadian enterprise of the highest merit you would have the greatest difficulty to do so," were the remarks of a Toronto financier a few days ago. "This is because there is more money in bringing in outside propositions," he went on. "Propositions in which any amount of water can be injected with impunity. Canadians will tire of these outside ventures later on, much to their own profit and the benefit of the Dominion. I think I am safe in saying that they are already showing signs of weariness in losing money in building up foreign propositions."

NEW INSURANCE ACT.

If the new Insurance Act is put into force as at first submitted it will not have anything like such influence on the stock markets as was expected it would have. The restrictions which are provided for future investments will keep out a lot of securities such as are now on the market, and will enable those now in the hands of the insurance companies to be put out among small holders. The time limit of five years for getting present speculative holdings into other hands is more than likely entirely satisfactory to the companies who have their surplus funds in the cause of promotions.

CHANGES IN INTEREST RETURNS.

Local financiers of some prominence and one in particular, made the statement ten years ago that interest rates, had permanently taken on a lower level. The fallacy of this reasoning needs no further proof than the current returns on the highest grade of securities. About as short-sighted a piece of forecasting would be for the same individuals to come out now and say that interest rates have taken on a permanently higher level. Returns on capital are closely allied to commercial movements and are consequently subject to similar fluctuations. The year 1907 has been an abnormal one and it would be contrary to the law of averages to expect returns on investments to produce the current high figures over any extended period. On this presumption high-class securities should gradually increase in price, thus reducing the dividend return.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF T. S. R.

The annual statement of the Toronto Railway will be awaited with interest. This is the first year in which the Niagara power has been used by the company, and if the advantages claimed before the introduction of the new power are to be seen it should be plainly visible in a reduction in operating expenses. The company's earnings, which made favorable increases during the largest part of the year, are now less prominent in this regard. Fortunately for the company it is able to keep its track mileage down to smaller relative proportions than most other companies, otherwise its operating expenses would be much greater. With the extension of the city's boundaries it will be interesting to watch whether the company can still keep its mileage as concentrated as has hitherto been the case.

LOCAL BULLS AND BEARS.

The opinion as to what will happen after Jan. 1 is pretty well mixed. Some are convinced that lower prices will be in order, while other believe that a gradually better price range will be witnessed. The World was talking to an operator yesterday, who has a bet on that U. P. will touch par by March 1, while another bet it would see 125 by April 15. So there you are. These kind of factions make a market. If it wasn't for opinion being divided on every issue from the stock market down, or from the stock market up, as one likes to construe it, the world would be a funny place. With the mills in some portions of the United States resuming full time from Jan. 1, this should give the bulls hope that the worst is over. On the contrary, it is expected that a large number of firms will have a tight run during the next three months to keep on their feet unless the banks extend their credits in a more liberal manner than at present in vogue.

SITUATION AT GOLDFIELDS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 28.—President Roosevelt to-day telegraphed Gov. Sparks of Nevada that if the governor, within five days, will issue a call for a special session of the legislature, he will continue the troops at Goldfield during a period of three weeks.

If within five days the call has not been issued the troops will be withdrawn.

To Trap Rabbits.

One of the very best traps for rabbits, says Harper's Outdoor Book for Boys, is a kind used in the south. How often, on a frosty morning, would one's heart thump as one came into view and looked to see if the trigger was up and door was down.

It is made of rough boards 20 to 24 inches long, one being an inch shorter, and all at least six inches wide, nailed into a long box. The rear being closed up with a board and the top being an inch shorter, there is room for a door, which slides up and down. Two thin strips are nailed upright to the front of the side pieces to keep the door from falling outward; small cleats inside complete a channel, in which the door slides easily up and down. Then, with an auger or bit, two holes are bored into the top, five-eighths to one inch in diameter, one hole being nine inches from the front, the other nine inches to the rear of the first. Into the one next the door a stake is set up about ten inches high, with a crotch at the top. Then a stick eight inches long and as thick as lead-pencil, is cut; five inches from one end a cut is made halfway thru, and a deep notch taken out the short end. This dropped, notch upwards, into the other hole. A stiff stick 15 inches long is then cut, a string tied to each end, and then balanced in the crotch. The door is raised five inches and one string tied to a nail in the top. The other string is tied to the other end of the trigger, the notch of which is caught on the under side of the top board. The trap thus set is placed at right angles to the path, not directly in it. Foolish Bunny comes along. A good hole is something a rabbit is ever on the lookout for. Here is a new one; he will look into it and see what it is like. It is not necessary to put even a carrot or an apple inside. He crowds in, butts his head against the trigger at the end, up it goes, down drops the door behind, and he is fast. The trigger must be set under the front edge of the hole, otherwise the rabbit will not be able to push it from him.

Produce Trade Quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—(C.A.P.)—The holidays have cast their influence over the cheese and bacon market, little business being transacted.

Liverpool quotes United States steers, 11 1-2c to 12 1-2c; Canadians, 10c to 11 1-2c; ranchers, 9c to 10c; native cows, 9c to 10c; bulls, 9c. Trade is slow

STOCKS and BONDS

Bought or sold for cash or on margin on the New York, Toronto and Montreal exchanges. Direct private wire to Cobalt camp.

A. E. OSLER & CO., 18 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO 7tf
BANK MONTREAL BLDG., COBALT

ENNIS & STOPPANI

BANKERS AND BROKERS

38 Broad and 34 New Street, - NEW YORK

Members: N. Y. Consol. Stock Exchange N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

List of desirable Stock and Bond Investments sent on application.

Direct private wires to all principal markets. Deposits received at the Head Office and 4% interest allowed on balances. 67

Toronto Office: McKinnon Building. - J. L. MITCHELL, Manager

COBALT STOCKS FIRMER WITH RISING TENDENCY

Offerings Are Less Free Because of Belief That Prices Will Advance.

World Office.
Saturday Eve. Dec. 28.

The Cobalt mining market was quiet during the fore part of the week, but towards the end it hardened somewhat in anticipation, it is thought, of higher prices after Jan. 1.

Like new governments, the birth of a new year seems to bring luck, and it is sincerely hoped that this will be the case with the dawn of 1908.

It will be observed that ore shipments from Cobalt are good and are likely to continue so. The output from the camp is a trifle over 14,000 tons for the year an destimated to be worth between $10.000,000 and $12,000,000.

These figures tell the story of the permanency of the Cobalt camp. In 1906 the total value of the output was $3,900,000; this year it is treble that amount. What a growth in a twelve-month, what a theme for congratulation!

Brokers generally, who keep a close watch on the ore shipments, say it is only a matter of time before a great many of the Cobalt mining companies are again paying dividends.

New York Curb.

Charles Head & Co. report the following closing transactions and sales on the New York curb:

Nipisaing closed at 5⅞ to 6, 500 sold at 6; Buffalo, 1¼ to 2; Cobalt Central, 21½ to 22, 500 sold at 22; Foster, 58 to 63; King Edward, ¾ to ⅞; McKinley, 13-16 to 15-16; Red Rock, 6 to 11; Silver Queen, 9-16 to 11-16; Silver Leaf, 8½ to 9⅛; Trethewey, 45 to 50.

Boston curb: Silver Leaf closed at 8½ to 9, high 9, low 8½, 1100 shares.

Toronto Stock Exchange Unlisted Securities.

	Asked.	Bid.
Gold Fields	4	...
Cobalt Lake	...	9½
Foster	61½	59
Peterson Lake	12½	11
Red Rock	14	7
Scotia	20	17
Silver Leaf	...	8
Silver Queen	64	58
Temiskaming	...	97
Trethewey	49	45

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Cobalt Stocks—	Asked.	Bid.
Amalgamated	5	4
Buffalo	2.00	1.25
Cobalt Central	24	20
Cobalt Lake	10	9
Conlagas	4.10	3.80
Foster	61	58½
Green Meehan	12	10
Hudson Bay	110	100
Kerr Lake	3.50	2.50
McKinley Dar. Savage	90	80
Nipissing, xd.	6.25	6.00
Nova Scotia	20	18
Peterson Lake	12½	11½
Red Rock	15	9
Right-of-Way	3.10	2.50
Silver Leaf	8¾	8½
Silver Bar	25	15
Silver Queen	63	60
Temiskaming, old stock	1.03	97
Temiskaming, new stock	37½	36¼
Trethewey	48	46½
University	3.00	1.00
Watts	...	36

—Morning Sales—

Silver Queen—100 at 64, 500 at 62, 500 at 62.
White Bear—3000 at 1¼, 500 at 1¼, 500 at 1¼, 500 at 1¾, 500 at 1⅝, 5000 at 1⅝, 3000 at 1½, 500 at 1⅝.
North Star—500 at 7¼.
Silver Leaf—500 at 8¾; buyers 90 days, 3000 at 10; 90 days delivery, 5000 at 10.
Nova Scotia—200 at 18½.
Nipissing—10 at 6.12½.
New Temiskaming—500 at 36½.

New York Cotton.

Marshall, Spader & Co., King Edward Hotel, reported the following closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec	11.10	11.10	11.04	11.05
Jan.	11.34	11.45	11.34	11.38
Mch	10.61	10.68	10.61	10.62
May	10.66	10.72	10.65	10.66

Spot—Cotton closed steady; middling uplands, 11.80; middling gulf, 12.05. Sales, 115 bales.

Price of Oil.

PITTSBURG,

THE NEW CUP FOR YACHTS GIVEN BY BROOKLYN CLUB

Fault Found With Deed of Gift—Race Between Mayflower and Galatea Recalled.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—It seems a pity that the new international yachting trophy offered by the Brooklyn Yacht Club as a perpetual challenge cup should have so many strings and be hedged about with so many conditions. So far as can be judged, the trophy is likely to adorn some nook in the clubhouse and there stand in a state of innocuous desue tude for years to come. A race is the only thing which could keep interest in the trophy alive, and a race under the deed of gift adopted by a committee of the club last week looks even further off than another race for the America's Cup. The new trophy does not stand for anything and cannot mean anything except the chance for an international competition under conditions which are not likely to prove attractive to foreign yachtsmen. When the announcement was made some two weeks ago that the cup would be offered with practically no conditions it appealed to me as a sporting proposition and indicated a laudable and progressive spirit in an effort to stimulate the building and racing of a wholesome and seaworthy type of yacht. Under the deed of gift adopted Wednesday, all this is changed. The Brooklyn Yacht Club deserves some credit for its effort to encourage international yacht racing but the trouble is the effort seems to have been misplaced and rendered null and void by the very nature of the task imposed of framing a deed of gift that would accomplish its purpose. When Commodore Towen in the enthusiasm of the moment said: "We will defend the cup against a 10-footer or a 200-footer schooner, yawl, sloop, catboat or what not," and added that "they can bring their boat over in a balloon if they want to," he did not appreciate perhaps that yachtsmen would not look with favor on a trophy which might be won with a 70-footer and then would have to be defended mayhap in the following year with a 15-footer. The cup committee of the club saw this difficulty, however, and, after struggling with the knotty problem found a solution which confined the trophy to a limited class and placed it beyond the reach or even desire of foreign yachtsmen, if the experience of past years counts for anything.

Memory goes back to the time when General Charles J. Paine, who built the Mayflower and defended the America's Cup against Lieut. William Henn's Galatea in 1886, and in the following year built the Volunteer and again defended the trophy against James Bell's Thistle, offered an international cup under conditions that opened the way to a race with boats of a less extreme type. This action, it is said, grew out of a controversy over the deed of gift when Lord Dunraven first challenged for the America's Cup with a 70-footer, just as the Brooklyn Yacht Club's action grew out of the refusal of the New York Yacht Club to accept Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the coveted trophy with a 70-footer. The cup offered by General Paine was placed in the custody of the Eastern Yacht Club and no challenge for it was ever received. It seems more than probable that the same fate awaits the Brooklyn Yacht Club International Challenge Cup, unless, perchance, the Royal Swedish Yacht Club, which showed a disposition to enter the field for the America's Cup last fall, should welcome the opportunity to exploit the claim that Sweden is not behind any country in the world in the designing, building and sailing of yachts. Here the subject ends for the present, if not for all time.

Another step will be taken to-day looking to the better regulation and supervision of college athletics at the second annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States at the Murray Hill Hotel. This association, which grew out of the conference of colleges when the cry went up against football in 1905, has accomplished a great good in two short years, not only by placing football on a firm and substantial foundation but by developing the principles of true amateur sport and maintaining them to a large extent "on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education," the declared object of the association. While the football rules committee deserves all praise for the able and satisfactory revision of the rules, which probably saved the game, chief credit belongs perhaps to this association, which took such firm while friendly stand that an amalgamation with the old rules committee was effected and the needed legislation secured. The building up of football when in the hue and cry against the sport many were influenced to tear it down was only incidental, however, to the purposes of the association, and there is still plenty of work to be done. This work could be hastened by the co-operation of some of the larger universities, which for reasons that appear sufficient to themselves, are still holding aloof. A brave effort has been made during the year to enlarge the scope and open the doors to all, and if Yale, Princeton and Cornell would join and lend their aid it is safe to predict that the days of proselyting, unsportsmanlike conduct and the playing of ineligible men would be over for all time, even as they are now numbered. The crusade against summer baseball is likely to be the keynote of the meeting this week. The executive committee has been engaged in a sweeping investigation of this subject during the year and in all probability something more than a sporadic effort will be made to stamp out the evil. The question has two sides, but I am more than ever convinced that the slightest touch of commercialism in college sport must be eradicated. To paraphrase, it may be said that a little taint tainteh the whole lump.

Two Hundred and Twenty Bodies Found.

JACOB'S CREEK, Pa., Dec. 28. — Explorations in the Darr mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company were completed to-day, with the exception of the numerous falls of slate.

A total of 220 bodies have been recovered from the main headings and entries. The number of bodies that will be found under the falls, while still problematical, is estimated at at least 50.

Attention is being given to-day to the removal of the carcases of the dead horses and mules.

Coroner Wynn has fixed Jan. 9 as the date of the inquest, which will be held at Smithton, Pa., two miles below this place

Newark Interstater's Roll 1123

Team Will Roll at C. B. A. Tourney Here — Weingarth Was High Man With 276—Scores.

Newark Interstaters, who will be here at the C. B. A. tourney in February, rolled the other night in a match game the remarkable score of 1123 in their first game. The team had only one break, Pierson having one in the third frame. Weingarth was the star, putting in nine straight strikes, ending up with a spare.

The following table will show how the score was made:

Names.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
Meyer	20	47	67	86	106	136	166	194	214	—	232
Pierson	20	38	46	65	84	104	131	161	189	—	187
Hoagland	19	39	58	88	107	126	155	175	193	—	211
Johns	20	40	60	80	99	119	139	159	189	—	217
Weingarth	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	239	259	—	276
Total											1123

TOPICS OF THE TURF

Russian Trotting Record Reduced.

For several years the Russian trotting record stood at 2.11 3-4, being held by Alvin Melodol, a son of the ex-American stallion Alvin, 2.11. During the past season the 7-year-old grey stallion Paluga, son of the ex-American Hario, 2.23 1-2, the latter being by Bonnie Bay 3565, and having been exported to Russia in 1897 by Frank Caton, trainer for Count Dashkoff, a wealthy Russian nobleman, Paluga's dam is a native Orloff mare. He reduced the former trotting record on two occasions, both performances being over the Moscow track, cutting it to 2.10 1-2 and later to 2.08 1-2. Paluga also holds the ice record of 2.14, as well as the two-mile record of 4.26 1-2. The dam of Paluga has several younger foals by Harlo, all of which promise to prove fast trotters.

A New Racing Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The International Racing Association, which, according to the plans of the organizers, intends to promote light harness racing in its several branches, was granted a charter last week by common pleas court, the incorporators being Harry Davis, Camden, N.J.; George Hook, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. A. Groom, Bethlehem; Robert M. Laycock and Cornelius N. Payne of Philadephia and Samuel W. Shinn, Mount Holly, N.J.

The new organization is represented by J. Howard Rhoades, an attorney, and according to the provisions of the charter will promulgate rules governing racing in different incorporated trotting associations and for races held by agricultural societis. One of the clauses provides that the principal purpose will be to compel the entry of horses in their proper class. The title of International Racing Association was adopted to allow for the acceptance of members from Canada.

The organization of the new association is fostered by several officers and members of the Professional Drivers' Association, and was first announced several months ago, since which time there has been nothing heard of it. When the first announcement was made it was said that a large number of tracks and associations now affiliated with the National and American Trotting Associations had applied for memberships. One or two of these latter sent out the report that no such application had been made.

One of the principal objects of the organization is said to be the formation of a board of review, which will handle all cases of fines, suspensions, etc., and it is the purpose of the International Association to urge the track owners, horse owners, trainers and drivers to join this instead of the National and American Associations.

Dan Patch a Speed Marvel.

A remarkable thing is noticed in the speed exhibitions of Dan Patch for the past three years. He has closed the seasons of 1905, 1906 and 1907 with practically the same speed average for the three years. His exhibition miles have averaged about 1.59 1-2 each year over all kinds of tracks and in all kinds of weather. This year Dan Patch paced thirteen exhibition miles and closed with the two fastest miles he ever paced at the close of a season. At Phoenix, Ariz., in one week, he paced one mile in 1.57 3-4 and the other in 1.57 1-2, and he returned to Minneapolis in splendid condition. Up to date, Dan has paced 62 miles that average 1.59 68-100; 31 miles that average 1.58 1-10; 20 miles that average 1.57 2-5, and 10 miles that average 1.56 2-5. While he has not beaten 1.55 yet, it is not altogether his fault, as he had the advantage of but one good truck thru the regular season and that too early for an extreme mile, altho he delighted the Galesburg crowd with one in 1.56 3-4.

When Jerry Dillard (2.09 1-4), by Prince Dillard, out of Lottie, by Gazetter, was distanced in the green pacers' race at the spring harness meet in this city last spring, nobody but Ernie Crummer ever thought that the brown gelding would become the Canadian sensation of the year, and it is doubtful whether more than one-tenth of the $2000 recently paid for him by an eastern horseman in Gananoque would have been offered by the most sanguine. But Ernie Crummer thought differently, and Ernie Crummer was right; for Dillard horse entered in twenty races this year and only finished out of the money twice, and in one of the occasions he was outside, he fell the first heat, and altho he kept on racing he did not get half at himself until the last heat, when he finished second.

After racing here and showing very poor form, he was started in the 2.28 class at Port Huron a month later and won in three straight heats. He was sick with distemper for six weeks, but turned around at Rockford and ran away from a classy field in 2.13 1-2, and won a race at Canton in about the same going.

Crummer took him to Lima, and after a bad mix-up in the first heat of a race he came up strong and won two heats.

During the Columbus meeting Crummer drove him out a mile in 2.05 flat and refused $2000 for him on the spot. Altogether this summer this young campaigner has won $3000 in purses.

In his last race at Chatham meet this fall he outfooted such sterling performers at Capt. Spinx, 206 1-4; Davie K., 2.08 1-4; Kingsmore, 2.10 1-4; and Queen of Clubs, 2.09 1-4. He was bred by Capt. W. D. McRae, Sydenham Stock Farm, Wallaceburg, Ont., and at Chatham meet he came in for a deal of "kidding" from his friends, for the colt that he had discarded for practically nothing walked away from his own horse Kingsmore, after Kingsmore had won the first heat. Mapt. McRae sold a mare to A. Mickle, C. O., at Port Lambton for $125. It was afterwards found that the mare was in foal, and the captain took her back and gave the collector Jerry Dillard and $25 to boot. He was traded from one to another, no one thinking that there was much in him until Fred Brisco and Ernie Crummer, of Chatham, got him, with the result that he has been a mealticket for them this year and fetched the fancy price of $2000, which is not so bad for a colt that not so long ago was disposed of for $100.

Problem for Horsemen.

Here is a problem for horsemen and those interested in horse shows, contributed by a correspondent.

A horse entered at Madison Square, New York, November, 1906, as follows—Brown gelding, 15 hands 1 1-2 inches, age five years. Same horse entered at Ontario Breeders' Exhibition, Toronto, February, 1907. Conditions—Height must exceed 15 hands, 2 1-2 inches, measured from sole of foot, described in entry as follows: "Bay stallion (36329), standard bred, foaled 1900."

Shown next at Canadian National Horse Show, Toronto, May, 1907, described as: "Brown stallion, 15 hands 2 inches 5 years old."

Next shown at Canadian National Exhibition, Toornto, September, 1907, described as: "Brown, 15 hands 1 3-4 inches, six years old."

Same horse winds up at Madison Square Gardens, New York, Nov. 1907: "Registered No. 36329, standard bred, 15 hands 2 1-4 inches, 6 years old."

Query?—What sex, color, height and age will that said horse be next year.

Standard Bred.

Editor Sunday World: If a horse is registered as standard, his No. 36329, being given in stab book, described as bay stallion foaled 1900, name Army A., could he show in May, 1907, as five years old, described brown stallion five years old, name, Honor Bright? Said horse was shown at our Breeders' show in February, described as bay stallion, entered in class A, requiring his height to be 15 hands 2 1-2 inches high, without shoes. Three months from then this horse was shown at our horse show in the spring under a different name—Honor Bright, age five years, and described as brown stallion under 15 hands 2 inches.

Lave Cross Interested.

It develops that Lave Cross is one of the prime movers in the effort to place an outlaw league club in Washington, says J. Ed. Grillo in The Washington Post.

The "Onion" League, which at the present time only exists on paper, seems to have employed Cross last summer to manage the local club, and he did considerable missionary work among the Southern League players last season, and, after the season was closed, came to Washington and had several talks with some of the big and minor league stars who live here.

Cross intends to make up his team of as many local players and men who have played on the local team as possible.

It is known that he approached both Charley Hickman and Harry White of the White Sox, but whether they entered into the scheme is not known.

The following is a list of players whom Cross expects to get for the local team, if it is ever launched:

Charley Hickman, Harry White, Wyatt Lee, Gene Demont, Jack Carr, Charley Moran, Joe Stanley, Lew Drill and several others well known to local enthusiasts.

Bandmasters' Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Bandmasters' Association of Ontario, the following officers were elected: Geo. Robinson, Hamilton, past president; W. Peel, St. Catharines, president; M. Zellar, Berlin, vice-president; H. W. Stares, Hamilton, secretary; J. Waldron, Toronto, treasurer; J. Slatter, A. Tosham and W. Roeneyk, executive. The association will meet in St. Catharines next year.

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THE TEN BEST BOXERS AND JOHN L. IS OMITTED

Sullivan Talks on Abilities of Some Latter Day Artists—Spars Kilrain.

"The ten best men in the ring and me not among 'em?"

It was the voice of John L. Sullivan in its peculiar rumble, which once heard can never be forgotten. The utterance was in a tone of combined surprise and incredulity to a Chicago reporter. He was sitting in the diminutive dressing room of a local theatre, where he had been delivering his monolog and doing his sparring specialty with his former enemy, Jake Kilrain, and was recovering his breath when his attention was called to the classification of pugilists which caused his wonder and surprise.

"Jeffries, Jackson, Corbett, Dempsey," he murmured, "and me left out. Why, the men who made up that list must have been dreaming; but let it go, let it go. The public knows where I stand. They've left out Jack McAuliffe, too, the best fighter who ever put on a glove, bar none. Well, what can you expect when the game has got to what it is to-day, when there's only two states where anyone can fight in, and this here condition brought about by the men who say I ain't among the ten best fighters that there ever were?"

John a Reader Now.

John L. paused after delivering this convincing statement and reflected. He seems to improve with the years, and those who knew him in his palmy days 15 years ago would scarcely recognize the literary John L. of to-day. He has been steadily working at his stage stunts for two or three years, and has gradually acquired a competence for his old age after dissipating more than a million. He has improved himself intellectually by reading history, biography and works on metaphysics, and speaks with the measured accents of a board of trade man. But his voice still retains its old deep, resonant qualities, and he honestly believes that John L. was the greatest fighter that ever stepped on the turf.

"I wish I was 25 years younger," mused Mr. Sullivan, "and I'd like to take a whirl at this man Jeffries to show what a fighter really is. As far as Jeffries is concerned I'm still champion, if I wanted to be technical. The championship has got to be decided in a 24-foot ring, on the turf, and with bare fists, and none has ever fought that way since my time. But what's the use of talking about it, anyway. They've changed the game so that it's just a question of how much you can skin the public out of, and the public is wise to the fact.

Enter Jake Kilrain.

"Now, there's Jake Kilrain, my sparring partner, a man that there isn't the equal of in the ring to-day. He isn't included in that list, but I'm not surprised. Here, Jake, come in here a minute."

The voice, of Mr. Sullivan brought into the room the renowned Jake Kilrain, who is a man of smaller build than Mr. Sullivan, but who is apparently as quick in his movements as a cat, despite the length of time since he fought his last real ring battle. Mr. Kilrain is a Baltimorean, and spends most of his time in that city when not touring with Mr. Sullivan. But Mr. Kilrain had little comment to make upon the classification of pugilists which had aroused Mr. Sullivan.

"What ice does it cut?" asked Mr. Kilrain apropos of the classification.

"Maybe Jake's right," said Mr. Sullivan, gloomily.

Mr. Kilrain retired to a neighboring dressing-room to care for the baby of a chorus girl who was at that time leading the American march.

"The kid'll cry if I don't look after her," he said apologetically. "I'll be back as soon as her mother comes down from above."

"Now, you wouldn't think that was a man who fought 112 rounds and only quit when he was blind, would you?" said Sullivan.

"Speaking of things in general," he continued, "this panic, or money flurry, or whatever you call it, hasn't affected us much. People still come out to see me put on the gloves and listen to my monolog, and you wouldn't know anything had happened by the way they turn out. Between you and me, I think all this thing is a put-up job by the bankers to put Roosevelt in wrong, but it won't go down with the people. They knew Roosevelt's straight and on the square, like I was, and if he was to run again I'd vote for him, and me a Boston Democrat from the Back Bay. And there's plenty of other boys back in Boston who think the same way as I do. Teddy for me every time, if it is ever launched."

On the Money Question.

"But if people had only saved their money, taken care of it a little more, wouldn't have been so much hollering when money began to get a little tight. I got away with more than a million in my lifetime, and I know what it is to begin all over again. But I did it and am a long way to the good. There's nothing in this good-fellow game, and as for the booze, well, I fought it to a standstill, and it had me. There's nothing to it. I'm only 49 years old now, and am as strong as I ever was. I've been in this theatrical game for a considerable time now, but I wish I'd started as an actor. I could have made a pretty good tragedian and I know what I'm talking about, for other people have told me that, too. I'd have made good in Virginius, or Spartacus, or some of the plays where a big man with a good voice was required.

"I've seen a good deal of this country, off and on, traveled across the water several times, but after all Boston is the best city for me. There they've got culture and real education, no matter what kind of jolts the funny men have to hand them. Why, even the newsboys have to be educated back there. They take 'em and put 'em into school, no matter whether they like it or not, and they're bound to come out knowing something. You can tell Boston people as far as you see 'em, and they're the right kind, even if they have kept the lid on there for a good many years. I believe in it, too.

"Look at the way the temperance question has been going in the last few years. Why, it wasn't long ago when the Prohibs got the merry laugh whenever they got on the platform. But do they get it now? Not on your life! I wouldn't go so far as to be a Prohibitionist, but there's a lot of people who know it's the right thing, and that's why they've got so many states. It wouldn't surprise me to see them do something in Chicago some time."

WATSON'S SCOTCH

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JIM CASEY BALL PLAYER.

Dentist is Building Addition to His House in Detroit.

(Detroit Journal).

Mr. James Casey is building an addition to his home.

Jimmy Casey, the ball player, is having an addition built to his residence.

One notable evidence of the restoration of prosperity and a relief from the financial stringency is afforded by the fact that Mr. James P. Casey, 581 Baldwin-avenue, is building a handsome addition to his beautiful home. All the neighbors are taking heart industrially, due to Mr. Casey's example. One is taking steps to erect a skating rink in his back yard and then going back over the rink immediately with a scraper to erase the steps. He has made a large investment in a rubber hose.

Mr. James P. Casey, our dentist, predicts that building material firms in Detroit will soon resume cash payments to their employes and other creditors, as he has made heavy investments of Brooklyn money, which is readily accepted in Detroit, he finds, owing to the fact that he is building an addition to his palatial mansion. Everybody is pulling hard for Mr. Casey to weather the present industrial and financial disturbances, and Mr. Casey is also pulling hard, for he is our dentist. Mr. Casey may regard this as a joke, but none of his patrons have been able to see it in this light.

Will Have the Loop the Loop.

The Canadian Bowlers' Association will hold their second annual international tournament Feb. 24 to March 2, 1908, inclusive, at Toronto, on absolutely new alleys, installed for the occasion in the new Hyslop Building, corner of Shuter and Victoria-streets.

The alleys will be auspiciously opened on the aforementioned date by the C. B. A., and the occasion will inaugurate the opening of a new club, which will be welcomed by all interested in matters pertaining to bowling, to be known as the Canadian Bowling Club. The equipment and accoutrements will be of the very latest, the building is ideally and centrally situated, and is composed of reinforced concrete. The alleys, 14 in number, will occupy the first floor, and will be equipped with the latest and much advocated simplex pin-spotters and loop-the-loop return chutes. The pins in this particular are bored in the centre and fit over a protruding peg, on each of the ten spots, and which maintains their position until released by the foot of the pin boy in charge. The loop-the-loop return is another innovation, which returns the ball to the bowler as expeditiously and speedily as he had delivered same a moment before down the drives. The interior furnishings will be of the very latest and most modern type, and, to use the words of W. V. Thompson, the ablest exponent and authority of them all in the bowling game, and who acts in the capacity of general manager of the bowling alley department of the Baike-Collender Company of the United States and Canada, it will be the finest bowling academy in the world, as neither New York, Chicago or any other point can boast of a floor space equal to the plans drafted for the presentation of these alleys to the citizens of Toronto the week of the C. B. A. tourney the latter part of February next. It is estimated by the tournament committee that two hundred five-men teams —(doubles and singles in proportion)—will compete for honors. About fifty of these teams will come from all parts of the United States, and the balance from all parts of Canada. About $800 will be distributed in cash prizes, in addition to many valuable trophies, such as cups, medals, etc., emblematic of the championship of the different events. Entry blanks, posters, etc., are now being mailed broadcast, and, as entries positively close Feb. 15, 1908, teams are requested to mail their entries at once to Secretary C. Munson of the C. B. A., 343 Yonge-street, Toronto.

Those teams applying for a choice of dates will be served first, as they make application.

Membership tickets for the newly-formed Canadian Bowling Club can also be procured from the secretary of the Canadian Bowlers' Association.

The Translation.

"Now, Willie," said the bad boy's mother, sternly, "it's time you realize the futility of struggling against the inevitable. Do you know what that means?"

"Yes'm," replied the boy, promptly. "It means they ain't no use you washin' my face an' hands, 'cause they'll on'y git dirty again."—Philadelphia Press.

TOMMY BURNS.

Tommy Burns, the international hero of the moment, made his bow as a lecturer at the Shoreditch Empire in London on the Saturday after he beat Moir. Clad in an easy-fitting frock coat and creased trousers, and introduced as the lightest heavyweight champion the world has ever seen, he undertook to describe the great match between himself and Moir, as it was depicted behind him on the screen by the bioscope.

As the first two rounds were run thru with no apparent damage being done, Burns kept on confidently remarking such phrases as "Moir was very cautious; he didn't know what I was going to do next"; "I was taking my time, all right"; "I knew I had him all right"; "I was side-stepping and dancing all around him, and Moir didn't know what to make of it."

Then came the third round, in which the Gunner seems to be making all the fighting, and giving Burns a lot of trouble. "What price that, Tommy," called the audience. "I was only fooling," replied Burns, nonchalantly. "Moir thinks he has me in distress, and has me down. He thinks he has me all out."

Towards the end of this round, Burns said: "I was only waiting my time—now see how I come in and do what I like."

Like a flash, and changing from the defensive, Burns "went into" Moir and hit him one, two, three terrific blows like lightning, which brought the gunner down like a derelict airship.

"I held up a bit after that," said Burns. "I could jab him as I liked, and he was tiring all the time. I take it easy, but land Moir one on the nose, which makes him wince. I then (this is the sixth round) cut his left eye open, and his left cheek is bleeding very much."

Then comes the last round. "I land him heavily, and knock him down," continues Burns, phlegmatically. "But it is not quite over yet, for Moir is still game. He comes for me and then falls down again. . . . He is up again, and comes on—and there's the knockout."

At the finish the audience yelled to Burns to tell what he thought of Moir. Burns hesitated for a while, evidently thinking hard, and then held up his capacious hand for silence. "I think," he said, slowly, "that Moir is one of the gamest fighters I ever met with, and he fought one of the gamest fights I have ever seen. I wish to say that I wish him no bad luck—he did all he could."

Village Tailor Stung.

When the Chicago Cubs landed in West Baden a couple of springs back, the swell resort received a sartorial shock from which it was a long time recovering. The glad rags flashed by the champions were part of preconceived schemes to out-Murphy Chubby Charlie.

Jack McCarthy, now a minor leaguer, opened the pot. McCarthy runs a tailor shop in the off-season, and, as the training days approached, his entire force labored to make the boss the warmest thing that ever happened.

Jack made from six to eight complete changes daily at the springs, and even his oldest suit was a dream, while his haberdashery made the Pullham trousseau look like a counterfeit.

Beginning on Sunday with a loose blue serge, white silk stock and a ruby competent to stopper a bottle, he finished on the bit in the evening with a soft black cutaway, cream waistcoat and an Ascot tie of rainbow hue.

Meantime, Mike Kahoe wandered about in somber black, for all the world like a parson on a vacation. He had strangers guessing, and one or two even addressed him as "pastor."

But the sportive one was biding his time. When his belated trunks arrived from Cincinnati he emerged from his moulting period in all the glory of a twentieth century Solomon.

His first dive into the trunks brought forth light trousers, dark sacque coat, with shoulders that would make a rah-rah boy turn green, a waistcoat that eclipsed McCarthy's most vivid creation, and patent leathers that glistened life a freshly-polished stovepipe.

After scattering a few pounds of diamonds about his person, he flashed past McCarthy, who collapsed in an armchair, muttering, "Stung!"

Schulte hit West Baden wearing a Newmarket coat that was a testimonial to McCarthy's sartorial skill. In describing it, one critic said it hung like a princess gown—curved both ways from the plate.

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HIS DOOM IS SEALED.

Russian Police Will Be Able to Convict This Revolutionist.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Friends of Nicholas Tschaikovsky here hold slender hopes that he will escape from the clutches of the Russian police, who for many years have been waiting for an opportunity to arrest him.

They declare the police will be able to build up against Tschaikovsky a formidable series of charges, chiefly in connection with the importation of revolutionary literature and arms into Russia.

The fact that he is a close friend of Maxim Gorky constitutes a serious offence in the eyes of the Russian authorities, they say, and, further, he was very active at the congress of social revolutionists in London last spring, arranging for the accommodation of the delegates and providing them with disguises, aliases and passports to enable them to return to Russia.

Altogether, much surprise is expressed by his friends that altho previously he had, by clever disguises and clever dodges, succeeded in paying flying visits to his native land, he again ventured to run the risk of being arrested.

Facing the Situation.

"I won't countenance this deal!" cried the senior member of the firm.

"Then," resignedly replied the junior member, "that puts another face on it."—Baltimore American.

CHATHAM AUTOMOBILES

We have a complete stock of Chatham Automobiles at our Garage, with a demonstrator at all times at your service.

We also have several excellent cars to rent, with competent, careful drivers.

Space to rent for storing cars.
Repairs promptly attended to.

Telephone Main 5890.

RUSE AUTOMOBILE COMP'Y
30 and 32 William Street.

Yonge at Temperance St. **THE W. & D. DINEEN CO.** Fur Department

Annual Stock-Taking Sale of High-Class Furs, consisting of Seal, Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Baby Astrachan, Mink, Mole Skin and other costly Fur Coats, Fur-Lined Coats, Fur Neck Pieces, Muffs, Throw-Overs, which includes Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Royal Ermine and other costly Fur Sets.

On Monday morning at 8 o'clock this sale commences, and will be continued throughout the whole month of January, as our inventory of stock takes place on the first of February.

We have on hand at the present time over One Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of high-class Fur productions, and our staff of workpeople are turning out new goods daily, giving the public the benefit of the very latest fashions of Fur Garments at prices that have never been heard of in the Fur trade. The stringency in the money market, as well as the unfavorable weather conditions, left our stock very much heavier than we would like. In order to make this sale a success, and not to carry any stock over, we are reducin gour prices in some cases from 25 to 50 per cent. Read carefully the melow list of prices, which will appear from day to day:

Genuine Alaska Seal Blouses	Value	$375.00	$275.00
Genuine Alaska Seal Box Front Coats	Value	350.00	250.00
Genuine Alaska Seal Coats	Value	300.00	225.00
Extra Choice Persian Lamb Coats, Mink trimmed	Value	210.00	158.00
Extra Choice Persian Lamb Coats, Military and Box Front style	Value	185.00	131.25
Ladies' Persian, Plain and Mink-Trimmed Coats	Value	150.20	81.50
Near Seal Coats, Blouse and Reefer styles	Value	45.00	27.50
Extra Choice Labrador Mink Long Throws	Value	90.00	59.75
Natural Canadian Mink Empire-Shape Muffs	Value	50.00	27.75
Dark Natural Canadian Mink Empire Muffs, 6 stripes	Value	60.00	34.75
Natural Alaska Sable Scarfs, 70 in. long	Value	25.00	14.75
Ladies' Muskrat Lined, Mink Trimmed Coats	Value	110.00	79.02
Ladies' Hamster Lined, Sable Trimmed Coats	Value	50.00	29.75
Natural Alaska Sable Pillow Muffs	Value	18.00	11.25
Alaska Sable Ties, 60 inches long	Value	15.00	9.25
Sable Squirrel Butterfly Ties	Value	10.00	5.25
Sable Squirrel Throw Ties, 72 in. long	Value	18.00	9.25
Sable Squirrel Empire Muffs	Value	18.00	11.75
Natural Raccoon Ties	Value	12.02	7.95
Natural Raccoon Empire Muffs	Value	12.00	6.95
Fox and Leopard Hearth Rugs, naturalized heads	Value	10.00	5.50
Children's Iceland Lamb Coats	Value	16.00	8.75
Children's Iceland Lamb Carriage Rugs	Value	5.00	2.95
Blue Natural Lynx Stoles	Value	30.00	19.75
Blue Natural Pillow Muffs	Value	25.00	14.75
Natural Canadian Mink Ties, 70 in. long	Value	50.00	32.75
Genuine Ermine Neck Pieces	Value	52.00	32.50
Genuine Ermine Neck Pieces	Value	65.00	47.50

THE W. & D. DINEEN CO.

:: :: LIMITED :: ::

Cor. Yonge and Temperance Sts., Toronto

NESBITT ISSUES WRIT CLAIMS GLOBE LIBELS

Civic Campaign Article Which May Provide Some Sensational Aftermath.

The Globe on Saturday mornin printed in double column display, under the caption "The Real Nesbitt, the story of an occurrence in Stratfor many months ago, in which it wa claimed Dr. Nesbitt was a leadin figure.

Before noon Dr. Nesbitt had entere a writ for alleged libel contained in th article and in an editorial, "A Questio for Decent Citizens." Altho usually no tice is served allowing 48 hours for re traction, in a case such as an election when the plaintiff may consider tha delay will add to injury done him, im mediate issue of a writ is permitted.

Dr. Nesbitt also issued a statement in reply to the article as follows:

"Acting on behalf of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, Messrs. Macdonell & Boland thi morning served notice on The Glob of an action for libel, claiming unstated damages for the publication of a new article and editorial comment thereo in this morning's issue.

"Dr. Nesbitt this morning made th following statement: I have read Th Globe article and desire to state first that there is very slight foundation for it. There was an altercation in the restaurant in Stratford, but I deny emphatically that I was intoxicated. I had a dispute with the proprietor of the restaurant, in which I thought that I was in the right. It is true that I struck an over-officious policeman and knocked him in the middle of the street. If I had been in the wrong in the matter, it certainly could not have been settled as quickly as it was.

"Owing to my prominence as a public man the incident was discussed thruout the City of Stratford. It grew in the telling, as all such stories grow, and was sent out in a grossly garbled and exaggerated form. I never before saw the article reprinted by The Globe from The Stratford Herald.

Under a Mental Strain.

"At the time I was under a mental physical strain, trying to pull thru important business enterprises, which were in danger of going to the wall. I pulled them thru.

"The Globe this morning has placed itself on a level with The Calgary Eye-Opener, with the exception that The Eye-Opener never contains any article except those concerning The Globe's friends. The Globe's screed is on a par with its fatuous report of the Hot Scotch Episode at Napanee, and its ridiculous story of the Buffalo Belles.

"I have never descended to The Globe's method of political warfare. If I ever did, God pity Rev. J. A. Macdonald's political friends. But I can say right here and now that it matters not what The Globe may publish about me, I will continue to respect the privacy of every other man's private life, be he an opponent or not.

May Do Him Good.

"I have no fear of the effect of The Globe's canard upon my campaign. Already this morning I have heard personally from four Liberals who intend to support me because of The Globe's despicable attack. I believe it will make hundreds, if not thousands, of votes for me, and instead of alienating any of my friends and supporters, it will cause them to rally to me with increased loyalty."

Zetland Lodge.

Zetland Lodge No. 326, A., F. & A. M., celebrated the festival of St. John in strict accordance with ancient custom on Friday night at the Temple Building. For the twenty-third year in succession M.W. Bro. E. T Malone ably fulfilled the duties of installing master by placing Bro. W. Carleill Hall in the chair of King Soloman as ruling master of the lodge for the ensuing year. M.W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, V.W. Bro. F. W. Harcourt, V.W. Bro. J. B. Hay and the ruling master, W. Bro. D. G. Sturrock, assisted in the work and investiture of the officers.

W. Bro. D. G. Sturrock was presented with a handsome gold jewel in recognition of his services.

There were a number of grand lodge officers, ruling masters of city lodges and visiting brethren from outside points present.

At the fourth degree the well-known reputation of Zetland for hospitality was worthily maintained, whilst the musical part of the evening proceedings was of a very high standard.

The officers for the year are as follows: Bro. W. Carleill Hall, W.M.; W. Bro. D. G. Sturrock, I.P.M.; Bro. John B. Hutchins, S.W.; Bro. James H. Lumbers, J.W.; Bro. John Donogh, chaplain; M.W. Bro. E. T. Malone, treasurer; W. Bro. J. H. Macabe, secretary; Bro. Frank Kennedy, S.D.; Bro. George H. Smith, J.D.; Bro. Marshall MacGregor, I.G.; Bro. James Pritchard, tyler.

W. S. Johnston in Ward Three.

Mr. W. S. Johnston, who is in the field for alderman of Ward Three, is one of our most successful business men, and has large interests in the ward. He is the right kind of man for alderman, having the experience as mayor, warden and high school trustee of his native town, Port Elgin, before coming here, nearly 18 years ago. He is enterprising and energetic, a careful student of civic politics and is in favor of the necessary reforms to our municipal system. He should be elected at the head of the poll for Ward Three.

George Edward O'Neil, receiving clerk in the G.N.W. telegraph office here, has been made cashier at the Ottawa office.

For New Year's Day and for all the time your requirements of Wines and Liquors are amply provided for in Michie's enormous stock.

Michie & Co., Ltd., 7 King St. West

GOLDFIELD SITUATION IS STILL VERY SERIOUS

President Will Retain Troops if Special Session of Legislature is Called.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 28.—President Roosevelt to-day telegraphed Gov. Sparks of Nevada, that if the governor within five days will issue a call for a special session of the legislature, he will continue the troops at Goldfield during a period of three weeks.

If within five days the call has not been issued the troops will be withdrawn.

The telegram of the president was in response to one from the governor in which he sets forth the need of armed intervention and expresses the doubt that to call the legislature would result in the necessary request from that body for federal aid.

The correspondence which was made public at the White House, follows:

Carson, Nev., Dec. 26, 1907.

To the President, Washington—As chief magistrate of the State of Nevada, I have been of the opinion for the past year that a condition bordering on domestic violence and insurrection has existed in the Goldfield Mining District. There has been an almost constant state of war between the miners' union and the mine owners who employ the members of the union. During the year 1907 practically one-fourth of the time was occupied in actual strikes, and several months in agitation about other strikes. Without considering the merit of any of the controversies, it is only necessary to state that the entire district became divided into two hostile camps. On the one hand the miners with their adherents and sympathizers and on the other hand the mine owners with their adherents and sympathizers. The union alone claimed a membership of three thousand and fully one half of the membership were constantly armed. Arms and ammunition were purchased and kept by the union as a body. On the other hand the mine owners had in their employ a large number of watchmen and guards who were constantly armed and on duty, in addition to these opposing forces were an unusually large number of the criminal element attracted to the new and booming camp. Under such conditions the authorities were practically powerless. They could attend to the ordinary petty offenders from day to day, but at the first conflict between the real armies of labor and capital they would have been swept away. The repeated strikes and continued threats of other strikes irritated the mine owners more and more.

It was clear to me, therefore, that when the last strike was called in the midst of the financial crisis spreading over the country and with a long winter facing the twenty thousand people situated upon the desert, hundreds of miles from any centres of population, it was time to recognize the actual condition of affairs and to act accordingly. A state of domestic violence and insurrection arises, in my judgment, when armed bodies are in existence with sufficient power to overcome the civil authorities, and continual threats were made of the destruction of life and property.

This condition has existed in the Goldfield Mining district the past year and exists here now. It calls for the presence of the troops to keep the peace. As this condition has been of slow growth, it will take time to remove it.

In my judgment it is necessary that troops be kept at Goldfields an indefinite period of time. They should remain there until both sides are shown that the diserict is not to remain an armed camp, and a sense of continual warfare. The communist and anarchist must seek new fields; the laboring men be convinced that arbitration and peaceful methods are more certain and lasting methods of improving his condition than by dynamite and the shotgun.

This can only come about in time, and for the present, and some time in the future, the strong arm of the military must be in evidence to convince all that no other method will be tolerated. It is known as a matter of legislative history that I recommended a measure at the last session having for its object the establishment of a state constabulary along the lines of the Texas Rangers, which was rejected by that body, the members thereof still being in office. The assembly of that session, with the vote of all but one, passed a resolution denouncing the injustice done Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone by the denial of a speedy trial. This resolution, however, was tabled by the senate. It is a matter of only a few weeks since I called for the opinions of different representatives and individual citizens of the state generally, as to the advisability of convening a special session to take action upon a then existing emergency, which, however, did not relate to the present situation. The expression received at that time indicated that 95 per cent. of the people were opposed to such extra session. For geographical reasons, on account of the customary ten days' notice to members, it would be impossible to convene and organize a special session of the legislature in less than three weeks, presuming on the most expeditious action on the part of the members. For these reasons I deemed it impossible to convene the legislature in special session to meet the present emergency and still think it highly inadvisable. This telegram was in course of preparation on the 17th inst., in reply to your telegram of that date, but I was taken ill and have only just returned to my office. I am now sending it in lieu of letter, which I wired you was in course of preparation. The delay was not intentional on my part and no discourtesy meant thereby.

(Signed) John Sparks,
Governor.

The White House, Washington, D.C., Dec. 28, 1907.

To the John Sparks, Governor Carson City, Nevada:

Your telegram Dec. 26 is received, it in effect declares that you have failed to call the legislature together because, in your judgment, the legislature would not call upon the government of the United States for the use of troops, altho, in your opinion, it ought to do so. The constitution of the United States imposes, not upon you, but upon the legislature, if it can be convened, the duty of calling upon the government of the United States to protect the State of Nevada against domestic violence. You now request me to use the armed forces of the United States in violation of the constitution, because, in your judgment, the legislature should fail to perform its duty under the constitution. The state government certainly does not appear to have made any serious effart to do its duty by the effective enforcement of its police functions. I repeat again what I have already said to you several times, that under the circumstances now existing in the State of Nevada, as made known to me, an application from the legislature of the state is an essential condition to the indefinite continuance of the troops at Goldfield. Circumstances may change, and if they do, I will take whatever action the needs of the situation require, so far as my constitutional powers permit. But the first need is that the state authorities should do their duty, and the first step towards this is the assembling of the legislature. It is apparent from your telegram that the legislature of Nevada can readily be convened. You have fixed the period of three weeks as the time necessary to convene and organize a special session. If within five days from the receipt of this telegram you shall have issued the necessary order to convene the legislature of Nevada, I shall continue the station of troops at Goldfield during such period of three weeks. If within the term of five days such notice has not been issued, the troops will be immediately returned to their former stations.

(Signed) Theodore Roosevelt.

The Money Lenders' Act R.S. Canada, Chapter 122.

The commonly-accepted idea in regard to this act is that it declares any loan at a greater rate than 12 per cent. to be a criminal offence, if such loan be under $500, and if the lender be a person who carries on the business of money-lending or advertises or holds himself out as carrying on a money lending business.

My opinion with regard to this act is that the government, in framing this provision, framed it wisely, so as to do nothing more than to give to every borrower who objected to pay the higher rate of interest the power of having his interest reduced at the discretion of the court to 12 per cent. per annum.

Provision for so reducing the rate of interest is made in Section 7. In Section 8, however, notwithstanding the provision for reducing the interest, any bona fide holder for value before maturity of a negotiable instrument is properly enabled to recover the whole amount shown on said negotiable instrument.

Were the act limited to these two sections, it could easily be rendered entirely nugatory. The money-leader would simply have to take a note at a higher amount covering the excessive interest, and then transfer it to a bona fide holder for value, and said bona fide holder could recover the whole amount.

In order, therefore, to prevent the money lenders from transferring a negotiable agreement, contract or instrument, section 6 of the act forbids the money-lender lending at a greater rate on any negotiable agreement, contract or instrument than 12 per cent. This prohibition is made applicable to negotiable instruments alone, and is enforced by the penal clause, No. 11, which makes any offender liable to imprisonment.

A similar clause and similar punishment is set out in the law, regarding the notes given for patent rights. The vendor of a patent right is not prohibited from making any kind of a bargain respecting thereto, but he is prohibited from taking a negotiable instrument from his purchaser without marking it in such a way as to enable that purchaser to resist payment in the hands of a bona fide holder as he could in the hands of the original vendor.

Then in clause 7 the court is not compelled to re-open the transaction with regard to the rate of interest. The language is "may" not "must," plainly leaving to the discretion of the court as to whether or not they will re-open. The court thus does not in any place in the act stamp as illegal, or wrong, or improper the taking of more than 12 per cent. interest. It does not state at any place in the act that the interest charged in excess of that will necessarily be repaid to the borrower.

Indeed, it would be tyrannous for an act to so interfere between individuals and destroy the rights of contract. What the act does, is to reserve to the court the right to re-open the transaction, and if found improper to refuse to allow the higher rate of interest to be charged. And it is in order to preserve to the court this power without injury to an innocent holder for value, that it is made an indictable offence for the money-lender to take negotiable instruments, contracts, or agreements which can be transferred to an innocent holder for value.

My conclusions with regard to this act are:

(1) It is nowhere in the said act declared illegal to loan money at a higher rate than 12 per cent. per annum.

(2) No borrower has a right to insist upon the court or judge under said act re-opening his transaction, no matter what the rate of interest charged may be. It is left entirely to the discretion of the court, and the court should not exercise such discretion and set aside lightly the contract of the parties unless they are convinced that some wrong was being done to, or some oppression suffered by, the borrower. The whole transaction may have been fair, the risk very great and the interest quite proper under the circumstances. The loan may have saved foreclosure costs, or costs of a distress for rent, or saved the borrower from imprisonment, and the transaction been for his benefit undoubtedly.

(3) As a borrower has not the power to demand as a right thru the court even the return of the interest over 12 per cent., it is also apparent that he has no right to demand that the money-lender be imprisoned for lending him money at the higher rate.

(4) The money-lender must be careful, however, not to make a negotiable contract, agreement or instrument. The act expressly forbids this, so as to subject every account to the revision of the court, and preserve to the borrower his defence of fraud, duress, etc., which a transfer to an innocent holder for value might evade.

(5) The imprisonment clause is only for the purpose of preventing the money-lender from taking a negotiable instrument.

It must be noted that had it been intended to make all loans at over 12 per cent. illegal, the words, "on any negotiable instrument, contract or agreement" would not have been inserted. Being inserted they necessarily restrict the operation of the clause in the manner indicated. They have no effect whatever except to restrict the operation. Also note, such statutes are strictly construed in favor of anyone accused of offending against their provisions.

High-Class Havana Cigars

When we say high-class we mean Cigars possessing a bouquet and a delicate flavor that can only be obtained by a personal selection from the leading factories in Havana, Cuba.

For personally selected Havana Cigars go to

"Depot for B.B.B. pipes." A. CLUBB & SONS, 5 King St. West

Lord Stanley Lodge I.O.O.F.

The annual meeting of the Loyal Lord Stanley Lodge, No. 6858, I. O. O. F., Manchester Unity, was held in their lodge room, Harmony Hall, Forum Building, corner Yonge and Gerrard-streets, on Thursday evening last, when there was upwards of 100 Lord Stanley and old country members present. Bro. H. Hancock, P.G., occupied the N.G. chair, with Bro. W. H. Hallsworth, R.G., in the G.M. chair and Bro. H. Mack in the V.G. chair, the following officers were elected for 1908: Bro. H. Hancock, P.G., G.M.; Bro. H. Mack, N.G.; Bro. H. J. Clarke, V.G.; chaplain, Bro. W. Irving, P.P.G.M.; treasurer, Bro. J. Ide, P.G.; trustees, Bros. J. Wilby, P.G., T. Doherty, P.G., W. T. Parry; recording secretary, Bro. E. Dingle; conductor, Bro. J. Ede, P. G.; lodge surgeons, Bro. W. T. Parry, Bro. J. J. Gee, C. R. Sneath; R.S. to N.G, Bro. W. J. Snell, P.G.; L.S. to N.G., Bro. Turner, P.G.; R.S. to V.G., Bro W. R. Tompkins, P.G.; L.S. to V. G., Bro. W. H. Hallsworth, P.G.; sick visitors, Bros. J. Ede, P.G., J. Gallick; tyler, Bro. A. Libby, with Bro. R. C. Jane, P.G., 117 Strachan-avenue as permanent and financial secretary. A vote of thangs was recorded to the retiring officers; also that the past grand's jewel be presented to Bro. W. H. Hallsworth, P.G., the retiring G.M. Short speeches were made by Bros. W. Irving, P.P.G.M., S. Edwards, P.P.D. G.M., H. Hancock, P.G., J. Ede, P.G., W. R. Tompkins, P.G., W. J. Snell, P. G., W. H. Hallsworth, P.G., Turner, P. G., G. Hann, P.G., H. Mack, P.G., H. J. Clarke, V.G., A. W. Saunders, R.S., J. Gallick and R. C. Jane, P.G.P.S. The installation of Bro. H. Mack to the N.G. chair, and Bro. H. J. Clarke to the V.G. chair was most impressively performed by Bros. W. Irving, P.P.G. M., S. Edwards, P.P.D.G.M., H. Hancock, P.G., and W. H. Hallsworth, P. G., bringing one of the most successful meetings of the Lord Stanley Lodge held during the year to a close at 11.30 p.m.

Manager Fleming maintains that the street railway will not consider making extensions into the newer districts until the city has agreed to downtown lines asked for by the company.

Andrew Carson of Burritt's Rapids has been appointed license inspector of Grenville, and Peter Hope, John Livingstone and Robert Anglin Van Lunen are license commissions for South Lanark.

Important.

"Do you think that the yellow peril is of any importance?"

"Certainly. It shares with the tariff, government ownership and trust regulation, the distinction of being one of our most interesting topics of conversation."—Washington Star.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cheable and daughter, 618 Euclid-avenue, leave today for Belle River, where Mr. Cheable has been appointed manager of the Home Bank.

Mr. H. W. Stuart, editor of The Union-Advocate of Newcastle, N. B., is in town on a visit.

Mrs. Aubrey McElhinney, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. W. H. Ferguson, in Manning-avenue, has returned to Ottawa.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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

NOT DEAD AFTER ALL.

"Foxy" Smith Under Arrest Again by Hamilton Police.

HAMILTON, Dec. 28.—(Special). — The police to-day rounded up the noted "Foxy" Smith, who, it was rumored, had died several months ago. The only foundation for this rumor appears to be that he has dyed his fiery red hair, which is now a glossy black.

With him was William Yates, a brother of Herb Yates, who was mixed up with William Hills' exploits. Both are held on the charge of vagrancy. "Foxy" had a gun when arrested.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Statue will be unveiled on May 24.

SUNDAY MUSIC.

Church of the Holy Trinity.

—Choral Evensong—

Processional hymn—Hark, the Herald Angels Sing 60
Psalms .....Anglican Chants
Magnificat .....Woodward in D
Nunc dimittis .....Woodward in D
Hymn—O Come, All Ye Faithful..59
Hymn—While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks 62
Offertory anthem—Sing O Heaven. .....Tours

—Music After Service—

Christians Awake .....Hassard
Orchestra.
Christmas Storm Fantasia .....
Organ.
Chorus—For Unto Us a Child is Born (Messiah) .....Handel
Choir.
The Virgin's Prayer .....Massanet
Orchestra.
Recessional hymn—O Saviour Lord..63
Concluding voluntary—March ...Clark
Orchestra.

A. R. Blackburn, organist and choirmaster.

CENTRE YORK RETURNS.

MARKHAM, Dec. 28.—(Special). — Owing to the fact that some of the returning officers have not yet, in some of the sub-divisions, sent in complete returns, the official count in Centre York could not be made this afternoon as intended.

Returning Officer R. A. Mason accordingly adjourned the summing up until Jan. 2 at 2 o'clock.

Shunt Without Warning.

Thru the unheralded shunting of a line of stationary cars at the foot of Berkeley-street at 3.45 o'clock Saturday afternoon a large automatic coal wagon belonging to Elias Rogers was smashed.

The wagon was crossing the tracks and the cars shunted down upon it. The horses and driver escaped.

TRY A NEW LOAF

Perhaps you have been waiting until New Year's Day to get up resolution enough to change your baker. The best time in the world to start taking

LAWRENCE'S Home-Made Bread

is right now. Order it direct from the Bakery by Post Card or Telephone; or order from the driver.

George Lawrence, Baker

21-31 Carr Street. Tel. College 321.

The Toronto Sunday World

Second News Section

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12 SUNDAY MORNING DECEMBER 29 1907 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Motoring, Motorists and What is Doing in the Motor World

Toronto Man Sees Paris and London Shows

The Great Future for the Automobile in the Business World —A Bright Outlook for 1908.

A trip to the great automobile shows at London and Paris, is a treat that few from Canada have as yet realized. To attend the Olympia show at London, England, where the aristocratic elegance and premier ideas of invention play at will, constitutes an object lesson in construction, display and ingenuity well worth the teaching.

To cross over the English Channel and spend a week at the Grand Palais, where the immensity of the exhibits makes New York look like an experimental plot in comparison, is the consummation of automobile desires.

Such a pleasant trip with its many side excursions of interest was the good fortune of genial Will Hyslop of the well-known firm of Hyslop Bros., Yonge-street, Toronto.

His impressions of the outlook for 1908 are valuable, not only from the motorist's standpoint, but to the business man in general, who sees in the increasing auto trade a sign of financial blue water ahead.

"Everywhere in the old lands," said he, "I found the most optimistic of views for the incoming year. Apparently the money market stringency, of which we have heard so much recently, has had little effect in forming the estimates for nexts year's movements. Trade is decidedly on the increase as far as the automobile business is concerned. England, with her good roads, her hedge rows and her rural paradises of hill and valley, copse and fallow, seems ideal grounds for motoring. The Olympic show is about six times the size of New York's big event in Madison Square Gardens, great crowds continually patronized the show and the sales of cars were especially strong. The predominance of six-cylinder cars is a noteworthy feature."

Bicycle Show Larger.

The Stanley show for bicycles solely was held in London at the time of the Olympia and the rejuvenation of this business points to interesting things this coming season. It seemed to the visitor like the return of the old days to see such interest being displayed in this method of individual locomotion. Business in this line in old London is brisk and whether the people are saving money and time by a return to the bicycle, or whether it is a recurring cycle of faddism, makes little difference to the tradesman.

In Gay Paris.

To see the exhibition of automobiles, motor buses, taxicabs, tram cars and drays at the centre of France's gay life, is a finale not to be missed by anyone who crosses the Atlantic to see automechanism.

"The New York show could be placed in a corner of the Grand Palais," remarked Mr. Hyslop, "and never be seen, so great is the maxmitude of the Paris show. Trade in France is correspondingly greater, and the volume of business done in automobiles, discounts all talk of hard times."

The Darracq people, whom Hyslop Bros. represent, handled 3000 cars last year, 1400 of which were sold in England. That the net profit on the number of cars turned out by these people was nearly one million dollars shows the magnitude of the business in the European centres. The leading favorite for this year's trade is the big 6-cylinder 50 to 60 h.p. car.

The attendance at Paris was phenomenally great. Every afternoon and evening crowds swarmed into the luxuriously fitted buildings. The streets for one mile in every direction from the Palais, were thickly dotted with incandescent lamps, at the expense of the show management. These, at night, formed one of the most splendid sights ever witnessed in Paris, and proved an exceptionally good drawing card for the attendance.

On the Friday when, as reported elswhere in this issue, the fee was raised to $2, and the exhibitors' tickets were not honored, the scene was almost pandemonium. Everywhere tarpaulins were covering the exhibits. Horns were screeching and whistles blowing. Angry Frenchmen were expostulating vehemently. So great was the disturbance created by the management's orders, that the show would have soon been a failure had they not cancelled the obnoxious order.

High-class singers, including all the leaders in France, with an orchestra of 100 pieces, furnished the music. So great was the crowd despite the high fee prices, that the militia were called out to keep back the crowds from the building.

A Striking Feature.

One very striking feature of the show was the exhibit of the various stages in automobile construction. From the cumbersome steam attempts of 30 years ago to the present luxuriously equipped limousines and big touring cars, the gradations of invention were indeed curious and interesting.

The crude cars of the first genius at this work, called up to the minds of those present, something of the feelings one has upon reviewing the progress of the manufacturing arts in weaving or in agriculture, seen at old relic shows and in museums. And that 30 years should show such progress is a marvelous tribute to the ingenuity of modern science.

In London and Paris there are more autos than horses, says Mr. Hyslop. And soon the horse will well night disappear from city streets, as far as the heavy business goes. This year the Darracq company have sold 5000 taximeter cabs. This goes to show how popular is becoming the auto cab in the cities of the old world. Over 1000 of these cabs are to go to New York this year, 300 having been delivered already. The exhibit of freight gasoline cars, where over 100 were on display in Paris, was a pretentious feature of the show. Will Hyslop, therefore, is justified in looking forward to a great business in Toronto in the near future. The use of gasoline and electricity is coming in fast and big changes in the city's business must perforce take place.

MOTORING IN WAR TIMES SAYS SIR JOHN FRENCH

Great Faith is Expressed in the Army Motor Reserve at London Banquet.

The annual dinner of the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland was largely attended at London early in December. Mr. C. D. Rose, M.P., chairman of the union, presided at the Wharncliffe rooms, Hotel Grand Central.

Replying to the toast of "Motoring," proposed by Lieut.-Col. Ivor Phillips, M.P., Sir John French referred to the bearing and influence of motoring on the science and practice of war. Owing to the great development of modern firearms and the enormous hosts which every great power in the world except ourselves—even an island power like Japan—maintained, the size of modern battlefields had become infinitely greater than in former days. The front during the battle of Mukden was fifteen or twenty times as great as that of Waterloo. Owing to this state of things commanders of armies in the field had lost the power which commanders of old enjoyed, the great power given by the exercise of personal influence and control over the fight. The field telegraph and telephone had improved matters, but the great drawback had been felt ever since the Franco-German war.

Auto to the Rescue.

From experiments lately carried out in this country and abroad, notably by the great soldier who had visited the city that afternoon (the kaiser), soldiers had come to the conclusion that in the next big war they would find that the automobile had in great measure restored the lost power to the commander-in-chief, who by its aid would be able to exercise nearly influence and control over the fight, as was exercised by the great commanders in the days of Wellington and Napoleon. The motor had not only conferred this tremendous advantage, but it had proved of great value in the training and instruction of troops for war.

Motor Army Reserve.

He would also like to express the pleasure he felt at having the opportunity of testifying to the patriotism, self-sacrifice, and devotion of the members of the motor army reserve. If the men of England required an example of how to do their duty in the way Mr. Haldane asked, they would find none better than in the work done by the motor corps.

A NEW RECORD.

On the Brooklands racing track at Weybridge, England, which was built especially for speeding, and where recently S. F. Edge traveled 1581 miles and 1310 yards in 24 hours, a marvellous performance, Clifford Earp a fortnight ago set up a number of world's records.

In a 60 horse power Napier car he covered 50 miles in 39 minutes and 10 seconds and 150 miles in 1 hour 58 minutes and 34 seconds. He also broke the one hour world's record with 76 miles 458 yards to his credit, and the two hours' world's record with 151 miles 146 yards.

HINTS ON DRIVING.

Mr. Fred. Sager of the Oldsmobile Co. Gives Some Good Advice to Autoists.

Before starting always be sure that your coat sleeve is free and that the spark is set "on centre." You may avoid a broken arm this way. Learn to start with the left hand if possible, as in case of a premature explosion the starting handle, if it should fly back, will leave this hand more easily.

Never fill your gasoline tank with a lighted cigar or lamp in the immediate neighborhood. It is the empty tank that is dangerous, not the full. Keep a close lookout for gasoline leaks. They are dangerous and may cause fire.

If your engine is warm and you run out of gasoline, you can nearly always get home on kerosene or alcohol, or even bad whiskey. The easiest way to find out how much gasoline you have used on a journey is to fill the tank completely full, measuring it by one of the threads in the filler plug hole, and then see at the end of the run how much gasoline it takes to bring the level up to this point again. If you always strain your gasoline thru chamois skin you will remove all water and other foreign substances which so often result in apparently bad corburetor action.

If the motor does not start readily on a cold morning, open the pet cocks on top, and squirt a little gasoline into the combustion chamber. This nearly always produces the desired result, and will warm up the cylinder walls so that no further troubles will be experienced.

To avoid carbon deposit in your cylinders once a week put about 1-4 pint of kerosene in each cylinder immediately after you run the car into the garage. Turn the engine over a few times without the spark on, and allow the oil to remain in all night. In the morning open up the pet cocks, throw on the switch, and burn it out. Dense clouds of smoke will issue from the muffler pipe, but you will find upon examination that after this treatment the cylinder walls will be comparatively clean.

Always strain water before putting it into the radiator, as a very small amount of sediment is liable to clog the radiator pipes, and interfere with the action of the water pump, thereby causing overheating. After using an antifreezing solution thru the winter the radiator pipes and water jacket should be thoroly cleaned, and blown out with compressed air or steam if possible. Don't take anybody else's word about the amount of gasoline, water or oil in your machine; it is best to have a look yourself, then you will not have to walk five miles for something you thought you had when you started. Make it a practice to go over your machine regularly at the beginning of every trip; know where all the oil holes are, how much each part needs, and keep your oil tank and grease cups filled. Remember that lubrication is the salve that keeps the motor good-natured and tractable.

Try your brakes at frequent intervals so you will be sure they will work when the critical time comes. Treat your machine with consideration. Automobile machinery is almost human.

CHAUFFEUR FITNESS.

No railroad would hire an engineer and trust him with lives and property without a close examination of his character and habits, his coolness of judgment in time of danger. Why then should a man hire a chauffeur who will hold in his hands the safety of his employer and his family and friends without first investigating the candidate's character? To this end, the Oldsmobile Co. of Canada will be able to furnish Oldsmobile purchasers with competent drivers who have been thoroly schooled in the driving, care and operation of automobiles and can furnish Oldsmobile purchasers, drivers who have been thoroly tested out as to their fitness and adaptibility and when recommended to the owner of the car can be depended upon to carry out the duties given them without causing the employer any uneasiness when entrusted with the car, carrying the members of the family and friends.

A DAY OF PLEASURE.

When you have quite tired of conventional motoring in Toronto turn the nose of your car towards Hamilton. Nothing new in this, you exclaim. Certainly not; this is merely your starting point for a trip destined to so exercise the bogy of ennui as to fill you with delicious dreams of remembrance for all time to come. Looking closely at your road map you will find the distance but a few hours' run and by the aid of your automobile you may travel the Lakeshore-road and will pass thru picturesque villages which would never be so much as heard of otherwise. After reaching Hamilton you may put your car up at the Hamilton Garage Co. and leave with every sense of security, knowing that the same and yourselves will be well attended to by the congenial manager, Mr. A. P. Goering. On your return trip we would suggest your coming back by the Dundas-road, which carries the excursionists thru exquisite scenes by wood, field and stream which refresh the soul and purify the mind with a maximum of ease and comfort only to be enjoyed by the user of a motor car.

THE MOTOR UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AS AN INTERNATIONAL BODY.

The latest colonial organization to affiliate with the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland is the Perak Motor Union, in the Federated Malay States. The officials of the newly-affiliated body have asked for particulars of the car badge for considerate drivers.

Colonial clubs which have affiliation agreements with the Motor Union are the A. C. of the Transvaal, the A. C. of Ceylon, the A. A. of Bengal, and the Motor Unions of Western India and Pereak.

Individual members of the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland are to be found in: India, Transvaal, France, Canada, United States, British Columbia, Italy, Egypt, Germany, Straits Settlements, Cape Colony, Sweden, Argentina, Ceylon, Natal, Holland, Nova Scotia, New Zealand, China, Orange River Colony, New South Wales, Russia, Gold Coast, Cyprus, Switzerland, Chili, Japan, Belgium, Jamaica, Gibraltar, Soudan, Malta, Crete, Denmark, Spain, Southern Nigeria, Queensland Ponoland, S. Australia.

The Motor Union is in membership with the Ligue International des Associations Touristes, which is engaged in preparations designed to remove annoying regulations which hinder touring. In response to a resolution passed at this year's congress, the Motor Union is endeavoring to secure in the New Motor Car Act a clause providing that cars arriving from abroad with sufficient means of identification may be permitted to register the identification mark already on the car for a period of three months, in lieu of having to obtain the ordinary registration plate. Application is also to be made to the inland revenue in favor of not demanding the carriage tax from foreign visitors staying in Great Britain for three months.

25 CARS SOLD AT THE CHICAGO SHOW.

Again comes the word that the Oldsmobile is victorious. This time it was the sealed bonnet contest, held at Washington, D.C., over a course 181 miles in length. The run was made only once over the course and is considered one of the most severe tests for a single day's run ever held in the east. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 10th the starting began at the club house and a car left each minute thereafter until all twenty-six were on their way. The Oldsmobile was the fourth car out and came in at the end of the run still in fourth place and running as smoothly as a clock. Rain was falling during most of the time and mud was encountered all the way, being several times up to the hubs. The Oldsmobile was of the four-cylinder palace touring car type.

NO LAWLESSNESS TOLERATED.

Barney Oldfield and two companions in a racing automobile were chased thru the streets of Chicago by policemen in a large touring car and arrested after an exciting pursuit recently. Oldfield and a negro machinist were later released, but O. I. Wilson, owner of the racing machine, was held.

The police charge that Oldfield and his companions were returning from the automobile show at the Coliseum and were driving north in Michigan-avenue at a furious rate. Turning from their course to pass another northbound car, they struck a carriage, demolishing it and throwing its occupants to the street. A boulevard policeman ordered Wilson to stop, but the latter, it is said, turned on additional power. The policeman sprang into another automobile and ordered the chauffeur to overtake the Wilson machine.—Exchange.

OLDSMOBILE MAKES SCORE IN WASHINGTON.

Now that the Chicago show is over it becomes a more firmly established fact than ever that the Oldsmobile is one of the most popular cars of the year. The predictions made at the time of the New York show are fulfilled and the season for 1908 has started off with a rush so far as our cars are concerned. At the Coliseum show a total of twenty-five cars were sold, of which the greater number were the high-priced four and six-cylinder cars. Thus the tendency to buy high-priced goods was again shown as at Madison Square Garden.

The reception tendered the new models at this exhibition was one of the most enthusiastic ever witnessed at Chicago, and should prove a remarkable example not only of the country's prosperity, but of the stability of the automobile industry taken as a whole. After considering the fact that the motor car has been heretofore considered a luxury and not a necessity by the majority, and then summing up the recent sales, it is very easy to see where we really stand.

A very good view of the situation is given in the following clipping from the financial section of The Chicago Evening Post:

"Even when the situation was more acute than it has been in the west, the sales of automobiles at the ... son Square Garden show in New York reached $1,500,000, sales to others than agents being exceptionally large. Official reports of the Olds Motor Works of Lansing, Mich., maker of the Oldsmobile, are cited as proof that the acute situation did not have a direct effect upon automobile industry.

"This firm sold to buyers from ten different states forty-four cars, valued at $131,850. While only four touring cars, valued at $1900 each, were sold, eleven six-cylinders, which list at $4200, were included in the sales. In the vernacular, 'prices cut no figure;' the buyer got the car he wanted.' The very men whose incomes were such that they would feel the effects of financial stress more acutely than the worker outside the capitalistic class were the buyers.

"Conservative automobile manufacturers have been free from reproach for 'inflated values' in their advertisements. Careful, exact and truthful statements have marked the publicity of the conservative and responsible makers, and the public has shown its appreciation."

MOTOR NOTES.

1908 is touring in.

Wave a glad new year.

Big things are looming up.

An automobile club has been formed at Oshawa.

Educate the farm horses. The auto must remain.

The most expensive tire is generally the cheapest in the end.

The most disastrous "knocking" a car ever gets is that which develops within the engine.

The Oldsmobile people on King-street, Toronto, have some choice cars at their garage.

When will we see the taxicab in Toronto?

There are about 1500 autos in Toronto. Paris has about 5000.

Hyslops' new garage on Shuter-street, Toronto, is a model of convenience and appearance. They will store any make of machine.

There are shrewd and cautious business men of wealth who do not yet believe that the automobile has reached a stage of entire reliability, and are clinging to their horse stables. This means that the field has not yet been covered, so dealers may be of good cheer.

The cuts used in last Sunday's World were loaned by the Oldsmobile people on King-street, and were not credited, thru an inadvertance.

The Studebaker Company of South Bend, Ind., has just been notified by the Jamestown Exposition jury of awards that its automobile exhibit at the Jamestown Tri-Centennial Exposition has been awarded a gold medal and diploma.

The Canada Cycle & Motor Co. report a very busy time, considering the condition of affairs generally. They are busy shipping cars and have orders well ahead. This looks good for the automobile industry.

The new pavement on Dundas-street, in Toronto Junction, was opened last week to vehicular traffic, as far as Keele-street. This improvement will be highly appreciated by motorists, who are in the habit of taking this road to Lambton and other western points. Dundas-street west of the city limits has always been looked upon as probably one of the worst pieces of road to be found anywhere. It will be an agreeable surprise to motorists to find this next season to be about one of the best pieces in the neighborhood of Toronto. The cold weather has stopped work for the time being west of Keele-street, but the Junction authorities intend to hurry this thru just as soon as the weather will permit.

Charles M. Richetts, manager of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co.'s new Toronto branch now has the new premises at 20 Adelaide-street west thoroly renovated and fixed up. Mr. Ricketts proposes to put in a complete line of motor sundries as well as a full line of Russell models.

A very handsome catalog is to hand. It is that of the Autocar Co. of Ardmore, Pa., for 1908. It combines artistic value and simplicity of illustration and description to a degree altogether admirable from the layman's point of view. The chief charm of this catalog is its pictures in color. The cover is blue, stamped in gold, and in a panel on the front cover is an exquisite color photograph of the autocar runabout.

Coming Automobile and Motor Boat Shows

The following automobile and motor boat shows will be held in Canada, the United States and Europe on the dates given:

Dec. 28-Jan. 4—Importers' Salon, Madison Square Garden, New York City. C. R. Nabley, secretary and manager.

Jan. 1-8—National Motor Boat and Engine Show, Coliseum, Chicago.

Jan. 4-11—Annual Automobile Show at Dublin, Ireland.

Jan. 18-Feb. 2—Fifth International Automobile Exposition, Palace of Fine Arts, Valentino Park, Turin, Italy, under auspices of Automobile Club of Turin.

Jan. 25-Feb. 1—National Motor Boat and Engine Show, Mechanics' Building, Boston.

Feb. 3-8—Power Boat and Sportsmen's Show, auspices Buffalo Launch Club, Convention Hall, Buffalo, N.Y. Dai H. Lewis, manager.

Feb. 17-22—Cleveland Automobile Show, under direction of Cleveland Automobile Dealers' Association.

Feb. 20-March 7—Fourteenth Annual Motor Boat and Sportsman's Show, Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Feb. 24-29—Automobile Show and Gymkhana, Bombay, India, under the auspices of the Motor Union of Western India.

March 7-14—Sixth Annual Boston Automobile Show in Mechanics' Building, under direction of Boston Automobile Dealers' Association.

March 9-14—Sixth Annual Automobile Show, Buffalo, N.Y., under the auspices of the Automobile Club of Buffalo. Dai H. Lewis, manager, 760 Main-street, Buffalo, N.Y.

March 21-28—Toronto Automobile and Motor Boat Show, Toronto. R. M. Jaffray, manager.

April 5-12—Montreal Automobile and Motor Boat Show, Montreal. R. M. Jaffray, manager.

April 6-11—Second Annual Show of the Pittsburg, Pa., Automobile Club.

May 16—Sicily, Targa Florio, Automobile Club of Italy.

PASSING OF THE HANSOM CAB.

The constant announcements in the newspapers of cabmen who are giving up business and are offering their cabs for sale at bargain-counter prices make one realize more than ever that the day of the hansom cab, so long a feature of London life, is passing, says a London correspondent. Underground railroads and above ground motor 'buses have helped to bring about its downfall, but its worst enemy is the motor taxicab.

Londoners wonder now why the old one horsepower hansom has reigned so long. In the first place it is most difficult of ingress and egress, and there is always the muddy wheel to be avoided. Then in bad weather one must choose between being asphyxiated or receiving in one's face the fog, wind or rain.

The taxicab, on the other hand, is easily opened and closed, and is so arranged that a woman's gown runs no risk of destruction from a muddy wheel. Then, also, it is much quicker and leaves the traveler in no uncertainty as to the fee to be paid to the chauffeur.

The cabmen are undergoing great hardships since the advent of motors, as indeed are private coachmen. Cabbies who have driven the streets of London for years are now among the army of unemployed, for only the younger and smarter of them are willing or able to qualify as drivers of motor cabs.

When the 500 additional taxicabs arrive from France, and they are due to arrive in December, the demolition of the hansom will be complete, and before long it will only be seen at the British Museum with the first railroad carriage, the first engine, etc.

With the departure of the cab and the cabbie goes also a favorite way of earning a penny which is employed by London street vagrants of any age from 5 to 60. Whenever a woman stops a hansom and starts to climb into it out of the earth apparently springs a grimy figure who, with great chivalry, places a very smutty, grubby arm and hand protectingly over the wheel so as to protect her garment.

Of course it is a choice of two evils for the woman. If this disciple of the great Raleigh is lucky, he gets the looked-for penny, if he isn't he goes off muttering things that even the vainest person couldn't construe as compliments, and disappears to wait for better times.

HOT HONKS AT PARIS.

Something very much in the nature of a riot occurred at the automobile salon in the Grand Palais during the recent automobile show at Paris. The French Automobile Club held a great charity festival in aid of the victims of the floods in the south of France. Numerous special attractions were provided and the price of admission was raised for the day from 1 franc to 10 francs.

In order, apparently, to prevent holders of free permanent admission tickets from trafficking their cards for that festival, the management put up a notice at midday stating that after 2 o'clock all free admission cards would be suspended for the rest of the day.

This caused great excitement. Several manufacturers, who were exhibitors went at once in a body to the office of the salon, but found nobody to receive them, the committee being at lunch. The news of the management's decision spread, and 500 exhibitors assembled under the clock and were shouting and yelling in indignation.

At the same time nearly every motor horn, whistle and siren in the show was being blown, and the noise was absolutely deafening. The exhibitors then gave orders to their employes to cover over all their stands, and in a few minutes all the principal exhibits were shrouded beneath tarpaulin and canvas and every exhibitor prepared to leave the building.

In the midst of all the noise and confusion some of the officials of the Automobile Club arrived in great haste and rescinded the order which had caused all the trouble. As soon as they had received satisfaction the exhibitors uncovered their stands again, and the noise ceased.

RACES MINUS ACCIDENTS.

That automobile racing can be shorn of nearly all serious accidents and fatalities is the opinion of American enthusiasts at Chicago.

At a meeting of the sanctions committee, which later reported to the executive committee, of the national organizations at its meeting at the Coliseum auto show, Chicago, the new rules were drawn up. The new provisions specify that the organization will not sanction any race that is not given in accordance with all of these rules. Prior to the granting of a sanction an investigation of the tracks must be made by a competent committee, and photographs of all turns and fences on it must be submitted to the national body.

There also must be drawings of the buildings and stands for spectators with their descriptions. It is provided that the racing board shall decide in what places spectators shall be permitted, and then only after they have made a thoro study of the peculiarities of the locality in which the race is to be given.

There are many other stipulations regarding the judges, guards and other details of the tracks, but the committee gave most of its attention to the study of safeguards against accident.

John D. Rockefeller has dismissed all his coachmen and sold all his horses and instead has installed six motor cars in his stables. Some people think this move is for the purpose of retrenchment, whilst others more sagely believe that Mr. Rockefeller find horses too slow. President Roosevelt, too, has followed suit in using the car.

From the outset, the noise of the exhaust of the explosive engine was an objection, and when the engineers undertook to comply with the demand for a silent exhaust they encountered the problem of back pressure in the cylinders. This has been ever since a constant factor of consideration in designing the features of exhaust and a striking departure among the 1908 models is the extra large exhaust pipe with hollow wings or arms, to give more space, that is found on the new 45-50 horsepower Rainier. The exhaust in this model is made still more free by the fact that the pipe has no sharp angle in it, but runs backward from a rounded elbow, a system that as a whole probably gives the lowest amount of back pressure yet attained.

An English correspondent writing to The World says: "During the last three years there have been many lamentations about the decline of international motor boat racing. These have been justified to a certain extent, and, in spite of many attempts to the contrary, the authorities have not succeeded in really furthering international sport.

"The British Motor Boat Club, however, has been fortunate in its endeavor to set international motor boat racing upon a sound footing. At a recent meeting at the new clubhouse in Coventry-street, Lieut. Rasch of the German Motor Yacht Club met the rear-commodore, W. Miall Green, and certain members of the British Motor Boat Club committee, to discuss dates for next season's races.

"It is probable, therefore, that German and English motor boat owners may be enabled to race at each other's meetings in turn, as well as at Ostend, in 1908. Belgian owners, of course, will be included in these arrangements. A practical step is being taken to promote international racing in the strong endeavor which is being made to secure the adoption of a uniform rating rule."

GOOSE AND GANDER LIVED MANY YEARS.

Lindsay Post: It is not very often The Post has the privilege of telling a Christmas story like the following:

Twenty-four years ago to-day an English emigrant family just out from the old country reached Victoria County, and finally decided to make their home in Mariposa. They were in anything but good circumstances—the preparations for the Canadian winter had exhausted their ready cash and kind neighbors sent in something to make them more comfortable. Among the contributions were a goose and a gander of a particularly fine breed.

One day last week a plainly dressed woman entered a business office in town and asked the lady bookkeeper if she happened to be a daughter of John Brown of Mariposa. The young lady, replying in the affirmative, the woman said: "I am Mrs. Smith of Mariposa," and she proceeded to tell the above part of the story. She stated that the family had prospered in Canada and were now quite well-to-do. "As Christmas comes around," she said, "I am reminded of the great kindness your father and mother did for us just 24 years ago this Christmas. We have prized those geese very much and they have been a source of much profit to us, but I am very sorry to tell you that a few weeks ago the old mother goose was killed by a dog while defending her flock of 12 goslings, and last year the old gander met a similar fate while asserting his rights as father of the flock. Their loss has been a great grief to our family."

The above story is quite true in every particular with the exception of the names, which are fictitious, as the parties interested in the story do not wish to be brought into prominence.

Brute and Human Drug Testers.

A lot of sorry looking chickens, dogs and cats loafed in the black, ill-smelling yard of the great chemical plant.

"We use these animals to test our drugs on," said the chemist. "They come in very handy. They more than earn their board.

"Ergotine is a drug we test on chickens. It is a simple test. If a dose of ergotine fails to turn a chicken's comb black we know that the drug is, for some reason or other, worthless.

"Hasheesh we test on dogs. Hasheesh is made of female hemp buds; male hemp buds have no medical value; yet some dishonest dealers put male buds on the market, and since they resemble the female buds precisely it is impossible to detect them save by an actual test. Dogs, given hasheesh, get drunk and happy if the stuff is good.

"Digitalis, the heart stimulant, is tested on frogs. We inject a drop of it into a frog's stomach, and in the kymograph, or heart recording machine, we study the changes that take place in the frog's heart action. Thus we get a very accurate knowledge of what our digitalis can do.

"Do we ever test drugs on ourselves? Oh, yes, indeed; often. Chemists have lost their lives, chemists have gone incurably insane, thru too rash a bravery in testing drugs on their own persons."
—Los Angeles Times.

PRAYED IN STRANGE TONGUE

Religious Phenomenon at Ottawa Presages a Great Awakening.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—Religiously disposed people on the Glebe, the south-western residential section of Ottawa, are earnestly discussing some phenomena which have recently been manifested among them, and which many believe to be the "gift of tongues" frequently referred to in the New Testament, particularly in Acts, 2nd chapter. Certainly the story they tell partakes of the marvelous. The demonstrations have occurred in connection with the Second Congregational Church on Third-avenue, of which Rev. H. J. Horsey, chairman of committee of Torrey-Alexander meetings is the pastor.

Rev. Mr. Horsey admitted that the incidents referred to had occurred, but he expressed him self as shrinking from giving them publicity at the present time lest more harm than good might be done.

At a prayer meeting in the church one Sunday morning, in which some 10 or 12 persons participated, a gentleman identified casually with the congregation, but well known to all present, suddenly began to pray in an unknown tongue. He did this fluently and with a musical intonation. There was nothing whatever of an emotional sentiment shown at the meeting, and the service thruout was marked with orderliness and calm. Nor did any excitement follow the demonstration, but at the close of the meeting the gentleman explained that this gift of tongues had come to him some time before in Toronto. At intervals, quite unexpectedly, it had been manifested. He was able, he said, to interpret the words which he used, altho he did not know to what language they belonged.

This was, however, but the commencement of similar phenomena on the Glebe. A week or two later the same gift came to a devout and well-known lady in the congregation. At several meetings in the church, and at others held privately, she has both spoken and sung in a strange tongue. At first the words came with apparent difficulty, but subsequently quite readily. She herself accepted the thing as the gift foretold in the Scriptures. At one of these meetings both the gentleman and lady referred to prayed in different tongues, and each was able to give interpretations.

A great religious awakening is predicted as a result of these manifestations.

Weggie: I say, old chappie, the pa pah says there will be a lot of meteors this month. How do these astronomer Johnnies know that, what?

Willie: Deah me, how dense you are! They look in the almanac.—Cleveland Leader.

NEWS OF INTERESTING SOCIAL EVENTS DURING THE PAST WEEK

All communications for publication in the social columns of The Sunday World must be sent in writing and signed by the sender.

SPLENDID DANCE GIVEN IN HONOR OF DEBUTANTE

Mrs. W. F. Fleury Holds Fashionable Ball for Her Niece of Aurora.

Quite the social event of the past week was the dance given at McConkey's by Mrs. W. F. Fleury in honor of her niece, Miss Marguerite Fleury of Aurora.

Mrs. and Miss Fleury received their large number of guests at the entrance to the ballroom.

Mrs. Fleury was wearing a pretty gown of maize liberty with gold embroideries. Miss Marguerite, one of the season's prettiest debutantes, looked very dainty in a frock of white crepe embroidered, a cluster of Killarney roses and a wreath of tiny buds in her coiffure.

Miss Henderson also received, gowned in white satin and lace.

Supper was served in the restaurant from small tables with pretty Yuletide decorations. The music and floor were par excellence, and even in the "wee sma' hours of the morning" the young folk were loth to depart.

Two pretty English girls, the Misses Reid, guests at Government House, were both in white and came with their cousins, the Misses Mortimer Clark. Miss Clark was very handsome in white and silver, with touches of blue, and Miss Elise in ciel blue satin.

Mrs. W. H. Cawthra was in blue brocade with a paradise mount in her hair.

Mrs. R. J. Christie was stunning, as usual, in silver and steel embroidered net over rose silk.

Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, cream embroidered chiffon.

Miss Ina Matthews, in Dresden silk, brought her pretty Irish guest, Miss Kenny of Dublin, in Nile crepe and cream lace.

Miss Helen Davidson, a frock of pale blue chiffon with graduated satin stripes.

A bright visitor in town, Miss Dorothy Biscoe of Halifax, was very much admired, in pink with a wreath of rosebuds.

Miss Evelyn Kerr was most attractive in a white liberty empire gown and a marabout osprey in her hair.

Mrs. E. F. B. Johnstone wore a handsome dress of jet sequins over white chiffon, with trimmings of emerald green. Her daughter, Miss Jessie, looked very well in white.

Mrs. A. P. Burnitt was a pretty matron, in pale yellow.

Mrs. Harry Beatty was also in yellow, with odd embroideries.

Mrs. Campbell Macdonald, in black sequin over white, brought her debutante, Miss Flora, in all white.

Miss Mary Clark, an empire frock of white liberty.

Miss Gyp Armstrong, a dark beauty, in a black gown with jet and steel.

Miss Patti Warren, a graceful gown of blue panne with white trimmings.

Miss Louise Henderson (New York) black lace over silk, pale blue ribbon in her coiffure.

Miss Edith Holland was lovely in white with touches of pink.

Mrs. MacDowall Thomson, pale blue, with wreaths of pink chiffon roses.

Miss Helen Matthews, white net over liberty.

Mrs. Reginald Gamble, brocaded satin in shades of yellow.

Miss Josephine Prouse, a smart gown of opalescent chiffon, with touches of gold tissue.

Miss Jean Wallbridge, white lace.

Miss Beatrice Garrow, forget-me-not blue satin and pink roses.

Miss Tottie McArthur, rose pink crepe.

Miss Edith Kay, white, with empire wreaths of rosebuds.

Miss Edna Cosby, dainty in white crepe.

The Misses Armour, both pretty in white.

Mrs. Bruce McDonald, champagne colored brocade.

Mrs. George Blaikie, black palletted gown over white silk.

The bride, Mrs. Dudley Dawson, very smart in black.

Miss Norma Armstrong, in flame chiffon with orchid velvet.

Miss Gwendolyn Darling, pale mauve net.

Miss Lilian Crowther, very pretty in pink.

Miss Cawthra of Yeadon Hall and her guest, Miss Howard, were both in white.

Miss Gypsy Grasett, white liberty and chiffon.

Miss Vera Morgan, white satin, with bands of gold and white embroidery.

Miss Hilda Reid, a pretty French embroidered gown in white with blue ribbons.

Others present were: Mr. and Mrs. Vaux Chadwick, Miss Flo. Le Mesurier, Percy Henderson, Stuart Greer, Miss Given Darling, Miss Suzanne Mara, Miss Alice Medland, Harry Walker, R. J. Christie, Dr. Brefney O'Reilly, Dr. Alex McKenzie, Jack Merritt, Harry Baldwin, St. George Baldwin, Mrs. Gerard Strathy, Mrs. Rathbun, Mrs. James Scott, Morgan Jellett, Arthur Jameson, Arthur Kirkpatrick, John Neal, Eric Armour, Harry Beatty, Kenneth McKenzie, Kenneth McDougall, Dr. Ryerson, Arthur Goulding, Roy Nordheimer, Arnold Morphy, Harry Grubbe, W. H. Cawthra, Harry McMillan, Alan Magee.

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ENTERTAINS AT ART ROOMS FOREIGN PICTURES ON VIEW

Mrs. Ambrose Small Invites Number of Guests to See Fine Collection of Paintings.

Mrs. Ambrose Small invited a number of guests on Friday afternoon to view the foreign pictures in the Woman's Art Rooms.—La Plaza. Mrs. Small received wearing a very handsome Paquin gown of white and black chiffon, with cream lace and handsome embroideries and dainty touches of blue. She was assisted by Mrs. Dignam, gowned in all black.

The pictures are perhaps the best collection which have been placed on view here. Afterwards a dainty tea was served downstairs by a number of young girls.

Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. Haney, Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Long, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Moss,, Mr. and Mrs. Bond and Mr. and Mrs. Day.

TWILIGHT MUSICALE.

A very good musicale was arranged by the committee for the twilight last Thursday at the Woman's Art Rooms. Those assisting were Miss Perry, Mr. Rigsby and Miss Katie Tough, who was ably accompanied by Miss Olive Sheppard.

JEWISH CHARITY BALL.

The thirteenth annual charity ball in aid of the Toronto Jewish Benevolent Societies will take place at the Temple Building on Monday evening. The committee in charge have completed all arrangements, and it promises to be as successful as on former occasions.

THEATRE PARTIES.

A great many theatre parties were given at the Princess during Xmas week. "The Parisian Model" might, in truth, be described as a dress show, and the costumes were a marvel and delight to the feminine eye. Miss Held has lost none of her old time daintiness and her gowns were even more beautiful than ever.

On Christmas night some present in the large audience were: Col. John I. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Helen Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kerr Osborne, Gordon Perry, Jack Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Band, Miss Rose Band, Miss Dodo Suckling, Harold Thorne, Trevor Temple, Rutherford Ford, Arthur Stanway, Mr. and Mrs. William Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Swabey, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Reed, Mrs. Gerald Barton, Zeb Lash, Jack Lash , Mrs. Hewes Oliphant, W. Y. Archibald, Col. and Mrs. McGill (Kingston), the Misses McGill, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Barber (Georgetown), Beresford Reynolds, Dr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck.

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MRS MAXWELL MOORHEAD.
Wife of the American Consul at Belegrade, Servia, as she appeared in native costume at a court ball. She is the daughter of Judge Ermatinger, St. Thomas, Ont., and is considered a most beautiful woman.

HAMILTON SOCIETY NEWS WEDDING OF MISS GRANT

Daughter of W. J. Grant Becomes Bride of W. D. Shambrook—Ambitious City Personals.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bristol are spending the holiday in North Carolina.

Miss Dorothy Gates has returned from a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Bullen in Chicago.

Miss Constance Turnbull has returned from a visit to Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Curan gave an old-fashioned party on Thursday evening.

Miss Nisbet is spending the holiday season in Guelph.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Zimmerman are in town for the holidays.

Miss Gibbons, London, hes been visiting her sister, Mrs. John L. Counsell.

Mrs. Witham Walker, and son, Major are spending Christmas with Mrs. Walker's mother in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Kittson will give a dance in Conservatory of Music Hall Dec. 30.

Miss Lulu Collver is home from Toronto University for the holidays.

Mrs. Francis Mallock was the hostess of a charming at home in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Joan Mallock.

Miss Lily Bristol gave a small tea in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Dawson of Winnipeg, who are guests of Bishop and Mrs DuMoulin of Sel House.

Mrs. Baldwin was the hostess of an informal tea in honor of her guest, Miss Hanson of Montreal.

The wedding of Miss Helen Maud Grant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Witham J. Grant, and William Davidson Shambrook, only soon of Mr. and Mrs. George Shambrook in St. Thomas Church, Dec. 21, created much interest as both are popular members of Hamilton circles. Rev. E. J. Ethington officiated, and Miss Tillie Peene presided at the organ. The church looked beautiful with Christmas decorations of holly and evergreens. The bride wore a handsome gown of Brussels net over white satin, vest and orange blossoms and carried white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Marjorie Grant, who wore a lovely gown of pink crepe de chine, with pink satin trimmings, hat to match and carried pink roses. Harry Kilvert was best man. The ushers were: Rex Warwick, Toronto, cousin of the groom; and Sam Gibson, Hamilton. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony. Among the guests were the following Toronto people: Mrs. Warwick, aunt of the groom, Mr. Warwick, Dr. and Mrs. John Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wellington,, Mr. Will Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Kilvert, Mr. Dick Kilvert, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Root, Miss McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Berit Stewart, Miss Ann Flett.

Miss Viola Knott, daughter of Roselle Knott, who is having a successful season with the "Alice Sity By the Fire" Company, is spending Christmas with her grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Knott.

Mrs. J. M. Gibson was the hostess of a bridge party in honor of Miss Campbell of Montreal.

Miss Marie Bland, who has been the guest of Mrs. Hugh C. Barker, has gone to Bermuda.

Miss Leggat has returned from a visit to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Counsell spent Christmas with Mrs. Counsell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, in London.

Mrs. Denholme Burns, Toronto, is spending the holiday season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Barker.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Osborne gave a dance in Conservatory of Music Hall this week in honor of Miss Rosalynd Osborne.

Mrs. J. M. Young, Oak Bank, was the hostess of a luncheon in honor of Miss Hanson, Montreal.

Mrs. F. W. Gates was the hostess of a delightful Bridge party.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan Martin and family are spending Christmas with Bishop Hamilton and family in Ottawa.

Mrs. L. D. MacDonald of Regina, Sask, is the guest of Mrs. D. M. Cameron.

SOCIETY IN ST. THOMAS RECEPTION AT VILLA VISTA

Judge and Mrs. Ermatinger Give Large Party in Honor of U.S. Consul Moorhead.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 27.—The large reception given by Judge and Mrs Ermatinger at "Villa Vista" on Monday evening in honor of their son-in-law and daughter, American Consul Moorhead and Mrs. Moorhead of Belgrade, Servia, was a brilliant and charming function. The house thruout was artistically arranged with splendid Christmas decorations, and softly-shaded lights cast a lovely radiance over the gleaming leaves and scarlet berries.

The conservatory was thrown open and a wealth of bloom and greenery greeted the eye of the guests, as they entered the drawing-room, and the spacious verandah was inclosed and hung with rich crimson curtains, providing cosey-corners and most delightful sitting-out places.

The throngs of guests were welcomed by Judge and Mrs. Ermatinger, and they were assisted in the reception by Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead, Miss Ermatinger and Capt. Percy Ermatinger. The hostess wore a becoming gown of pale yellow peau de sole, with duchess lace garniture and handsome ornaments of emeralds and diamonds. Mrs Moorhead looked very handsome in an exquisite gown of white Irish point lace, mounted on chiffon, over silk with beautiful pearl necklace. Miss Ermatinger, sister of Judge Ermatinger, was gowned in rich black brocaded silk.

An orchestra played entrancing selections during the evening, and supper was served by Stevenson in the supper-room, which was very attractive, the decorations all being in deep crimson and handsome pieces of antique silver-plate, also many beautiful silver candlesticks with shaded lights added beauty to the table, which was arranged at the rear of the room and in charge of Mrs. C. M. Baldwin and Mrs. Norman. Among the many guests present were: Judge, Mrs. and Miss Coltie, Mr. William H. Teegrane (Paris, France), Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coyne, Misses Coyne, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson (Montreal), Mr. L. H. Dingman, Rev. Archdeacon and Mrs. Hill, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Comfort, Mrs. Woodward (Chatham), Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Glenn, Mr. John Laycock (Winnipeg), Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kains, Mrs. Margaret Ailworth, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McCrimmon, Misses McCrimmon and very many others.

Mrs. Norman, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. J. White, Elgin-street, will sail for Europe early in the New Year, where she will spend a year. Mrs. Creighton of Chatham will accompany Mrs. Norman.

Mrs. John Laycock of Winnipeg is spending the yuletide with her mother, Mrs. Laycock, Pearl-street.

Dr. T. B. Futchee of John-Hopkins University, Baltimore, is holidaying with his people in town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McLaws of Winnipeg are spending a few weeks in St. Thomas with relatives.

Miss Millie Clements of Windsor is a much-admired visitor in town, and is the guest of Miss Margaret Allworth, Wellington-street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Kingsmill and little son are spending the yuletide with Mr. Kingsmill's father, Mr. Nicoll Kingsmill, at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls.

Mr. E. A. Kemp, manager of the Dominion Bank, is spending a few days at his home in Toronto.

A number of smart entertainments will be given in honor of American Consul Moorhead and Mrs. Moorhead during the next ten days.

Mrs. G. W. Hobbs will entertain at the tea-hour on Saturday in honor of Miss Pinaud Andrews Perry, the charming bride-elect, whose marriage to Mr. Bourn of Chicago, late of London, England, takes place on New Year's night.

Dr. Dale King of Detroit spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King, Southwick-stret.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake Thompson of Woodstock are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, and will remain in town until after the Talbot Club dance, which promises to be a delightful function.

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SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—On Monday, Dec. 23, the president of the Minto Skating Club, Col. Irwin, and Mrs. Irwin entertained at a very large skating party at the new Rideau Rink. Col. and Mrs. Irwin received their guests downstairs near the entrance and were assisted by their daughter, Mrs. Alan Palmer of Kingston, who, with her husband, is spending Christmastide with her parents. She looked extremely well in a very smart skating costume of royal blue broadcloth and handsome mink furs. Altho the ice was not in its best condition, owing to a rather damp spell of weather, there were a great many of our most enthusiastic skaters on the ice, besides many who walked and talked instead. His Excellency Lord Grey and the Ladies Sybil and Evelyn Grey enjoyed the evening on the ice. Refreshments and hot drinks were served in the tea-room upstairs as usual, and music was furnished by a very good orchestra. The party broke up about midnight.

The Premier and Lady Laurier, who generally spend Christmas at their home in Arthbaskaville, this year remained in the capital for that festival. Mrs. Henri Laurier and children will spend the New Year's Day and a short time thereafter with Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier.

Mr. Frank Dods of Winnipeg is the guest for the holiday period of Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Dunlevie. Mr. Dods is the fiance of Miss Constance Dunlevie.

Mrs. Almon and her son, Capt. Almon, are the guests of Mrs. H. K. Egan, who is the sister of the former. Mrs. Egan has sent out invitations for a domino dance which is to take place at the Racquet Court on the eve of New Year's Day.

Mr. Sam McDougall is spending some of the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorn McDougall in Hintonburgh. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorn McDougall, Jr., of Haileybury, and their three little girls are with Mrs. McDougall's sister, Mrs. J. Barnet MacLaren in Cooper-street for the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. J. Lyons Biggar will entertain on Monday evening, Dec. 30, at a young people's dance, which will be in honor of her daughter, Miss Violet Biggar.

Major and Mrs. J. Stopford Maunsell have invited a number of the younger people, of the ages of from fourteen to eighteen to a dance at their new residence at Rockliffe for Saturday evening, Jan. 4.

Miss Nora Warren of Toronto will be the guest of Miss Eva Lessard for several weeks, beginning with the New Year.

Another bright young visitor from Toronto who will spend some time in the capital shortly will be Miss Gladys Parry, who will be the guest of Miss Evelyn Powell. Mrs. C. Berkeley Powell will entertain at a dinner dance in her honor next week, when thirty young people will be present.

Viscount and Lady Middleton, with their daughter, Hon. Sybil Brodrick, arrived at the end of the week to be the guests of Their Excellencies. Lord and Lady Grey at Government House. English visitors at Government House during the week were Mr. Blake, son of Lord Elgin and Mr. Verony, who have been touring in the west and are now en route for their homes in England.

Miss Lucy Dodge of Montreal, who was a guest at Rideau Hall for a few days recently, has returned to Montreal.

Miss Gertrude Hampson of Montreal will be the guest of Mrs. W. J. Anderson for a greater part of the festive season.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Grace Fraser, daughter of Rev. J. P. Fraser of Belleville and grand-daughter of Mrs. Fraser of Elgin-street, to Mr. Robert Vernon Heathcott of Edmonton, son of Joseph Heathcott, Esq., of Chapel on the Frith, Derbyshire, England.

Col. and Mrs. S. H. P. Graves will, on Jan. 2, entertain at a dance for their cadet son, Mr. Tom Graves, who is attending the Royal Military College, Kingston. Mrs. Graves' niece, Miss Dorothy Bucke of Brandon, Man., will shortly arrive in the capital to spend the remainder of the winter, partly with Mrs. Graves and partly with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bucke.

Mr. John Thompson left at the beginning of the week for Toronto to spend Christmas with his mother, Lady Thompson.

Mr. John Howe of St. John, N.B., is spending a week with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Maynard, in Cartier-street.

The Misses Macpherson of Kingston were among the many visitors in town who came to spend Christmas with relatives and they are with Col. and Mrs. Pennington Macpherson of Cliff-street.

Instead of Champagne.

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

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In order to relieve the heavy pressure of orders during the busy season, we are making a special reduction in our Suits and Gowns during December and January.

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Sensational Progress Made By the Trotter and Pacer

Three Trotters and Twenty-two Pacers Under 2.05 in 1898—Close of 1907 Sees One Hundred and Seven Horses Under 2.05.

No better or more forcible evidence of the sensational progress that has been made in the development of the trotter and pacer, says The American Sportsman, can be had than a comparison of the number of extreme speed performers at both gaits at the close of the racing season of 1898 and those at the present time—a period of ten years.

At the close of 1898 the world's trotting champion was Alix, 2.03 3-4, and only two other trotters had taken records of 2.05 or better, these being Nancy Hanks, 2.04, and Azote, 2.04 3-4. The list of pacers with records of 2.05 or better numbered 22, and of these only four had records faster than 2.03, namely, the champion Star Pointer, 1.59 1-4, John R. Gentry, 2.00 1-2, Joe Patchen, 2.01 1-4, and Robert J. 2.01 1-2. So that ten years ago the total number of trotters and pacers in the 2.05 list was just twenty-five.

At the close of the racing season of 1907 we find no less than one hundred and seven members of the 2.05 list, thirteen trotters and ninety-four pacers. The past season added but one trotter to the list, Mainsheet, 2.05, while seventeen pacers became eligible, which would go to show that it takes a consistent 2.05 pacer to make good on the Grand Circuit.

The following is a complete list of the 2.05 trotters and pacers to date:

—2.05 TROTTERS—

Lou Dillon, 1.58 1-2, ch.m., by Sidney Dillon.

Major Delmar, 1.59 3-4, b.g., by Delmar, 2.16 3-4.

Sweet Marie, 2.02, b.m., by McKinney, 2.11 1-4.

Cresceus, 2.02 1-4, ch.s., by Robert McGregor, 2.17 1-2.

The Abbott, 2.03 1-4, b.g., by Chimes, 2.30 3-4.

Alix, 2.03 3-4, b.h., by Patronage.

Nancy Hanks, 2.04, b.m., by Happy Medium.

John A. McKerron, 2.04 1-2, b.s., by Nutwood Wilkes, 2.16 1-2.

Tiverton, 2.04 1-2, b.g., by Galileo Rex.

Wentworth 2.04 1-2, blk.g., by Superior.

Admiral Dewey, 2.04 3-4, b.s., by Bingen, 2.06 1-4.

Azote, 2.04 3-4, b.g., by Whips, 2.27½.

Mainsheet, 2.05, blk.s., by The Director General.

—2.05 PACERS—

Dan Patch, 1.55 1-4, br.s., by Joe Patchen, 2.01 1-4.

Audubon Boy, 1.59 1-4, ch.s., by J. J. Audubon, 2.19.

Star Pointer, 1.59 1-4, b.s., by Brown Hal, 2.12 1-2.

Prince Alert, 1.59 1-4, b.g., by Crown Prince.

Dariel, 2.00 1-4, b.m., by Alcander, 2.20 1-2.

John R. Gentry, 2.00 1-2, b.s., by Ashland Wilkes, 2.17 1-4.

Bolivar, 2.00 3-4, b.g., by Wayland W., 2.19 1-2.

The Broncho, 2.00¾, b.m., by Stormcliffe, 2.13 1-4.

Joe Patchen, 2.01¼, blk.s., by Patchen Wilkes, 2.29 1-2.

Little Boy, 2.01 1-2, b.g., by Kenton.

Robert J. 2.01 1-2, b.g., by Hartford.

Anaconda, 2.01 3-4, b.g., by Knight.

Dan R., 2.01 3-4, ch.g., by Tasco Jr., 2.19 1-4.

Ecstatic, 2.01 3-4, b.m., by Oratorio, 2.13.

Angus Pointer, 2.01 3-4, b.g., by Sidney Pointer, 2.07 1-4.

Coney, 2.02, blk.g., by McKinney, 2.11 1-4.

Locanda, 2.02, br.s., by Allerton, 2.09 1-4.

Gratt, 2.02 1-4, blk.s., by Grattan, 2.13.

Hazel Patch, blk.s., by Hard Patch.

John M., 2.02 3-4, blk.g., by Paris, 2.19 1-4.

Pan Michael, 2.03, ch.s., by Boreal, 2.15 3-4.

Baron Grattan, 2.03 1-4, b.g., by Grattan, 2.13.

Bumps, 2.03 1-4, b.g., by Baron Wilkes, 2.18.

Connor, 2.03 1-4, blk.g., by C. F. Clay, 2.18.

Directly, 2.03 1-4, blk.s., by Direct, 2.05 1-2.

Searchlight, 2.03 1-4, b.s., by Darknight.

Argot Boy, 2.03 1-4, b.g., by Argot Wilkes, 2.14 3-4.

Citation, 2.03 1-4, br.m., by Norvalson, 2.21 1-4.

Gallagher, 2.03 1-2, b.g., by Royal Rysdyk.

Nathan Strauss, 2.03 1-2, b.g., by Director, 2.17.

Cheery Lass, 2.03 3-4, b.m., by Bobby McGregor.

Fanny Dillard, 2.03 3-4, b.m., by Hal Dillard, 2.04 3-4.

Frank Agen, 2.03 3-4, b.g., by Kikagan, 2.19 3-4.

Frank Bogash, 2.03 3-4, br.s., by Atlantic King, 2.09 3-4.

Harold H., 2.03 3-4, b.g., by Roadmaster.

Maud Keswick, 2.03 3-4, b.m., by Keswick.

My Star, 2.03 3-4, ch.g., by Wilstar, 2.17 1-4.

Sir Albert S., 2.03 3-4., b.g., by Diablo, 2.09 1-4.

John A., 2.03 3-4, ch.s., by Eddie Hal, 2.15.

Flying Jib, 2.04, b.g., by Algona.

Frank Koakum, 2.04, b.g., by Parker.

Major C., 2.04, b.s., by Coastman, 2.08.

Mascot, 2.04, b.g., by Deceive.

Online, 2.04, b.s., by Shadeland Onward, 2.18 1-2.

Kruger, 2.04, ch. g., by Mercury, 2.21.

Belle Mac, 2.04 1-4, b.m., by Pilot Wilkes.

Chehalis, 2.04 1-4, blk.s., by Altamont, 2.26 3-4.

Direct Hal, 2.04 1-4, blk.s., by Direct, 2.05 1-2.

Free Bond, 2.04 1-4, b.g., by Simon.

Hetty G., 2.04 1-4, b.g., by Egg Hot, 2.27 3-4.

Italia, 2.04 1-4, br.m., by Zombo, 2.04¼.

Lady May, 2.04 1-4, b.m., by Com. Kiltson.

Lady of the Manor, 2.04 1-4, b.m., by Mambrino King.

Mazette, 2.04 1-4, b.m., by Tennessee Wilkes, 2.27.

Nervolo, 2.04 1-4, b.s., by Colbert, 2.07 1-2.

Rudy Kip, 2.04 1-4, br.s., by McEwen, 2.18 1-4.

Strathberry, 2.04 1-4, b.s., by Roseberry.

Tom Keene, 2.04 1-4, ch.g., by West Egbert, 2.29 1-4.

Allanwood, 2.04 1-4, ch.g., by Knott Allen, 2.13 1-4.

Ardelle, 2.04 1-4, br.m., by J. H. L., 2.08 1-2.

Blacklock, 2.04 1-4, blk.s., by Cuckoo, 2.16.

William O. 2.04 1-4, blk.g., by The Director General.

Aileen Wilson, 2.04 1-4, blk.m., by Arrowwood.

Hidalgo, 2.04 1-4, b.g., by Warren C., 2.11 1-4.

Ethan Roberts, 2.04 1-4, b.g., by Ethan Wilkes, 2.19 1-4.

Hedgewood Boy, 2.04 1-4, ch.s., by Chitwood, 2.22 1-4.

Carl Wilkes, 2.04 1-2, ch.g., by Wilkes Nutwood.

Don Derby, 2.04 1-2, ch.g., by Charles Derby, 2.20.

Fidol, 2.04 1-2, b.s., by Idol.

Hal B., 2.04 1-2, b.s., by Hal Dillard, 2.04 3-4.

Hal Pointer, 2.04 1-2, b.g., by Tom Hal Jr.

Little Squaw, 2.04½, blk.m., by Kewanee Boy.

Phalla, 2.04 1-2, b.m., by Allewood, 2.09 1-2.

Lady Maud C., 2.04½, ch.m., by Chitwood, 2.22 1-4.

Reproachless 2.04 1-2, blk.m., by Direct Hal, 2.04 1-4.

Jennie W., 2.04 1-2, b.m., by Alcander, 2.20 1-2.

Leland Onward, 2.04 1-2, b.s., by Game Onward.

Albert, 2.04 3-4, rn.g., by Flower.

Hal Dillard, 2.04 3-4, b.s., by Brawn Hal, 2.12 1-2.

Indiana, 2.04 3-4, b.g., by King of Belair.

Morning Star, 2.04 3-4, b.g., by Star Pointer, 1.59 1-4.

Planet, 2.04 3-4, b.s., by Bonnie McGregor.

Roan Wilkes, 2.04 3-4, rn.s., by Tennessee Wilkes, 2.27.

Royal R. Sheldon, 2.04 3-4, blk.g., by Constantine, 2.12 1-2.

Star Hal, 2.04 3-4, b.s., by Brown Hal, 2.12 1-2.

Inferiotta, 2.04 3-4, ch.m., by Inferno, 2.14 1-2.

Laura Bellini, 2.04 3-4, blk.m., by Moquette, 2.10.

Alfalfa, 2.05, ch.m., by Argot Wilkes, 2.14 3-4.

Ananias, 2.05, br.s., by Patron, 2.14¼.

Daphne Dallas, 2.05, b.m., by Quartermaster, 2.21 1-4.

Edith W., 2.05, b.m., by Ben Lomond, Jr.

Guinette, 2.05, b.s., by Gambetta Wilkes, 2.19 1-4.

Rubenstein, 2.05, b.s., by Baron Wilkes, 2.18.

Shadow Chimes, 2.05, br.s., by Chimes, 2.30 3-4

The Union Stock Yards Co.
(LIMITED)

Horse Exchange
TORONTO JUNCTION

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness will be held every Monday and Wednesday (after the opening sale) throughout the year. Private sales every day.

THE GREAT
OPENING AUCTION SALE
at the
NEW HORSE EXCHANGE
will be held on
MONDAY, JAN 6, 1908
at 11 a.m.
when we expect to offer
150 HORSES
of all classes, as follows: Farm Horses and Mares, Express Horses, Drivers, General Purpose, Heavy Draughts, etc., consigned by some of the best-known dealers in the country, including
25 HORSES
consigned by
THE T. EATON CO., LIMITED.

We have been favored with instructions from The T. Eaton Co., Limited, to sell, at our stables, on the above date, a number of the Extra Horses which they have to buy every year to handle the rush of Christmas trade, which is now over. Mr. Barker, manager of the transportation department of the T. Eaton Co., wishes me to state that there are a number of good young well-bred mares in this lot, that would suit farmers for breeding purposes, and that, while a number of these horses are sound, and all thoroughly city-broken, they will all be warranted serviceably sound, as they are to be sold **Positively without reserve.**
We are also favored with instructions from

MESSRS. IRVING & GREEN, Arthur, Ont.,

to offer a carload of high-class
CARRIAGE PAIRS AND SINGLE ROADSTERS,
the quality of which has not been offered by auction in Toronto for many years, including

BIRDIE and LASSIE, pair mahogany bay mares, 6 and 7 years old, 15.2 hands high, sound, kind and true in all harness, single or double. This pair are well matched in color and size, have black points and not a white hair; carry good heads; are perfectly matched in their paces; have extra high knee action, and can show a forty clip or a full mile in 3 minutes, or no sale. In fact, they will have to be seen to be appreciated. Have long tails, and would make an ideal victoria or brougham pair.

JENNIE LEA and ROSALEA, pair bay mares, 5 and 6 years old, 15.2 hands high, both sound and kind in all harness, single or double, and have extra good action. This pair are a little heavier than Birdie and Lassie, and have both been driven single by ladies, and would make a capital lady's or gentleman's pair, and will also have to be seen to be appreciated.

Also a number of Single Drivers, descriptions of which will be announced at time of sale.

Consigned by a wholesale leather firm: **4 Sets of Heavy Team Harness,** taken on account of a debt, and to be sold without reserve. Also some Second-Hand Top Buggies and Phaetons.

Note—How to get to the Stock Yards: During the relaying of new pavement on Dundas Street, at the Junction, the Dundas Street cars run to Humberside Avenue. Then walk to Keele Street. Or a better way—take a Bathurst car to C. P. R. tracks, and then a Davenport car, which runs every 20 minutes, and lands you right at the yards.

It is important that you don't forget the **DATE, TIME and PLACE** of this great sale.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

RACING IN CALIFORNIA WORLD'S FASTEST TRACK

John Bode Predicts That New Records Will Be Made at Santa Anita.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—John Boden, secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, who acted in this capacity at the new Arcadia track at Santa Anita Park near Los Angeles, until recently, arrived here yesterday to take charge of the entries to the rich stakes to be decided next year at the beach. Mr. Boden spoke in glowing terms of the Arcadia track, which, he says, is the fastest in the world. "It is much better situated than old Ascot Park," said Mr. Boden, "for the reason that it is within easy reach of Los Angeles, Pasadena and several other thickly populated towns where tourists usually spend the winter and have plenty of time on their hands. The track is finely appointed and because of the fact that it is built upon silt, produced naturally, because the place in prehistoric times was possibly the bed of the ocean, the course is the fastest in the world, and before the present meeting ends many records will be broken. Col. Bob, a two-year-old, ran three-quarters of a mile there the other day in a fraction better than 1.12, which is an indication of what may be expected under favorable conditions. The track has been measured by several competent civil engineers and has been found to be true to an inch.

"The weather is perfect for racing. During my stay the coolest temperature was 73 degrees, with no rain at all. The attendance is excellent, the daily average, I should say, being perhaps 4000 persons. The grand stand, entirely of steel, seats 5509, and as there is no field enclosure the general price of admission is $1. More than 20 bookmakers are doing business there, and of course, in accordance with the custom at all western tracks, they pay a revenue. There are 950 stalls at the track, and all of them are occupied. They resemble the stables at Morris Park, which were particularly good, and in each stall there is an electric light controlled by a switchboard in the trainers' quarters. Every modern improvement has been provided for the comfort of horses and their handlers, who are highly pleased with their surroundings. All of the yearlings are quartered at Ascot Park because of the crush at Arcadia.

"The horses are all in splendid health, and many of them have improved wonderfully since reaching Arcadia. Guy Burns is riding very well and looks as if he would be a factor in the jockey's ranks in the east next year. Another promising youngster is Lycurgus, who has made rapid strides, particularly in his ability to get away from the barrier. Goldstein too is attracting some attention. There is no doubt that the meeting will be a success in every way and that next winter the track will prove an even stronger magnet for all kinds of turfmen."

CHANGES PROBABLE IN GRAND CIRCUIT

Cleveland Not to Have a Meeting Next Season—Harness Horse Gossip.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—While nothing definite can be determined about the make up of the grand circuit for next year until the stewards have their meeting January 13 in New York, there is a good deal of talk going around just now as to the probable cities that will be in line when the bell rings for the opening of the major racing circuit next July.

The gossip runs in the channel that a few of the old cities that have been idle for a year or so will be in line again, while some of those that had a meeting last year may not be among the "live ones" in 1908.

As far as Cleveland goes it does not look very encouraging for a meeting. It is a certainty, some of the prominent horsemen say, that Cleveland will not have a meeting given by the Cleveland Driving Park Company, which puts it up to the Rosedale Club or some other organization of that kind to lease the track and hold a meeting, or else to raise a guarantee fund by subscription to cover the expense of a meeting.

With Cleveland out of the running that will necessitate a shake up of the circuit. It is understood from very reliable sources that there will be a grand circuit meeting held in Detroit next year, but that it will in all probability be given under the auspices of a new club, and will be held at the state fair grounds track. But to fill in the gap between Detroit and Buffalo, which city is counted upon as being a member of the circuit, will not be an easy thing to do.

Last year there was much talk about Kalamazoo, Mich., being admitted to the grand circuit, and forming the opening wedge of the circuit, but when Detroit decided to hold a meeting Kalamazoo was dropped. Now this hustling Michigan city is again being talked of. Horse racing is a very live issue in Michigan just now and the annexation of Kalamazoo to the circuit would be a good move. If such were done Detroit's dates would be set back a week and Kalamazoo would open the circuit on the dates now left open to Detroit.

Libertyville is also being considered. Last year this city gave the opening meeting of the great Western circuit, at which a large number of grand circuit performers appeared for the first time that year. It was a curtain raising event for the grand circuit and acted as a primer for the big line campaigners. Libertyville would fit in well on the grand circuit altho it is quite far west. Terre Haute has also been talked of, but it is hoped that none of these cities will have to be called upon as local horsemen want a meeting here badly.

After Buffalo, it looks as if Poughkeepsie, Readville, Providence, Hartford, Syracuse and Columbus will be in line, the latter city with a two weeks' meeting. Some doubts exist about some of the Eastern cities, but it is believed that all of them will be in line.

Philadelphia and Pittsburg horsemen have talked about giving meetings this coming year, but neither has been seriously considered as yet. Philadelphia seems more practical than Pittsburg and should be able to conduct a big meeting, but nothing is assured right now.

From the present condition of light harness affairs in many good cities, the stewards should have no difficulty in lining up a strong circuit for 1908. The trotting horse is very popular in several large cities not members of the circuit that would give rousing meetings if admitted.

Driving His Own Horse.

A traveling man, intent upon a day's outing, wanted to hire a dealer's best horse and trap, but not knowing his man, the dealer demurred at trusting them in his hands. Determined to have his drive, the drummer proposed paying for the horse and the vehicle, promising to sell them back at the same price when he returned.

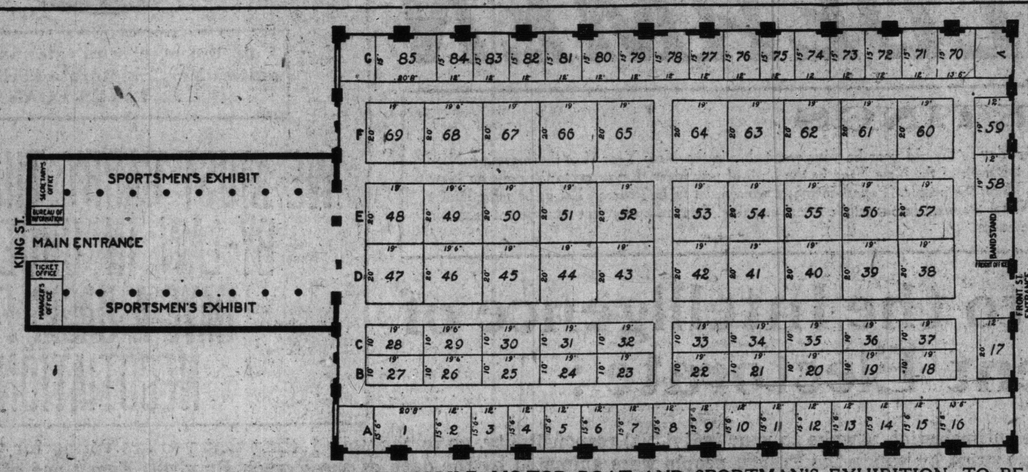
To that the other saw no objection, so his customer's wants were supplied, and off he went. He was back in time at the stables, his money was reimbursed according to contract, and he turned to go.

"Hold on!" exclaimed the dealer, "you have forgotten to pay for the hire."

"My dear sir," was the cool reply, "there was no hiring in the case. I have been driving my own horse and trap all day."

And the knight of the grip left the dealer to his sorrowful reflections.

The graceful hint succeeds best. If it is also witty, it is pretty sure to prove irresistible. Up one of the long hills of County Wicklow a mare was drawing a heavy load of travelers. The driver walked by her side, trying to encourage her as she toiled slowly and wearily along.



FLOOR PLAN OF CANADA'S NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE, MOTOR BOAT AND SPORTMAN'S EXHIBITION, TO BE HELD IN TORONTO, MARCH 21 TO 28, 1908.

AGAINST USE OF HOBBLES.

Part Owner of Aileen Wilson Says They Endanger Life and Limb.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—Frank Wilson, who with Dick Wilson, the well-known driver and trainer, owns Aileen Wilson, 2.04 1-2, the little racing mare that was the sensation of the Grand Circuit last season, has placed himself on record as opposed to hobbles, and he has advocated a law prohibiting their use in Indiana, his home state.

"Hobbles should be barred entirely," says Wilson, "because they hold the pacing horse down. He cannot break and is forced to go at an unnatural gait. He is also forced to allow himself to be driven, and any amateur can drive a winning race. The amateur has just the same chance as the expert. Not only Dick Wilson, but such drivers as Geers and McHenry won't use them; in fact, all the best drivers in the country will not use them. Laws should be passed either in the several states or in congress prohibiting their use. Hobbles are responsible for three-fourths of the accidents that occur on the racetracks to-day.

"The horses fall when they break and not only endanger the life of the driver but those of every other man in the race. The horse is forced to pace. He cannot do anything else. It prevents the racing game from becoming a science. The time will come when the man who does not use hobbles will have a greater value fixed on his horses. Racing then will be conducted from a scientific standpoint. It will be the driver as much as the horse and not a mere matter of machinery. It will put the first-class trainer where he belongs and will develop the driving and training business to a degree never before known."

"Red Ribbon" Speed Sale.

As will be seen from our advertising columns to-day, Messrs. Burns & Sheppard of The Repository intimate that their great annual "Red Ribbon" speed sale will be held on Friday next, Jan. 3. Their list of entries for this sale shows that good numbers of trotters, pacers, roadsters, carriage and saddle horses of exceptionally high merit will go under the hammer on this day. This event is well known as being the most important one in all Canada for the sale of these classes of horses, and the best opportunity in the course of the year for intending purchasers to see a representative selection of every type of harness and saddle horse, all of which are sent to The Repository to be sold in the open market. A buyer can have no better opportunity of getting a better driver or saddle horse that will fully suit his individual taste or requirements, nor any fairer conditions under which to purchase. Messrs. Burns & Sheppard's terms of sale allow every buyer a full period of trial during which to test and examine his horse in every way, and every horse sold under warranty may be returned by mid-day of the day following the sale if not up to the representation, when the price will be refunded at once. Maud Keswick, 2.03¾; Lady May, 2.04¼; Riley B., 2.05½; Captain Sphinx, 2.06¾; The General, 2.11½ and Irene D. 2.10½, are amongst the famous horses that will be sold, but there are many more of great quality and promise, if not so well known to the general public. A capital selection of thoroughly good drivers and saddle horses should provide an ample choice for the stamp of buyer who wants a horse of good quality, but without any remarkable record to his name. 67

Fell Off More Gracefully.

A stout lady, who had passed her first youth, was advised to take horseback exercise. After several lessons at a riding school she asked the instructor one day, "Well, Mr. Pummell, have I made good progress?"

"Well, I can't say, madam," said the riding master, as how you rides warry well as yet, but you falls hoff, ma'am, a deal more gracefuller than wot you did at first."

AUTOMOBILE & SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION, LIMITED

To Sporting Goods, Motor Boat Manufacturers & Dealers

Your attention is called to the fact that the first ANNUAL SPORTMAN'S EXHIBITION to be held in Ontario in connection with the Automobile show will be held in the

ST. LAWRENCE ARENA, TORONTO
March 21 to 28 Inclusive, 1908.

Most of the large manufacturers and dealers and the various railways have arranged for space. There is a little choice space left.

R. M. JAFFRAY, Manager,
No. 1 Wellington West, Toronto

Record in Big Eastern Handicaps

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Entries for the Brooklyn, Suburban and Brighton handicaps, all of $25,000 added money, will close next week, with indications of a greater number of nominations than ever before. Turfmen in general believe that James R. Keene's Peter Pan will receive top weight because of his sensational victory in the Brighton Handicap last July, just before he was retired. Peter Pan, it is thought, will not be sent to the races early, but will be pointed for the Suburban, which will be his first really important engagement. Mr. Keene will have a powerful representation in all of the handicaps, in addition to Peter Pan, for he will probably name Ballot, Superman, Philander, Colin, Celt and other high-class racers. Ballot will be placed near the top of the list by the official handicapper, who is expected to accord similar treatment to Salvidere, considered by many the champion three-year-old of 1907. Nealon will also be close to the top weight, while McCarter, Running Water, Dandelion, Dr. Gardner, Brookdale Nymph and Sewell will not be much behind. Frank Gill, Electioneer, Beauclere, Fountainblue, Beacon Light, Tokalon, First Premium, Montgomery and Monfort are sure to be entered in the big races, also Faust, Miss Crawford and Beduin. Colin will head the three-year-olds in the weight allotments, followed probably by Celt, Uncle, Jim Gaffney, Spooner, L. P. Daley, Stamina, Bar None and other crack colts and fillies who earned fame in the two-year-old stakes last season. The fact that nearly all of the metropolitan racing associations have increased the value of their stakes means that the best thoroughbreds in America will race here next year.

Mr. Keene has twenty-eight yearlings, who will be two-year-olds on New Year's Day, at his big stables near the Sheepshead Bay track. Of this number ten are colts, fourteen are fillies and four geldings and all of them compare favorably with the superb lot of youngsters who began racing last spring. The colts include a son of Disguise II.—Fairy Slipper, who is a full brother to Sandal, who did not start until the fall meeting at Aqueduct and then won, showing a world of speed. This youngster's most important engagement is the Tremont Stakes. Another colt is by Kingston—Editha, a full brother to Hurst Park, engaged in the Great American, Expectation and Hudson Stakes. A chestnut colt by Voter—Harpsichord, also eligible for the Hudson, is a splendid looker. A half brother to the Brooklyn Handicap winner Superman is a son of Disguise II.—Anomaly, being entered in the Great American and Hudson. Another racy looking fellow is by Ben Brush—Cap and Bells, similarly engaged, while a bay colt by Voter—Costume, eligible for the same stakes, has been highly tried. Then there is a half brother to Philander, a colt by Voter—Pink Domino, who can start in the Expectation, the Tremont and the Great American Stakes. There is a half brother to Bohemian, by Ben Brush—Rose Garland, who showed phenomenal speed in his fall trials.

A brown colt by Disguise II.—St. Mildred may be another Colin from what those who have seen him tried out say just at present. The last of the dead Commando's get is a chestnut colt out of Running Stream, the dam of Stepping Stone. A superb looking gelding by Kingston—Mint Cake, is a full brother to the stake winner Wild Mint, who retired two years ago. Another gelding is by Ben Brush—Sorcerer, a splendidly constituted youngster, while the other geldings are a bay by Voter or Commando—Celerity and a chestnut by St. Leonards—Elsie, a full brother to Elsie L. In the filly division a noteworthy youngster is a full sister to Vell, by Disguise II.—Biturica, entered in the Criterion Stakes; another beauty is a chestnut daughter by Voter—Cushat, the dam of Cock Robin. A classy looking miss is by Disguise II.—Silver Bell, while another, by Ben Brush—Runaway Girl, is a full sister to Meggs Hill and Gretna Green. A filly by Disguise II.—Isis has shown a fine turn of speed in her trials, while another promising one is a full sister to Conroy, being by St. Leonards—Invercauld.

A daughter of Kingston—Sumatra is well thought of, also a half sister to Cabochon, a bay filly, by Kingston, out of Bonnie Gem. A particularly attractive filly is the one by Glenheim—Roseland, while a half sister to Umbrella, now owned by Bill Daly, is a chestnut daughter of Voter—Gingham. One of the biggest fillies in the lot is by Voter—Cinderella, hence a half sister to the great Peter Pan and a full sister to Early and Often. A full sister to Masque and a half sister to Zambesi is by Disguise II., out of Rhodesia. The others are by Disguise II.—Dominoes and by Voter—Handmaid. While all of these youngsters are royally bred and much is expected from them, some turf sharps believe that Mr. Keene will miss the great Commando more than ever before, as it was the get of this famous stallion, Peter Pan, Colin, Celt and Superman, who scored the greatest successes for the stable last year. Trainer James Rowe never expresses an opinion as to the prospects of his two-year-olds before a racing season begins, so that just what the new crop of Keene youngsters will accomplish is all a matter of guesswork.

One of the stewards of the Jockey Club is quoted as saying that the Empire track will be fairly treated in the coming allotment of dates. So far the men who control Empire City have not expressed a desire for any dates, but their friends say that if they are wise they will accept whatever the Jockey Club may concede to them without protest. It is maintained that Empire City will get more favors in the long run by yielding to the conditions of racing in this state than by attempting to conduct matters at Yonkers with a high hand. It is pointed out that the willingness of the Rhinock-Cella-Respers-Corrigan-Winn combination to bar Durnell from the New Orleans tracks in recognition of the Jockey Club's edict would seem to indicate that the western bunch has adopted a policy of conciliation.

Canadian Horse Exchange
Jarvis Street Phone Main 2116
BURNS & SHEPPARD
PROPRIETORS

Auction Every Monday and Thursday at 11 A.M.

Private Sales Every Day.

Auction Sale of Horses
—ON—
THURSDAY, JAN. 2nd
at 11 o'clock.

The consignments for this sale include **CARRIAGE, DRIVING, DELIVERY and WORK HORSES,** along with a good number of **SERVICEABLY SOUND HORSES,** that have been worked in the city.

We will sell on the same day **a Manufacturer's Consignment of Buggies and Sleighs;** also **a Large Assortment from a Wholesale Stock of Harness, Blankets, Robes, Rugs, Whips, etc., etc.** All are first-quality goods, and there are **NO RESERVE PRICES.**

THE REPOSITORY
Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Streets, Toronto

BURNS & SHEPPARD
Proprietors
ESTABLISHED 1856

Our Great Annual "Red Ribbon" Speed Sale

The leading event of the year in Canada for the sale of all classes of Driving and Saddle Horses, will be held on

Friday, Jan. 3rd, 1908 at 11 o'clock

The entries for this sale include the **Fastest and Best Trotters and Pacers** ever seen at an auction in Canada. Amongst them are:
"MAUD KESWICK," 2.03 3-4—The fastest mare ever bred in this country.
"LADY MAY," 2.04 1-4—Fastest unhoppled mare, and
"RILEY B.," 2.05 1-2—Fastest unhoppled gelding in Canada.
"CAPTAIN SPHINX," 2.06 1-4—One of the greatest money-winners that ever raced in the United States.
"THE GENERAL," 2.11 1-2 (over a half-mile track)—The fastest trotter ever brought to Canada.
"IRENE D.," 2.10 1-2.

The list of **Trotters, Pacers, Roadster, Carriage and Saddle Horses** shows selections of the highest merit in each class, and no intending purchaser should miss this sale. The greatest and best choice that can be seen anywhere in Canada in the course of the whole year will be here on that day, and, in all respects, this is the best opportunity to buy a horse of any of these types. Catalogues mailed on application.

The Rigs and Harness used at this sale will be disposed of by auction immediately after the horses are sold, **Without Reserve.**

AUCTION SALES TUESDAY, 31st DEC., and FRIDAY, 3rd JAN., commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

All Classes of Horses, Draught, General Purpose, Delivery, Etc

For Sale on Tuesday, Dec. 31st, Without Reserve, a Consignment from an English Manufacturer,
Consisting of **Harness, Saddlery of All Kinds, and a Varied Assortment of Leather Goods,** all of the finest grade.
Also **Several Buggies and Sleighs,** new and second-hand, with a considerable quantity of **Driving Equipment** of various kinds.

WE SELL FOR CONSIGNORS ONLY.

WE SOLICIT SHIPMENTS FOR OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALES.

Parties owning Heavy Draught, General Purpose and Delivery Horses, which they are willing to dispose of, should communicate with us at once, and we will be glad to give them full information regarding the current conditions of the market and the amount of the demand for horses.

All horses sold at Auction at The Repository are returnable any time before noon of the day after sale, if not as represented in every respect, when money will be promptly refunded.

—BURNS & SHEPPARD

Ward 6 - - 1908

Mr. and Mrs. Voter, Your Vote and Influence are Respectfully Requested for

T. YATES EGAN

Manufacturer of Surgical Trusses

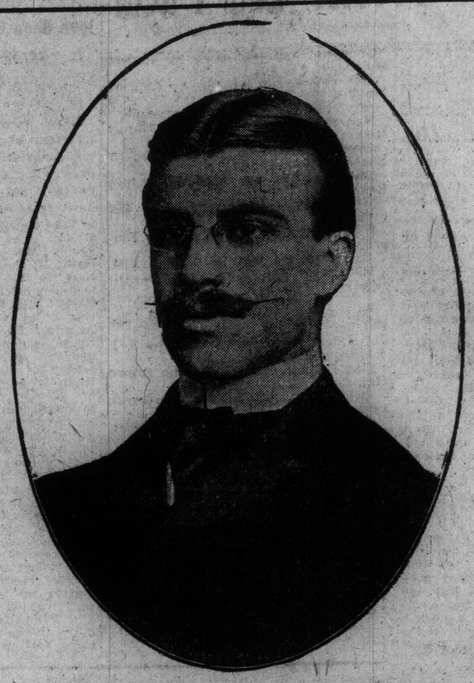
Member of Toronto Board of Trade

Member of Retail Merchants' Association

Office: 192 West King St.
Telephone Main 4469.

Residence: 65 Jameson Ave.
Telephone Park 949.

As One of YOUR ALDERMEN



I am the man who intends to consult with my Electorate Periodically.
T. YATES EGAN

WE MUST CARRY THE POWER BY-LAW IN ORDER TO HAVE A BASIS FOR NEGOTIATION

GREETINGS

I wish you, one and all, the compliments of the season. May your best day in the old year be your worst day in the New Year. Let the incoming New Year be the dawn of a new era in our public and private life. Let the birth of the New Year be the birth of new ideas. Let us go to the polls on New Year's Day with one definite purpose—to serve our God and His children, the people. Fellow-men and women, let us be sincere. Let us be more honest than ever, not because it is the best policy, but because it is right. What we want in our public life is manhood, backed up by that most potent factor in life, beautiful womanhood, for the hand that rocks the cradle rules the nation.

My Final Appeal to the Intelligence of An Intelligent Electorate:

Electors, stir up all that is best in you, become enthusiastic! Awake to your individual responsibility, go to the polls feeling that you are voting for yourself and for your fellow electors, become public spirited—the same spirit by which the French people were animated by the days of the French Empire. Every one of you know that when the "little corporal" appeared before his people they became enthusiastic and shouted "Vive L'Empereur." Why? Because they had confidence in their cause and leader—Napoleon thought of things never dreamt of even by others—when he said he would cross the Alps he was laughed at and his advisors said it was insane and impossible. He did it—fought and won the battle of "Marengo" and became emperor. The secret of his success was that he was a fearless man of personality and action.

What Toronto Needs Is A Napoleon

I want Ward Six to be the Napoleonic ward of the City of Toronto. I want the electorate of Ward Six to set such an example to the City of Toronto that its influence will be widespread and far reaching in the civic affairs of our great city. Electors, think of yourselves and vote for the candidate who voices your sentiments: viz—EGAN.

To My Fellow Workingmen

There never was a time in the history of Toronto when it was so imperative for the workingman to have strong representation in the City Council of Toronto as now.

We are informed by the City Press that our factories are daily laying off their employes. If this continues what will happen? Untold hardship. To counteract this, the workingmen must be represented in the City Council by men of personality and action, men who can grapple with any question in the interests of the workingman in case of crisis. The workingman does not want charity, **he wants work—and it is for our City Council to see that he gets what he wants in case of lack of employment.** On the other hand, there was never a time in the history of the workingmen when they had such a favorable opportunity to prove to our Manufacturers and their employers that the workingman is their best friend.

I call upon the workingmen of Ward 6 to stand by their employers this winter. You may have many and just grievances, but tide them over till the Spring. Do not be misled by Agitators who may be only seeking cheap notoriety at your expense. Many of your employers at the present time, owing to the stringency of the Money Market, are hard set enough without any further trouble to divert their minds from solving the problem of how to keep their factories running and their full staff employed. Stand by your employers this winter and help them by making them feel that you are their best friend.

You will find that at the proper time you will accomplish and procure your just dues. Being a strong protectionist, I further call upon you to purchase this winter as much of your personal requirements as possible from your own Canadian Manufacturers. Do this and help to stimulate home trade, by creating a large demand for the products of our Country and thus, perhaps, create a position for one of your now idle workingmen. Be sure you get the right brand, "Made in Canada," with the stamp of the Union Label.

The Workingman Must Have Work. Why?

Because Labor is no beggar; it asks no charity. It founds its claims on justice and equity. It will be content with no less; and that it is entitled to receive.

Am I Right or Am I Wrong? It is For You to Say on January 1st.

I want the electorate of Work 6 to protect their own interests in the coming Civic Election by casting their vote for such candidates who believe in the policy of favoring Toronto's Manufacturers, Industries and Merchants, when purchasing Civic Supplies and awarding civic contracts. This is a matter of Vital importance to the future welfare of the city. **It means our own work for our own people;** and keeping the people's money in local circulation.

Have you ever noticed when people resort to abuse, lies and vilification in their efforts to down an adversary, it is an infallible sign that they are all out of arguments? It also shows a lack of manly sense of fair play, for it takes a man to own up that he is in the wrong. Have you ever noticed a fine St. Bernard dog taking a walk and all the little cur dogs in the neighborhood yelping and snapping at his heels? The curs know they would get licked in a fair fight, and so they take it out in yelping and snapping.

Beware of false rumors—satisfy yourself first on any question you are in doubt of. Don't jump at hastily formed conclusions or be mislead by Dame Rumor.

Finally: I would like to state that if the ideas I have advanced meet with your approval, I want you to express your approval by using your influence in the cause of the things I advocate. Get out amongst your friends and work in my behalf. I believe my election is assured; but this is not enough. I want to see that the ideas which you may believe in are represented at the head of the poll in Ward 6. I want volunteer electors to work for my election.

My Head downtown Committee Room is 192 West King Street, Telephone Main 4469. I want all my supporters to rally there on New Year's Night. My residence, 65 Jameson Ave., Telephone Park 949, will be used for the convenience of all electors who wish to work in my behalf. So now, if you are in sympathy with me, **rally to my standard and do not stop working until the last trench is captured.**

A Fearless Electorate Casting a Fearless Vote for a Fearless Candidate Will Win

Rally to the Support of EGAN, the Standard Bearer of the Ward 6 Electorate

THE SPOILERS

BY REX E. BEACH

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SYNOPSIS.

Chapter I.—At Unalaska, Glenister and Dextry, gold miners bound to Nome, save a young woman from a party of sailors. The three sail north on the Santa Maria, the girl as a stowaway in the miners' cabin, while the men go below. Dextry has been warned to guard his claim and to beware of a man named McNamara, who, backed by the courts, is going to Nome. The girl overhears Glenister say he considers her "spoils of war."

Chapter II.—The girl, carrying important papers the Ohio, had been quarantined at Unalaska. She had fled from the Ohio in order to reach Nome as soon as possible.

Chapter III.—The girl tells Glenister her name is Helen Chester. She is "bringing the law" to Nome. He tells her he will guard his mine himself. He kisses her against her will.

Chapter IV.—As Helen leaves the pier on the ship's arrival at Nome, she is seen by Mrs. Champain of Nome. Struve the lawyer, whom Helen has come to see, is found drunk. Glenister saves Helen from accidental shooting. Glenister and Dextry take Helen, for safety, to their mine, the Midas.

Chapter V.—Judge Stillman, Helen's uncle, arrives at Nome and takes charge of her. Other arrivals are Alec. McNamara, a political schemer, and Dunliam, partner of Struve. McNamara and the two partners plot to jump the Midas claim. Their agent, Galloway, has been driven off by Dextry. Struve, acting on instructions in the papers brought innocently by Helen, has clouded the titles of the richest placers in Nome. McNamara is head of a scheme to oust the rightful mine owners. There have been many attempts to "jump" claims. Glenister promises Helen he will try to become civilized and will not shoot the claim "jumpers."

Chapter VI.—McNamara as receiver for Galloway, takes charge of the Midas by order of Judge Stillman. He has already seized many other claims. Glenister suspects Judge Stillman, despite his belief in Helen. He prevents one of his men, Slapjack Simms, from shooting McNamara.

Chapter VII.—Scene in the theatre and gambling room. Cherry Malotte plays first at faro and then with the heart of Glenister. Jealousy prompts her to revenge. She tries to interrupt a marriage.

Chapter VIII.—Helen makes a diagnosis of her love—in the zenith for one man when present, in the nadir for the same when absent. Dextry relates a tale to Helen, concluding with an harangue condemning judges, lawyers and bankers. He later pays a visit to Judge Stillman and McNamara and announces in dramatic manner how he proposes to settle the claim-jumping business.

Chapter IX.—Dextry declares that if he cannot win according to law he will proceed to do so according to justice. Glenister, badly in need of funds to fight his case in the courts, learns that the riffles of the Midas are clogged with gold, and, along with Dextry and a trusty, proceeds, under cover of the night, to help himself to the yellow metal. Helen Chester's part in the sluice robbery.

Chapter IX.—The trio of sluice robbers arrive home without encountering trouble. The race to catch the Roanoke a sensational one. Helen Chester informs Glenister that she can identify the men who robbed the Midas. The wit of Cherry Malotte, an adventuress, saves the swag and, incidentally, prevents bloodshed.

Chapter XI.—After a fierce encounter with the wind and the waves, Wheaton returns from Frisco with a writ of supersedeas directed against Judge Stillman and McNamara is ordered to turn over the Midas and all the gold. He refuses to obey; a riot follows, which the military suppress, and Glenister is once more baffled.

Chapter XII.—Dextry's cunning assists Wheaton to get aboard the Santa Maria to return to San Francisco, whither he goes to see if the plotters may defy the court's order with impunity. Glenister's faith in Helen Chester begins to waver. Cherry Melotte in the role of temperance advocate.

Chapter XIII.—During Wheaton's absence, Glenister amuses himself at the gambling table. His streak of luck is phenomenal. Wins everything in sight; but, with the aid of Cherry Malotte, the Broncho Kid, who is now the owner of the place, turns the tables on Glenister by means of a crooked layout. The largest bet eveh made in the north won by a woman's pique and lost by a woman's remorse.

Chapter XIV.—Helen Chester attends a society ball with McNamara; is ostracized by the ladies of Nome, who have connected her name in scandal with Roy Glenister; receives a proposal from McNamara, but is relieved of the necessity of giving a direct answer by the arrival of Struve, who tells him that the Vigilantes are about to take possession of the Midas by force. Scarcely had McNamara and Struve left the home of Helen than Glenister appears and demands that she and her uncle, the judge, flee with him to a place of safety in order to save their lives.

Continued from Last Sunday.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE HAMMER-LOCK.

Day was breaking as Glenister came down the mountain. With the first light he halted to scan the trail, and having no means of knowing that the fresh tracks he found were not those of the two riders he followed, he urged his lathered horse ahead till he became suddenly conscious that he was very tired and had not slept for two days and nights. The recollection did not reassure the young man, for his body was a weapon which must not fail in the slightest measure now that there was work to do. Even the unwelcome speculation upon his physical handicap offered relief, however, from the agony which fed upon him whenever he thought of Helen in the gambler's hands. Meanwhile, the horse, groaning at his master's violence, plunged onward towards the roofs of Nome, now growing grey in the first dawn.

It seemed years since Roy had seen the sunlight, for this night, burdened with suspense, had been endlessly long. His body was faint beneath the strain, and yet he rode on and on, tired, dogged, stony, his eyes set towards the sea, his mind a storm of formless, whirling thoughts, beneath which was an undeviating, implacable determination.

He knew now that he had sacrificed all hope of the Midas, and likewise the hope of Helen was gone; in fact, he began to realize dimly that from the beginning he had never had the possibility of winning her, that she had never been destined for him, and that his love for her had been sent as a light by which he was to find himself. He had failed everywhere, he had become an outlaw, he had fought and gone down, certain only of his rectitude and the mastery of his unruly spirit. Now the hour had come when he would perform his last mission, deriving therefrom that satisfaction which the gods could not deny. He would have his vengeance.

The scheme took form without conscious effort on his part and embraced two things—the death of the gambler and a meeting with McNamara. Of the former, he had no more doubt than that the sun rising there would sink in the west. So well confirmed was this belief that the details did not engage his thought; but on the result of the other encounter he speculated with some interest. From the first McNamara had been a riddle to him, and mystery breeds curiosity. His blind, instinctive hatred of the man had assumed the proportions of a mania; but as to what the outcome would be when they met face to face, fate alone could tell. Anyway, McNamara should never have Helen—Roy believed his mission covered that point as well as her deliverance from the Bronco Kid. When he had finished—he would pay the price. If he had the luck to escape, he would go back to his hills and his solitude; if he did not, his future would be in the hands of his enemies.

He entered the silent streets unobserved, for the mists were heavy and low. Smoke columns arose vertically in the still air. The rain had ceased, having beaten down the waves which rumbled against the beach, filling the streets with their subdued thunder. A ship, anchored in the offing, had run in from the lee of Sledge Island with the first lull, while midway to the shore a tender was rising and falling, its oars flashing like the silvered feelers of a sea insect crawling upon the surface of the ocean.

He rode down Front-street heedless of danger, heedless of the comment his appearance might create, and, unseen, entered his enemy's stronghold. He passed a gambling-hall, thru the windows of which came a sickly yellow gleam. A man came out unsteadily and stared at the horseman, then passed on.

Glenister's plan was to go straight to the Northern and from there to track down its owner relentlessly, but in order to reach the place his course led him past the office of Dunham & Struve. This brought back to his mind the man dying out there ten miles at his back. The scantiest humanity demanded that assistance be sent at once. Yet he dared not give word openly, thus betraying his presence, for it was necessary that he maintain his liberty during the next hour at all hazards. He suddenly thought of an expedient and reined in his horse, which stopped with wide-spread legs and dejected head while he dismounted and climbed the stairs to leave a note upon the door. Some one would see the message shortly and recognize its urgency.

In dressing for the battle at the Midas on the previous night he had replaced his leather boots with "mukluks," which are waterproof, light and pliable footgear, made from the skin of seal and walrus. He was thus able to move as noiselessly as tho in moccasins. Finding neither pencil nor paper in his pocket, he tried the outer door of the office, to find it unlocked. He stepped inside and listened, then moved towards a table on which were writing materials, but in doing so heard a rustle in Struve's private office. Evidently his soft soles had not disturbed the man inside. Roy was about to tip-toe out as he had come when the hidden man cleared his throat. It is in these involuntary sounds that the voice retains its natural quality more distinctly even than in speaking. A strange eagerness grew in Glenister's face and he approached the partition stealthily. It was of wood and glass, the panes clouded and opaque to a height of some six feet; but stepping upon a chair he peered into the room beyond. A man knelt in a litter of papers before the open safe, its drawers and compartments removed and their contents scattered. The intruder towered himself, drew his gun, and laid soft hand upon the doorknob, turning the latch with firm fingers. His vengeance had come to meet him.

After lying in wait during the long night, certain that the Vigilantes would spring his trap, McNamara was astounded at news of the battle at the Midas and of Glenister's success. He stormed and cursed his men as cowards. Te judge became greatly excrised over this new development, which, coupled with his night of long anxiety, reduced him to a pitiful hysteria.

"They'll blow us up next. Great heavens! Dynamite! Oh, that is barbarous. For heaven's sake, get the soldiers out, Alec."

"Ay, we can use them now." Thereupon McNamara roused the commanding officer at the post and requested him to accoutre a troop and have them ready to march at daylight, then bestirred the judge to start the wheels of his court and invoke this military aid in regular fashion.

"Make it all a matter of record," he said. "We want to keep our skirts clear from now on."

"But the townspeople are against us," quavered Stillman. "They'll tear us to pieces."

"Let 'em try. Once I get my hand on the ringleader, the rest may riot and be damned."

Altho he had made less display than had the judge, the receiver was no less deeply worried about Helen, or whom no news came. His jealousy, fanned to red heat by the discovery of her earlier defection, was enhanced four-fold by the thought of this last adventure. Something told him there was treachery afoot, and when she did not return at dawn he began to fear that she had cast in her lot with the rioters. This aroused a perfect delirium of doubt and anger, till he reasoned further that Struve, having gone with her, must also be a traitor. He recognized the menace in this fact, knowing the man's venality, so began to reckon carefully its significance. What could Struve do? What proof had he? McNamara started, and, seizing his hat, hurried straight to the lawyer's office and let himself in with the key he carried. It was light enough for him to decipher the characters on the safe lock as he turned the combination, so he set to work scanning the endless bundles within, hoping that after all the man had taken with him no incriminating evidence. Once the searcher paused at some fancied sound, but when nothing came of it drew his revolver and laid it before him just inside the safe door and close beneath his hand, continuing to run thru the documents while his uneasiness increased. He had been engaged so for some time when he heard the faintest creak at his back, too slight to alarm and just sufficient to break his tension and cause him to jerk his head about. Framed in the open door stood Roy Glenister watching him.

McNamara's astonishment was so genuine that he leaped to his feet, faced about, and prompted by a secretive instinct swung to the safe door as tho to guard its contents. He had acted upon the impulse before realizing that his wapeon was inside and that now, altho the door was not locked, it would require that one dangerous, yes, fatal, second to open it.

The two men stared at each other for a time, silent and malignant, their glances meeting like blades; in the older man's face a look of defiance, in the younger's a dogged and grim-purposed enmity. McNamara's first perturbation left him calm, alert, dangerous; whereas the continued contemplation of his enemy worked in Glenister, to destroy his composure, and his purpose blazed forth unhidden

He stood there unkempt and soiled, the clean sweep of jaw and throat overgrown with a three days' black stubble, his hair wet and matted, his whole left side foul with clay where he had fallen in the darkness. A ruddy red streak spread downward from a cut above his temple, beneath his eyes were sagging folds, while the flicker at his mouth corners betrayed the high nervous pitch to which he was keyed.

"I have come for the last act, McNamara; now we'll have it out, man to man."

The politician shrugged his shoulders. "You have the drop on me, I am unarmed." At which the miner's face lighted fiercely and he chuckled.

"Ah, that's almost too good to be true. I have dreamed about such a thing and I have been hungry to feel your throat since the first time I saw you. It's grown on me till shooting wouldn't satisfy me. Ever had the feeling? Well, I'm going to choke the life out of you with my bare hands."

McNamara squared himself.

"I wouldn't advise you to try it. I have lived longer than you and I was never beaten, but I know the feeling you speak about. I have it now."

His eyes roved rapidly up and down the other's form, noting the lean thighs and close-drawn belt which lent the appearance of spareness, belied only by the neck and shoulders. He had beaten better men, and he reasoned that if it came to a physical test in these cramped quarters his own great weight would more than offset any superior agility the miner might possess. The longer he looked the more he yielded to his hatred of the man before him, and the more cruelly he longed to satisfy it.

"Take off your coat," said Glenister. "Now turn around. All right! I just wanted to see if you were lying about your gun."

"I'll kill you," cried McNamara.

Glenister laid his six-shooter upon the safe and slipped off his own wet garment. The difference was more marked now and the advantage more strongly with the receiver. Tho they had avoided allusion to it, each knew that this fight had nothing to do with the Midas and each realized whence sprang their fierce enmity. And it was meet that they should come together thus. It had been the one certain and logical event which they had felt inevitably approaching from long back. And it was fitting, moreover, that they should fight alone and unwitnessed, armed only with the weapons of the wilderness, for they were both of the far, free lands, were both of the fighter's type, and had both warred for the first, great prize.

They met ferociously. McNamara aimed a fearful blow, but Glenister met him squarely, beating him off cleverly, stepping in and out, his arms swinging loosely from his shoulders like whalebone withes tipped with lead. He moved lightly, his footing made doubly secure by reason of his soft-soled mukluks. Recognizing his opponent's greater weight, he undertook merely to stop the headlong rushes and remain out of reach as long as possible. He struck the politician fairly in the mouth so that the man's head snapped back and his fists went wild, then, before the arms could grasp him, the miner had broken ground and whipped another blow across; but McNamara was a boxer himself, so covered and blocked it. The politician spat thru his mashed lips and rushed again, sweeping his opponent from his feet. Again Glenister's fist shot forward like a lump of granite, but the other came on head down and the blow finished too high, landing on the big man's brow. A sudden, darting agony paralyzed Roy's hand, and he realized that he had broken the metacarpal bones and that henceforth it would be useless. Before he could recover, McNamara had passed under his extended arm and seized him by the middle, then, thrusting his left leg back of Roy's, he whirled him from his balance, flinging him clear and with resistless force. It seemed that a fatal fall must follow, but the youth squirmed catlike in the air, landing with set muscles which rebounded like rubber. Even so, the receiver was upon him before he could rise, reaching for the young man's throat with his heavy hands. Roy recognized the fatal "strangle hold," and, seizing his enemy's wrists, endeavored to tear them apart, but his left hand was useless, so with a mighty wrench he freed himself, nad, locked in each other's arms, the men strained and swayed about the office till their neck veins were bursting, their muscles paralyzed.

Men may fight duels calmly, may shoot or parry or thrust with cold deliberation; but when there comes the jar of body to body, the sweaty contact of skin to skin, the play of iron muscles, the painful gasp of exhaustion—then the mind goes skittering back into its dark recesses while every venomous passion leaps forth from its hiding-place and joins in the horrid war.

They tripped across the floor, crashing into the partition, which split, showering them with glass. They fell and rolled in it; then, by consent, wrenched themselves apart and rose, eye to eye, their jaws hanging, their lungs wheezing, their faces trickling blood and sweat. Roy's left hand pained him excruciatingly, while McNamara's macerated lips had turned outward in a hideous pout. They crouched so for an instant, cruel, bestial—then clinched again. The office fittings were wrecked utterly and the room became a litter of ruins. The men's garments fell away till their breasts were bare and their arms swelled white and knotted thru the rags. They knew no pain, their bodies were insensate mechanisms.

Gradually the older man's face was beaten into a shapeless mass by the other's cunning blows, while Glenister's every bone was wrenched and twisted under his enemy's terrible onslaughts. The miner's chief effort, it is true, was to keep his feet and to break the man's embraces. Never had he encountered one whom he could not beat by sheer strength till he met this great, snarling creature who worried him hither and yon as tho he were a child. Time and again Roy beat upon the man's face with the blows of a sledge. No rules governed this solitary combat; the men were deaf to all but the roaring in their ears, blinded to all but hate, insensible to everything but the blood mania. Their trampling feet caused the building to rumble and shake as tho some monster were running amuck.

Meanwhile a bareheaded man rushed out of the store beneath, bumping into a pedestrian who had paused on the sidewalk, and together they scurried up the stairs. The dory which Roy had seen at sea had shot the breakers, and now its three passengers were tracking thru the wet sand towards Front-street, Bill Wheaton in the lead. He was followed by two rawboned men who traveled without baggage. The city was awakening with the sun which reared a copper rim out of the sea. Judge Stillman and Voorhees came down from the hotel and paused to gaze thru the mists at a caravan of mule teams which trotted into the other end of the street with jingle and clank. The wagons were blue with soldiers, the early golden rays slanting from their Krags, and they were bound for the Midas.

Out of the fogs which clung so thickly to the tundra there came two other horses, distorted and unreal, on one a girl, on the other a figure of pain and tragedy, a grotesque creature that swayed stiffly to the motion of its steed, its face writhed into lines of suffering, its hands clutching cantle and horn.

It was as tho Fate, with invisible touch, were setting her stage for the last act of this play, assembling the principals close to the Golden Sands where first they had made entrance.

The man and the girl came face to face with the judge and marshal, who cried out upon seeing them, but as they reined in, out from the stairs beside them a man shot amid clatter and uproar.

"Give me a hand—quick!" he shouted to them.

"What's up?" enquired the marshal.

"It's murder! McNamara and Glenister!" He dashed back up the steps behind Voorhees, the judge following, while muffled cries came from above.

The gambler turned towards the three men who were hurrying from the beach, and, recognizing Wheaton, called to him: "Untie my feet! Cut the ropes! Quick!"

"What's the trouble?" the lawyer asked, but on hearing Glenister's name bounded after the judge, leaving one of his companions to free the rider. They could hear the fight now, and all crowded towards the door. Helen with her brother, in spite of his warning to stay behind.

She never remembered how she climbed those stairs, for she was borne along by that hypnotic power which drags one to behold a catastrophe in spite of his will. Reaching the room, she stood appalled; for the group she had joined watched two raging things that rushed at each other with inhuman cries, ragged, bleeding, fighting on a carpet of debris. Every loose and breakable thing had been ground to splinters as tho by iron slugs in a whirling cylinder.

To this day, from Dawson to the Straits, from Unga to the Arctics, men tell of the combat wherever they foregather at flaring campfires or in dingy bunk-houses; and altho some scout the tale, there are others who saw it and can swear to its truth. These say that the encounter was like the battle of bull moose in the rutting season, tho more terrible, a-erring that two men like these had never been known in the land since the days of Vitus Bering and his crew; for their rancor had swollen till at feel of each other's flesh they ran mad and felt superhuman strength. It is true, at any rate, that neither was conscious of the filling room, nor the cries of the crowd, even when the marshal forced himself thru the wedged door and fell upon the nearest, which was Glenister. He came at an instant when the two had paused at arm's-length, glaring with rage-drunken eyes, gasping the labored breath back into their lungs.

With a fling of his long arms the young man hurled the intruder aside so violently that his head struck the iron safe and he collapsed insensible. Then, without apparent notice of the interruption, the fight went on. It was seen during this respite that McNamara's mouth was running water as tho he were deathly sick, while every retch brought forth a groan. Helen heard herself crying: "Stop them! Stop them!" But no one seemed capable of interference. She heard her brother muttering and his breath coming heavily like that of the fighters, his body swaying in time to theirs. The judge was ashy, imbecile, helpless.

McNamara's distress was patent to his antagonist, who advanced upon him with the hunger of promised victory; but the young man's muscles obeyed his commands sluggishly, his ribs seemed broken, his back was weak, and on the inner side of his legs the flesh was quivering. As they came together the boss reached up his right hand and caught the miner by the face, burying thumb and fingers crablike into his cheeks, forcing his slack jaws apart, thrusting his head backward, while he centred every ounce of his strength in the effort to maim. Roy felt the flesh giving way and flung himself backward to break the hold, whereupon the other summoned his wasting energy and plunged towards the safe, where lay the revolver. Instinct warned Glenister of treachery, told him that the man had sought this last resource to save himself, and as he saw him turn his back and reach for the weapon, the youth leaped like a panther, seizing him about the waist, grasping McNamara's wrist with his right hand. For the first time during the combat they were not face to face, and on the instant Roy realized the advantage given him thru the other's perfidy, realized the wrestler's hold that was his, and knew that the moment of victory was come.

Of what happened next many garbled accounts have gone forth, for of all those present, none but the Bronco Kid knew its significance and ever recounted the truth concerning it. Some claim that the younger man was seized with a fear of death which multiplied his enormous strength, others that the power died in his adversary as reward for his treason; but it was not so.

No sooner had Roy encompassed McNamara's waist from the rear than he slid his damaged hand up past the other's chest and around the back of his neck, thus bringing his own left arm close under his enemy's left armpit, wedging the receiver's head forward, while with his other hand he grasped the politican's right wrist close to the revolver, thus holding him in a grasp which could not be broken. Now came the test. The two bodies set themselves rocklike and rigid. There was no lunging about. Calling up the final atom of his strength, Glenister bore backward with his right arm and it became a contest for the weapon which, clutched in the two hands, swayed back and forth or darted up and down, the fury of resistance causing it to trace formless patterns in the air with its muzzle. McNamara shook himself, but he was close against the safe and could not escape, his head bowed forward by the lock of the miner's left arm, and so he strained till the breath clogged in his throat. Despite the grievous toil his right hand moved back slightly. His feet shifted a bit, while the blood seemed bursting from his eyes, but he found that the long fingers encirling his wrist were like gyves weighted with the strength of the hills and the irresistible vigor of youth which knew no defeat. Slowly, inch by inch, the great man's arm was dragged back, down past his side, while the strangling labor of his breath showed at what awful cost. The muzzle of the gun described a semi-circle and the knotted hands began to travel towards the left, more rapidly now, across his broad back. Still he struggled and wrenched, but uselessly. He strove to fire the weapon, but his fingers were woven about it so that the hammer would not work. Then the miner began forcing upward.

The white skin beneath the men's strips of clothing was stretched over great knots and ridges which sunk and swelled and quivered. Helen, watching in silent terror, felt her brother sinking his fingers into her shoulder and heard him panting, his face abiaze with excitement, while she became conscious that he had repeated time and again:

"It's the hammer-lock—the hammer-lock."

By now McNamara's arm was bent and cramped upon his back, and then they saw Glenister's shoulder dip, his elbow come closer to his side, and his body heave in one final terrific effort as tho pushing a heavy weight In the silence something snapped like a stick. There came a deafening report and the scream of a strong man overcome with agony. McNamara went to his knees and sagged forward on his face as tho every bone in his huge bulk had turned to water, while his master reeled back against the opposite wall, his heels dragging in the litter, bringing up with outflung arms as tho fearful of falling, swaying, blind, exhausted, his face blackened by the explosion of the revolver, yet grim with the light of victory.

Judge Stillman shouted, hysterically:

"Arrest that man, quick! Don't let him go!"

It was the miner's first realization that others were there. Raising his head he stared at the faces close against the partition, then groaned the words:

"I beat the traitor and—and—I broke him, with—my hands!"

Continued Next Sunday.

Goldwin Smith Condemns Local Option

WRITING to the *Toronto Globe*, Professor Goldwin Smith thus expresses his views on Local Option

"I do not think it possible to enforce total abstinence. The taste for fermented liquors is common to all races of mankind, and it antedates the beginning of history. This taste the extreme prohibitionist hopes to eradicate by a single stroke of prohibitive legislation. Unless he can eradicate the taste, experience shows he cannot put down the habit. In the attempt radically and suddenly to change the habits of mankind by law, I have no faith whatever, and I appeal to multiplied and decisive experience as a warrant for my unbelief."

9

W. G. & R. Coat Shirt

Open all the way down the front.
Slips on and off like a coat.
The bosom fits better and doesn't get rumpled.
Made in styles for business or dress wear.
Fast colors in the newest patterns or plain white.
Doesn't cost any more than the old uncomfortable kind. 201

W. G. & R. Makers, Berlin, Canada.

A Forgotten Pianist.

Sigismund Thalberg was at one time a name to conjure with. A great pianist, he was when at the height of his powers, the only one who could be considered as a possible rival to Liszt. That the latter held this opinion was evidenced by a few remarks which he thought it worth while to make about his contemporary. Thalberg, after a brilliant career during which he performed triumphantly in all the continental countries, disappointed his admirers by retiring from the concert platform while still a young man. Some years after, however, it was announced that, having suffered financial losses thru unfortunate investments, the great virtuoso would reappear, and shortly after, being yet hardly in middle life, he made a second debut and proved that his powers were still unimpaired. He took the European capitals by storm and electrified his large audiences by wonderful performances. I was fortunate enough to hear him three times and tho quite a boy at the time have retained a very clear memory of his playing. Thalberg was a remarkably handsome man of distinguished, even aristocratic appearance and manners. He was by no means the charlatan some of his detractors have asserted and his bearing on the platform was marked by great dignity. His playing was characterized by beauty of tone; his power was prodigious but always sonorous and musical whilst his gift of singing on the piano was almost unrivalled. This latter quality he considered of great importance and exemplified it in many of his compositions. The peculiar construction of his hands favored him; the fingers terminating in little soft cushions of flesh.

Ernest Pauer has said of him: "He was the Seigneur Bayard of the piano; 'Sans peur et sans reproche.'"

Exception was sometimes taken to his programs which rarely contained any but his own compositions.

I did, however, hear him play the so-called "Moonlight" Sonata, of which he gave a very fine and legitimate rendering. The slow movement was taken at a slightly quicker tempo than usual and he maintained that this was correct. The singing of the theme in this movement was exquisite in its beauty of tone. The last movement was of course taken at great speed. The opening broken chord passages instead of being given in the usual way, piano until the two last sforzando chords, were played with a steady crescendo, ending with a great clamor of power on the two chords. This perhaps was a license but it was tremendously effective. He also played on the same occasion Chopin's funeral march in which he exhibited his grand sonorous tone to advantage and the Spinning Song of Mendelssohn, which was played with marvelous clearness and of course at lightning speed. At this recital he played his Fantasia on Il Trovatore, a piece so difficult that he smilingly remarked before going on that he always felt like making his will first—a playful exaggeration, as his playing was almost absolutely unerring. Amongst virtuosi of the present day the one who recalls Thalberg to the memory is Rosenthal, whose playing is characterized by the same repose and dignity and the same manner of tossing prodigious difficulties about the keyboard like playthings and the same suggestion of three or four hands all playing at once. After the recital my sister and myself, as two musical children, had the honor of being taken to the retiring room to be introduced. He charged us not to praise too much, and upon being asked by a bystander if he taught at all, clasped his hands, cast up his eyes and exclaimed—"Ah Heaven, No!"

This meteoric reappearance lasted less than two years and then, in the zenith of his powers and popularity, he finally retired to his beautiful estate on the Posilipo Road on the shores of the Bay of Naples.

Some years later, having arrived nearly at man's estate, I was residing for a time in Naples and heard that Thalberg was seriously ill at the above mentioned residence and his death occurred shortly after, accelerated as the English residents declared by the incompetence of the Neapolitan doctors. According to custom he lay in state, and the public being admitted, I went with another enthusiastic young musician to see the last rites. We arrived too late for the usual oration and reaching the side of the coffin found, to our disappointment that the lid had already been placed on it.

We however told the attendants that we were musicians and "forestieri." Foreigners were always civilly treated in Italy. English being especially popular on account of their sympathy with the Italian national aspirations, so they politely acceded to our request and removed the cover allowing us to gaze a few moments on the face, so emaciated thru illness and prolonged suffering, as to be almost unrecognizable. The lid was then immediately replaced, so we were probably the last persons who saw Thalberg. Turning from the coffin I saw on his dressing table a large cabinet photograph of himself in evening dress, as I so well remembered having seen him on the platform bowing to an enthusiastic audience not many years before—a contrast impressive and pathetic.

The posthumous reputation of Thalberg has suffered by reason of the school of composition which he may be said to have founded. His piano pieces were chiefly designed to exhibit virtucsity and his methods were so widely imitated by inferior writers that "Thalberg variations" became a synonym for trashy compositions. His own works, however, were not all of this class; his fantaisias contoin passages showing great fertility of invention, whilst his harmonies and chord progressione were often very beautiful and call for a high degree of dexterous and correct execution—a single wrong note and the entire effect will be destroyed. The Etude on repeated notes is an exquisite melody sung in the middle of the keyboard, which, as played by the composer, produced the effect of a continuous sustained organ note, accompanied by light passages alternating for the two hands. Students would find this an interesting and useful study and an effective piece for public performance. Mendelssohn considered some of the concert pieces superior to those of Liszt, who at that time, had not produced his best works. The Tarantelle is certainly one of the best ever written.

Thalberg took few if any pupils, so founded no school of piano, playing altho he did much by his own example to develop a singing touch on the piano. There is a good deal to be said in favor after all, of the old-fashioned virtuoso piece. It was not a high type of music but it admirably served its purpose. The player used it to display his execution and treated the more serious composers with due reverence and sympathy. Now, on the contrary, the player who would scorn to perform a Thalberg fantasia presses the classics themselves into the service of his virtuosity, hence we have allegros turned into prestissimos and such monstrosities as two Chopin etudes played at the same time, one with each hand as an acrobatic display; a dainty little Chopin valse enlarged into a startling performance in double third and sixths and derangement of Bach's organ works such as the D. Min. Toccata and Fugue and D. Min. Toccata for W. F. Harrison in The Conservatory Bi-Monthly.

A Photographic Competition.

The Greater Britain photographic competition is open to amateur photographers in any part of the British Empire, and to Britons in any foreign country outside Europe. The organizers are the proprietors of "Photography," the publishers of which paper are offering silver and bronze placques and other prizes for the best amateur photograph. A copy of the paper containing full particulars will be sent to any photographer on receipt of a postcard addressed to Illiffe & Sons, Limited, publishers of "Photography," 20 Tudor-street, London, England.

On the Milky Speedway: Venus—Gracious! These comets are awfully reckless! The last one almost ran me down." Saturn—"Did you get his number?"—Puck.

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The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
MAIN OFFICE 83 YONGE-ST., TORONTO.

I, JOHN LANG, Circulation Manager of THE TORONTO WORLD, do solemnly declare that the following statement shows the net circulation of THE WORLD for each day in the month of November, 1907:

The following statement shows the net circulation of The Sunday World for the month of November, 1907:

November 3	38,293	November 17	38,674
November 10	38,696	November 24	40,508
Net Circulation, four Sundays			156,171

Net Average Four Sundays

39,043

November 1	44,091	November 16	41,304
November 2	44,854	November 17	Sunday
November 3	Sunday	November 18	40,194
November 4	43,413	November 19	39,705
November 5	40,207	November 20	39,500
November 6	40,688	November 21	39,301
November 7	40,512	November 22	41,797
November 8	40,581	November 23	40,456
November 9	41,009	November 24	Sunday
November 10	Sunday	November 25	41,683
November 11	42,196	November 26	40,014
November 12	40,114	November 27	40,098
November 13	39,875	November 28	40,002
November 14	39,523	November 29	40,189
November 15	40,498	November 30	41,711
Net circulation for 26 days			1,063,515

Net Average for 26 Days

40,904

The foregoing figures include all papers actually sold and do not include damaged papers, samples or returned copies.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 2nd day of December, A.D. 1907.

(Sgd) JAMES BAIRD,
A Commissioner, etc.

(Signed) JOHN LANG

The Epidemic of Gladness

There is a contagion in the world during this holiday season. Every body has it. But its penalty is not unto death, but life. It is the epidemic of gladness.

The source is not to be traced to stagnant pools or ugly corners. Rather look for it upon the strong swell of the Christmas and New Year's tide. Still it is none the less supreme. For the human heart does not feel its ills more consciously than at this season its happiness.

It is not to be charged against weather, fortune or age. They "catch it" in snow and rain; debtor and creditor are alike liable; it comes with both Santa Claus and the postman. All are clear cases of the prevailing epidemic.

We have been watching it run its course over the children. What a reformation of manners! Every little fellow has been paying the price of goodness. Evil spirits have been cast out. He is as a new music box —tuned to every sweet note.

The first stage came with the closing programs of the public schools. It ran higher with the prizes and carols given at the church. Then came the climax, when, with all the stockings below the mantlepiece, they dreamed and awaited the "reindeer train" and New Year bells. . .

Thus the shouts of gladness echo thruout the world of children. It is the boon of Divine love to heal their pain and sorrow.

But was there anything ever so universal? The railways are witnesses. Nothing save death itself, brings friends so far across sea and land. Only marriage bells can ring as lively as those which announce that the family turkey and pudding are ready. And business may just as well take a rest—for it must. Glad hearts are out on parade. They have the city, the country and everybody with them.

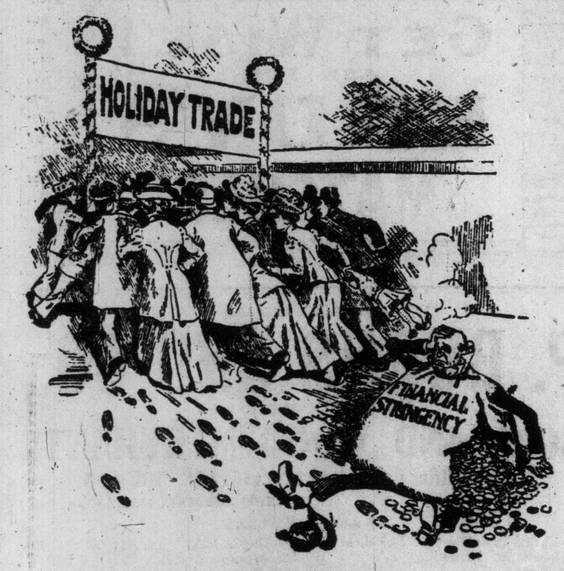
Mark the good effects upon every rank, office and estate. Joy has no pride or prejudice. Over the poor man's humble dwelling, as the family assort the beauty gifts and partake of their frugal feast, the angels are breathing gladness, such as is distilled in Heaven.

Stop a moment also at the mansion and palace. Too much have the fret and noise of the "strenuous life" prevailed upon them. Noble things have fallen into neglect, which is the heaviest loss of life. Love suffers, sacrifice becomes strange, mankind has no brotherhood. But the annual infection of gladness has been caught. Wife is sweetheart again. He has sought for gifts, ashamed that so few friends have been made in life. "Thank God," said he, "that I yet have a few." And in remembering them, his heart beats again like that of a man.

There may be one who never "takes" the festive fever. Avoid him! And pity!

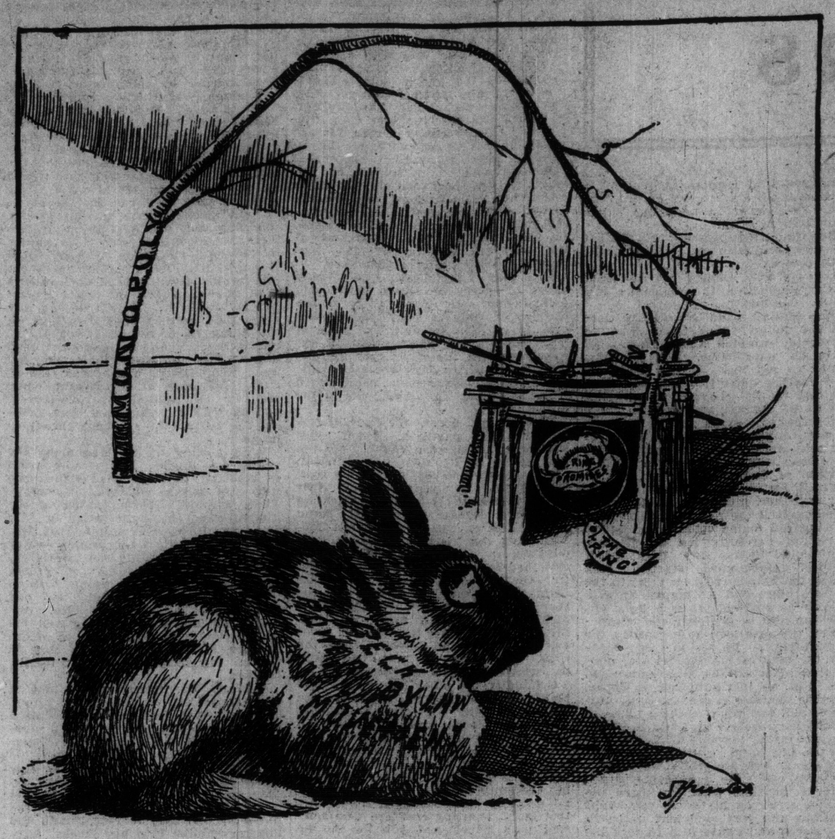
You might as well set beside a thorn tree as ask a share of his seat upon the train. One may find as much inspiration inside an asylum's gate, as looking into his cheerless face and hear his everlasting "wail of woe."

Let this epidemic have its course! Let us be sick with gladness!—Dr. Quill.



TIGHT MONEY DOES NOT PREVENT LADIES FROM HUNTING BARGAINS.

A WISE RESOLVE.



The Civic Bunny: My, it does look nice, but I think I'll girdle that bent sapling a little before I reach for the cabbage.

As Others See Us.

From a friend and reader of The Sunday World, a letter has been received, expressing the view that it is inconsistent and unwise to run in the same issue one page dealing with religious topics and another publishing advertisements of the liquor interests.

So many letters, running over with aged suggestions and crippled, rheumatic advice, come into newspaper offices, telling the editors how to edit, and managers how to manage, that, to devour them all, would give any normal person indigestion.

They must be sent to that home for incurables—the waste-paper basket.

But the one above-mentioned was apparently forwarded with the most kindly intentions. The public are not acquainted with the operations of large newspapers. They might as well tell a foundry how many moldings to make in the year 1908 as to tell a big journal what revenues to accept and what to turn away. Hence, in writing regarding advertisements, the correspondent no doubt had only good wishes.

But he has, perhaps, not studied carefully what it costs to publish newspapers, or what it means to be cosmopolitan in view.

Not infrequently, meetings are held to discuss ways and means by which some fastidious, racial, or denominational paper may continue publication. Such journals generally are as particular about the advertisements they accept as Beau Brummel was about the clothes he wore. They refuse legitimate advertising; refuse to publish articles which are broad and unprejudiced; refuse to do anything which does not agree with certain ideals nourished in armchairs.

The result is that there is not enough money brought in to keep either paper or reader alive, and the former has to go to the wall.

Experience has taught publishers what they must do to be successful. They get their experience from the masses. Why, then, should they not follow along the lines laid down?

Because you happen to be riding in one end of a coach and a convicted criminal is in the other end, that does not make you and all other passengers criminals.

Because there are bad goods alongside valuable ones on the market does not oblige you to buy all. You can take the good and leave the bad, if you have powers of discrimination.

It might as well be said that, because there are many passages in the Bible recording the immoral deeds of men, the other verses are corrupted and should not be published.

The aim of most newspapers, like the best books, is to diffuse useful information and views, to direct public opinion, and improve citizenship generally. To accomplish this means the expenditure must be made of vast sums of money. To balance the expenditure, a revenue must be received. It is the duty of the publisher to find out where he can get such revenue, to secure it, and to leave the public to use some judgment as to what they shall read.

All people do not like sports; all do not care for finance, nor European news, nor social topics, nor advertisements of any kind. But, to be most successful, a paper must give space to all these varied interests, for thousands are watching for them.

The Sunday World has always aimed to give something worth while to everybody. Its growth and size are splendid proofs of how it has succeeded.

Advertisements are paid for. They are not debtors to a paper; therefore it is best to give the editorial and business management some discretion as to what to publish, so that both may co-operate in keeping a paper a distributor of news and useful information, as well as a practical business proposition.

The man who points to inconsistency may himself be wearing garments made in a foreign country, tho he constantly preaches that home industries should be patronized.

Responsibility of Parents.

The story of a man walking into a police station, holding his 19-year-old son by the collar, and saying, "Lock up this boy; I charge him with forgery, and shall prosecute him, so that, when he learns this lesson, he will lead an honest life," furnishes us with a good deal of food for thought.

It leads us to stop and ask: Was the father right?

This is a hard question to answer. Some will say he made a mistake; that such treatment, and the disgrace following it, would antagonize any boy of spirit, and would probably do him more harm than good. But we do not know the entire circumstances. We do not know what the boy was, in his disposition and habits.

Perhaps this forgery was the climax of a series of misdoings. It isn't often that a boy chooses forgery as a beginning. Perhaps he was one of those boys who listen to parental correction with a sullen face, while, in his heart, he thinks only how unfortunate it is that "the old man got next."

There are boys like that. They look at their wrongdoing in all its nakedness only while it is being held before them in such a way that they can't avoid looking at it. To them it is not a thing to be sorry for; it is only a thing to forget, or, worse, to ignore. What shall you do with this sort?

If it were possible to answer offhand, innumerable fathers and mothers would give us credit for remarkable wisdom and goodness. But we cannot.

There is, however, another side from which to view the situation. Ten chances to one, the parents were to blame. They are usually responsible and should be more open to criticism and censure than the children.

If your boy is wild, who did it? Who permitted it? If he lies to you, who let him learn to lie? If his friends are bad, who allowed him to make those friends? If his ambitions are lacking, who failed to hold the best ideals before him—not in sermons, when he was caught, but in the everyday life and atmosphere of the home? If his entire idea of manhood and its responsibilities is perverted, are you sure in your heart of hearts that none of this can be charged to what you didn't do for him?

Precepts may keep mollycoddle boys out of jail; but real boys, with blood and strength and personality—you'll have to feed them something stronger.

If this thing that counts isn't in your life, only a miracle will ever put it in the boy's. It must be there actively —strong, dominating, unfailing; not only precept, but example; not only example, but ideals; not only ideals, but your own lifelong effort to attain them, which the boy must see and feel and know.

Boys and girls are often blamed and punished when they deserve no reproof. Parents seem incapable of recognizing that strict discipline (nothing harsher) is necessary with most children from their cradle up. If this discipline is given with sincerity and judgment, with love and power, little fear need be entertained of the lives of boys and girls when they mature.

Parents should think seriously about their own responsibility.

The Happy New Year

Thruout the Christian world New Year's is celebrated on January 1. We might imagine for the moment that this has been a fixed date for many a century, but it is not the case. January 1 has, in fact, been celebrated by the whole Christian world only since 1752, and then England was the last country to fall in line with the rest. Altho nations differed as to the time for beginning the year, yet, it has evidently been a custom from time immemorial as far back in heathen ages as the rudest calendar dates, to celebrate the first day of the opening year with festive rejoicing.

The early Romans divided the year into ten months, and, says legend, Numa Pompilius added January and February, with an occasional extra month intercalated in order to average three hundred and sixty-five and a fraction days in the solar year. January was dedicated to James, who had two faces, one looking toward the past and the other toward the future, indicating a regard for both.

Tradition dates the origin of New Year's gifts, the giving of which still prevails among Latin races, back as far as 747 B.C. Branches cut from the wood consecrated to Sternia, the goddess of strength, were presented to the King of the Sabines on the first day of the year as presents of good omens. In the course of time, however, gifts became varied and more elaborate and were extracted by the Roman Emperor till they became such a burden upon the people that Claudius put a limit to them.

Among the early Britons, also, the ancient Druids distributed as new Year's gifts branches of sacred mistletoe cut with solemn ceremony the night before from an oak tree in the forest dedicated to the gods. At a later period Henry III. set the fashion of extorting gifts which reached its height in the reign of Elizabeth and died utterly with the death of Charles I. and the rule of Oliver Cromwell.

The early Romans entered upon their new year with fresh hope and ambition. Each strove to make his words and conduct the keynote of the coming year. Visits were exchanged, feuds banished and friendships renewed. (But the wild orgies that were such a prominent feature in the revelries of the winter solstice threw a cloud over the whole season. After the anniversary of Christ's nativity was fixed on December 25. New Year's Day, which was exactly one week later, partook of a religious nature, altho it was never possible to banish the convivial element.)

So much confusion grew out of the old calendar that Julius Caesar undertook to rectify it, B.C. 46. He gave the months the number of days they still have and made every fourth year a leap year, thus having an average of three hundred and sixty-five days and a quarter in the year which was more than eleven minutes too much. This style of reckoning lasted till these accumulated eleven minutes amounted to ten complete days, so in the year 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that ten days be deducted from the year, and to prevent the trouble from recurring, every hundredth year was not to be a leap year, except every fourth hundredth, beginning with the year 2000. Hence 1908 will be the first leap year since 1896.

Catholic countries at once adopted this change, but in protestant countries prejudice against everything connected with the Church of Rome ran so high that even this great improvement was refused. The protestants on the continent accepted it in 1700 and then eleven days had to be deducted instead of ten, and England acquiesced only in 1752, after enduring a great deal of unnecessary trouble. During medieval times the vernal equinox had become gradually accepted as the beginning of the legal year, but now again January 1 was the universally accepted date.

Among the different forms of New Year's greetings, perhaps that practised by the inhabitants of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine is the most unique and beautiful. Parties congregate on New Year's eve and spend the time in merry-making, but when the first stroke of twelve sounds from the cathedral bell, all windows are thrown open and all the people of the town lean out upon the sills and, with glass upraised, join in the cry "Prosit Neu Jahr," that bursts in one volume of sound upon the astonished air of night. Before the last clang of twelve has melted into silence the toast of the hour has been drunk, the windows have been closed and the hush of midnight has settled once more over the deserted streets of the city.

In France gift-giving has been reduced to an economical social convention. As, for instance, it often happens that when a person receives a New Year's present he immediately despatches it with his compliments as a gift to some friend who, in his turn, passes it on to one of his friends. And thus it goes, doing the service of a social duty, till possibly it circulates back to the first donor. Beggars have their privileges, too, on New Year's Day, and are allowed to beg in peace and freedom. Thus in Paris, the beautiful, they often congregate at the entrances of the great churches.

A curious feature of the season in China, Korea and Japan is that it is a common birthday for the community. From the moment a child makes his appearance in the world he is spoken of as a year old, and so continues until the beginning of the next year, when he is credited with another year.

In Scotland New Year's Day takes precedence over Christmas as the time of gift-giving and feasting. In retired towns of Scotland it is the custom for children of the poorer class on the morning of the last day of the year to swaddle themselves in a large sheet doubled up in front in the form of a large pocket, and then go in little bands calling at the doors of the richer inhabitants for a dole of wheaten bread. Each child gets one quadrant section of oat cake and sometimes a bit of cheese. This is called their "hogmanay." A favorite hymn used on the occasion is:

"Rise up, gude wife, and shake your feathers,
Dinna think that we are beggars.
We are bairns come to play
And to seek our hogmanay."

Fifty years or more ago in some districts of Canada the year was ushered in by the "New Year Shooters," a band of young men whose number was reinforced as they went along until it became sometimes a small army of perhaps a hundred persons. They went from house to house, halted outside the door and with one united voice exclaimed, "We wish you a happy New Year." Then the captain of the host delivered in a whole-souled style the New Year's speech, which was followed by a general shout of "Three cheers for the Queen," and the firing of a gun. This finished, the door was usually thrown open and all were invited in to partake of such refreshment as hot toddy and cake. Cheered by the welcome they proceeded on their way until the midnight hour was passed and the old year had given place to the new. The custom degenerated, and, like many another, has passed out of use and almost out of memory.

Perhaps the most widespread of all ways of welcoming the New Year is by the ringing of bells—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow;
The year is going, let him go,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

The early Dutch settlers brought the custom of New Year's visiting with them to America, and in New York it became so popular and was so badly abused that it died out about the middle of the nineteenth century.

No matter what customs prevail in different lands, the one universal and distinct feature of the day is the "Happy New Year" greeting.

Katharine Reid.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SECTION

Edited by J. M. Wilkinson, B.A.

Send all Communications to Office, 288 Yonge St.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

Newsboys' Dinner.

On behalf of the newsboys I want to thank—

1 The friends for their contributions, which made the banquet (for such it was) a great success. In my judgment never did you invest the same amount of money that gave you greater satisfaction to the donors that was more appreciated by the recipients of your bounty and that will be productive of greater results. As for myself, I never expended an equal amount of energy in a better cause, and I am thankful for the opportunity of mustering the boys.

2 The executive of the I. O. F., thru Mr. Harry Collins, the supreme treasurer, for the use of their magnificent banquet hall. The boys never were inside such a place before, and they will never forget the occision.

3. The thirty young ladies dressed in beautiful white apparel, who acted as waitresses. Many of them left their own homes, where a Christmas dinner had an attractive home circle awaited them to minister to God's poor. ("Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye did it unto Me.")

4. The Hon. Mr. Whitney, for his presence and beautiful address, which was crammed full of timely advice. The boys listened like old men, and at the close sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and clapped him out of the room as he had to leave. In this gracious act on the part of the premier we do not forget the kindness of Mrs. Whitney in delaying the fmily Christmas dinner so as to allow Mr. Whitney to be present and wish the boys a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

5. Mr. Jas. Pritchard, the popular caterer of the Temple, and his efficient staff; along with Mr. Dixon, the superintendent of the building. Everything was just right and if this was a sample of Pritchard's work he will be kept busy when societies and churches know his acknowledged ability.

6. The newspapers for their support. Some of them at first withheld their support, as they thought it was a "World" affair (and they knew that The Toronto World is able of itself to carry to success anything it undertakes), but when convinced that it was merely the infatuation of a single individual, who did it on behalf of the newsboys alone, they all gave it their hearty endorsement. The press, the greatest agency for good in the community, is always on the side of unselfish benevolence.

7. Last, but not leastfl the fine Temple Band of the Salvation Army under the leadership of Bandmaster McGrath. This is a splendid organizatio and reflects great credit upon the members as well as on the Army itself. They readily consented to play for the newsboys, not only during the dinner hour, but they headed the procession from the post office, down Toronto, west on King, up Bay to the city hall steps, where they led the boys in singing "The Maple Leaf' 'and "God Save the King." Hope I may be able to return the compliment and pay the debt I owe to the band.

Everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. As for myself, it was strenuous work, but it was a great pleasure to serve the boys. It was the kind of service that brings its reward in this world—first in the support and confidence of the people who entrust you with their money; second, in the hearty acknowledgement of the boys themselves—and lastly, in the pleasing satisfaction that comes to a man when he feels he has done his duty. If spared till next Christmas we want to give every poor boy and girl in Toronto a Christmas dinner—and we engage here and now Massey Hall for the occasion so that the friends of the boys may look down from the galleries upon a scene that gladdens the heart of the great Father Himself. We will close with the Doxology.

Plea for the Girls.

If I were a member of the city council of 1908 I would introduce a motion to require every proprietor or keeper of a rooming house where young ladies make their homes to provide a parlor or reception room for callers. Young ladies having friends have to take them to their rooms or walk the streets. I am surprised that the "civic authorities" and especially the morality department, have not thought of this serious matter before this. Is it because they are kept busy "straining at a gnat" (legally), while they "swallow the camel?" Here is something for Drs. Chown and Sheard of the reform (?) department of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. There is scarcely a rooming house in Toronto that has a reception room or parlor that is not occupied with regular roomers. This is absolutely true of the second-class rooming houses where the necessity is the greater. There are a few exceptions, among the better class of homes (?) for female clerks, but they are so few that they are not worth speaking of. It is one of the disgraces of our modern city life. I can take you to scores of rooming houses on streets like Jarvis and Simcoe (that thirty years ago were our most fashionable quarters) where there is not a room set apart for seeing a friend who calls. Is this fair—is it civil (to say nothing of Christianity) to the pure, hard working girls of Toronto who want to "avoid the appearance of evil" and enjoy some of the social amenities of life? So much for the girls.

What about the other side of the question—the business or clerical side? Let me illustrate: Some time ago I received a letter from an anxious parent, living in a quiet country home, asking me if I would call and have a talk with her daughter, who since coming to the city had "forgotten" to write home. I made some enquiries and soon found that suspicion had marked the young girl with its cruel, damnable dictum. I felt my duty all the more pressing and I called in the early part of the evening. I had to enter her 6x9 room. She apoligized, but she was not to blame. I delivered my message. She received me courteously and thanked me for calling. Suppose some female scandal-monger (and the city is full of them) saw me entering or leaving her room! What would they say? Some one answers by asking "What do you care what they say?" That is aside from the question. Personally I don't care a continental what they say, and hereby offer myself on the altar of gossip and scandal to go anywhere to counsel and advise and pray; but as a citizen who has his rights in society I demand protection and will insist on getting it. What is the morality department for? To look into penny slots, or watch to see if some poor widow sells a 5c dish of ice cream on the Lord's Day? The law has a right to protect me as a citizen in the performance of my duty, and the law must or be disgraced. Let some new member (as the old ones don't seem to have thought of it) cover himself all over with glory by introducing a motion to that effect at an early date in the council of 1908. Do it—not talk it.

Public Protest Against Profanity.

It was intimated in last week's paper that a public meeting would be held in Massey Hall Sunday night, Dec. 29, to protest against the use of profanity in public places and to adopt some measures to discourage the practice of it among young men. Since the announcement it has been thought wise to change the date to the first Sunday in the New Year, for the following reasons, which will be acceptable to the friends of the movement: The great Festival Chorus, of which Dr. Torrington is the distinguished leader, expected to have the hall on Saturday night for a rehearsal of the "Messiah," the grandest oratorio of the age, the presentation of which takes place on Monday night, December 30, but the hall has been let for a mass meeting in the interests of the power bylaw, and the chorus has to rehearse Sunday night. It is due to the Festival Chorus, it is due to the eminent soloists that have been secured, and it is due to the subscribers that they practice before preaching. This of itself is sufficient reason to give up our claim to the hall for that night, which we cheerfully do. I have intimated to this able and popular leader that he ought to give me a Sunday night with his choir in Massey Hall. I have taken the hall for every Sunday night in January, to hold "Services for the People." Members of my great congregation (readers of The Sunday World) who don't attend any other church service—and I think that the people in whose interest the services are inaugurated will support them. So I think I am safe in saying that Dr. Torrington and his choir will furnish music at one of these services. The other reason was—The service last Sunday night (which has been pronounced a "great success," tho not up to our expectations)—the newsboys' Christmas dinner and the newsboys' benefit concert, Dec. 31 (a program of four hours' duration), have taken up my time and I have not been able to make the necessary arrangements for a successful and profitable meeting. The members of the Holy Name Society of the Catholic Churches will be asked to assist by their presence at the meeting and I feel sure they will readily help in a movement that meets with universal (catholic) approval. Representatives, both lay and clerical, of Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile will be invited to take part in the service. A pledge will be presented and let us hope for a thousand volunteers to form an army of protest among the Protestants of this city of churches, where profanity is alarmingly on the increase. A fuller statement will be announced in next week's issue and in all the papers.

Benefit Concert, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

What you may expect.

In addition to patriotic choruses by 500 pupils (the nucleus of our "Children's Choral Union) and competitive drills between Annette-street P. S. (Toronto Junction) and the city schools, and solos by "Babe" Lister, the little star of Canada, and two other stars of the same magnitude, and dances by Hattie Gordon and Violet McKnight, the following adult talent(619 stars) will appear:

Felix and Drynan, the drawing-room entertiners.

Will J. White, Canada's favorite comedian, with his 1908 barrel of fun.

Evelyn Kincald (gold medalist), dramatic reciter.

H. C. Pease, the humorist, who will "Twinkle, twinkle his little star."

Matt Greig, the refined entertainer from "Ole London."

Solos from Georgia Rodgers, Lucy A. Little, Robert Kenney and W. H. Norris.

Rosedale Dramatic Club, "the catch of the season."

Robert Clarke, the ventriloquist, with his whole family of blockheads.

Toronto Male Quartet and Excelsior Quartet.

Last, but the first "chalk talker" in Canada, J. W. Bengough; subject "A Happy New Year"— (with an apology for those I have omitted).

Trumpete rs will announce the birth of the New Year.

Make up your mind to spend the last night in Massey Hall and contribute your mite to the sick benefit fund. Don't wait to buy your ticket, 25c. to all parts of the house; at the ticket office; buy it now from the newsboys and the children of the chorus, who are allowed 20 per cent. on their sales.

Special cars for Toronto Junction, Dovercourt, North Toronto and Broadview have been ordered.

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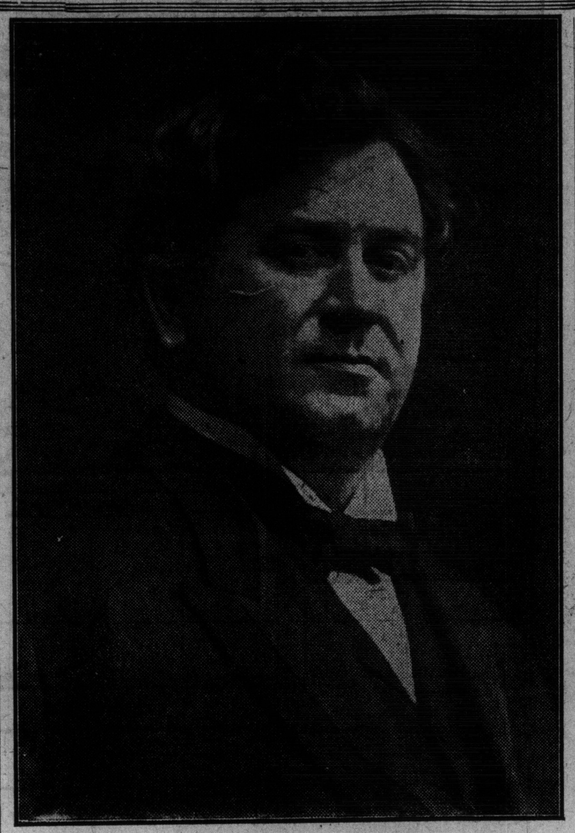


REV. BYRON H. STAUFFER.
Pastor of Bond Street Congregational Church.

The Good in the World

A sermon by Byron H. Stauffer of Bond-street Congregational Church, and given here by special request because of its appropriateness to the New Year week.

Text: Luke 10, 33—"But a certain Samaritan—"

The rest of the sentence comes as a shock. If the priest passed by, and the Levite passed by, what would the Samaritan do but to kill him? Yes, he finshed the work of the thieves, the hated— Stop, Samaritan! Not too fast. Wait till the statement is finished—"had compassion." "But a certain Samaritan had compassion." That came as a shock.

You may use this parable for a score of lessons, but the New Year moral is this: 'We must learn to recognize the good in the world, the good that walks abroad without a label, ununiformed, non-sectarian and likely to greet us in the most unexpected quarters. Just after we have had some great disappointment in finding selfishness on the porch of the temple, up bobs the spirit of goodness, shouting cheerily, "Adsum! I'm here, just where you thought I didn't exist!" Just after we are disgusted at the small-souledness of somebody who has had all the chance in the world to develop neighborliness we meet with someone who has been misunderstood and maligned, and lo! he has oil and wine ready to pour into his neighbor's wounds.

Well, it all adds spice to life. It adds the quality of a true storybook —the thrill of meeting the unexpected.

The Samaritan's heart was the last place on earth where the Jew would look for kindness. The slaveholder in the south let the negro sit in the church gallery; the modern southerner will do business with the ex-slave and his children, but "the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans." The man of Samaria couldn't even be converted.

Ah, look you upon the picture. By contrast, the Saviour adds emphasis to the truth he wishes to enforce. A priest discovers a man on the highway who had been the victim of thieves. There were 12,000 priests in Jericho. You'd think that one of them might be spared for a deed of kindness. But no, he probably had an engagement to discuss the authorship of the Book of Exodus, and it would never do to break it. The Levite was the servant of the temple, but it seems he forgot the true sacrifice in which God delights, in the formal round of his daily duties in the house of God. Is it not sometimes so with us? The little formalities of church work we can undertake and do, but the real comfortaing and helping we shun. Our own little circle, already trained and coddled to death, we never neglect. Is Mrs. Jones, president of the Ladies' Aid Society sick? All hands to Mrs. Jones' house! Deachon Smith "under the weather?" Everybody hurries to call on Deacon Smith. But the family that belongs to no church, the people who need to be taught what church really stands for—who calls on them? Oh, what little mutual admiration societies we do have in some of our churches Thank heaven, many have learned the more excellent way. Our Lord, the incarnation of goodness, saluted goodness wherever he saw it. "Master, that man is casting out devils in thy name, and follows not with us." So said the bigoted disciples. "Don't forbid him; let him do all the good he can. If he is not against us, he is for us." So said the catholic Jesus.

So often the world has had an utter misconception of what goodness is. We confuse piety with ceremonialism. We saw that Brother So-and-so is so devout; he goes to church ever so often; gives to every cause; doesn't do this and dosen't do that, and there we stop. We forget to ask what kind of neighbor he is, whether he loves much, and whether he shows his love in kindly deeds that really cost him a bit of time and energy.

To see the good in the world we must throw aside some false notions, tod. Our doctrine has been, that, because mankind has fallen, there can be no crumb of good in the unregenerate world. That misunderstanding has cost us much. We say: "Without faith it is impossible to please God," but we forget to add, "By faith, Rahab." We have been afraid to recognize the good in the world because to do that would interfere with our theory of the Fall. If there is good in a sinner, how could he have fallen?

Therein we err. True, the world has fallen. The best proof thereof is that there are so many relics of Eden still left. We have some shattered pieces of the family coat-of-arms and the family plate. We find some withered lilies pressed between the leaves of the Book of Life. We have some movements of the head and of the heart that indicate that we come from the pedigreed stock of Paradise. The remaining good is proof of the Fall The wonder is that we have kept so much of the good. We didn't spill all the wine. The traits of Eden are hard to lose. The breeding of the aristocracy of the Sons of God still clings to us. My Scotch collie never saw Scotland; his grandparents probably were born west of the Atlantic, but he has his chief joy in Highland weather. How he delights to be among the hills while a blizzard rages. The best proof of our divinity is the thrilling of our hearts and the moistening of our eyes by what we know by intuition to be heavenly.

We must dig under the surface to find the good in the world. The miner can "pan" a little gold here and there, but for the best minerals, he must go down. So with the gold of human land. And when we become accustomed to our work as Heavenly mining engineers, we no longer wonder at finding gold mines all about us. Ah, how few discover the true gold that so often may be found in Children. How many little heroes there are among the little citizens of the street, for instance. Down in New York, an engiher of an elevated train saw, when it was too late, a young lad deliberately letting himself fall before the great electric engine. As his body fell over the edge of the ties to the street below, the conductor said, "Just a plain suicide," and signaled to go on. But the policeman who searched the boy's pockets wept like a child when he read the letter that was attached to a "sample policy" advertisement of an accident insurance company. The poor newsboy had read the announcement that whoever was killed with that paper in his possession would leave behind him $5000 of the company's money to be paid to the person designated by the insured. He misunderstood, and thought all he needed to do was to fill out the blank lines by inserting his mother's name and address. So he wrote: "Munny to be pade Missus Jim Neal. Hurry, fer she nedes it." Those whom we designate so foolishly as the "lower classes" often furnish the best heroes. Dickens' heroes are of earth's humblest.

Stand where you are, and don't you move a muscle while I tell you the greatest philanthropic fact of this age. Don't contradict me till I have finished. The fact is this: The rich never did so much good with their money as they have done in this year of grace, 1907. Oh, I know there is a little circle where this statement will be challenged, but in that house-upside-down group, they all wear blue goggles. Of course, there is much selfishness still among the wealthy, but there is much of good. It is not all of the Carnegie kind. It does not get into the Associated Press reports. But every community has its leaven of rich men with hearts. They are enquiring as to causes that are worthy in which to invest their money. Said a lumberman prince to me, "We will ride back to Buffalo together to-night, for I want to ask your opinion of half-a-dozen charities which I have been thinking of helping." The Christmas dinner given by the editor of this page to the newsboys, the British Welcome League dinner, and the scores of other philanthropies of Toronto's Christmastide indicate that somebody is letting go his money. There's an Old Scrooge converted here and there, and the first thing he does after he really "gets religion" is to send a boy down to the poulterer's for the prize turkey.

Our work is hopeless if we do not find the good in the world. Simon Peter was not fully equipped for service until he understood the larger salvation that knew nothing of the boundary line between Jew and Gentile. You remember God's rebuke to his Jewish narrowness, and how the vision of the sheep made the apostle shout: "Now of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted of him."

The only way to help people is to hold up the good. To magnify badness is to make the bad possible. Tell a group of boys that they are chock-full of bad, and they'll take you at your word and accept it with supine resignation, and use it for an excuse for the next piece of badness that crops out. Tell them about the good in them and the good God expects of them, and their better nature will respond. The greatest rebuke to a bad man is the life of a good man. It may be very comforting to a Pharisee to note how small his little sect is, but it is very salutary to other folks to believe that the good is everywhere.

"Earth's crammed with Heaven,
And every common bush afire with God.
But only he who sees takes off his shoes;
The rest sit round and pluck blackberries."

The good is increasing! "Now-a-days" is the best time since the flood. "Now-a-days" is a kind of pious swear-word with some folks. It must be given with a slight nasal twang on the "nyow." "You can't trust anybody nyow-a-days!" "You can't expect anything nyow-a-days!" Is that so? Say not thou why are the former days better than these? for thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this. I take it that the man of proverbs meant to infer that such pessimistic talk was blasphemous! And if it was wrong to say such things then, in the B. C. calendar, how much more so now when we are about to begin another year's diary and write, 1908, A. D. Jesus salvation is a success. But isn't evil growing, too? forces, for a final stand, but I declare to you how that it will be his Waterloo, for his kingdom is impoverished, and his munitions of war are about spent—Christ's salvation must succeed!

Pause a Moment and Reflect.

This is the last Sunday of the present year and having been commissioned by the management to direct the minds of the thousands of readers to moral and spiritual things, I would be remiss in duty if I did not call attention to the significance of the hour. True, every day in the year is of equal importance and of equal responsibility, but some days stand for more than others. There is great significance in the last look and the last word of a departing friend. So it is with the last of the departing year. It has a solemnity and a significance about it that the preceeding days do not possess.

And just as the last word of a departing friend is laid up in the memory, never to be forgotten, so we ought to give more earnest "heed" to the lessons of the fleeting year that has brought us so many blessings.

What does it teach? Two lessons at least. First—the rapidity of time and the uncertainty of life. I would not be true to my trust if I did not announce this lesson. This is a self-evident truth that needs no corroboration from scripture; but we are inclined to forget the lesson and we require the voice of God in Scripture as well as nature to teach us our duty and warn us of its rapid flight.

The other, and more important lesson of the passing year is "Get ready to live"—not ready to die. We are nowhere in nature or revelation admonished to die. The Bible does not teach such religious nonsense. One of the hymns I learned in childhood was "And I am Only Born to Die"—and it always sent a chill down my back. Such foolish nonsense is sometimes taught in hymn books and from the pulpit. Such traducers of God and His purpose concerning the children of men quote Holy Scripture and say: "It is appointed unto all men once to die." Whenever you hear a man say that don't tell the truth and say he is a "liar" that would be rude, even if the Apostle John does use the word); but tell him he is mistaken and tell him to study his Bible. God, who gave us breath, wants us to live, and be happy, and serve Him with all our might, which we cannot do if we are all the time thinking of death. Let us live and live right.

TO SUPPRESS DUELING.

Hungary has for a long time waited for someone to take the initiative in the formation of an association to suppress dueling. Now General Turr has come to the front and declared himself against dueling. This old warrior of the "48" rebellion, who also fought under Garibaldi for Italian liberty, can scarcely be taunted with lacking courage. He has thrown himself into the work of forming an association with extraordinary energy, and its success is in no small way due to his championship. General Turr is aided in his enterprise by M. Aristide Dessewffy, an important member of the Hungarian house of magnates, and together they have succeeded in launching the Hungarian Anti-Dueling Association Crowds ask for membership every day, men of distinction and rank. The women of the Hungarian nobility are also aiding the movement. An international anti-dueling congress is to be held next May.

Mr. J. M. Sherlock sang the tenor solo part in the production of the "Messiah" in London on the seventeenth. Mr. Sherlock received the highest praise from the critics, who spoke of his singing most favorably. The Echo, London, says: "Mr. J. M. Sherlock, tenor, of Toronto, is well-known in this city, and decidedly strengthened the favorable impression made upon previous visits. He is quite equal to the demands made of an oratorio singer: his voice is sympathetic, flexible, well trained, and pleasing; his enunciation delightfully distinct, and his intellectual grasp of the content of his numbers are of the most satisfying features of his singing. The other assisting artists were, Madam Charlotte Maconda, soprano; Miss Pearl Eliar, Mr. Whorlow Bull, all of whom sang in splendid form."

NEWSBOYS' BENEFIT CONCERT
In Massey Hall
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31 (NEW YEAR'S EVE.)
Object—To provide a Newsboys' Sick Benefit Fund.
..The biggest and best. The longest and last program of good old 1907.
"We Won't Go Home Till Morning."—Program a yard (36 inches) long.
See daily papers. No better place to spend the last hours of the year

Christ Spirit

Whether "December" be the month, and "twenty-five" the day when "Christ was born in Bethlehem" no one seems inclined to assert, but there is one thing everybody is inclined to accept, and that is that "Jesus Christ came into this world" and has left His impress on society as no other teacher or lawgiver. No intelligent Jew to-day denies the fact that Christ lived on this earth. We differ as to the object of His coming, but we are all agreed that He came. The most eloquent tribute that I ever heard paid to Christ as a great teacher and reformer and regenerator of human society was paid by a cultured, eloquent rabbi of St. Louis, three years ago, when he preached in his own synagog on Christmas day to an audience of Jew and Gentile. He called Him the greatest moralist and most sublime teacher that ever lived, the influence of whose pure and unselfish life was beyond compare. As Christians we are glad to hear these noble tributes to Him whom we worship as our Lord, and we are pleased to have our Hebrew citizens join with Gentiles, Protestant and Catholic alike, in celebrating the Christmas festival.

There must have been a "Christ Jesus" who came into this world if the "cause and effect" argument holds good. Why this spirit of "good-will" that seems to saturate the very atmosphere? Why this craving of the heart to reach up to the Christ ideal of doing something for others? Why this profusion of costly ointment at this time as at no other time of the year, with no regrets for its display? Why this renewed determination to lighten the burdens of the less fortunate with kind words and practical sympathy, if it is a mere mythical Christ we adore? True, we never saw His bodily form, but we see His spirit and we are conscious of His presence among us at this Christmas season with its cheerful and kindly influences that soften human hearts and make mankind willing to reflect on the importance of making life easier for others.

The Christ spirit so pronounced at this season of the years helps to dispel the darkness and lift the burdens and gives at least a hope that the world is moving forward. The children will never let the day be forgotten, and so all Christendom abandons itself to the simplicity and enthusiasm of childhood, and for a little while beholds the world prostrate at the feet of an infant.

But why confine this Christ spirit to a day or two?

The Black Flag at Temperance Meeting

Rev. F. W. Emerson of Illinois gave an excellent address in Massey Hall last Sunday afternoon on "Dreams and Dreamers," in which he showed that great reformers had been great dreamers—that the greatest good in this world had been accomplished by men who saw visions and dreamed dreams. He instanced Joseph, Alexander the Great, Caesar, Paul, Napoleon, John Brown, Neal Dow and others. The address was a good one and did not need the spectacular at the close. Holding the black flag, with its skull and bones in white, "this true American citizen" (as he called himself) held the black flag above the "Stars and Stripes" as an illustration of what he had previously said that not only the political parties but the courts of justice were ruled by the liquor interests of the United States, and presented it as a spectacular illustration of the true condition of affairs in the great republic to the south. I noticed the audience didn't applaud the sentiment and I was pleased they didn't. Personally I don't believe it. I lived 14 years in the States—had charges in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and New York—and never saw anything in all these five states that would warrant the indiscriminate charge which almost amounted to a slander of his own country.

It may apply in individual cases to localities. Chicago, for instance, under the present mayor and regime, may, in its mad rush for prey, disregard for the time being the voice that crieth from the ground for justice, but to say that the courts of justice are prostituted to liquor interests is more than any true Canadian will believe. The present governor of Minnesota, John Johnson, whose name is mentioned as the nominee of the Democrats for president, is a personal friend of the editor of this page, and I know what he would say if I "told tales out of school," and reported Mr. Emerson's speech in his paper. Courts of justice prostituted to the liquor interests! Just think of the anarchy that must prevail in Uncle Sam's domain! No wonder we are all opposed to annexation!

Just before this remarkable demonstration the speaker had made a statement that flatly contradicted his spectacular speech. He stated, what Father Vaughan had stated the Sunday before and what all the Toronto papers have published, that many of the southern states (where the arm of justice is the weakest) had recently gone dry.

Giving special attention to Kentucky, which he said was noted for three things—pretty women, good horses and bad whiskey—but a great change had come over Kentucky of late, and she had decided to prevent her own people drinking the whiskey that she sold to her neighbors.

In this connection let us recall what Father Vaughan had stated and which was a surprise to many that Canada was worse in this respect, lower in crime and intemperance according to population, than any other English-speaking country. "Ignorance is bliss—it's folly (sometimes) to be wise," It was a good thing for the orator that he did not know that fact. If he had known it he might have put the black flag above the dear old Union Jack and represented us in a worse condition than the United States. Would the people have stood for it? I guess not. The liquor interests dominating the Canadian courts of justice! No, no! That wouldn't work! What about our politics? Liquor interests dominating the great Liberal and Conservative parties of Canada! Never! How often it happens that temperate men (in drink) are so intemperate (in talk). Thank God, righteousness reigns and truth triumphs and these have kissed each other. Don't give us any more black flags on white Sundays.

PROFANITY CRUSADE.

Are you opposed to profanity?
Do you want to see it stopped in public places?
Will you join a league that knows no denominational lines?
If so, sign pledge and send it to

J. M. WILKINSON, 288 *Yonge Street.*

PROFANITY PLEDGE

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord Thy God in vain."

I solemnly pledge, God helping me, to abstain from the use of profane language, believing the same to be criminal against God, injurious to myself, and destructive of the morals of the community.

Name ....

Address ....

IN THE REALM OF MUSIC

How music charms?
How metre warms?
Parent of actions good and brave!
How nice it tames?
And worth inflames?
And holds proud empire o'er the grave!
—Young.

The annual presentation of Handel's immortal oratorio "The Messiah" will be given in Toronto at Massey Hall to-morrow evening by the Toronto Festival Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of Dr. F. H. Torrington. From the list of subscribers and sale of seats it promises to be one of the musical events of the season. In order to add to the beauty of the work the principal solo parts will be interpreted by a notable quartet of soloists, as follows: Mrs. Shanna Cumming, New York, soprano; Mrs. Grace Carter Merry, contralto; E. C. Towne, Chicago, tenor; and H. Ruthven McDonald, baritone. Mrs. Cumming is the possessor of a rich soprano voice, and her singing is marked by dignity and artistic taste. Mrs. Grace Carter Merry is too well known to need introduction. E. C. Towne, the tenor, has made "The Messiah" one of his chief studies, and like Mrs. Shanna Cumming is in requisition for this role more than any other artist. His declamation is of high order. H. Ruthven McDonald has become a popular favorite in this oratorio, and his singing of the famous number "How furiously do the nations rage," is always a notable number. The chorus and orchestra have already demonstrated the great advances they have made under Dr. Torrington's direction, and every year their presentation of "The Messiah" becomes more appealing.

The Women's Musical Club have engaged Miss Olga Samaroff for a piano recital on Friday, Jan. 17, at Conservatory Music Hall. This is in line with the belief that the club can be of great service in introducing to the public here a new artist of great merit whose fame is well known in metropolitan centres, but has not as yet extended to this city. She is spoken of as the successor of Theresa Carreno. She has great technique, remarkable power and unusual magnetism.

MRS. A. K. CALLAN.
Soprano soloist of Clinton Street Methodist Church.

For the New Year's Scottish concert to be given in Massey Hall next Wednesday evening, an exceptionally fine program will be presented by one of the strongest combinations of artists ever booked for a Scottish concert in Toronto, Miss Janet Duff, the great Scottish contralto, Harold Jarvis, Canada's favorite tenor, and the 48th Highlanders' Band should prove a sufficiently strong attraction in themselves to fill the hall. When it is added that there will be singing by a male chorus of 12 voices, by a fine quartet, and by Harry McDonald, the Scottish comic, besides reel and Strathspey dances, and other attractive features, a good idea may be formed of the excellent and varied treat for those who will be present.

G. Lissant Beardmore has resigned his position as solo tenor in the Church of the Redeemer to take effect about the middle of January.

The Toronto Oratorio Society has been very fortunate in securing the highest class of soloists for their production of "Joan of Arc" on Jan. 30 next. The work calls for soprano, tenor and baritone, and the society have engaged Mrs. Mabel Manley-Pickard of Toronto, William Lavin of Detroit and Claude Cunningham of New York to sing the parts. Mrs. Pickard is well known in this city and province as a soprano of marked ability, with an exceptionally pleasing voice, of which she has absolute control. Her work in "Samson" and "Judas Maccabeus" will be remembered with pleasure, and she will doubtless sing the title role of "Joan of Arc" with marked success. Mr. Levin is new to Toronto, but his initial appearance will be looked forward to as he is the possessor of an unusually fine tenor voice of the lyric type and is a finished vocalist, having scored triumphs in the States. Mr. Cunningham, who will also make his first appearance in Toronto at this concert, is in the front rank of New York baritone soloists. After his singing "Elijah" in Hamilton he was pronounced as the finest baritone that had ever visited that city, and his appearance in Toronto will be an event of no little interest to the musical world.

Last Sunday evening, "The Manger Throne," an Xmas cantata by Charles F. Monnery was rendered by the Jarvis Street Baptist Church Choir, under the able leadership of Mr. Edward Boome, the organist and choirmaster. The cantata is very tuneful and the different numbers do not lack variety. The chorus, "There Were Shepherds Abiding," was rendered in splendid style, and the final number, "No Pomp of Earthly Kingdom" are very fine and require many very different styles of tone for a proper rendering. The choir, however, were fully equal to the demand made upon them, and the volume of tone was remarkable for the numbers of chorus indeed. Mr. Broome brought from his choir exceptional results. Indeed, they could not have been improved upon. Mr. Broome also accompanied with most magnificent playing and to it is due the beautiful effects produced by the choir.

Miss Leoni Bernice Van Horn sang with a brilliant tone and fine expression. Miss Helen Ferguson sang with her accustomed style and expression, which could hardly have been improved upon. Her duet with Mr. A. L. E. Davies, "When All Things Were in Quiet Slumber," being beautifully rendered.

The tenor solo by Mr. Arthur Baxter, a young singer of great promise, was sung in magnificent style; his voice is one of wide range and flexibility, with infinite fervency and rich mellowness. Mr. A. E. L. Davies sang the baritone solos and recited with his well-known artistic style.

Master Wilfred Morison is rapidly gaining the recognition which his wonderful soprano voice entitles him to. Master Morison sang at the Christmas dinner given by the St. Andrew's Society on Christmas Eve and was given a tremendous ovation. He also sang at the commercial travelers' banquet given at McConkey's on Thursday evening last, where his remarkable voice created a marked sensation. Besides this, he has been singing at All Saints' Church services and at their special evening concert on Friday last. At all and every one of his appearances he has given great delight to his audiences by his beautiful singing.

The Home Woman's Earnings.

To the home woman, who in these days of feminine activity, feels that she would be happier if she were earning money, must come consolation in the recent statement that every woman who conducts her home in a practical manner, giving her own personal supervision to its details, earns in direct proportion to her husband's income. If his income be moderate—say, for example, $1500, which the wife distributes so skilfully as to supply the family wants, she, by her efforts, earns another fifteen hundred, thus making an equivalent of three thousand a year. In other words, if he or she were to work alone, it would require the latter sum to achieve the same result, and even then unsatisfactorily, that is attained with his earning half that sum combined with her interest and effort in its disbursement. The home woman who doubts the truth of this has but to step into the ranks of the workers on the outside to prove it to her own satisfaction. And this reminds me of the New Jersey woman who made out a bill for services, and presented it to her husband. He was a rude man, and after a disagreement he suggested that she go home to her father. She is said to have told him calmly that she would like to be reimbursed for the 1040 weeks of household service during their married life of twenty years. Valuing her services as cook at four dollars per week, as nurse at three dollars per week, as housemaid at three dollars, and as overseeing housekeeper at five dollars per week, all of which offices she had filled faithfully during that time, she felt entitled to a business settlement. The amount, according to a primary arithmetic, is $18,720. Then he thought it over, and with a practical, business appreciation of her value, he told her she need not go.

Extravagant Daughter of Emperor.

Princess Eitel Frederick, the wife of the second son of the German Emperor, is a pretty and charming young woman, but rumor has it that her extravagance is a source of anxiety to her imperial father-in-law. This does not altogether prove that anyone else is worried about it, for the kaiser is rather notoriously careful about the expenditures of his household. He is eager to restrict feminine virtues within the category of his "three c's"—church, children and cooking—but he is not willing to allow an occasional feminine fault in the nature of some small extravagance. The emperor has always made himself the overseer of his wife's wardrobe. In fact, Madame Waldeck-Rousseau, wife of a former French premier, declares that the emperor once asked her if her husband ever designed her dresses. In some astonishment she replied that he never did. "Ah," said the kaiser, complacently, "I always design the state robes of the empress." But as the French do not like the Germans, and as the kaiserin is notoriously badly dressed, this story may have been a little patriotic revenge on the part of the Frenchwoman.

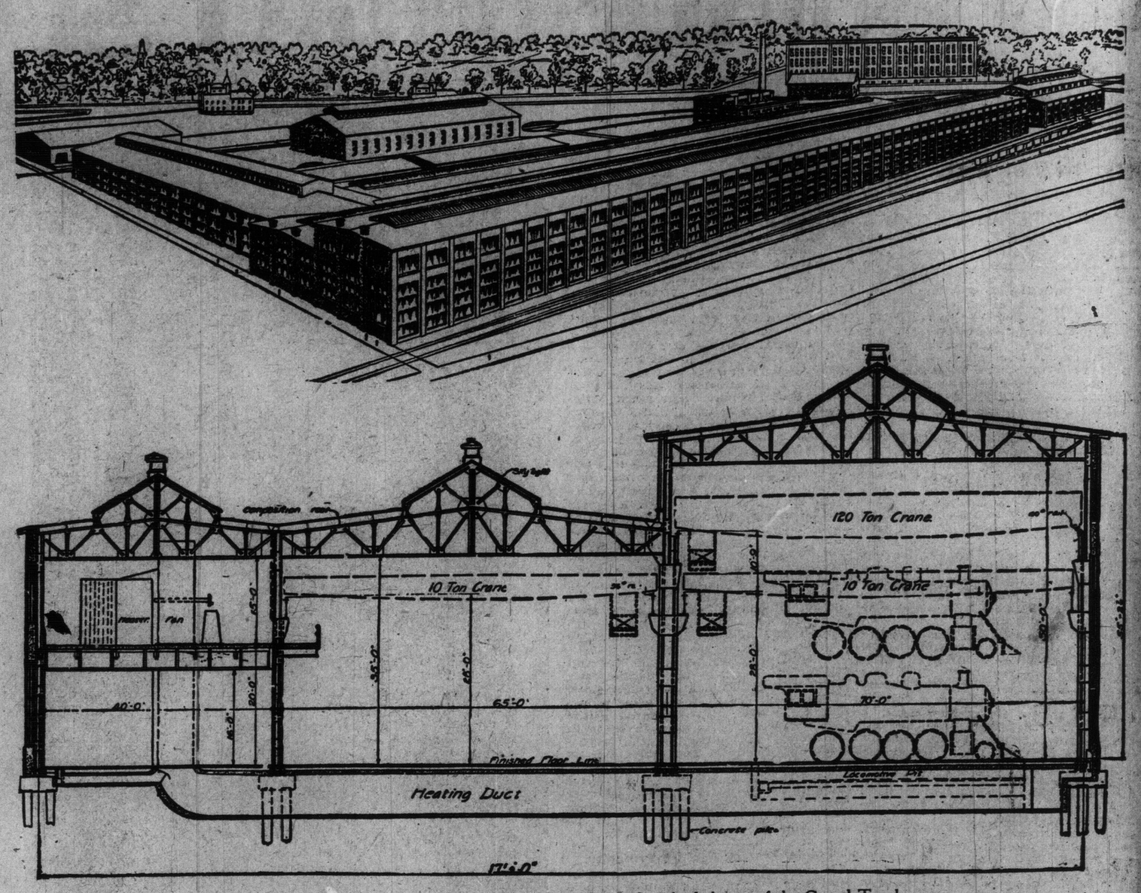
Stationary.

"Any movement in real estate in this part of the country?" asked the tourist.

"No," answered the old farmer, "not even a landslide."

New Car Shops of the Grand Trunk at Stratford.

General layout of proposed Grand Trunk Shops at Stratford, Ontario.



Section of Machine and Erecting Shop now building—Stratford shops of the Grand Trunk.

The Grand Trunk is now building new shops at Stratford, Ont. The general layout is shown above in the accompanying engravings. In the foreground are the large machine and erecting shop, 616 ft. x 75 ft., and at right angles to it the boiler shop, 154 ft. x 135 ft. The construction of these is now being rushed as fast as possible, and it is hoped to have 15 bents under cover and in operation this winter. These two shops occupy nearly three acres of floor space. The small building at the extreme left is already built and is used for repairing locomotive tenders.

The buildings in the background are proposed additions to be made later. They are, from left to right: Storehouse, 60 ft. x 200 ft.; blacksmith shop, 100 ft. x 300 ft.; power house, 90 ft. 90 ft., and foundry, 110 ft. x 140 ft. These buildings will be put up in order of their importance after the machine and erecting shop is well under way. The old machine shop, which is being torn down in sections as fast as the new shop is erected, occupied part of the space covered by the new building.

The ground required some filling and leveling before beginning construction work. In the foundations of the new boiler shop and part of the new machine and erecting shop, concrete piles were used. These piles were driven from 15 ft to 18 ft. below the average surface of the ground to provide sufficient bearing power for the foundations. The walls of the buildings are reinforced concrete with the outside surface finished.

Individual electric drive is to be used for most of the large machine tools. Belt drive will be used for the smaller machine tools. Compressed air is to be used for driving the riveting machines, chisels, the turntable motor and for forge fires, blowing out engines and painting. The new shop will be able to repair 28 engines standing over pits at the same time. The layout is so arranged that the capacity can be increased if more space is needed in the future.

The heavy lifting work is to be done by a 120-ton electric traveling crane that spans the engine pit bay. In the cross section thru the centre of the machine and erecting shop, shown herewith, this is shown lifting a heavy consolidation locomotive and carrying it to a repair pit. In the same bay with the large crane and directly below it is a 10-ton electric crane for handling lighter work.

The heating ducts shown under the floor line distribute warm air from a heater on the balcony floor. Exhaust steam from the power house and from the fan engine is to be used in the heater coils.

Individual lockers for the shopmen are to be provided. In some cases these lockers will be portable, so that men working on odd jobs around the shop can move the lockers near their work. There are to be drinking fountains, with a continuous flow of artesian water thruout the shop. At night the shops will be lighted by mercury vapor lamps.

The engineering and construction work is under the supervision of the Arnold Company, engineers and constructors, Chicago, Ill. The work is under the authority of E. H. Fitzhugh, third vice-president of the Grand Trunk, and designs are subject to his approval as well as that of W. D. Robb, superintendent of motive power. R. Patterson, master mechanic of the Grand Trunk at Stratford, has had a large share in helping along the construction work and has been notably successful in carrying on the necessary repair work on locomotive boilers while the new work was under way. He is also at present designing the machine tool layout. The concrete piles were furnished by Davidson & Von Aueberg of Montreal. The foundation concrete work is under the charge of George Mitchell, master of the bridges and buildings department of the Grand Trunk. The structural steel is being fabricated and erected by the Canadian Bridge Company of Walkerville, Ont. B. V. Hole of London, Ont., has the general building contract.—Railroad Gazette.

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EDITED BY BETTY BARLOW

A BRILLANT CANADIAN SINGER

An Interesting Sketch of the Phenomenal Success of One of Canada's Foremost Vocalists and Vocal Teachers.

It is with a good deal of pleasure that we are able to present to our readers the photogravure of Miss H. Ethel Shepherd, who as a soprano vocalist stands in a foremost place among this country's most cultured and most successful singers, possessing a voice of remarkable sweetness and strength and of wonderful compass, over which she has perfect control, combining with this an attractive personality and artistic style, marks her as one of the most captivating singers in this country.

The success of Miss Shepherd can safely be attributed to the innate ability which she possesses and which were evident in the days of her girlhood; indeed, as a child of five or six, she gave evidence of having exceptional musical ability, and was even at that early age destined to fill the place which she now so ably occupies. Her father was a man of rare musical talent, possessnig the genius for music in a marked degree, and from whom his daughter may be said to have inherited her exceptional gifts. Her mother was also a gifted musician of singular talent, and whose practiced eye saw that in her child were gifts of an extraordinary nature and who knew that if thew were to prove perment and lasting that it was requisite they should be put under careful and experienced teachers. This is probably where the secret of her success lies, for too often do we see youths with powers of unusual brightness carelessly trained, when, if carefully trained, their powers would prove permanent, but which are too often made to display them at the very time when they should be carefully nurtured.

At the age of 15 Miss Shepherd found herself at the Toronto Coonservatory of Music, under the able tuition of Dr. Edward Fisher and Signor D'Auria, where with all the enthusiasm of youth she applied herself with untiring zeal, and within a few years had not only taken a brilliant course in all her subjects, but on the night of her graduation was given the honor of being placed upon the faculty of the Conservatory, where but a few years previously she had been admitted as a junior pupil, but this honor was well deserved, for the head girl of the graduationg year had not only taken the gold medal in vocal work, but had also taken two scholarships, and these in the most difficult subjects on the curriculum. Besides accomplishing this extraordinary and exceptional achievement Miss Shepherd had during her course held some of the most prominent church soloist positions in Toronto, as well as devoting herself to other exacting professional duties.

Miss Ethel Sheppard, a distinguished Canadian singer.

Immediately after graduating she began to look for new worlds to conqueror, and other hills to climb, and so when away off in Texas, came the call to be musical directress of one of the finest musical colleges in America she, while reluctant to leave home, decided to go where in all probability her qualifications would find a congental sphere. During her sojurn in Texas Miss Shepherd occupied the foremost place in the City of Dallas as a vocalist and teacher of vocal, and when the time came to attempt still greater things, the authorities were warm in their praise for the one who had brought honor to the college and reputation to the state.

We next hear of Miss Shepherd in New York, studying under the foremost masters in that city, studying with Osca Saenger and other noted teachers, but the enthusiasm of youth was still strong, and from New York to Paris and London was not beyond the ambition of one who had accomplished so much, and so, in the following year the renowned Frank King Clark had her as his most devoted pupil, and the world-famous DeReske as his favored scholar. Thus we see that the girl who won honors in Toronto could demand recognition in the world's greatest musical centre. Thus, indeed, is a worthy accomplishment gained thru and by that indominable spirit which has always characterized her efforts and which has brought her to the distinct place which she now holds in Canadian musical life.

Miss Shepherd has again taken up her home in Toronto and is meeting with the same brilliant success that she has always been able to demand, and it is a credit o the Toronto Conservatory of Music that it knows how to appreciate those who do honor to their alma mater. Besides being on the faculty of the Conservatory, Miss Shepherd is musical instructor at Westborne Ladies' College and also at Hamilton's leading ladies' college, Kingsthorpe.

An Appreciation of Paderewski.

By Hans Wendt of Germany.

Before a house that had almost been sold out, which is rare here, except in the case of the Mendelssohn Choir, Paderewski, the pianist most favored by Canadians, made his appearance, and no one to whom fortune has given, in addition to the musical vein, the possibility of spending at least a dollar, would have missed the opportunity of hearing and enjoying him. Of course, all were present who have social aspirations and the desire to have their toilets grace a worthy occasion. There were people present who were so fashionable that they did not come before the end of the second piece and left before the last number, a thing that is possible only during the pauses because the doors of the hall are closed during the numbers—unfortunately not a custom in all music halls. About seventy per cent. of the audience consisted of ladies—in contrast to the audiences of the continental countries of high musical standard, where the ladies are in the majority only in the dress-circle, or in the higher-priced seats. In the best seats we saw the four hundred who can save themselves during the day in order to enjoy the evening with full strength and to be "au courant" at next day's afternoon tea. As for the people who pay only one dollar—the most patient of them succeed in getting a seat after standing for hours in a long line on feet tired and more or less sore. In the gallery appeared whole boarding schools of young girls, the lady piano teacher sitting beside the old spinster whose enthusiasm has found in art and its representetives a grateful field of devotion after having vainly tried in practical life and who like the boarding-school girl, confides to her diary her inmost thoughts.

Paderewski appeared, received with loud applause and seated himself on a very low chair, ill-adapted for most players, before a Weber piano, the excellence of whose quality may be disputed, and began his performance with a composition of his own, which showed masterly, wrought-out themes, closely adapted to his peculiar technical faculties. This was an agreeable change from the usual Bach fugue introduction which, played nowadays only for critics, is not appreciated by the average audience, and indeed only intelligible to well-educated musicians. The composer Paderewski seems to be almost as interesting as the Paderewski virtuoso, and just as Liszt did, he makes compositions that are playable only by himself. Yet, while Liszt has left to posterity a splendid and dominant school of virtuosi, which continues in immortalizing his colossal personality, I fear that Paderewski, for lack of a known school of his type, will not succeed in keeping such virtuosi compositions i nthe concert repertoire. Any criticism of his own execution of his own compositions would not be advisible, because a composer knows best how to reproduce his own feelings; we only can say that it was a very effective piece.

But, as to his reproduction of Beethoven, a few words may be said: Sonata op. 2, f, 1. There is no doubt that it is not one of the most effective works of this greates of all masters, and tho it is a merit for Paderewski to bring out works, not often played this would not have been more attractive even under the hands of a Risler or a Lamond, who may be considered the best interpreters of this German master. First, what is striking to critics—to those trained in the modern, especially the Liszt school—is a custom of Paderewski's in playing chords to bring the right hand down after the left in the hammer-fashion, usually ascribed to dilettanti—a custom which Beethoven had already tried to meet by compos'ng his hammer-sonata in E minor, especially for that purpose. This was most noticeable in the A major movement of the Chopin Scherzo. Paderewski conception of Beethoven is entirely different from that of the above mentioned masters. While this conception is admissible and interesting because it is that of a man whose genius cannot be denied, he played in a most masterly way the last movement of the sonata, which is better suited to him. How keenly one feels that the classic style of this master, avoiding all modern chords and complicated undulations, and working harmonies out in a form quite classically simple, which is scarcely possible to-day, could keep his place notwithstanding all modern tendencies. Paderewski likes to keep the rests long rather than short and to keep the final chord in evidence at least to the eye, by holding down the keys exceptionally long, while one is accustomed to seeing the fingers rising up, and the sound carried on by the pedals, which is the sign for the audience to applaud.

The reproduction of the following Liszt-Schubert themes was brilliant. One feels again with Liszt when he, in hearing Schubert's melodies, felt the need of working them out for his own virtuosi; and how splendidly Paderewski knew how to copy this master, who seemed to strive in vain after the production of a conception which it was impossible for anyone to play but himself. To see Paderewski, a master to whose perfect technique no one can make objections, producing these themes with technique like scattered pearls—those technical trills difficult when playing with one finger on each hand—those clear runs in thirds— the independence of the fingers in playing at the same time—the melody and the accompaniment with one hand in even difficult and complicated passages—that rare but most effective ritardando in the descending cadenza—his certainty in striking octaves—all this was a rare pleasure and one must go to the coryphees in order to find an equal in the technique of sixths of a Busoni or in the leaping technique of a d'Albert. That vigor of octaves in the Erthing, in which he executed the fatiguing octave triplets by using the fourth and fifth finger alternately—a form seldom used, but very correct. After having inspired all by his production of the shorming "Sixth Soiree Vienne," he took his first well-earned rest, which indeed no one grudged him, before playing as encore the "Berceuse" of Chopin, the production of which was most characteristic of the artist Paderewski, the left hand playing the wonderful ever-recurring, never wearying, cradel theme—calm itself—a divine, everlasting rocking; the right hand weaving a kind of musical roccoco work, the runs consisting of the most different values of notes blending with admirable accuracy to the beats of the left hand.

The next number was Chopin—a nocturne, and then two etudes, the order of which he changed—and it was funny to see the audience—not all of them of ocurse—as they tried in vain to recognize the motive of etude No 10, printed on the program, not noticing that Paderewski played starting with A flat the etude No 10 first. As to the reproduction of the nocturne and the etude No. 5, called the black key study, there may be a variety of opinions. Personally speaking, I think Märk Hambourg several weeks ago gave them with a bravoura and elegance which Paderewski failed to reach. Still, he had to repeat the study like Hambourg, who takes the tempo of the whole at least 20 per cent. more quickly and the octave runs at the end with an incredible velocity.

The Scherzo of Chopin, in B flat minor, afforded Paderewski a good opportunity of showing with what diligence and care he can and does smooth out the technical difficulties of this splendid composition, the impression of which was strong enough to continue and keep one's interest thru the next piece, the "Chant Amour," by his pupil, Hojowski, which I am sure would have missed its effect if not played by Paderewski. It is only a work theoretically well-worked out, which might better remain in a conservatory as a model for students theory-crazy.

At the end of the program he played a rhapsody of Liszt, little known but, especially in its last movement, equal in value to the better known rhapsodies. The reproduction was excellent and among the best which the master gave during the evening, and might make many players of the "I play it, too, class" feel like not touching the piano again for some time, in order not to weaken the impression received on hearing this masterpiece. One feels in listening to it that one heard the mighty composer himself, for whom all critics must keep silent.

And now the program is finished and the stranger who intended to go home had certainly not counted on the fact that the Toronto public is quite Paderewski-mad, and forces further encores from him by wild and deafening applause, showing heartfelt appreciation inspired by their love for this indefatigable and sympathetic artist. He gave four encores, first the "Spinning Song," from "The Flying Dutchman"; Liszt's arrangement, in which one was struck by the wonderful staccato and the splendid chromatic arrangement of the laughing motive; the second was the Valse F of Chopin; the third Mendelssohn's "Hunting Song," and when leaving the Massey Hall I heard the clangs of another Chopin, all pieces of technical bravoura, to which the public listened in all possible positions, half standing and sitting, at the entrances and near the stage, with wraps half on, and, what may be especially mentioned, with an exemplary silence, not usually kept here, but which is always a mark of the distinction which this much appreciated artist enjoys in this country.

During the whole evening, one felt even in the most difficult passages Paderewski's inspired certainty, typical of this artist, who likes to look around during short and easy passages, and who is prone to arpeggio work between the pieces—not so usual in Europe.

Tho long years of study in Germany, the classical and most critical country in Europe, and constant opportunity for listening to the best masters of the world have spoiled me, this artist, who has never yet received prominence in Germany, nevertheless left on me a powerful impression which lasted until, after a splendid walk home, I had grasped my pen and put down these words. Hans O. Wendt.

The Toronto College of Music, under the direction of Dr. Torrington, has enjoyed a busy fall, a large number of pupils have registered, and splendid results are shown. The college found it necessary to open a branch in Toronto Junction which, since its opening, has fully justified its beginning, as the pupils enrolled are beyond what was expected for the first year. The college opens Jan. 2, '08.

The fall term at the Conservatory of Music has been an exceptionally good one. The number of pupils enrolled is greater than in former years, while the faculty has been increased and strengthened by the addition of some of the ablest teachers in America. The Conservatory is the strongest institution of its kind in America. It draws pupils not only from Canada, but many of its pupils come from the United States. This is, indeed, a good indication of how the conservatory is appreciated by those who are able to judge of its status. The Conservatory opens on January 2.

The Harry Rich Concert Bureau reports an exceptionally good season in concert work. Mr. Rich states that he has been able to give most of his artists a very busy fall; in fact, he has been at times unable to supply all the tallent requested. The bureau, on account of its high-class talent, is probably one of the best in Ontario, and will, no doubt, be in great demand during the coming winter season.

The choir of the Church of the Ascension gave a very successful service on Christmas morning. Since the new conductor, Mr. W. Y. Archibald, has had charge, a marked improvement has been made in the singing. On Friday evening last the choir commenced rehearsals on the part songs to be given at a concert by the choir the first week in March.

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ALEXANDRA—"The School for Scandal."
GRAND—"The Honeymooners."
Majestic—"Panhandle Pete.
SHEA'S—Bill of Vaudeville.
GAYETY—"Bachelor Club."
STAR—"20th Century Maids."

At the Princess.

The attraction at the Princess Theatre during New Year's week will be "Brewster's Millions," a dramatization by Winchell Smith of George Barr McCutcheon's best and brightest story of the same name, with which the majority of book-readers are familiar. The play comes here with the original cast that assisted in winning it fame and success during its year's run in New York and four months' engagement in Chicago.

The plot is a decidedly novel one and the play should prove an interesting comedy. The story is of Montgomery Brewster, a young New Yorker, who is left $1,000,000 by his grandfather. Just as he is starting to enjoy his fortune he learns that an uncle has died in California leaving him many millions of dollars, but under decidedly startling conditions. It appears that this uncle had cordially hated the boy's grandfather, and in order to show this leaves his money to his nephew under the proviso that he shall squander every cent left him by his grandfather within a year.

He cannot gamble the million away, he cannot give it away, he must not do anything with it except spend it purely for pleasure, and if at the end of the year he has one cent left or any personal property or real estate, he forfeits all right to his uncle's fortune and, of course, has already lost the fortune he squandered. The troubles of the youth to "blow" $1,000,000 in a year are humorous and, at times, rather pathetic. He is allowed to take a little flyer in the stock market and given the right to lose $50,000 this way, but he makes $100,000 instead, and so gets a set-back. Then he is given a like amount to lose at Monte Carlo, but breaks the bank and nearly breaks his heart. Appendicitis and the doctors finally help him to get rid of all he has left, and the end of the year finds him in bed waiting to welcome the friend who has gone out to throw away his last worn-out suit of clothes. Edward Abeles has won enormous success in the title character. Others in the company are Mary Ryan, Emily Lytton, Rosalind Cashlan, Albert Sackett, Joseph Woodburn, Grace Arnold, George Clare, Mabel Moore, Jack Devereaux, Amy Summers, Nestor Lennon, Willard Howe, Gaston Bell and twenty others.

At the Alexandra.

Torontonians will have an opportunity this week of seeing a splendid revival of William Brinsley Sheridan's delightful satirical comedy, "The School for Scandal," at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. The play will also introduce Edward MacKay, the new leading member of the Royal Alexandra players.

"The School for Scandal was produced at the Drury Lane Theatre, London in May 1777, and was a brilliant success, and altho more than a century has passed since its first production, many critics hold that no play has been written in the meantime which can in any way rival it in brilliancy.

"The School for Scandal" was written in condemnation of the slanderers, so prevalent at that time in London society, and tells the story of two brothers, Charles and Joseph Surface, young gentlemen of quality, during the reign of George III. They are the expectant heirs of Sir Oliver Surface, a wealthy uncle residing in India. The young men are of entirely different character. Charls is a loveable sort of a chap and Joseph is an insiduous hypocrite, and their social associates, Sir Benjamin Backbite, Lady Sneerwell, Crabtree, Lady Teazle, Mrs. Candour, Mr. Snake, Sir Peter Teazel, are the chief characters by which Cheridan censured and rebuked the slanderers and back-biters.

Charles and Joseph are in love with Maria, and Lady Sneerwell is in love with Charles. Lady Sneerwell and Joseph enter into a compact to win their respective sweethearts. The weapon to be used is slander. Mr. Snake, who is a master of this art, is retained to pry upon the daily life of Charles and circulate anything that will disparge him in the eyes of Maria. Slander has become such a habit with Lady Sneerwell, Snake and their associates that no one's reputation is safe. Much to the regret of Sir Peter Teazel, his wife has entered the circle of these reputation killers; but only for diversion, for as she says, "When I utter anything derogating about my friends, there is no malice in it. I do it simply to be good natured and to be in accord with the times." The celebrated quarrel scene, between Sir Peter and Lady Teazel is really causd by the latter's delightful perseverance in continuing to associate with the slanderers.

In the meantime Charles has been getting deeper into debt. Sir Oliver, the rich uncle arrives from India ready to bestow his money on the better of his two nephews. General reports praise Joseph and damn Charles, but Sir Oliver cares little for public talk and decides to investigate himself. He calls on Joseph, pretending to be an impecunious member of the Surface family. This meeting gives him an insight into Joseph's real character. He afterwards visits Charles and finds him roystering with a number of boon companions, holding high carnival. Sir Oliver pretends to be a money-lender, who wishes to purchase the portraits of the ancestors of the Surface family. Charles is broke financially, and agrees to sell. When they come to a painting of Sir Oliver himself Charles refuses to sell it, and gives as his reason that it is the picture of a good uncle of his, and he never will part with the portrait. Of course this wins the uncle. Charles gets the money, marries the girl he loves and all ends happily.

The Royal Alexandra management will give the comedy a beautiful production, both as to scenery and costumes. Matinees will be given on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and a special matinee on New Year's Day.

Edward Abeles as Monty Brewster in "Brewster's Millions," Princess Theatre all this week.

"Panhandle Pete."

"Panhandle Pete," with James Francis Sullivan in the title role, will receive its initial performance in this city at the Majestic this week. Those funny cartoons that have been amusing newspaper readers thruout the United States and Canada have been adapted for stage purposes by Willard Holcomb, the author of "Me, Him and I," "Rufus Rastus," etc., and it is said that "Panhandle Pete" is by far his best effort. The music and lyrics are by Lehman and Laska and the entire production staged by James Gorman, who staged such well-known productions as "Running for Office," "Little Johnny Jones," "Dockstader's Minstrels," etc. "Panhandle Pete" is one of the few musical comedies with a plot; the entire action taking place in New York City and telling the story of a tramp, whose likeness to the popular cartoon of Panhandle Pete has attracted the attention of a moving picture maker, who tries to persuade the tramp to panhandle his way thru New York, where he can be photographed for the benefit of the patrons of the picture machines, but the tramp declines his proposition. Nevertheless, these persistent film makers are accustomed to overcome all sorts of obstacles when in pursuit of "subjects," so when the tramp scorns pecuniary inducement, the wily film maker resorts to subtler biandishments—to the same intent and purpose, viz., to secure moving pictures of Panhandle Pete, willing or unwilling. So, taking a hint from Pete's remark that he would do anything for a hundred dollars, the film maker appeals to his professional pride as a tramp, as well as his sporting blood, by offering to bet that he cannot exist for twenty-four hours in New York by simply panhandling without being arrested. Pete accepts the challenge and in the presence of several interesting parties, the details of the wager are arranged. The tramp accepts these conditions in good faith, but the wily film maker arranges to have his assistants and photographers follow Pete wherever he goes and to secure a hundred dollars' worth of moving pictures, even if he should lose his bet. On this plot depend the subsequent complications and troubles of the tramp.

"The Honeymooners."

Newest, brightest and best of the world famous Cohan song shows is "The Honeymooners," which comes to the Grand Opera House New Year's week direct from an all summer run at the palatial New Amsterdam Theatre in New York. The original metropolitan production is coming here. New York critics declared that no prettier production of a musical comedy had ever been seen on Broadway and the verdict of the road is that nothing so beautiful has been seen heretofore outside of New York, Geo. M. Cohan likes "The Honeymooners" best himself. He lavished his best upon it and the result is an entertainment packed with novelty, melody and excitement. Cohan is a past master in this art of combining melody and action and there isn't a dull second in "The Honeymooners" it is said. Think of a piece with a powerful, exciting plot worked out to the last detail and yet containing twenty catchy musical numbers. In the list of hits with which Cohan has supplied "The Honeymooners" are such inimitable lyrics as "Let's Take an Old Fashioned Walk," "I'm a Popular Man," "Kid Days," "In a One Night Stand, "I'll Be There in the Public Square," and "If I'm Goin' to Die, I'm Goin' to Have Some Fun." In the interpretation of these numbers some forty charming choristers from Broadway assist. Mr. Cohan personally selected and drilled this chorus, which is considered one of the most efficient on the road and the best to look at. The girls are clothed in the latest Paris costumes and nothing is left undone to give swing and fascination to the piece, whose plot, combining love, politics, and mistaken identity, is laid in the small town of Tigerville, Vermont. In the powerful cast are such Broadway favorites as Lolo Merrill, Ella Campbell, Maude Morris, May Williams, Willie Dunally, Andrew O'Neil, George Mayo, Albert Stewart, Dan Sullivan, Joe Kearney and Taylor Williams. "The Honeymooners" is the brightest of the famous series of Cohan song shows and it comes here superbly presented. Matinees will be given on Wednesday (New Year's Day) and Saturday.

Mary Ryan as Peggy Gray in "Brewster's Millions," Princess Theatre this week.

Scene from "The School for Scandal," at the Royal Alexandra this week.

volved the youthful husband in duels and other troubles, but in 1773 Miss Linley's father withdrew his opposition and the couple were publicly married. It is not known that they had any means, except £3000, left to Miss Linley by an elderly lover, and Sheridan would not allow his wife to earn money by singing; but in a few months they took a house in Orchard-street, Portman-square, and managed to receive company freely.

In January, 1775, at the age of 23, Sheridan produced at Covent Garden his first comedy, "The Rivals," which met with complete success, tho on the first night failure seemed probable. Later in the year Sheridan brought out a farce, "St. Patrick's Day," and a comic opera, "The Duenna," which was acted 75 nights during the season. Garrick took great interest in the young dramatist's brilliant success, and, on his retirement, in 1776, Sheridan and his friend bought Garrick's share in the Durry Lane Theatre. The new manager disappointed expectations by producing nothing fresh except "A Trip to Scarborough" ((February, 1777), and that only an adaptation of Vanbrugh's "The Relapse," but the delay was made up for in May, when "The School for Scandal" was first acted. Next year Sheridan and others bought the remaining half of the share in Drury Lane, and 1779 saw the production of what was practically Sheridan's last play, "The Critic," or "A Tragedy Rehearsal," tho he afterwards brought out "Pizarro," a translation or adaptation from Kotzebue. In 1789 he was elected member of parliament for Stafford, and at the age of 29 began a new and brilliant career as statesman and orator. The impeachment of Warren Hastings gave him his greatest opportunity, when he delivered his famous speeches respecting Hasting's conduct towards the Princesses of Oude; but before long financial and other troubles began to weigh heavily upon him, and, unfortunately, he fell under the influence of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), whose cause he championed in the house and elsewhere. In 1809 Drury Lane Theatre, then recently rebuilt, was burned down, and when Sheridan lost his seat in Parliament, he felt that he had nothing to hope for. He was no longer exempt, even from arrest for debt, and, with the exception of three or four faithful friends, none seemed to care what became of the once brilliant writer and speaker. When the end came (July 7, 1816), Sheridan was hard pressed by creditors, tho his debts appear not to have exceeded £4000, and the regent and others sent money at the last moment on hearing of his position. A few days later his body was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of princes and noblemen.

On Monday Edward Mackay, the new leading man, will make his first appearance with the Royal Alexandra players in the role of Sir Charles Surface.

Life of Sheridan.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who wrote "The School for Scandal," which will be seen at the Royal Alexandra this week, was the grandson of Swift's friend, the witty Dr. Thomas Sheridan, and the son of Thomas Sheridan, the actor, who wrote Swift's life. His mother, Francis Sheridan, wrote clever plays, and a successful novel, "The History of Miss Sydney Biddulph." Born in Dublin, Oct. 30th, 1751, Sheridan was sent to Harrow, where he was a favorite with boys and masters, tho he was far from industrious. At 18 he returned to his father, and in company with a friend, Halked, translated "Aristaenetus," and wrote a farce in the form of a rehearsal. In 1770 the family moved to Bath, where Sheridan soon fell in love with Eliza Ann Linley, daughter of a popular singer. The lady's voice and beauty caused him to have many rivals; but in 1772 they eloped, and were secretly married near Calais. This action in-

A Knowing Doctor.

Patient: Do you speak more than one language, doctor?

Physician: No; but I have some knowledge of many tongues.

A Kind Word.

"So you don't share the general indignation toward the railways?"

"No," answered Farmer Corntossel. "I have always felt that a locomotive was entitled to a great deal of credit for stickiug to the track instead of snorting up and down the country roads like an automobile."—Washington Star.

Scene from George M. Cohan's big song play, "The Honeymooners," at the Grand New Year's week.

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A COMEDY TREAT FOR OLD AND YOUNG

NEXT WEEK

BARNEY GILMORE
IN HIS NEW PLAY
DUBLIN DAN THE IRISH DETECTIVE

Affairs of the Stage

Clever Piece of Stagecraft.

Even the few who do not care for the comedy and the ingenuity of the plot in "Brewster's Millions, at the Princess Theatre this week, must be sure to see the yacht scene; it's worth while going to see, it is said, just for that third act. Which is true enough, for this scene is one of the cleverest pieces of staging ever devised. Frederic Thompson, the stagecraft genius, who founded Luna Park, Coney Island, and the New York Hippodrome, is the manager and producer.

The third act opens with Brewster's yacht in port rocking lazily with the swell of the tide. In the distance are the moving waves and behind them the lights of the little seacoast village and the winking eye of a lighthouse flashing alternate red and white. The whole stage seems to be in gentle motion, except the immobile lights in the far distance.

The deck, with the whole company and crew upon it rises and falls, as if it were the deck of a real yacht rocking in real waves. There have been yacht scenes before, but never so ingenious, so complicated and so perfect in illusion, it is claimed. The deck of the yacht is practically the deck of a real yacht, a vast piece of "property" some forty feet long by fifteen broad. It is mounted on rubber tire wheels in the centre, along its longitudinal axis. At each of the four corners is a lever, and with two stage hands to a lever the "yacht" is made to rock back and forth on the supporting wheels in a way that is wonderfully realistic.

Back of the yacht is the "water." This is made up of six frames, set one in front of another, about two feet apart. Each is a yard wide, as long as the width of the proscenium arch, and supported by a wire at both ends from the flies. They are called in the scene shifter's vernacular "set-waters," or, more accurately, "hanging waters." Their color ranges from a deep blue in the first to a deep green in the last, and all are bathed in pale blue and green radiance from flood lights and trough-lights above, below and at the sides. The front three are made to swing slowly back and forth with the changing lights of two stereopticons flickering upon them, and the result, when seen from the auditorium, is a wonderful picture of moving waves—such an illusion that some sensitive spectators have even been made seasick watching it.

When the storm comes up the lights throw a brighter green on the "waves," and the fifth "hanging water" is raised and lowered, till it looks for all the world like a gigantic comber rolling straight at the yacht.

The little "village" and "light-house" form a "property" which is set on a little semi-circular track. When the yacht is supposed to steam off the village and lighthouse are simply rolled down the track. With the motion of the waves and of the storm clouds about you again have a perfect illusion.

Those storm clouds are perhaps the most perfect feature of the whole scenic effect. They are actual motion photographs of storm clouds, thrown on the huge cyclorama drop curtain at the back by two biographs concealed behind the cabin and the forecastle of the yacht.

There is one fault in the realism of this scene—the yacht faces the gale with every stitch of canvas set.

As an example of the detail in the mechanical end of this act, a four-horsepower engine, weighing a ton, is carried simply to blow the big marine steam whistle required twice in the act. Finally, this scene requires no fewer than fourteen electricians and twenty-eight stage hands to operate.

Thomas E. Shea's New Play.

Filled with all the charm and realism of the period, "A Soldier of the Cross," the new play in which Thomas E. Shea is starring, will be presented at the Grand next week. The piece, it is said, is of exceptional historic value, as it details life and custom of the Pompeians during the reign of Titus. Mr. Shea will also appear in those very popular classics, "The Bells," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," supported by a well selected company. "A Soldier of the Cross" will be the offering on Monday and Thursday evenings and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," on Tuesday and Saturday evenings; and "The Bells" on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Miss Pearl Revare, with the famous cartoon comedy, "Panhandle Pete," at the Majestic New Year's week.

New German Singing Comedian.

Joe Hortiz makes his first bow to the patrons of the Majestic Theatre early in the New Year in his play, "Our Friend Fritz," a musical drama. It is designed of the type which has carried Wilson, Mack, Olcott and the late J. K. Emmet to popular favor. Hortiz is a slight, boyish looking fellow, who makes a decidedly good impression and uses a sweet, high tenor voice effectively. His play has to do with the robbery of the United States mail and also develops a story of a search for hidden wealth. Scenically the production is a wonder. The exterior of St. Mary's Church and Blackwell's mill are excellent. The company is better than usual, Grace Beaumont, Conrad Cantzen, Ernie Veronee, Milton Gardner, Ada Boshell, Royal Thayer and several others affording the star unusually capable support. The real feature of the production, however, is Hortiz's singing, and there is plenty of that.

DOROTHY DUNN WITH THE BACHELOR CLUB AT THE GAYETY.

Williams and Walker.

Williams and Walker, the world famous colored comedians, will be seen at the Grand in January in their new musical extravaganza, "Bandanna Land." The company is one of the largest presenting musical comedy.

James O'Neill—"Monte Cristo."

Those who pleasantly remember James O'Neill in his well-known role of Monte Cristo, will delight in seeing him in this part again. His reputation here has been placed on a firm foundation and his ability to impersonate this popular hero is undoubted. In such a play, so replete with thrilling incident, so strong of interest-compelling turns of narrative, there is abundant opportunity for forceful characterization, and for the demands of his part Mr. O'Neill is ever ready. Monte Cristo is a man of love and hatred, and as portrayed by Mr. O'Neill is so thoroly a man of flesh and blood as to overcome these qualities of the plot and to win admiration and respect. His Passions strike true, his emotions ring sincere, and the character of Monte Cristo comes near to us thru sympathy. Mr. O'Neill will appear at the Grand for a week during January.

Barney Gilmore as "Dublin Dan."

"Dublin Dan, the Irish Detective," is the title of the new play that Barney Gilmore brings to the Majestic next week.

From all accounts the play is one of the best vehicles of its kind that have been sent forth this season, abounding as it does in a variety of incidents of the most interesting character and embodying a tale of the most absorbing novelty. Mr. Gilmore is said to have this season one of the most suitable roles that have ever fallen to his lot and a play that will bear comparison with the best. Mr. Gilmore is surrounded by a company that could hardly be excelled in point of adaptability to the various roles to be portrayed, and he has mounted his play in a manner at once lavish and artistic. The piece is divided into four acts, the scenes of which are laid in and about New York City. The principal character, essayed by Mr. Gilmore, is that of a famous detective known as "Dublin Dan," who has been called in to assist the secret service operatives in running down a band of desperate forgers and counterfeiters, and who is also working in conjunction with the New York detective force. The role is one that is said to fit the star like a glove.

Sheridan's Position in the History of the Drama.

Sheridan's comedies are more akin to the works of the so-called Restoration dramatists than to those of his immediate predecessors. The revolt against the immorality of the stage at the end of the seventeenth century paved the way for the comedy of sentiment introduced by Steele and Cibber; but after half a century the public had wearied of sentiment, tho Sheridan himself introduced a specimen of it in the parts of Faulkland and Julia in "The Rivals." On the other hand, Farquhar and Vanbrugh and Congreve were too coarse for the public taste, and were tolerated only in emasculated versions by Garrick, Sheridan himself and others. Cumberland, Murphy and the Colmans were, with the exception of Goldsmith, Sheridan's rivals in comedy, and Foote and Garrick in farce. It was Sheridan's glory to write comedy as witty as Congreve's, but wholly free from the taint of immorality.

Unfortunately, tho over a century has passed since the production of "The School for Scandal," no play has been written in the meantime which can in any way rival it in brilliance.

Hap Ward Coming.

"Not Yet But Soon," with that capital comedian, Hap Ward as the stellar feature, will be the attraction at the Grand at an early date. The company is one of fifty people and includes a chorus of pretty girls who are said to be above the average in singing strength, and the following principals, Lucy Daly, Fred Wyckoff, Lew Kelly, Abe Friedland, Harry Parent, Robert Evans, Richard Barry, Caroline Hooker, Mae Kilcoyne and Leslie Lyle.

Hint from the Gods.

Vesta Victoria, the popular little comedienne who made the songs, "Waiting at the Church," "Poor John" and "Don't Get Married Any More, Ma," famous, recently attended the performance of a ten-cent vaudeville house in Chicago. In the midst of a particularly bad act the lights suddenly went out, and thru the darkness the voice of the manager was heard appealing to his patrons: "Keep your seats, ladies and gentlemen, there is no danger whatever. For some inexplicable reason the gas has gone out." Then a boy shouted from the gallery: "So will I if the show doesn't improve."

GERTRUDE THE WHISTLER BACHELOR CLUB AT THE GAYETY.

Guileless for Once.

Archie Gun, the famous poster artist, who has been called the "Mucha" of America, is almost as good a raconteur as he is draughtsman. He tells a very funny story of a vaudeville team—man and wife—who got back to New York shortly after the San Francisco earthquake, full of harrowing details of the disaster. In answer to an anxious enquiry from one of her friends, the female half of the team declared that, taking it all in all, she rather enjoyed the disquieting experience, as it was the first thing that had happened since her marriage that her husband had not blamed her for.

Tried Hard to Please.

"I told you to be cordial to customers, and yet you have evidently offended that gentleman."

"I don't see how that can be. I called him colonel twice and brother four times."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER.

Among the martyrs to our annual Christmas tide jollity and dissipation appears the girl behind the counter. The following article is from The New York Independent and will bear repetition.

"It was really a Christmas festival of course. That was what we intend Christmas to be, I know, and undoubtedly that is what it is. But it looks something terribly different when you regard it from behind the counter. I saw girls of seventeen and eighteen weeping with pain and weariness at eleven o'clock at night, as with shaking fingers they made their counters attractive against the next day's brutal rush. I saw one young girl drop in a dead faint after selling dolls to a fond mother of children. I saw little boys fall asleep in rubbish corners at the noon hour, their untasted luncheons in their tired hands. I saw these things, but Anna, high up above the counters, must have had a much more comprehensive view. She developed a temper and a vocabulary that caused me to shudder as often as I came within sound of her voice. One of the nicest and most refined girls burst into a passion of tears as she put up a pile of handkerchiefs. 'Damn that woman,' she sobbed, 'I waited on her for fifteen minutes and she never bought a cent's worth.' The actual wrong these time-consumers do the shop girl, especially at the busiest season, is possibly not fully realized by themselves. At night when we got into a car to go home we fairly fell into our seats, and when strap hanging became a necessity our misery was intense. The girls screamed, when they were thrown against each other by the sudden starting of the car, peals of hysterical laughter that caused well-bred passengers to look at us with annoyance and disapproval. I have often been disturbed by the loud laughter of working girls, but that was before I understood. . . . .

"That night when I went home to my supper, I saw a boy, small for his sixteen years, sitting on a box before the employes' elevator, for which he waited. He looked up at me with the craving for sympathy, innate in children, he sighed softly: 'Oh, my God, I wish twelve o'clock would come.' . .

"People were buying groceries, wines, flannels, dress goods, toys, books, jewelry, hats, gloves, handkerchiefs, automobiles—think of it at half past eleven o'clock at night, December 24! Is the world indeed heartless and inhuman? Is it only heedless? Did each individual buyer imagine that his necessity differed from all the others, and that he alone was justified in his late buying? Did one impulse of pity for the wornout shop people visit a single breast? I wonder also what the simple workman of Nazareth if he looks down on things here below, thinks of the manner in which the most enlightened of nations celebrates his feast.

"'Cheer up, Anna!' I said, as the red-haired martyr limped down from her desk, her cashbox heavy in her arms. 'Cheer up; it's only a few minutes until Christmas.'

"'Christmas,' moaned Anna; 'Oh, my Gawd.'"—Rheta Child Dorr.

A Woman Painter of Royality.

Probably the best known American woman portrait painter is Mrs. Leslie Cotton, who spent the month of August last summer at Marienbad painting King Edward's portrait. Mrs. Cotton is really an American, but like so many others of her profession she has been living in London for many years. She is a New York woman and has always been a well-known figure in society. She is eminently cosmopolitan and is as popular in the fashionable watering places of Europe as she is at Newport.

Ten or twelve years ago Mrs. Cotton's portraits began to bring her fame, and she has painted many celebrities. A woman of great beauty and charm, she has very decided ideas about her art, and will allow no criticism from her sitters. England's King, while sitting for her, ventured to suggest that he thought a certain position would be good, but Mrs. Cotton, walking over to him, with great decision, took him by the shoulders and turned him in another direction.

"Really, sir," she said, "you must not make suggestions. I know more about this than you do."

"Of course, of course!" murmured the subdued King, doing as he was told, and refraining from further comment.

Mrs. Cotton is connected with many of the old New York families, and frequently comes over to her old home.

First Hooligan: "What res'lution der yez mak' fer th' New Year, pard?"
Second Hooligan: "Ter git well acquainted wit' honest wurk."

Modern comforts for visitors. Every convenience that wealth can purchase and provide. A place for ladies

GAYETY THEATRE

FOR ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY MATINEE, DEC. 30

An absolutely perfect theatre, fit for Broadway or the Strand, on Richmond St. W., where you can smoke. . . .

CHARMION
The Physical Culture Girl

"BACHELOR CLUB" EXTRAVAGANZA CO.

MLLE. AIDA
And Her French Models

6--LANCASHIRE LASSIES--6 - HARRY HASTINGS - VIOLA SHELDON - GOTHAM COMEDY FOUR - EIGHT BIG SPECIALTIES

Wednesday (New Year's) Night, Election Returns Read From the Stage.

Daily Natinees, Ladies 10c. Every Tuesday, Limerick Night, Six Prizes. Every Friday, Amateur Night, $15.00 in Real Money. Smoking Prohibited Friday Matinee and Night.

Matinee Prices: 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c; Box Seats, 75c. Night Prices: 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c; Box Seats, 1.00. Friday Night Special Prices. Phone Main 6595.

ROYAL
ALEXANDRA

HOME OF GOOD PLAYS

MATS. TUESDAY THURSDAY SATURDAY
25 CTS. AND 50 CTS.
And NEW YEAR'S DAY
AT THE SAME PRICES

THIS WEEK
BY REQUEST

A BRILLIANT SCENIC AND COSTUMED REVIVAL OF RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN'S GRAND OLD COMEDY

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
Edward Mackay
WITH THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA PLAYERS

THE CAST

Sir Peter Teazle .... Mr. McWade
Sir Oliver Surface ..... Mr. Tooker
Sir Benjamin Backbite .. Mr. Yost
Sir Henry Bumper .. Mr. Harrington
Sir Toby ..... Mr Nicholls
Joseph Surface ..... Mr. Miller
Charles Surface ..... Mr. Mackay
Crabtree ..... Mr. Patterson
Rowley ..... Mr. Duggan
Careless ..... Mr. Meyer
Moses ..... Mr. Brokate
Trip ..... Mr. Summerville
Snake ..... Mr. Branen
Sir Peter's servant ..... Mr. Stewart
Joseph's servant ..... Mr. Watson
Lady Sneerwell .....Miss Lamkin
Lady Teazle ..... Miss Evelyn
Mrs. Candour ..... Miss Morgan
Maria ..... Miss Lasche
Lady Sneerwell's maid .. Miss Grau

NOTE ALL SPECIAL SCENERY AND COSTUMES WILL BE USED IN THIS PRODUCTION.

Bill at Shea's.

Manager Shea is giving his patrons a bill of novelties for this week, headed by the greatest juggler, Salerno. This man begins in the art of juggling where most others leave off. He handles objects that his rivals do not attempt and he makes remarkable pictures with unwieldy objects flying lightly in the air.

Helen Bertram returns after a long absence and there is no singer more welcome. Miss Bertram is a favorite here in vaudeville, and is also remembered for playing a leading role in "The Gingerbread Man." She will sing a number of new songs.

Willard Simms, assisted by Edith Conrad and Edmund Gorman, will be seen in one of the funniest sketches on the stage, "Flinder's Furnished Flat." Sims as Flinders decides that the flat needs papering and that he will do it himself, it looks so easy, and to add to the trouble he makes for himself, he gets to work in the wrong flat. Mr. Simms is always funny and he gets the best possible assistance from his clever company.

Spissell Brothers and Mack are known as the world's famous eccentriques and are presenting their original pantomimic offering, "The Cafe de Paris." The four men are clever acrobats and jugglers. Jack Wilson & Co., including Ada Lane and Franklin Batie, are doing "An Upheaval in Darktown," and the work of the trio is said to be better than ever. They always sing the latest song hits and their act is a pleasing feature of the bill. The Shenk Brothers are newcomers at Shea's and have always won the distinction of being called the greatest balancers and tumblers that Europe has sent to this country.

Howthorn & Burt, comedians, and the kinetograph, with a full line of new pictures will close the bill for the week.

At the Star.

No more novel or unique entertainment has ever visited our city than that promised by the "20th Century Maids" for this week, at the Star Theatre. It is a leading show on the Empire Circuit this season, containing, it is said, the largest bevy of famous beauties, the greatest number of comedians, the handsomest wardrobes obtainable, and the grandest scenic and electrical effects ever seen in any similar aggregation. While the title of the show is not new to patrons of this house, yet it is so constructed this season as to be miles away from former ideas. Since the company has been touring the country this season, it has met with phenomenal success. As an extra attraction Manager Stair has secured the world's greatest pair of featherweights, Terry McGovern and Young Corbett. It seems strange that after many years of bitter feeling that existed between these two great little men, they could be induced to bury the hatchet and for once and for all time, be the best of friends. It was no easy task to accomplish, as Joe Humphreys will tell you, and if it was not for the fact that both boys have retired permanently from the prize ring, it would be hard to believe that such a reunion could be effected. Three months ago when Humphreys saw that Terry was himself again he formed this great combination, bringing together the two ex-featherweight champions of the world, formerly bitter foes, but now two great little pals, who just think the world of each other. The exhibition bout that these boys participate in is pronounced by the critics as the real thing. They will appear at every performance of the "20th Century Maids" at the Star this week.

The Bachelor Club.

A fairyland of brilliancy could hardly outshine the magnificence of "The Bachelor Club," the latest and merriest of all musical extravaganzas scheduled for its presentation in this city at the Gayety this week. Its beauty and meritorious qualities have been praised by press and public wherever "The Bachelor Club" has presented itself. Away from the general merriment accompanying those lighter musical entertainments, "The Bachelor Club" offers an endless number of electrical surprises surpassing anything seen in a majority of the Broadway attractions. Its devices are not only original, but are also of a splendor eclipsing in their glitter and unrivaled brilliancy the most fascinating pictures ever presented upon any burlesque stage. The gowns are creations of Mlle. C. B. Walter of Paris. The attraction itself is far away from the general type of burlettas, being of a higher standard and equipped on a more elaborate scale. The curtain rises on a comical military spectacle entitled "A Bachelor's Reception," which again is in three scenes illustrating headquarters, the road to the camp and finally a panoramic view of the camp life.

This curtain-riser is followed by an excellent olio headed by the well-known Harry Hastings and Viola Sheldon in their merry-go-round of fun; Tom Coyne and Frank Manning, six Lancashire Lassies, imported from the principal London music halls and others. "After the Matinee," a capital and captivating miniature of a musical comedy is the chief feature of "The Bachelor Club." In the many delightful comedy situations of this fascinating playlet the many real comedians find endless opportunities to show their cleverness and the sound humor woven around the entire burletta. A score of pretty maidens add to the brilliancy of the entire production, which is lavishly blended by an almost endless number of tuneful melodies and picturesque ensembles. The realistic posing of Mlle. Aida's girls after the world's most famous statues in bronze is wonderfully done, and the closest scrutiny will fail to discover that they are not the real article. It is a great feature. As an extra attraction, Mlle. Charmion, the world's greatest lady exponent of physical culture, has been secured and gives marvelous exhibitions of strength and trapeze work. It is one of the greatest shows on the road. Matinees daily. Tuesday, limerick night, with six prizes. Friday, amateur night, with Toronto's ablest talent on the boards. No smoking Friday matinee or night.

"The Three of Us" at the Princess Theatre.

We are told that it would be difficult to convey to anyone who has not seen the play any idea of the charm and delightfulness of "The Three of Us," which, with Carlotta Nillson in the star role, will be seen the last half of next week at the Princess Theatre. It being one of those dramas that to be appreciated must be seen, there is no other way of coming to a right comprehension of the breeziness, the whole-souled, clean-cut, graphic naturalness that goes to make up the stirring drama of western mining life. "The Three of Us," the name of a gold mine, so-called after the three children to whom it was left by their father before his death, we are assured, is a portion of nature set on the stage of the theatre where you see real men and women indulging in real natural loves and life trials. Naturalness is the keynote of the play. All the situations are worked out naturally, easily and gracefully, and Carlotta Nillson, of whom much has been said of late, depicts, we are told, with artistic shading the girlish coquetry, the depth and womanliness, the daintiness and the deep despair alternately called for by the vicissitudes undergone.

Coming to the Star.

Mr. Pat Reilly, who has written and played in more clever burlesques than any other performer in that field, will be seen in two new creations once more, the titles of which are "Reilly in Egypt" and "Reilly in Politics." These are the vehicles in which Pat Reilly will play the principal comedy roles this season. The Reilly & Wood's Shows play their annual engagement at the Star Theatre next week. It is said that this well-known attraction will excel all previous attempts in the way of comedy, brilliancy of costumes, scenic effects, pretty and captivating chorus girls. Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight, who disposed of Fitzsimmons so quickly, challenged Jas. J. Jeffries, and is now matched with Tommy Burns, will appear at every performance and demonstrate his fighting ability in a fast three round bout with his sparring partner.

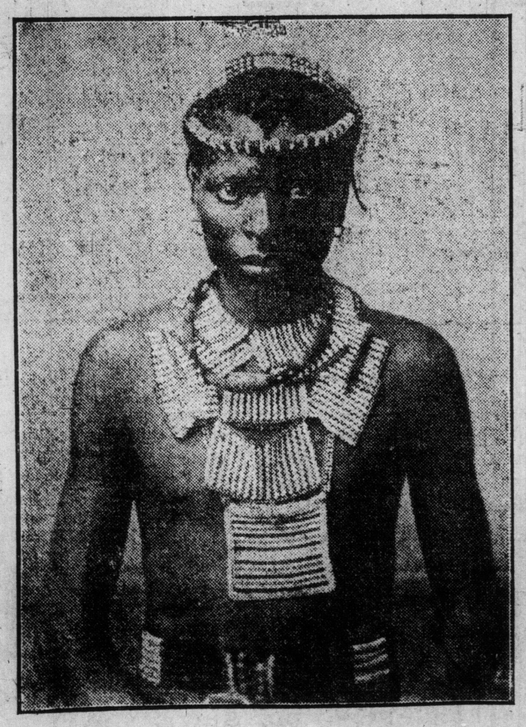
PHOEBE STREET OLD BOYS

To Hold Big Banquet on January 3 at Temple Building.

A banquet will be held in the Temple Building on the evening of January 3, by the Phoebe-street Old Boys' Association, an organization whose object is to fit up a gymnasium in the new Ogden school and to present it at the opening of the school. The event promises to be a most successful one, over 200 pins and brooches having already been sold to old boys and girls.

Geo. E. Bedson, president of the association, will preside. The speakers of the evening will be Edmund Bristol, M. P.; Dr. W. W. Ogden, H. A. E. Kent, Stephen W. Burns, Alfred Curran, Wm. Bell, Levi J. Clark, Alexander McMillan, Jos J. Leary, Geo. Magill, James W. McFarlane, Jos. T. Lindsay, James H. Hubbard, Wm. Mansell, Henry Simpson, Howard E. Clarkson and J. Meabourne Elson.

The following talent has been provided: W. J. Bretney, tenor soloist; J. McFarlane, baritone; G. Hunter, humorist; F. Ryan, tenor; Harvey Lloyd, humorist; J. W. McFarlane, accompanist; Fralick's orchestra.



A ZULU WARRIOR IN FULL UNIFORM.
The Zulus, which are among the best fighters of the Dark Continent, are again making themselves troublesome. again.

HOME-MADE MEDICINE

Said to Relieve Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism.

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;
One ounce Compound Salatone;
Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;

Mixed and taken in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime, is stated by a prominent physician to give most excellent results in kidney or urinary afflictions, and also in rheumatism and sciatica. The mixture opens the clogged pores of the kidneys, thus assisting them in their work of filtering all waste and poisonous matter from the blood, and expels these in the urine. To allow this poisonous matter to remain means that it will settle in the muscular tissues or joints, and cause the untold misery known as rheumatism.

The mixture is composed of harmless vegetable ingredients which can be purchased at any good drug store, and mixed at home.

Anyone suffering from any of these afflictions will no doubt be pleased to learn of so simple and highly recommended a remedy.

PRINCE LUDWIG FERDINAND.
Royal Musician of Bavaria, an uncle of the King of Spain, who has played as violinist in a theatre orchestra.

Carol Service at St. Paul's

At St. Paul's Church, Bloor-street, carol service will be given this (Sunday) evening, by the organist and choirmaster, T. J. Palmer, assisted by Miss Maud Butler, soprano; Miss Georgia Knight, contralto; Mr. Brearley Redfearn, tenor; and by the choir. The program is announced as follows:

Carol—"The First Nowell".....Traditional
Carol—"Hymn for Christmas Day"
.....Traditional
(Soprano solo and chorus)
Carol—"In Excelsis Gloria"..Traditional
Organ solo—"Noel".....A Guilmant
Carol—Shepherds Shake off Your Drowsy Sleep".....Besancon Carol
Tenor solo—"Star of Bethlehem"..
.....Stephen Adams
Carol—"Good Christian Men"....
.....Old German
Contralto solo—"Christmas Song"..
.....Adams
Organ Solo—"March of the Three Wise Men" .....Dubois

Thruout this piece a note is sustained representing the "Star of the East" guiding the three wise men to Bethlehem.

Carol—"A Virgin Unspotted"....
.....Traditional
Concluding voluntary—"Hallelujh Chorus" (from the "Messiah")
.....Handel

AMONG THE MUSICIANS.

The Sherlock Concert Co. took part in a most unique concert on Tuesday evening last. The combined choirs of Port Perry and the surrounding country gave a most delightful evening. The choir numbered about two hundred voices, and was exceptionally well trained. The concert was so successful that it is to be repeated next week. Indeed the idea of combining the choirs of small places is a splendid one and will no doubt become very popular, for in this way they are able to have as assisting artists those that otherwise could not be secured.

The Misses Lister will take part in the New Year's concert in Massey Hall. The singing of Miss Babe Lister is attracting considerable attention, for so young a singer she indeed shows splendid voice. Miss Pansy Lister will also take part. She will give several selections on the violin.

The Canadian Musical Bureau, under the direction of Mr. Campbell, has enjoyed a splendid fall business. The bureau is now known all over Canada, and is probably the oldest institution of its kind now in existence.

The vocal teachers thruout the city all report a very busy fall term. One of the most prominent states that this year has been one of the busiest which he has experience for some years. The number of pupils taking lessons in vocal work, he states, has greatly increased, and with the growth of Toronto has come increased work for the professional teacher.

According to Mr. William Shakespeare, the season of 1907 has been the most successful since coming to Toronto, in fact he has become so enamored with the prospect which this city offers for the musician that he has determined to remain permanently in Toronto.

The reports from the musicians thruout the city is equally encouraging. The year of 1907 has been a banner one for most of them, particularly those teaching piano.

Mr. J. D. A. Tripp of the Conservatory states that the piano still holds the fort in the instrumental teaching. According to his view of things the season of 1908 will open with a better outlook than ever before.

Miss Laura Newman also has had a busy season, having almost every hour of the day taken. In fact, from all those engaged in piano teaching the season has been a most busy one.

The entire musical profession seemed to have enjoyed an exceptionally busy season. There is probably no city on the continent where the professional teacher enjoys greater prosperity than in our own city. May the year of 1908 be still better.

PRINCESS TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK
MATS. WED. & SAT.

THE TRIUMPHANT AMERICAN COMEDY

Mr. Frederic Thompson Introduces EDWARD ABELES and the Original New York Company

IN

BREWSTER'S MILLIONS

1 YEAR IN NEW YORK | 4 MONTHS CHICAGO | AND NOW IN ITS 8TH MONTH AT THE HICKS' THEATRE, LONDON.

A Dramatization of George Barr McCutcheon's Famous Book
GREATEST SHIP SCENE AND STORM EFFECTS EVER WITNESSED ON STAGE
EVENING PRICES, 25c to $1.50. NEW YEAR'S & SATURDAY MATINEE, POP. PRICES, BEST SEATS $1.

Public Library of Toronto

Of the many who daily frequent the reading room in the public library at the corner of Church and Adelaide-streets, there are probably but few who are aware that fifty years ago this was a fashionable resort—the old music hall in fact—where all the great military balls and entertainments were held, and where such men as Charles Kingsley, Bret Harte, Artemus Ward, Wilkie Collins, Emerson, Gough and many, many others now long since laid to rest appeared and lectured. "Peppers' Ghost" was shown here, so dear to our childhood's days, and the forerunner of stage optical illusions.

The building itself, the corner stone of which was laid by the late T. Gibbs Ridout, president of the old Bank of Upper Canada, in 1852, and completed in 1854, was intended for a Mechanics' Institute, was turned over to the government in 1855, and used by them as a crown lands department when they came here from Quebec, and on their removal to Ottawa later, was taken over by the Ontario government for a technical school, then changed into a school of practical science, once more into a Mechanics' Institute, and finally opened as a public library in 1883.

Now, its grandeurs passed, men of all nationalities and creeds may be seen here perusing the daily and weekly papers and periodicals, from the time of opening at 8.30 a.m. until closing time at 9.30 p.m.

The original decorations on the walls are all that are left of the old music hall.

About seven years ago the authorities, being somewhat exercised in mind at the class of people they were getting in the general reading room, tried the experiment of devoting a room in the basement, measuring some ninety by forty feet, to the exclusive use of tramps, and this was known as the "tramps" room"; Here were placed old and torn papers and magazines, with tables and chairs for these unfortunates to sit upon, whilst reading, but, unfortunately for all concerned, a class of very undesirable persons began to frequent this room, and the civic authorities found it convenient to make periodical visits here. There being only one door, those "wanted" were at a disadvantage, being literally caught in a trap, so that after giving this a prolonged trial, it was decided to close the room. The chief librarian is still of opinion that there is much that could be done in this direction, by the authorities providing a room of a similar kind somewhere, where the unemployed could find shelter from the bitter blasts of winter, and where men would be able to sit and smoke, as well as read. At present about the only alternative to the streets is the saloon.

In the lending library on the ground floor a constant stream of book-borrowers pass in and out of the swinging doors from morn till night, after books of all description, from the natural sciences and mathematics to books for the blind. The most popular and sought after book at the present moment is "The Letters of Queen Victoria," even fiction taking a temporary back place.

The standard of books asked for generally is high, and embraces all current modern fiction. In fact, a Londoner would aptly describe the lending library as a "Canadian Mudie's."

The increased use of the reference library, which is now kept open in the evenings, is most marked, but when one considers what a boon it is to the numerous students and others engaged in writing in this city, the fact is perhaps not so remarkable after all. Statistics are not preserved of the use of books on the open shelves, but of other books of reference taken out for consultation there has been an increase of 6199, or about sixteen per cent. over previous years.

Statistics are usually dull reading, but the following are of interest as showing the remarkable growth of the library since the formal opening on March 6, 1884. On April 2 books were issued for the first time. During the year 1883 the daily average issue of books was 783; in 1885 it was 933, while in 1905 it reached 478,614, an average of 1570 per day.

At the close of the first year, 1883, the number of books on the shelves of the circulation library was 13,560, and in 1905 the number had risen to 54,555, while the reference library during the same period had increased from 8034 to 67,778.

The total number of ticket holders entitled to take books home amounts to 59,618.

In connection both with the central library and the various branches, reading rooms have been established, and great numbers use these daily, and besides the leading periodicals, the English, American, French, German and Canadian papers are filed.

The growth of the reference library has been regarded by the board as the most valuable portion of the whole institution under their control, and when one realizes what an extremely valuable collection of books is to be found here, it is not surprising. In the department of Canadian history and exploration, it is unequaled in the entire Dominion, while in arts, manufactures, patents, history, genealogy and many other subjects it occupies a high position.

In fact, the progress of the public library has been commensurate with the progress of the city, of the province, and the Dominion.

—Arthur H. M. Francis.

MAKING A BRONZE GROUP.

The uncompleted clay model for a pieta lends opportunity for a glance at the intricate and interesting processes which a plastic group, after being finished is set up, an imperishable bronze.

There are three steps in the making of a bronze group; the fashioning of the original model, which is in miniature, perhaps a foot in height; the replication of this model in clay and of the desired size, which in this case approaches to the life, and, lastly, the casting in bronze, an operation which is taken out o fthe sculptor's hands and performed by skilled laborers at the foundry.

The first two operations depend for their interest upon the personality and genius of the sculptor, being the working out solely of his ideas thru the possibilities of his technique. But the last detail possesses a mechanical side that is worth describing. From the finished clay cast a second cast is made of plaster. This is done by placing around the clay original a tnick coating of plaster, rendered more tenacious by an admixture of haair or grass, which is taken off in sections after it has hardened. These sections, being placed together again, form a hollow mold. Into this fluid of plaster is poured until it forms a coating on the inside of the mold to the thickness of several inches. When the mold is again removed, there stands revealed a shining white reproduction of the group.

The workmen now engage in a rather ticklish job. They remove from every surface of the plaster cast a layer of an absolutely uniform thickness of a quarter of an inch. The group is now therefore exactly as it was before, except that it is a fraction of an inch. This is the space that the bronze is to fill.

After the metal has been poured in to fill this space, and been allowed to harden, the outside mold is broken off for the last time, and the bronze group, with its plaster core, remains.

D. SHACKLETON, M. P.
Keir Hardie's successor as chairman of the labor party.

A FEW WORDS IN CONFIDENCE.

King Palmetto Compound is a distinct product of the 20th century conditions. It is not a secret or patent nostrum, on the contrary the formula is plainly printed on the wrapper. It is the result of the modern investigations into the cause and cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys.

Science has demonstrated that 90 per cent. of the diseases to which the body is subject have their origin in the retaining of waste and poisonous matter in the system and that if the bowels and kidneys are properly performing their respective functions, all the other organs and the nerves will continue in a condition of abounding health. King Palmetto Compound is a kidney and liver tonic and blood purifier of wonderful virtue, and the diseases which arise from impure blood and sluggish liver and kidneys are quickly cured by its use, as cystitis, catarrh of the bladder, nervous prostration, general debility and rheumatism.

One dose a day. Pleasant and convenient to take. It contains no dangerous poisons and no narcotics, but just pure vegetable remedies of universally acknowledged efficacy.

Price $1.00 a bottle.

Give it a trial. Write for a free sample bottle to the King Palmetto Co. Bridgeburg, Ont.

Sold and guaranteed by Burgess-Powell Co., 78 Yonge-street, Toronto.

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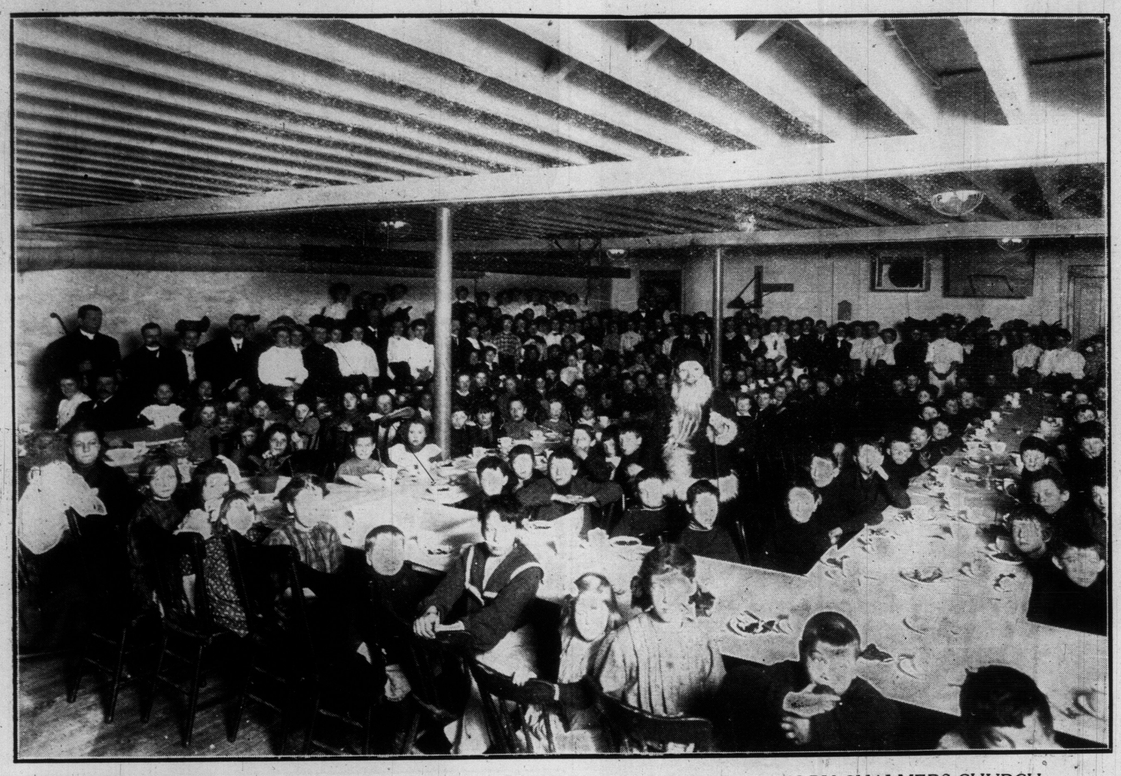
HELEN BERTRAM
Late Star of "The Ginger Bread Man."

The Toronto Sunday World

Illustrated Section

27TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 8 TORONTO, SUNDAY MORNING PRICE FIVE CENTS



POOR CHILDREN OF THE WARD FEASTING ON CHRISTMAS CHEER GIVEN BY CHALMERS CHURCH.

SPIRIT OF SPORT FINDS MANY WORSHIPPERS IN HIGH PARK.

POULTRY DISPLAY ON KING-STREET EAST.

WHERE THE CHRISTMAS TREE WAS SECURED.

GOING HOME WITH A CHRISTMAS TURKEY.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET, CROWDED WITH CHRISTMASTRADERS.

WELLINGTON B.B. CLUB, CHAMPIONS OF TORONTO, 1907-8.

Names, beginning at top, running from left to right: A. Callis, vice-president; J. Adams, 2nd vice-president; J. Hallock, secretary-treasurer; R. R. Northey, first vice-President; G. Graham, c.; F. N. Scott, p.; T. Benson, c.; A. McDonald, c.; J. Hickey, 1b.; J. Lee, 3b.; W. G. Winchester, s.s.; H. Burkhardt, l.f.; W. Benson, c.f.; J. Murphy, hon. prest.; J. Baird, prest.; G. Carley, manager; W. Rodden, 2b. (capt.); F. Baker, r.f.; F. Smith, p.; C. Landreville, mascot; F. Hickey, p.

ACTRESS LOVES ANIMALS.

Blanche Bates is an enthusiastic lover of animals. At her farm home near Ossining, N. Y., she gives shelter to a veritable happy family, which includes several cats, two dogs, a Boston bull, an Italian greyhound, Gus, a Shetland pony, and King, Miss Bates' saddle horse. Miss Bates impresses one at sight with her health and happiness, and the theatrical profession does not know a better horsewoman. When playing in New York she lives at the farm, spending every spare moment of her time away from the theatre at that spot. She declares that at least half of her leisure is spent on horseback. Until this season, Miss Bates, even when traveling, has refused to get along without King, her horse, and no matter where her journeying took her the equine pet was a constant companion. Early morning rides thru the suburbs were a particular source of delight to her, and she misses them now. When Miss Bates left New York, however, King had developed some ailment that required the attention of a veterinary, who gave it as his expert opinion that the animal should be left in his hand until thoroly recovered; but the actress declares that just as soon as King has recovered sufficiently to stand travel she is going to send for him.

LITTLE DROPS OF WATER.

A drop of water, even three or four drops, falling on the head, seems a thing unworthy of attention; nevertheless, in China a slow and continuous dropping of water on the head has been found to be a method of torture under which the most hardened criminal abjectly howls for mercy.

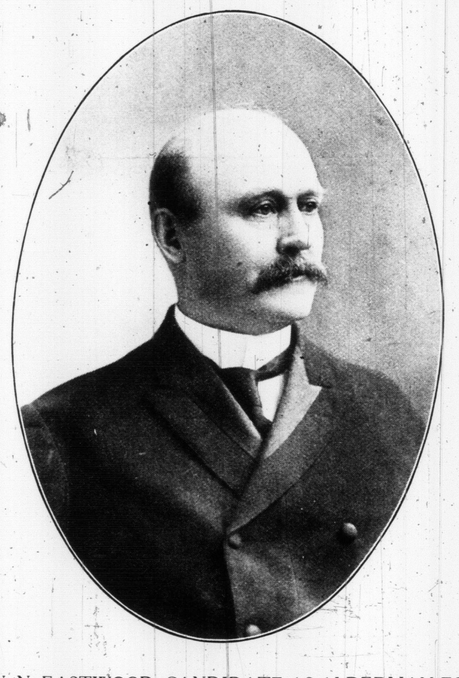
When a professor in the Sorbonne stated this to his class the other day one of the students laughed incredulously, and said it would take a good deal of that sort of thing to affect him. The professor assured him that even one quart of water dropped slowly on his hand would be beyond his endurance. He agreed to the experiment.

A quart measure filled with water was brought in, a microscopic hole was bored in the bottom, and the performance began, the professor counting.

During the first hundred drops the student made airy remarks. With the second hundred he began to look less cheerful, then gradually all his talk died away, and his face took on a haggard, tortured expression. With the third hundred the hand began to swell and look red. The pain increased to torture. Finally the skin broke.

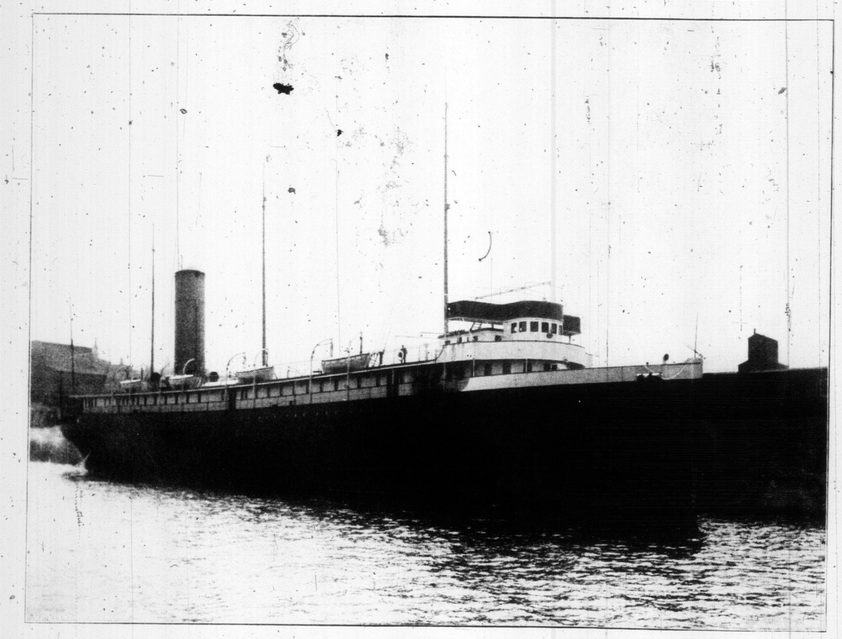
At the four hundred and twentieth drop the skeptic acknowledged his doubts vanished and begged for mercy. He could bear no more.

VICTIM OF THE FLAMES.
Scene during raging of fire which destroyed Elliott Paper Box Factory



W. N. EASTWOOD, CANDIDATE AS ALDERMAN FOR WARD 2.

HELEN MARIE BOISSEAU, SOLOIST, IN "DEUTSCHLAND."



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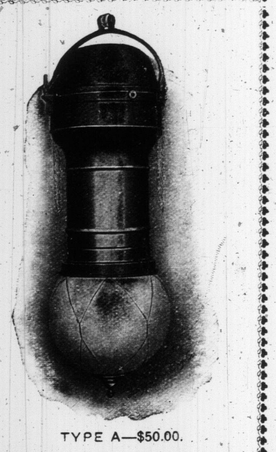

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867.

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ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager
A. H. IRELAND, Supt. of Branches

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REST..... 5,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS..... 113,000,000

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Bloor and Yonge
Market (144-148 King St. E.)
Parkdale (1331 Queen St. W.)
Parliament St. (Cor. Carlton)
Queen and Bathurst
Queen East (Cor. Grant St.)
Spadina and College
Yonge and College
Yonge and Queen (197 Yonge-st.)

A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH 136

COMPOUND INTEREST

The earning power of compound interest is not as generally understood and appreciated as it should be. It may be illustrated by the following news item which recently appeared in the press:

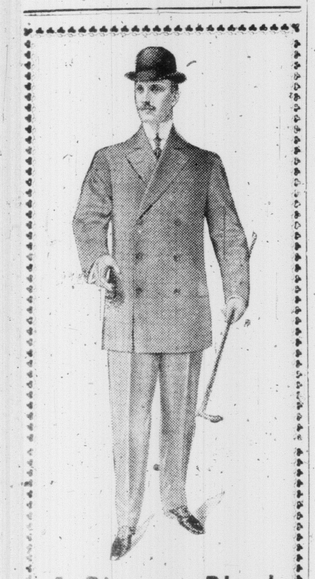
A FIVE-DOLLAR BILL AT INTEREST.
(From the Philadelphia Star.)

Mr. L. C. St. John of this city has a curiosity in his possession in a five-dollar bill which is 125 years old. He has just gained possesion of it, although it was left to him by his mother, who died some twelve years ago. The bill was given her when a child by a relative.

It was issued under the Act of July 2, 1750, by the State of Rhode Island, drawing five per cent interest per annum, and signed by John Arnold. Figuring compound interest, it is now worth $2560.

We pay interest at Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum, Compounded Four Times Each Year.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION Toronto-street, Toronto



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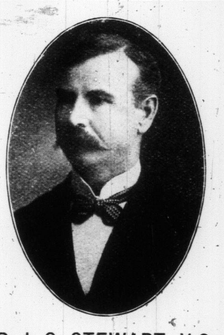
We start our Men's Blue and Black Suits as low as $10 and by easy stages go up the price line to $25. At every stopping place (price), we guarantee you full value for your dollars. Nothing looks quite as nice as a blue or black suit.

COME ON IN
For Blues or Blacks

OAK HALL CLOTHIERS

Right opp. the Chimes, King St. E.
J. COOMBES, Manager.



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Are open the year round for balls, banquets, euchre parties, etc., and lunches of all kinds; also

HUMBER BEACH HOTEL

Where substantial first-class meals are served at short notice, and where the best of foreign and domestic beers, wines, liquors, etc., are kept.

P. V. MEYER, Proprietress
Park 905 or 328.

Toronto's New Hotel

AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE HOTEL WINCHESTER, A DECIDED GAIN FOR THE NORTH EAST SECTION OF THE CITY.

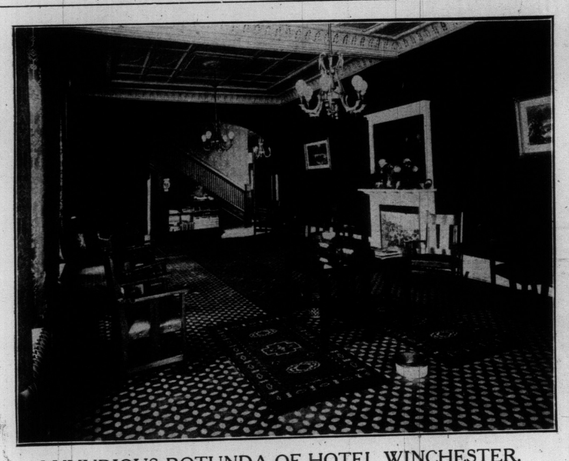
THAT the hotels of this city are the finest on the continent is probably truer now than ever before. Indeed, the oldtime "bar hotel" is fast disappearing, being replaced with the most modern ideas in hotel architecture. This is amply demonstrated in the rebuilding of the Hotel Winchester.

Situated at the intersection of Parliament and Winchester-streets, it is rightly given the nomen "new," not because the location has not been used for hotel purposes previously, but on account of the fact that under the master hand of Mr. W. C. Martin, who now controls it, and who is probably the ablest hotel manager in Canada, the hotel has practically been rebuilt, and rightly occupies the distinct place of being the best equipped, the best managed, and the most artistically arranged residential hotel of which Toronto can boast. There are so many changes wrought that one is at a loss to know just where to begin, but as it is probably wise to have first things first, it would be well to mention the exterior improvements. The new portico which has been constructed in front of the main entrance is indeed a work of art and gives one an inkling of what to expect when entering. It may be said that the portico is a magnificent piece of architectural skill, and has the effect of giving the institution an air of luxuriousness. It is built of southern white pine and is a most massive structure, costing a large amount of money. Indeed, the city council were reluctant in giving permission for its erection, but when it was pointed out the hotel was to occupy a superior position among the hotels of the city the permission was readily given.

HOTEL WINCHESTER, WHICH HAS BEEN HANDSOMELY RECONSTRUCTED.

Upon entering the main corridor one is ushered into a luxurious rotunda, beautifully fitted up with weathered oak chairs and lounges, the floor covered with costly Persian and Turkish rugs, the large windows draped with the most exquisite draperies, giving the entire rotunda a most luxurious appearance. But while Mr. Martin has spared no expense in carrying into effect his ideas and ideals of what he considers requisite for a modern hotel, there is, nevertheless, a beautiful sense of the home-like, and one is impressed with the quiet and unostentatous effect of the entire conception, so carefully planned and carried out.

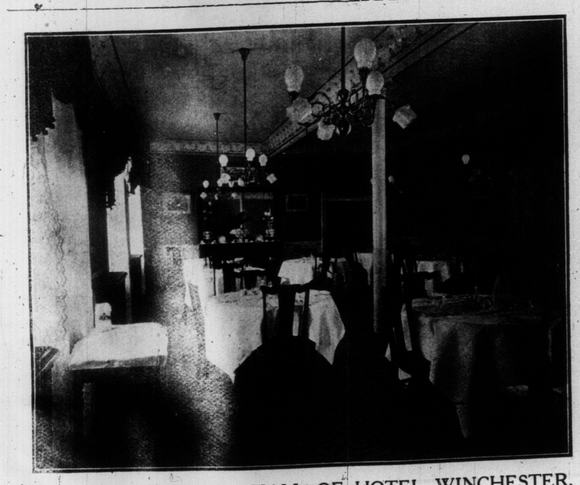
In passing down the main corridor we enter the ladies' entrance and waiting apartments. This is one of the features which Mr. Martin takes pride in, and rightly so, for he has succeeded in keeping the ladies' and gentlemen's entrances separate and distinct, yet easily accessible to one another, as well as to the main rotunda. The next important feature which compels one's admiration is the dining hall, for here is again illustrated all those features which are so vastly important in hotel life. The equipment, furnishings and arrangements for the satisfying of the needs of the inner man. It may be said that the entire dining-hall has been refurnished in every particular; beautiful weathered oak tables and chairs of the most costly designs, the silverware being right from the hand of best English and Canadian manufacturers, the tea and dinner sets from the finest makers in the world. Not only are the table requisites of the very best, but the room itself is most artistically and beautifully arranged; the windows are draped with exquisite draperies, while costly paintings adorn the walls. To add to the beauty of the room it is decorated in blue, white and gold, the whole giving a gorgeous appearance, especially when the electric incandescent lights, of which there are a great many, send forth their sparkling rays, making one of the most beautiful chambers imaginable.



LUXURIOUS ROTUNDA OF HOTEL WINCHESTER.

In serving the meals the European and a la carte system has been adopted, thus allowing the guests to partake of their luncheon downtown, is desired.

On being shown thru the different departments, one wonders where the "sample room" is situated, and is for a while puzzled to know if there is such a room connected with the institution; if there is no signs of it have as yet appeared. Finally all is made clear, it is seen that Mr. Martin has been determined to keep separate things that are distinct, and how well he has succeeded. The sample room is entirely separate from the hotel proper, having its own entrance from Parliament-street, while it is easily accessible from the rotunda. The room itself is handsomely fitted up with all latest and most improved devices, having the most modern system of ventilation, combined with the latest appliances for serving the requisites of the bar. The room has magnificently tiled floors and walls, and the lately installed steel girders are surrounded with mahogany. The mural decorations are in accord with the other surroundings, having the colors green and white, tinted with gold, giving a most delightful effect. The wine rooms adjoining are furnished handsomely, beautiful oak chairs with luxurious leather cushions and a la carte system has been adopted, thus allowing the guests to partake of their luncheon downtown, is desired.



MAGNIFICENT DINING-HALL OF HOTEL WINCHESTER.

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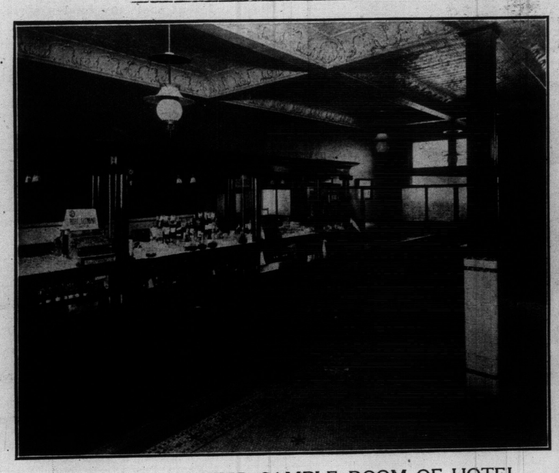
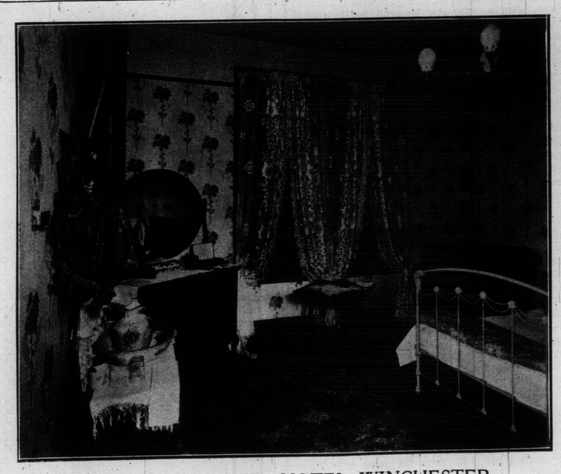
There is yet one other feature which should be mentioned—that is the spacious banquet ohall. It is another one of the distinct features which characterize the Winchester. This is on the first floor, and is a most commodious, well equipped, well lighted, well arranged, well decorated room, affording the opportunity for those desiring to give balls, dances, small parties the most delightful room at a very moderate cost. In speaking of cost, it might be well to mention that the rates at the Winchester are moderate indeed, ranging from $2.50 per week to 15 dollars per week, thus affording every opportunity to those wishing to register.

HANDSOME DRAWING ROOM, HOTEL WINCHESTER.



ELEGANTLY FITTED SAMPLE ROOM OF HOTEL WINCHESTER.



ARTISTIC BOUDOIR, HOTEL WINCHESTER.

making the rooms a charming place to while away an hour.

Upon going to the first floor, thru the spacious hallways, the same luxurious effects greet the eye. On this floor is the main drawing room, which is most artistically and beautifully arranged, and one is almost compelled to ask why the hotel was not rebuilt at the corner of King and Yonge-streets. However, you are met with the assurance from Mr. Martin that it was his purpose to carry out his ideals wherever the hotel might be situated. The furnishings are all that could be desired, the decorations showing that same aesthetic taste as is seen thru the entire building.

There are some fifteen rooms on this floor, divided off into suites and separate rooms. The suites have their own conveniences in every particular, while there is a separate toilet for the other rooms. The suites are just the daintiest and sweetest rooms that one could wish to live in, each having its own particular color design, while the furnishings and decorations are all that could be imagined. Indeed, for anyone desiring two or three cosy, comfortable and inexpensive apartments, nothing better could be desired.

The second and third floors are also newly arranged and furnished, fitted up to suit the most exacting demands, decorated to suit the most aesthetic taste, and within the reach of those who are not millionaires, yet who wish the best, and for whom the best is none too good.

Altogether, it may be said, without the least exaggeration, that Toronto, particulahly the vicinity in which it is situated, has every reason to be proud of the Hotel Winchester, having been changed from a bar with hotel accommadation, to an hotel of the most

One can hardly imagine that the old Lakeview Hotel, for such was its old designation, could be so transformed, for together with the improvement in details, must be mentioned that an entirely new system of hot water heating has been installed, together with the latest ideas in electric bells and lighting, thus old things have passed away. All things have become new in Toronto's best arranged, best managed, residential hotel. The Hotel Winchester, Parliament and Winchester-streets.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"There's something in that last poem from the new poet." "Indeed?" "Yes—a whole year's subscription."—Atlanta Constitution.

Gunner—"So the celebrated poet married Miss Penner, the short-story writer?" Guyer—"Yes, and some of their wedding presents were cruel insinuations." Gunner—"What did they receive?" Guyer—"Sixteen waste baskets embellished with ribbons."—Chicago Daily News.

Pa Twaddles—"Tommy, I am not at all pleased with the report your mother gives me of your conduct to-day." Tommy Twaddles—"I knowed you wouldn't be, an' I told her so. But she went right ahead and made the report. Jest like a woman, ain't it?"—Cleveland Leader.

LITTLE YORK FOOTBALL TEAM, WHO WRESTED FROM THE THISTLES THE CHAMPIONSHIP, HELD FOR SEVERAL SEASONS BY THE LATTER.

Destiny of the Dominion

By HAROLD BEGBIE.

By loyalty I mean the social and human sentiment of kinship. "We do not all," says Stevenson, "feel warmly towards Wesley or Laud; we cannot all take pleasure in 'Paradise Lost,' but there are certain common sentiments and touches of nature by which the whole nation is made to feel kinship." This simple and natural feeling of kinship is more thon much speaking and many drums. To acknowledge the tradition of the race is to do more than accept the service of the British navy.

A man may hate war and take no pleasure in the histories of Blake and Nelson, and yet be a patriot. For myself I confess that pride of race is as strong in my blood when I observe a cool-headed policeman directing the London traffic, or fall into conversation with a well-mannered workman on a bus, or receive a genial welcome from the landlord of a country inn, or give ear to the cheerful humor of a Suffolk boatman, or watch an old maid carrying cordials down a village street, as when I read the glorious story of Richare Coeur de Lion or consider the universal genius of Shakespeare. It is the lovable character of the British people—their kindness, their honesty, and their politeness—which makes me love my country.

Now, in Canada this pleasant and healthful delight in British character is not everywhere to be found. In truth, I met with no little impatience concerning the life and spirit of the mother country. The sentiment exists that we are swollen with fatness, that our hands grow heavy with the rod of empire, that our feet lag in the march of nations. Mark well, these detractors express no disloyalty. They took for mothering to no other country. The British navy will serve their purpose till they are a nation of sixty or seventy millions, when they will take care of themselves. No, they are not disloyal; but, except in British Columbia, they are not strongly and proudly conscious of kinship.

For this condition of Canadian sentiment the hot-headed imperialist is chiefly responsible. If it be true that the Little Englander loves every country but his own, certainly the imperialist appears to entertain a hearty affection for every field of empire except the British Isles. He paints his country in sombre and melancholy hues that it may serve as a background to his glowing picture of the colonies; he forgets that the colonies study the background more closely than their own flattering caricature. The point needs not to be argued. We are all familiar with the imperialistic spirit which seems to awaken England to imperial political action by calling her hard names and exhibiting her before the world as a crumbling ruin.

The matter which counts is this: Canada is losing confidence in the mother country. She is setting her gaze in the dangerous direction of political and commercial contrivance; she no longer feels that enthusiasm for a common kinship is the natural path of union. She no longer places her faith in British tradition. She is getting it into her head that Britain's fealty to free trade is indifference to empire. She feels that Britain's refusal to put a tax on the corn of the foreigner is a slight to her own people. Our imperialists have taught her so to regard the matter.

In one respect she appears to have solid ground for this lack of confidence in the mother country. From men wholly loyal to Great Britain I heard bitter complaints of our truckling to the United States in matters where Canadian interests were at stake. In every dispute London has given way to Washington and Canada has suffered. This is gall and wormwood to the Canadian, confident of the day when his own right arm will be strong enough to defend his territory.

What the consequences may be to Great Britain of this growing distrust is not my concern, nor do I think the feelings of Great Britain can hasten or avert the natural march of Canada's destiny—a subject presently to be considered. My object now is to suggest what I fear to be the actual and visible effect of this suspicion on Canadian character.

The value of tradition is incalculable. A regiment, a school, a bank, or a newspaper is always the better for a notable history. The traditions of the British race give us incorruptible judges, virtuous statesmen, an honorable civil service. We cannot imagine a British judge being bought for money or a minister being seduced by bribes. This tradition inspires the whole nation. It makes for commercial morality, for a conscientious public opinion, for fairness in games, for purity and pleasantness in the social life, for confidence between man and man. It makes for character. The Mrs. Jellyby of political philanthropy, who deserts her English hearth to embrace the Britons beyond the seas, does not accomplish so much for empire as the London artisan who teaches his boy not to lie, not to fear pain, to play hard and fairly, and to treat women with reverence. It is character which makes us Britons.

Because Canada has learned to distrust Great Britain she has ceased to follow the path of British tradition. She no longer admires the Englishman, she admires the Canadian. She is no longer controlled by the old spirit of the British people. She is conscious of an individual destiny, and would make her own way in the world. Her one concern is to grow speedily rich and great, and everything gives place to this overmastering appetite. There are judges in Canada who cannot be trusted. There are politicians whose infamy is in everybody's mouth. The American terms, "boodle" and "graft," have crossed the border and are found to fit Canadian action. The nation laughs, and goes on its way Wealth is the goal, power is the end "We are a young people," they say. "We keep our politicians as an organgrinder keeps his monkey, for amusement." And they go on grinding out a music which is not divine.

"Why don't you put a tax on foreign corn?" I was asked by a provincial prime minister. "Your corn comes in free," I answered. "how should we profit you by taxing the foreigner?" "It would be evidence that you recognized us as your own people." "Will you then," I asked, "put a tax on the foreign immigrant, to show that you wish Canada to be British, and not cosmopolitan?" I spoke about the value of British character. "We have got to develop the country," was the reply.

The foreigner who settles in Canada never becomes a loyal Briton. He never considers the proud course of English history, the noble growth of English law, the consecrated obligations of English tradition. He has no kinship with Britain. He would be no more at home in Yorkshire or Sussex that he would be in Turkey or China. What he has of loyalty he gives to the Dominion, and he grows in that loyalty as completely as a stranger to the kinship of the British race as the German-American or the French-Canadian. There is a continual stream of such men pouring into Canada. They and their children never become British, they become Canadians.

I found that the best British-Canadians, and Heaven be praised these stout-hearted men are still a multitude, deplored this materializing spirit in their country. They told me that the Scandinavian is welcomed to Canada as warmly as the Englishman, that the one and only object of the country is to develop its resources quickly. They spoke to me frankly of the shameful judges and the crooked politicians in Canada. They confessed that because of their English loyalty they are objects of suspicion and criticism.

How far we may strengthen the hands of the loyal British in Canada remains to be suggested. For the present this is certain and beyond dispute, enthusiasm for British character and British traditions—that great bond of unity—is no longer the sovereign inspiration in the life of the Dominion. Canada—composed of many nations—means to be a country of her own. She is carving her own fortunes. She is making her own traditions. And these traditions are not all the traditions of the British.

EDWARD ABELES AND MARY RYAN, IN "BREWSTER'S MILLIONS," AT THE PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

Deacon—"You never told me Maria, that when you wuz in New York you went to a Sunday night concert." Maria—"It was a sacred concert, Joshua." Deacon—"To sacred to mention, I suppose."—Town and Country.

Local magnate (about to try his hand with a pick on occasion of first visit to coal mine)—I am afraid I shan't make much of a job of it." Miner—"But tha'll be able to say that tha's tried to do an honest bit o' work for once in tha life."—Punch.

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FUJI MICRO SAFETY

GRANITE ROLLER HOCKEY TEAM, CITY CHAMPIONS.— PLAYING HOCKEY ON ROLLER SKATES HAS BECOME A FASCINATING SPORT IN TORONTO, AND MANY LIVELY GAMES ARE PLAYED BY LOCAL TEAMS.

Home, Home

Messieurs and Mesdames, winter is coming.

The air grows cold, fogs thicken. Darkness creeps on us earlier, earlier, night by night. Rarely shines the sun now from the clear sky with lordly, dazzling smile, rather he blinks from the grey a bleared red eye at us, as of an overnight reveler.

We awake in half-lights and dress drunkenly—teeth chattering.

Now home grows desirable and street a thing to be rushed thru.

Arm-chairs that stood the summer long, unloved—impertinent, before a meaningless grinning skeleton, do now continually embrace us—creak nearer nightly to the spluttering red palpitant flame. . . . .

Home! What did it mean to us in the summer months with open windows and doors, and outdoor games and river boating, or at least with evening rambles or stretched declensions and casual gossip on doorsteps and street-way paving.

Home? 'Twas a foreign house where we snored o' nights, impatient for the freedom of the morrow. Where some poor slave must linger to spread plain supper for us, and cook delicates to the feverish morning meal. Out! sluggard, out! the open called, for every indoor minute idly spent.

And now, O dulce domum, we cluster round the sacred hearth, birthplace of all communal life, reach hands—chilled hands, out to thy generous glow, place on thy ruddy bars pierced chestnuts for a burnt offering', chestnuts soon to crackle and steam with odorous scent, some for the maws—watering, expectant, of thy worshippers, some to drop—at hazard, one would think, a sacrifice into thy all-absorbing flame.

Hail to thee, O fire god! Hail to thee, Lares and Penates! Know we not the draughty office, dull-lighted; the whisked nipping journeys, and thy lamplit flame-shot windows glimmering for a goal?

Oh, for a mighty hearth with great round blazing logs abounding, sending clear, eager flame up the huge hidden chimney-way! The rate collector fly away with all stoves—coal, gas, oil; asbestos, kitchen ranges, what not, that do mimic, mask, deform the true first purpose of a fire! I would see thee glow and flare right royally, oh most worshipful! Shall they cage thee in unmannerly plates, hide thy resplendent countenance from us, burn thy life-blood in conduits for mere base material needs? The heavens forbid!

Reader, somewhere in London (where I may not tell you for dread of too much visitation) is waiting for me a red blaze in fervent bars, a swept hearth speckled with dropped rain of vanishing fires, warmed slippers, lighted, shaded lamp, importunate kettle singing almost to overflow on the glowing hob.

For me the day is sheer blank hiatus between two chunks of home. I greet you civilly in your business, shake decorous hands with you, smile, am merry—even in this cold, white-slabbed eating place; but I do not see you, good sir, my eyes are fixed on that friendly, glowing room. Another three, four, hours, and I fly to it, good master motor-bus puffing and grunting at his utmost and stinkiest speed. . . . .

"A quarter late," she says, as I enter the room, and the clock strikes condemnation.

"The fog" (I offer it for a victim to her hooded blow), "the fog delayed me." Ingrate that I am to utter blasphemies against this good fellow that makes my home so bright!

Now shall I, pipe i'the mouth, and armchair holding me, read in the monthlies of fearsome shipwrecks and all strange disasters with most comfortable alarm. Life drones behind thick curtains with pleasant, safe, far-off reverberation. The shifting world and the mysteries of it, and the clamors of the crowd, have stilled and stiffened to this calm, cheerful, understandable room—I and she and the red blaze of the hearth. I and she and the hearth—we, too, have our mysteries, no doubt—or so we guess, as our eyes meet in chance passage, and we smile; but what mysteries there may me we let slumber for a ime.

Outside the fog thickens to palpable yellow, blurred with red blood spots, big with veiled cry and rumor of unseen folk and traffic. But here are peace and order, and the tinkle of china and the spreading fragrace of tea and the bubbling pour of it. For this hour we are well pleased with our close four walls, and seek no further expansion. Anguish outside our gates may cry, and poverty may rage, but we shall not heed them; rough winds rattle the window panes, babble and shriek in the chimney, and we shall only smile a little, and take our pipe and our knitting and draw closer to the blaze. . . .

Can you blame us, reader? We two have long been wanderers on rough ways where the foot slipped, and big winds buffeted; where man was not yet quite lord, but the great blind forces carelessly tossed him. And now we have come to this little haven of light and calm, where, if we will, we take, and, if we will, we leave, and we have set straight bounds to the wind's fierceness, and all rough, savage things are barred their way. Can you wonder (it is winter, and the town is desolate) that we take hands and smile, and draw a little nearer to the blaze?—W. R. Titterton, in London Daily News.

GROUP OF HAPPY AND PROSPERING IMMIGRANTS.

While many who have come from Europe to settle in Canada are complaining of unsatisfactory conditions here, there are whole families, such as the above photograph shows, who are doing well in this country, and who only have praise for it. This shows an entitre party who came over to Toronto recently. They are all related to William Jones, who stands on the left side. The babe in arms only was born in Canada. They all are hard workers and of frugal habits, which, perhaps, largely explains their contentment.

THE HOEMAN'S THANKSGIVING.

(By Edwin Markham.)

I count up in this song of cheer
The blessings of a busy year:

A roof so low I lose no strain,
No ripple of the friendly rain;
A chimney where all winter long
The logs give back the wild bird's song.

A field, a neighborly old ground,
Which year by year, without a sound,
Lifts bread to me and roses sweet
From out the dark below my feet.

The tree-toad that is first to cheer
With crinkling flute the green o' the year;
The cricket on the garden mound,
Stitching the dark with threads of sound.

The wind that cools my hidden spring
And sets my corn-field whispering;
And shades across, to lightly blow
Green ripples down the apple row.

The shy paths darting thru the wheat,
Marked by the prints of little feet—
Grey squirrels on their thrifty round,
Crows condescending to the ground.

That leafy hollow that was stirred
A hundred mornings by a bird
That sang at daybreak on a brier,
Setting the grey of dawn afire!

The lone star and the shadowed hush
That comes at evening, when the thrush
Ravels the day, so worn and long,
Into the silver of a song.

The tender sorrow, too, that came
To leave me nevermore the same;
The love and memories, and the wild
Light laughter of a little child.

Thoughts of the Wonder that awaits
The soul beyond the Darkened Gates,
That old, old Mystery that springs
Deathless, behind the veil of things.

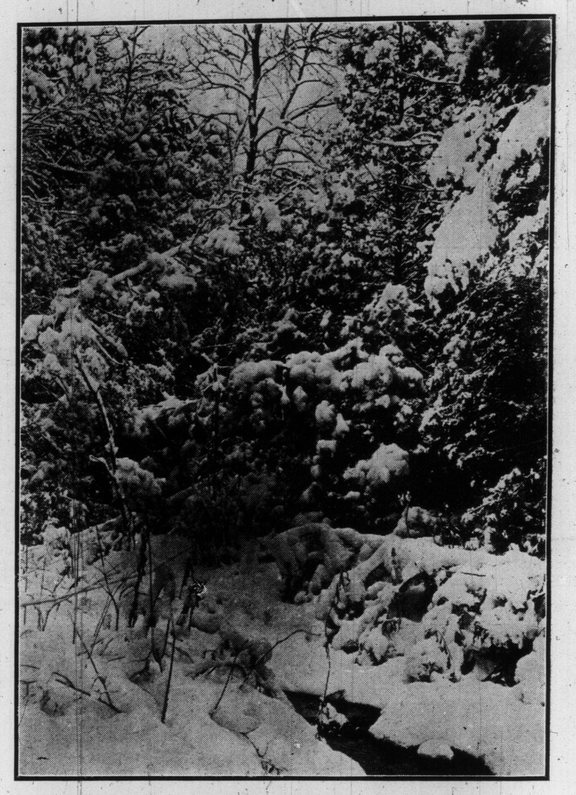
This is my rosary of hours, inwoven
of the snows and flowers—
The year that runs from young to old,
a glint of green, a glow of gold!

—From The Circle, New York.

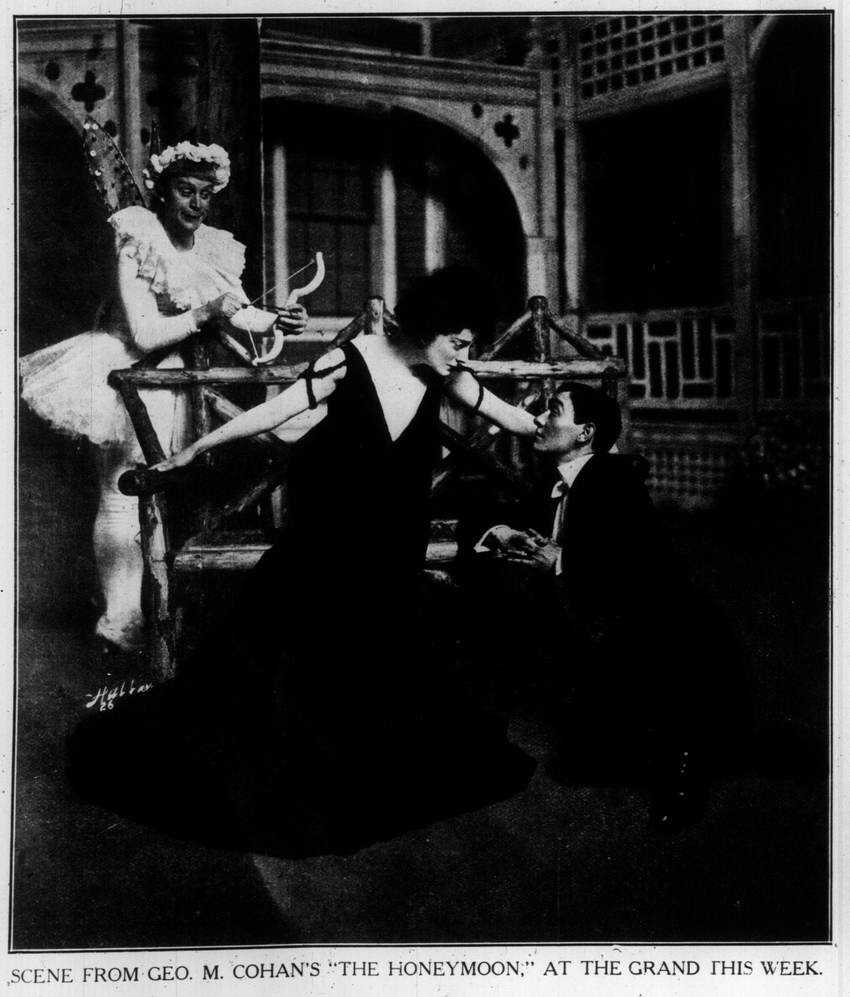
"Josiah," asked Mrs. Chugwater, "what do the papers mean when they talk about 'tainted money'?" "Money that's been kept in an old yarn sock," answered Mr. Chugwater. "Can't you give your mind a chance to wrok once in a while?"—Chicago Tribune.

MISS MARGIE MUNRO, TORONTO.

Canada's youngest professional dancer.—Will appear with the Imperial Scots Concert Co. in Massey Hall, January 16th.

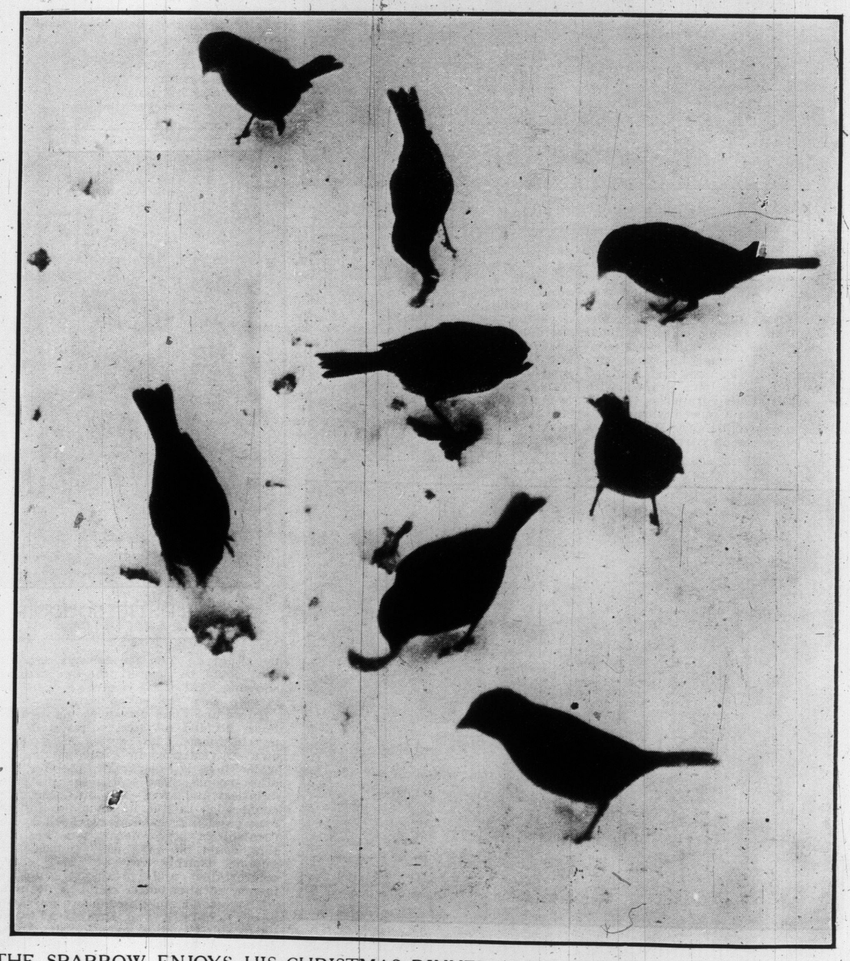


QUIET NOOK IN HIGH PARK ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

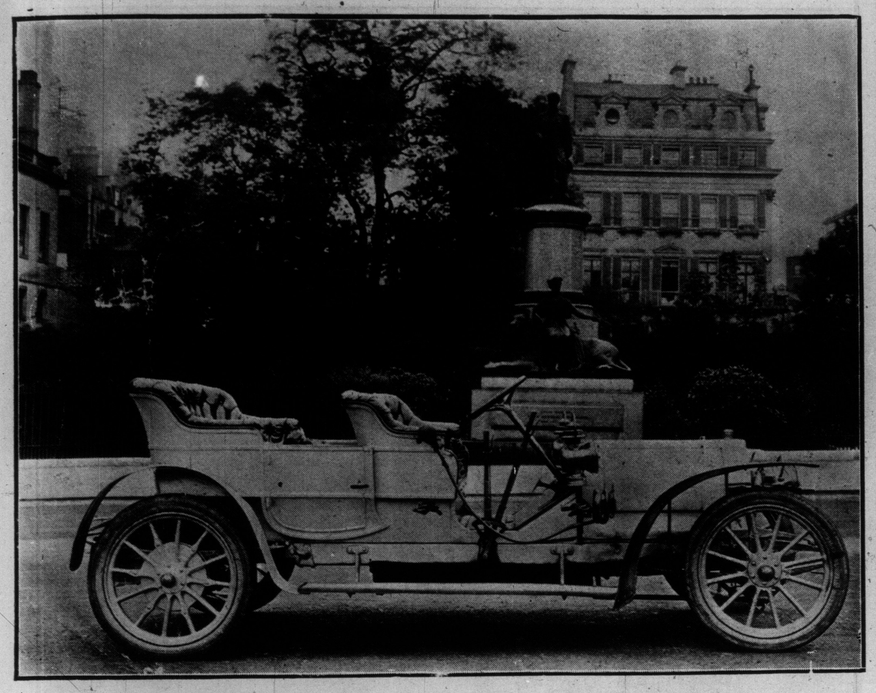


SCENE FROM GEO. M. COHAN'S "THE HONEYMOON," AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK.

J. S. HANSON
PRESCRIPTIONS & FINE CHEMICALS
DRUGGIST
KODAKS & SUPPLIES
DEVELOPING & FINISHING
444 SPADINA AVE.



THE SPARROW ENJOYS HIS CHRISTMAS DINNER NONE THE LESS BECAUSE HE HAS TO SEARCH DILIGENTLY FOR IT.



SPLENDID TYPE OF ENGLISH CAR.—24 HORSE-POWER PORTHOS STANDARD TOURING CAR, MANUFACTURED BY COLIN DEFRIES, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

Speeding in Auto at 60 Miles an Hour

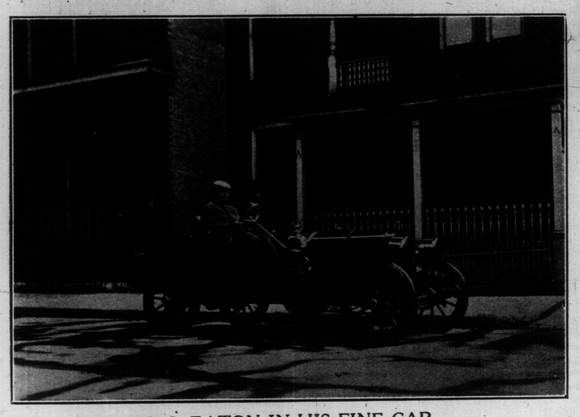
Did you ever ride at 60 miles an hour in an auto around a half mile track? Barney Oldfield has.

"I tell you, the racing game is no cinch," said Oldfield. "Sixty miles an hour is fun when you're on a straightaway with a clear road ahead—but when you get on a half mile or a mile oval, it's a hard game to play. Did you ever think that the turn of a half mile oval is no sharper than making as wide a turn as you can on an ordinary street? And a driver thinks he's going some when he takes a corner at fifteen or twenty miles an hour. Now, think of going four times as fast around the same corner and you'll begin to realize what you are up against when you hit the racing game.

"It's pretty hard to describe the sensation, but so near as I can come to it, it is this: When I was a boy we had a swing hung from a big elm with ropes about 50 feet long. Off to one side was another tree which came just right for our purpose, and we built a platform right up in the top. We'd get up there and haul up the swing board with a kite line. Then we'd unfasten the line and one of us would get in while the others would hold the board. Then, one—two—three, and what seemed an endless drop into space. Then, up—up—up with the earth dropping away. An instant's halt and then down again.

"It's the same sensation in racing—only different—if that can mean anything. And in a race the sensation is not all, either—you've got to think quick almost every second. To make time you've got to give her a hitch and pull her up quick to start her skidding 50 or 100 feet before you get to the turn. Then the car slides around easily.

"If you don't guess right or anything goes wrong, it's a case of 90 to 1 that it's going to be a wooden overcoat for you, and 'Don't he look natural?' There's the ever-present other fellow, too—and the dust—and a thousand and one complications. I've had two or three accidents and got out more by good luck than good sense, and each one was caused by a tire getting ripped off the rim or blowing up on me."



J. C. EATON IN HIS FINE CAR.
Mr. Eaton is considered one of the most skilful men with a car in Canada. He is seen here while out for a spin.

A FREE COUNTRY.

It was in a lumber yard that Mr Wiggles found his friend, Mr. Shank he being one of the fourteen who had bestowed themselves picturesquely over a pile of boards. These useful citizens faced a sign that said "No Smoking or Loafing," yet all of them were loafing and most of them were smoking.

Presently, however, feeling the need of exercise, Mr. Wiggles and his friend wandered into the suburbs and thence to rural regions. In the course of their walk they encountered many "No Trespassing" notices. Taking it for granted that such signs indicate short cuts to attractive places, they climbed many high fences and explored several acres of forbidden territory.

But on the homeward way Mr. Wiggles was thoughtful. He had an idea. And when Mr. Shanks persuaded him at length to break the unnatural silence, Mr. Wiggles said:

"I am going into business and I need help. I want you to paint me a dozen signs, with the words 'No Admittance' in big letters.

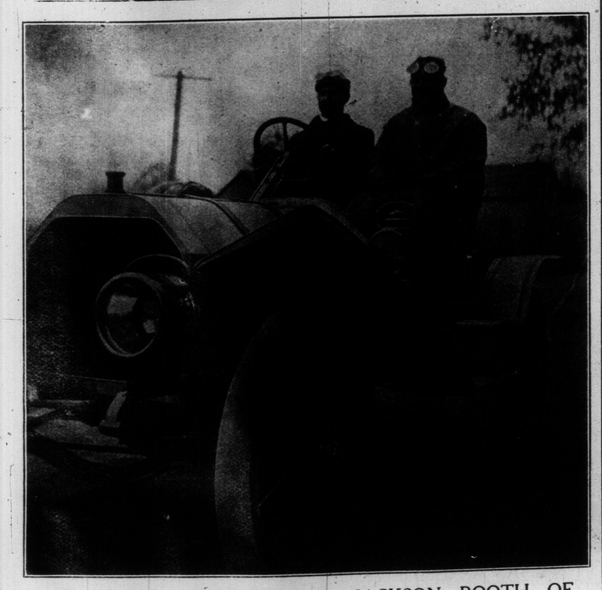
"What will you do with them?"

"Hang one at every door of my shop."

"A 'No Admittance' sign on every door of your shop?" the friend repeated, wonderfully.

"Even so," said Mr. Wiggles. "The man who sees such a notice will say to himself at once, 'Must be something interesting in there.' Then as he dwells upon it he will begin to argue, 'Guess this is a free country, ain't it? I am going in and take a look around.' And in he will come.

"Thus, thanks to the spirit of independence bred within us, our national characteristic of wanting to find out things and our racial habit of assuming that the other fellow doesn't mean it anyhow, my shop will be crowded all the time. The only thing I fear," Mr. Wiggles added, "is that a good many customers will be killed in the crush."



OWNER AT THE WHEEL.—C. JACKSON BOOTH OF OTTAWA, HANDLING HIS OWN HANDSOME CAR.

Japan's Pottery

The Japanese government, to make a single new plate, is expending large sums of money and employing scores of technical and chemical experts. This plate is not a huge steel affair which, as armor on battleships, will resist the high explosives and hardened shells of other nations.

It is possibly an eighth of an inch thick and so fragile that a shot from a bean shooter would smash it into fragments, and yet the making of the plate, Japan believes, is all that interferes with her supremacy in one of the greatest commercial lines.

The plate is not in any sense a secret—millions of them are made openly at Trenton and in New York State, and turned out by thousands of tons in Germany. It is simply the ordinary chinaware dinner plate.

Yet Japan, altho her potteries can turn out the most delicate of eggshell porcelains, the most beautiful of glazes, the most shapely of vessels, decorated with exquisite coloring, is baffled by the ordinary kitchen plate. The scientists of Japan know just what that plate is made of, how its glaze is applied, how it is fired and decorated. All that they lack, they think, is the right sort of earth in Japan to duplicate it at a price which would give them the foreign market.

And the Japanese government, because it believes that the right sort of clay can be found, or made by combining known pottery material, has followed its usual course of establishing government pottery schools and elaborate clay laboratories.

This lack of proper clay is irritating to the Japanese manufacturer. The Japanese ceramic chemists, try as they will, cannot mix native earths into a mixture which will give the durability of American and German clay pits.

When Japan wants a particular thing in an industrial line she relies to obtain it almost wholly on one method—the industrial education of her own people to make that thing. First, the Japanese government sends experts all over the world. These experts, often Japan's leading technologists, serve as mere laborers or as unskilled craftsmen in factories of Europe and America, simply to gain information about industrial methods.

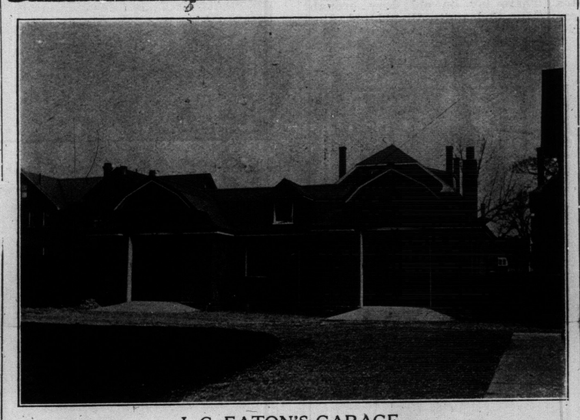
The next step is to use this information in the government industrial schools and, with this knowledge as a beginning, to encourage the students and scientists to go ahead in the national shops and laboratories and discover for themselves improvements which trade rivals have not hit upon.

The clay problem in its application to making common crockeryware to compete with foreign potteries has been one of Japan's hardest nuts to crack. The work of investigating Japanese clays and experimenting with different combinations of them is now going on under government assistance in the wonderful laboratories and shops of the department of ceramics in the Tokio higher technical schools, in the ceramic sections of the Arita art and industrial school at Saga, and in the plant of the pottery school at Ishikawaken.

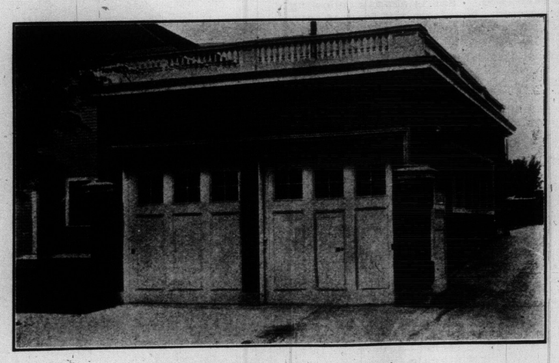
According to Prof. C. R. Richards of Teachers' College, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, the Tokio school is one of the few places in the world where the study of pottery on a highly scientific basis is possible. On the side of chemical investigation of ceramics, this school ranks with the best of American or European institutions.

In its courses full instruction is given in the technology of clays and earths, glazes, pigments and firing. Especial attention is given also to the development of new wares, and to the combination of earths and compounds for this purpose. At the same time, the pupils receive ample shop training in designing, making, decorating and firing porcelain.

In other words, Japan is doing for her pottery interests what she is doing for fisheries, breweries, agriculture, stock-raising, chemical and engineering industries—enabling those who are to take part in the development of those industries to learn at home at the hands of the state the best of European and American discovery.



J. C. EATON'S GARAGE.
Showing the splendid houses built by some of Toronto's citizens for their automobiles.

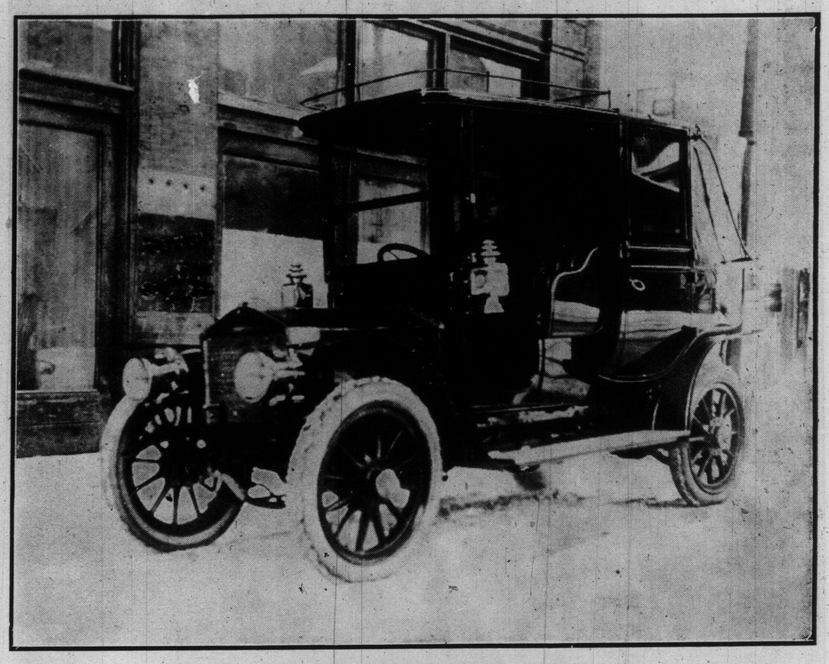


A MOST COMPLETE GARAGE.

The principal objections to the old-time stable have been done away with by the arrival of the automobile, viz. odor and size. It was often an actu al deprivation to place a stable on th rear of a small lot, but the stablein of an automobile requires so small space upon the grounds that the smallest lot can accommodate it without th owner feeling the loss of room in hi back yard. The planning of a garag is not without its problems; the prin cipal one is to get the proper size. Experience seems to indicate that the bes space to allow for an auto is eight fee in width and fourteen feet in length This will take a large two-seated car with comfort. Smaller automobiles can, of course, stand in a smaller space, but no man knows what size machine he may have next year, and it is best to provide for the large ones when building. The doorway should be eight feet wide (seven will do but is close) and not less than eight feet high. Some automobiles are seven feet nine inches high with the top on.

A garage built wide enough to accommodate two autos should have two doors to it, unless it is built long enough to let the last auto in make a turn to one side behind the first one. This is done in several of the houses now built and is without doubt the most practical way of building an entrance to a garage.

The garage illustrated is a very pretentious building, made of twelve-inch brick walls. The design of the garage is in keeping with the design of the owner's house. This is a good plan to follow. Having the buildings in harmony adds to the splendor of all. This garage is completely stocked with tools and general machine and tire repair outfits, the owner having an experienced machinist to look after his machines. This garage boasts some very fine autos.



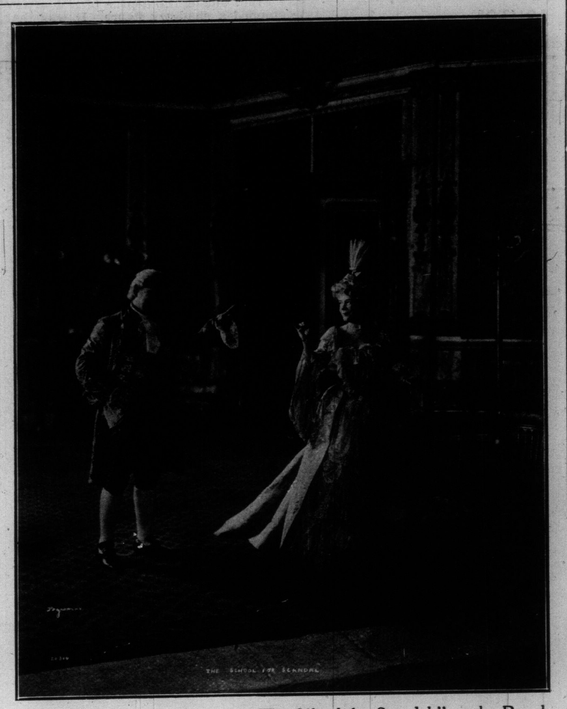
SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S CAR.
The premier may almost daily be seen on the streets of the capital riding to and from the parliament buildings in his beautiful automobile.

TRAVELING IN CHINA.

It is no easy matter to find one's way about in China, even if one knows the language. So, at least, says W. J. Garnett, the third secretary of the British legation at Pekin, who returned a while ago from a journey thru the provinces of Shantung and Kiangsu. There are, he says, villages every few miles, but the inhabitants seem very ignorant of the places in their own neighborhood.

As a sample of the conversation that took place when he asked the way from one village to another he records the following: "Is this the way to Tousein?" "Are you going to Tsouhsein?" "Yes; is this the way?" "Oh, you are going to Tsouhsein, are you? Where do you come from?" From Chiningchow. Please, is this the way to Tsouhsein?" "Oh, you come from Chiningchow, have you? Are you going into the city walls of Tsouhsein?" Finally the native would admit that he did not know the way to Tsouhsein. At the entrance to another village an ancient villager was asked what the name of the place was. After asking in turn who Mr. Garnett was, where he had come from, where he was going and why he wanted an inn, he considered the original question, when repeated by the patient enquirer, and finally closed the conversation by saying: "How should I know? I am not a learned man."

"Foreign residents of this district (Schouful) have been for many years trying to introduce the cultivation of the Irish potato," says The North China Daily News, "and the effort now seems likely to be crowned with success. It is said that many persons in the 'east country' are raising the vegetable and that restaurants on the street have discovered that the potato will admirably take the place of the more expensive 'shan yo' or yam. If the Chinese decide that it will pay its triumph is in sight. In the same connection it may be recorded that the dairy started under the foreign patronage seventeen years ago now sell more milk to Chinese patrons than to the foreigners."



Scene from the big production, "The School for Scandal," at the Royal Alexandra this week.

ELECTORS OF WARD THREE

1908 VOTE FOR 1908

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Is there someone you have overlooked in your holiday buying? If so, let us suggest a nice box of candies. For your accommodation the store will open on New Year's Day.
You will find the mid-day lunch served in our Japanese tea-room from 12 to 2 all that could be desired.
The Savoy
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A BAD COMPLEXION
A HEAVY CROSS
for any young man or woman who takes any pride in his or her personal appearance. For over fifteen years we have been successfully treating all such complexion ailments. If your face isn't all you wish it to be take a course of
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and use our remedies at home and you will have a better complexion than ever. We meet with bad cases every day and are successful. Another heavy cross to a woman is
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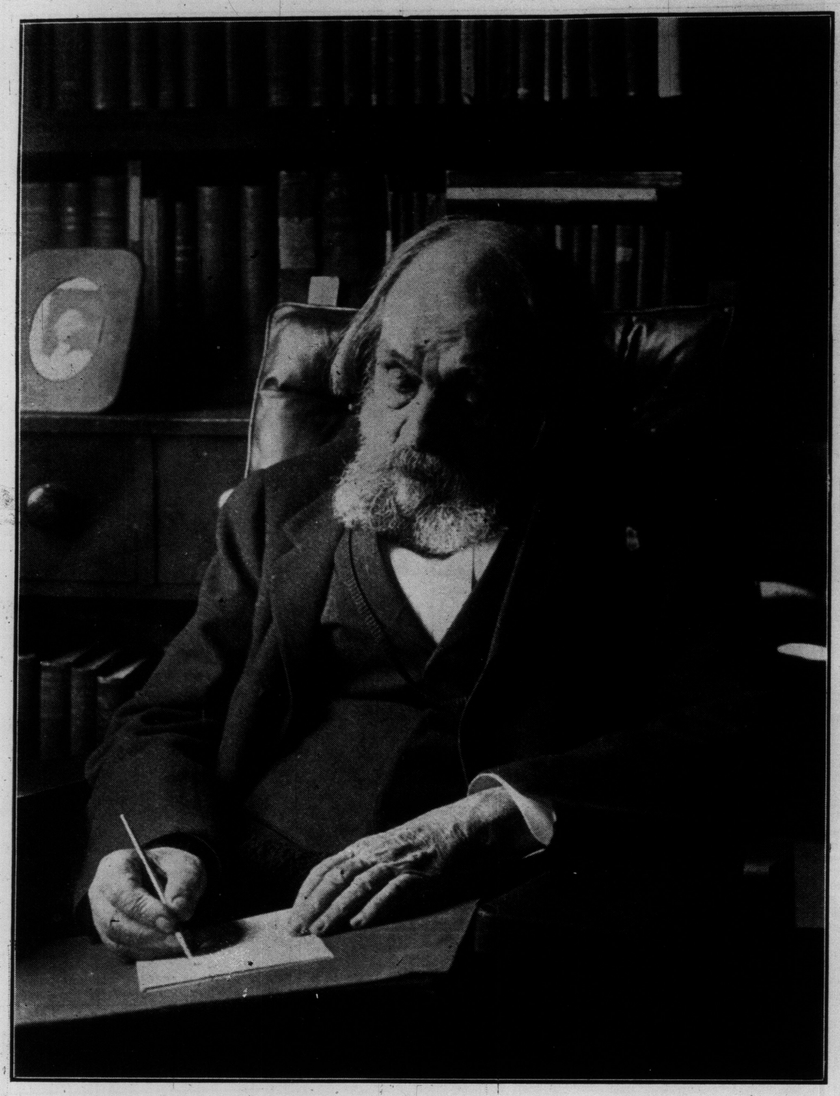


Dr. Hale spends a great deal of his time in his study and is a hard worker, even to-day at the age of 85.—Copyright 1907 by Underwood & Underwood.

A Day With Edward Everett Hale

By HORACE D. ASHTON.

By Horace D. Ashton.

It was a dim, old-fashioned study, lined with rows and rows of books. A log crackled and sputtered in the great open fireplace, casting reflections on the carved mahogany mantel. The ceiling was high and lost in the shadows and there was an air of restfulness about the room which called up that desire in one for a book, an easy chair and a fire. It was a place to dream in, to be alone with your thoughts, to be at peace.

From out of the depths of a doorway stepped a shadowy figure. It was that of a tall man, with a large head and long, shaggy silver hair. The face was marked by an almost womanly tenderness and the eyes, looking from under heavy drooping lids, were soft and kind and blue. It was a quaint, yet a commanding figure.

It advanced into the circle of light thrown by the fire and a deep, strong voice, striking it its pleasing tone, rang out:

"How do you do? I am sorry to have kept you waiting."

I shook off the spell of the old study and grasped the hand of Edward Everett Hale, best loved of men because he loved all mankind.

I muttered a few commonplaces still with my day-dream heavy upon me. I looked at this man of eighty-five and tried to account for the qualities which endow him with the extraordinary fertility of mind, the vitality of his interests and occupations and their variety. I knew that from early manhood he had not only had all kinds of irons in the fire, but had kept them glowing. I knew he had practised several professions in an age in which specialization had become a fad and had succeeded on high lines in them. Then I uttered another commonplace.

"I thought my call might be too early, doctor?"

"Bless you, no," he replied. "I am up and having my coffee at 6 a. m. in summer and seven in winter. I believe that every man should break the backbone of his work before noon and spend as much of the afternoon as possible in recreation. Sleep long—that is, retire early so that you can get plenty of sleep—and arise early."

"And this is the secret of your youthfulness?" I ventured.

He smiled quietly.

"The secret of long life is of course health. No one can have health without living a clean life, plenty of sleep, and life out of doors. If I had to make the rules of life I should say: 'Ride, drive, or walk every day, rain or shine!'

"A young lady came to me the other day and asked me how to keep from being cross. I told her to help somebody and then she would have no time to be cross—spend her time doing good—have other objects in life than buying peppermint lozenges. Elbow with the crowd—that is meet everyone—help whoever you can. There are plenty who need help."

"In that last sentence, doctor," I queried, "you lay open an interesting question to be answered by one who has lived as long as you; that is, are opportunities as great or greater for the young man to-day than they were in former generations?"

"Opportunities!" he repeated. "You make your opportunities. They do not come to the man or woman who sits and waits." Then he moved out of the circle of light towards the door.

"Come," he said, "let us go into the yard. It is a beautiful day."

We walked down the board walk to the rear of the quaint old colonial frame house, with its great wooden pillars. There lay on old dory brought from Cape Cod, quite dilapidated, filled with earth and planted with petunias.

"These petunias always remind me of my schooldays," remarked Dr. Hale. "Longfellow and I used to walk a mile from school and purchase petunias like these from a florist—you know they were new to the country then, having just been brought from Brazil. And that old dory—I have written a poem about that. I used to have a little green house off there in the corner of the yard, but the boys kept breaking the glass by throwing stones, so I had to give it up."

We turned to go back up the little path and I noticed my host's eye wander to each side.

"I wonder where my white cat is?" he remarked. "She is always following me around. No—I am not fond of cats, but she seems to like me so I am always kind to her."

Then I told him of Mark Twain's kittens and his custom of renting them during the summer when the distinguished author is away from New York. He laughed heartily and said, as we walked around to the front of the house:

"We might rent him a dozen or so, I think it would be a paying business."

Near the step of the verandah he was joined by his daughter. He pointed out a stone image about three feet high, partly covered by vines.

"That," he said, "is the god Terminus, brought from Egypt by my brother who was our consular agent there just after the civil war. The god Terminus was used to mark a boundary, and one occupied each of the four corners of an estate there."

We retired to the house and he showed me a portrait of Beecher, father of Henry Ward Beecher—a very old portrait. We went again into the study with the great shadows and open fireplace. On a table near his chair rested a small book rack containing nine volumes.

"This is my attic library," he remarked with a hearty laugh. "Books that I used to read as a boy. Here is Adam's Latin Grammar, which I studied; here is Robinson Crusoe; this thick volume is entitled 'Treasury of Knowledge'; this book, rebound in later years, is "Sultan Solimaun; and these three books in red are Maria Edgworth's 'Harry and Lucy.'

"The Boy's Own Book," he continued with a chuckle. "This reminds me of the long ago when I poured over 'Scientific Dialogues' (1824). Who would choose that book for a boy of to-day? This set once occupied the table in my attic bedroom. It was my entire library in those days."

And from their appearance he must have burned many a candle reading and studying them.

"And now," said the good doctor, turning to me. "You ask for my message to the people. It is simply this, as I have told you before:

"All for each and each for all.
"Every man lift where he stands."

And with that message I left Edward Everett Hale, the man who has harmoniously combined the ethical passion of the religious teacher, the human feelings of the philanthropist, the quick sense of news-interest of the journalist, and the genius for expression of the man of letters.

I could understand now why this man, born in Boston, and a New Englander by all the ties of race and descent, should have a national outlook and interests. I could understand why he has embodied the American spirit, its regard for fine traditions of learning, character, and manners, its keen interest in its own time, its love for education, its passion for helpfulness, and its unshakable belief in the authority and the final triumph of right thinking, right speaking and, right living.

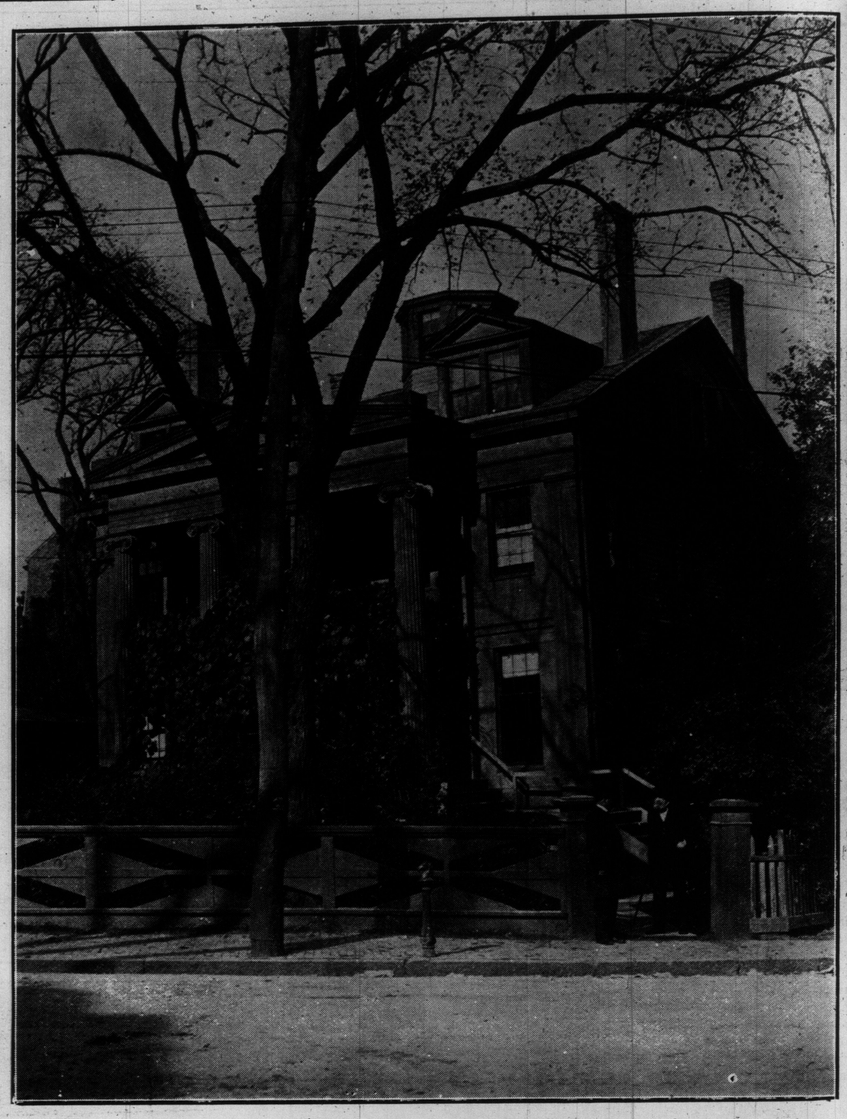
As a figure Edward Everett Hale stand almost alone—yet always with the crowd and part of it. As much as any man he has reverenced man, and that reverence is the root of his fine attitude of brotherliness. His distinctions have been many; he has won success in different fields. Probably no living American is regarded more highly by the whole nation; but his chief distinction lies in his beautiful illustration of the democratic spirit at its highest, the spirit of universal helpfulness.

To day the author of "A Man Without a Country" occupies editorial positions on several leading periodicals; writes constantly for publications; and retains his position as chaplain of the United States senate.

Of his views and interests and character it is best to let his son, Edward Everett Hale, jr., speak:

"He likes people, and so is a great believer in human nature. I suppose there is one great reason for his being a Unitarian; not because he would deny the divinity of the Lord Jesus, but because he will not countenance the denial of the divinity of man. The great thing that makes people love him is that he loves them. Men and women are often interesting, but often they are not; they are often very tedious, very exasperating, very disgusting, terrible bores, terrible fools ,and terrible wrecks. Still, they have not destroyed his confidence in them, and they never will. He believes in people, as in the people.

"I suspect that gets to the bottom of it. He likes to be at Washington now, because he sees all sorts of people from all parts of the country and the world, because he touches life at so many sides or surfaces—a great many, of cqurse, but still he does really touch it, and so lives freshly and genuinely. He likes to have the interests of life fresh—fresh and new and strange and unimagined before. He likes all these things. But then he is a realist; he wants things genuine. And they are genuine, as life always has been to him. That is perhaps the reason why at eighty-five he is as young as his sons or grandsons or great-grandsons."



The home of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, at Roxbury, Mass. Dr. Hale (chaplain of the U.S. senate since 1859) is seen at the gate conversing with a policeman.—Copywright 1907 by Underwood & Underwood.

AN INVETERATE SMOKER.
This clever dog, named "Nigger," likes to have a quiet hour.

He likes to sit on the front porch and rest after his walks, and is here seen with his daughter.—Copywright 1907 by Underwood & Underwood.

A YOUNG ATHLETE.
Little Dorothy Mahoney, aged 2 years 4 months.

LATE THOMAS ABBS, FOR SIXTY YEARS A RESIDENT OF TORONTO.

IDOLO
SECO SHERRY
BOTTLED IN SPAIN ONLY.

A WORD TO THE WISE

To those who enjoy and appreciate the goodness of a good wine for the family table, THE LANCET—the world's recognized leading medical journal, recommends SHERRY.

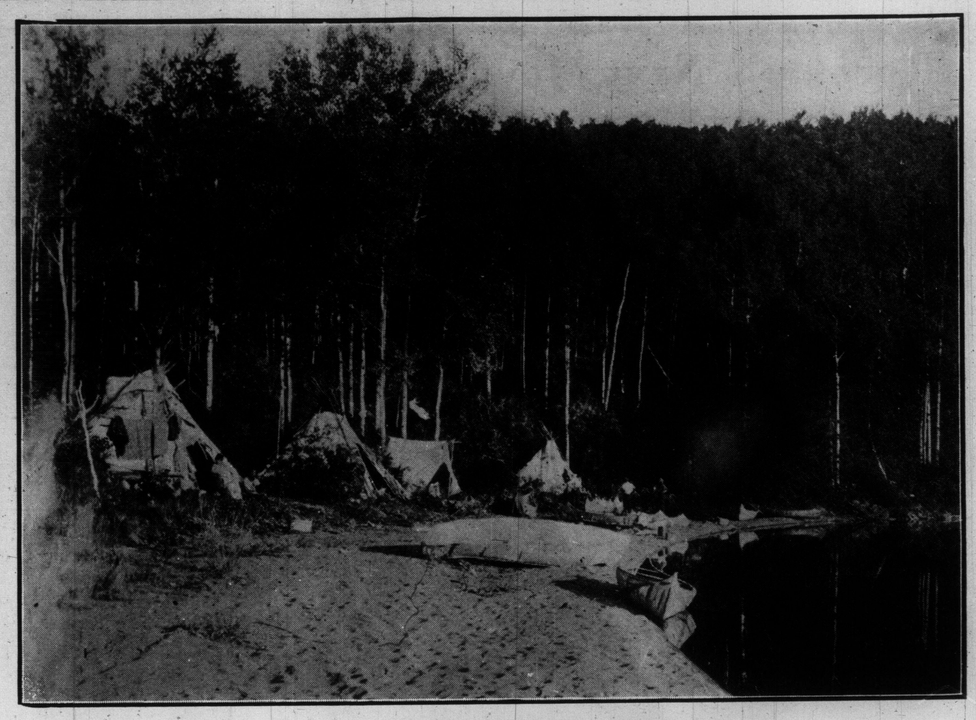
It is a well-known fact that the premier sherry house of the world is that of Messrs. GONZALES & BYASS, Jerez, Spain.

This firm bottles and seals exclusively at their own bodegas a brand of sherry, the excellence of which they absolutely guarantee—and that is IDOLO SECO.

For sale at all leading Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Wine Merchants the World over.

Lawrence A. Wilson Co., Ltd.,
Agents, Montreal.

A WIGWAM AMONG THE POPLARS.



INDIAN SUMMER CAMP.

The Red Man's Country

By J. T. Stirrett.

WE who are confined by towering buildings and mathematically designed streets have little conception of those great expanses fresh from the hands of nature where rivers break and twist like silver threads; where lakes are as dull and sombre as a November day, and where the grim hills rise upward like giant sentinels keeping watch—forever—without sleeping. Yet there are such places and in them dwell a passing people. On Lake Nepigon the Indians are living almost after the manner of their ancestors. The Indian stands sadly by his wigwam watching the approach of civilization, which must crowd him out of existence, and wipe him off the slate of present history.

One day as the Indians stood upon the shore they saw a column of smoke rising, apparently, from the bosom of the lake, and approaching with extraordinary speed. It seemed to issue from an object shaped like a canoe, but many times larger. As it swept in toward the shore sparks flew from a pipe, then a cloud of steam, and a hoarse roar astonished the watchers.

"A devil-boat!" cried the squaws, shrieking and hiding their heads under their shawls. Such was the reception accorded the first steamer on Lake Nepigon.

In the midst of the most beautiful country that Heaven ever gave to man—are the Indians happy and prosperous?

Happy? Yes. History has presented an incorrect idea of Indian temperament by representing it as stoical, silent and morose. They are the jolliest people imaginable, laughing continually over jests which white men cannot discover; agreeing with everyone because it is easy to agree, and the Indians are wise. But they are not prosperous.

"No fish—no breakfast" is their rule of living. They entirely fail to comprehend the necessity of providing for rainy days. During the summer they fish, smoke and talk; when the snow flies they begin to think of woodcutting; when the supply of dried fish becomes low they take down their snow-shoes in preparation for the hunt.

The birch tree is their friend, supplying them with bark for canoes and tepees. The making of canoes is an interesting but intricate process, and expert canoe-makers are scarce. A skilful workman can finish a canoe in a week, provided he works steadily, the latter being a highly improbable feat, and one which, if performed, would excite the derision of his tribesmen. On one occasion twenty or thirty Indians were employed by a trading company to cut wood for a steamer, and one had the misfortune to cut a slight gash in his foot.

Immediately the rest stopped work and the whole party escorted the patient to the nearest doctor—forty miles away—and even after the recovery of the injured man not one of the party could be persuaded to resume operations. Acting on the proverb about the result of all work and no play on Jack, they are careful to provide against dulness by working one day and resting two. Prosperity is fatal. A certain Indian on Lake Nepigon assisted several prospectors to locate an iron mine, and for his services was presented with three hundred dollars. He determined to sow the seeds of an aristocratic society, and to that end purchased a set of oak chairs, a highly ornamented table and a silver tea set. As he was living in a hut at the time, the new furniture was slightly out of harmony with its surroundings. The strain of society life became intolerable, and gradually the grand chairs and table found their way into the fire and their owner returned to the good old customs of his ancestors, who squatted upon the floor and drank their tea out of a pail.

Little reliance can be placed on their promises. Ask an Indian to appear on a certain date to begin a definite task and he will reply, "I guess so," or "maybe," and the chances that he will appear are slight, unless the inducements offered are extraordinary. In summer they live in birch-bark tepees, a style of dwelling which they prefer because they are circular and the Indian does not like to be cornered. In building a tepee four poles are tied at the top, and the bottoms spread into the four points of a square, around which other poles are placed in a circular fashion, the entire structure forming a cone. Over this birch-bark quilts are sewn firmly, overlapping in order to shed the rain. The smoke escapes thru a hole in the top. Around the floor cedar twigs are thrown, and on them the Indians crouch or lounge, disdaining chairs or other conveniences invented by the absurd white man.

The squaws are adept with the sail-needle, and consequently net-making is a favorite occupation in the summer, altho the machine made nets furnished by the traders cost no more than the material used. Years ago the Hudson Bay Company estimated the value of a gun by standing it upright and piling furs to the top of the barrel. Long-headed Scotch factors increased the length of the gun until the Indians had difficulty in steering their tremendous weapons among the trees. Practices like this, perpetuated for years, in the absence of competition, have inspired the Indian with a profound regard for the white man's ingenuity, and a corresponding unwillingness to be the victim of it.

The Indians have treaty rights with the Dominion Government, by which they receive annually the magnificent sum of four dollars and a blanket to keep them a loyal and contented market for the trading companies. Treaty day is the event of the year, and represents to the reserve what Toronto fair does to the Province of Ontario.

Attempts are being made to Christianize the Indians, but the white man's religion is as irksome as his clothes, and fits as poorly. The outward symbols appeal to Indian superstition, but the inner meaning is a sealed book, which they cannot investigate.

They have been well named "children of the forest." In their outlook on life, their want of foresight, their instability of purpose, they prove that they are only grown up children acting on impulses and moved by trifles.

Romance has cast a glamor over the Indians by creating an unreal type—which it has termed "the noble savage." This mythical being is supposed to be the living embodiment and result of the doctrine of the simple life. Admirers of this theory should go to Lake Nepigon or farther north among the pagan Indians, and they will speedily discover that the noble savage is a gigantic fraud. When they see him roasting his fish whole on a stick before a fire, wearing the same clothes indefinitely, eating his half-raw food with his fingers, and living in a freezing, ill-ventilated, vile-smelling shut, they will thank Heaven that the white race has adopted the complex life of civilization rather than the simple barbarities of savagedom.

Consumption is doing its deadly work, annually thinning out their rapidly diminishing ranks, and casting its deadly pallor on the cheeks of the living.

We can never understand this strange people, but as we see the last remnants of a mighty dying race struggling against destiny, the spectacle must move even the most casual observer to profound pity. The iron law of nature by which nation succeeds nation, the fittest surviving, continues to operate, and soon the borders of civilization will have advanced to the northern climatic limits, and the places which have known the red man so long shall know him no more.

Byrrh Tonic Wine, taken with Soda or Seltzer, is the most refreshing of drinks.
Sold at all Cafes and Stores.

THE PAPOOSE PRESIDES OVER THE PROCESS OF NET-MAKING.

ENTRANCE TO PRICE'S DAIRY FARM, AT ERINDALE, ONT.

BENDING AND FITTING THE RIBS OF A CANOE.

THE CANOE-MAKER IS USUALLY BUSY.

Toronto's Next Mayor

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt

VOTE FOR NESBITT THE POWER BY-LAW

"I hope to be elected Mayor, but I would rather be defeated myself than see the Power Bylaw fail to pass. If I win, I can only be Mayor for a year or two, but the Bylaw will benefit the people for all time.

DR. NESBITT

"The time a MAN is needed is AFTER THE BYLAW CARRIES.

"Then we will need for MAYOR the ABLEST, the STRONGEST, the MOST AGGRESSIVE and the MOST RESOURCEFUL MAN we can get.

"In canvassing all classes of the people with this proposition, without mentioning to them any names, they at once say 'THAT'S NESBITT.'

"That is the reason I am supporting DR. NESBITT for MAYOR.'"

—Dr. E. J. BARRICK, Chairman at St. George's Hall Meeting, Dec. 21.

The Mayor for All The People

ELECTION NEW YEAR'S DAY

"Sunday Bus" Kelly Is With the Doctor

William Kelly, sr., the pioneer in the fight for Sunday street cars in Toronto, and who earned the sobriquet of "Sunday Bus" Kelly by starting a Sunday service on Queen-street, lies on what will probably be his death-bed, at his home on Logan-avenue "Sunday Bus" Kelly has been one of Toronto's Tory stalwarts for the past fifty years. His proudest claim, and one acknowledged by those who know, is that he was the political godfather of the late E. F. Clarke. He is the man who "discovered Jim Foy," to use Mr. Kelly's way of putting it Many is the story he relates of the old-time political battles he fought as a sturdy lieutenant and strong friend of the late Sir John A. Macdonald.

After a long illness, Mr. Kelly has been given up by the doctors, and the parish priest is a daily visitor at his bedside.

A young conservative friend of his called to see him this week and found him propped up in bed. His once strong and sutrdy body is now emaciated, but his eyes were clear and seemed to have the same old fire and sparkle. His voice was fairly strong, and as his visitor walked into the room he spoke in his old-time manner: "Billy, me boy, how are ye? How goes the fight? Is Beattie goin' to win?"

Upon being answered in the affirmative, he broke out, "Good! Oh, my, Beattie's the boy—and the vote I will cast on New Year's Day next will be for Beattie Nesbitt."

Mr. Kelly's daughter and wife protested against his intention of leaving his sick-bed, and with them joined an old friend, a Belfast man who was present.

Kelly replied with: "How are ye votin', Mac?"

"Not for Nesbitt," said Mac.

"Well, bedad, ye'll pair with me, or I'll go to the polls and kill your vote."

Mac saw that Kelly meant what he said, and thus the old man ensured another vote for Dr. Nesbitt on New Year's Day.

VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS.

Young Scotchwoman, Stranded in New York, Forced to Sell.

With cards and letters bearing the names of dukes and earls inscribed by their own hands spread out on a table before her, a young Scotch woman sat in a shabby little back room in a house in Fourteenth-street, near Second-avenue, last night, and told a story of privation and want, says The New York Herald.

Alone in a strange land, she had determined as a last resort to dispose of her valuable collection of autographs to save herself from starvation, and with that end in view she appealed to The Herald for aid.

Mary Cameron is the name of the young woman, and its Scotch plainness accentuated the contrast of her surroundings with the titles that lay at her hand. There were, perhaps, one hundred—all unquestionably genuine, among them being such distinguished ones as tne Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, Earl and Countess of Pembroke, the Duchess of Sutherland, Countess Dudley, Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Kinnaird, Earl Manners, Lord Londonderry. Lord Roberts, Lord Linlithgow, the Earl of Waterbury, the Earl of Ancaster, the Duc de Chartres, the Duc de Gramont, Lord Northland, Lady Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Earl and Countess Howe and Lord and Lady Vincent.

Besides these noble names were personal letters or cards from Mrs. Arthur Paget, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Arthur Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain, Gen. William Booth and Theodore Roosevelt. They form part of a collection which Mrs. Cameron began to gather three years ago when she lived with her mother and sisters in Edinburgh. She is now only 28 years old.

In Edinburgh, in October, 1906, she became the wife of Alexander Cameron, engaged in the insurance business there. Their life was happy until they came to this city last August. On Oct. 4 Cameron left her, she says, and she has not been able to find a trace of his whereabouts. She had some money, but it went quickly; then she was compelled to pawn everything of value she possessed while trying to make a living by needlework. Of late her circumstances have become so distressing that her only hope of obtaining money for immediate necessities is in the possible sale of her autographs.

CHANCE FOR ALL STENOGRAPHERS.

All stenographers everywhere will have an opportunity to become champion operators at the American championship contests to be held in Chicago during the National Business Show at the Coliseum, February 1 to 8. The first will be known as the "Novice Contest," and will be a 15-minute elimination test preceding the American championship, and will be held Thursday, February 4. Three prizes will be offered, $25, $15, $10 Thursday, February 6, the championship of America contest will be held, which will be open to all except Miss Fritz, the present world's champion. This will consist of 30 minutes' copying from unfamiliar printed matter. The prizes for this will be, for winner of the first place, title and $75 in gold; second, $50 in gold; third, $25 in gold.

ON THE SIDE.

An Illinois editor had a bad night recently because the foreman mixed the make-up of the newspaper and followed an obituary with a near poem from a patent medicine advertisement reading, "The pain in ma's head is gone," etc. While the editor realizes that the pain has gone, all right, he fears that the daughter who wrote the obituary notice may give him one next time she calls!

"A very religious young couple of a town which shall be nameless were married under water. They wanted to try the shoals of matrimony."—Wisconsin newspaper. Wonder if they thought to try it in hot water?

A Quincy, Ill., woman got a divorce from her husband because he did not keep his toe nails manicured. This might be called winning separate maintenance by a scratch.

A Pennsylvania man who is the father of twenty-four children is now a grass widower because he had an affinity. The judge, in passing sentence, rules that the man does not need an affinity. I should say not. What he needs is a pension!

In Missouri they are having a long-whiskers' contest. Valentine Tapley of Frankfort is said to lead with a hirsute appendage eleven feet in length. It must make an electric fan hungry to look at Valentine.

Kate Greenaway Memories.

Recollections of "Kate Greenaway, Friend of Children," will appear in The December Century from Oliver Locker-Lampson, whose acquaintance with Miss Greenaway began "at the age of two," the artist visiting the writer's family intimately once or twice every year. Mr. Locker-Lampson gives his most intimate and vivid memory of this friend of children as her childlike spirit, "which, since it dominated every other attribute of her nature, influenced all she thought and said and did." Reproductions of some hitherto unpublished drawings by Miss Greenaway will accompany the sketch.

The Ideal Wife.

"What is your idea of an ideal wife?"

"One who will cook the meals, do the washing, look after the furnace, make her own clothes, and—and—"

"Keep herself looking as young and beautiful as an actress who pulls down $400 a week in vaudeville."—Chicago Record-Herald.

MACDONALD M'F'G. CO. FOOTBALL TEAM, WINNERS MANUFACTURERS, LEAGUE, 1907.

Names, top row: J. W. Meredith, spare; J. Andrews, r.b.; John Robertson, goal; James Kemp, l.b.; George White, prest.. Centre row—J. S. Ross, o.rw.; C. Minet, r.hb.; L. Lloyd, sec'y-treas., c.hb.; D. McLachlan, l.hb.; A. Crossley, o.l.w. Bottom row—W. E. Lewer i.rw.; W. Taylor (capt), c.f.; E. Faulkner, i.l..

LUCY AND LIZZIE GAFFNY, CHAMPION NATIONAL DANCERS.

A Box of Candies

made from the purest chocolate and sugar and the choicest fruits and flavors is always appreciated. You will find our candies uniformly excellent. Phone orders promptly filled. Phone Main 1998.

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Shorthand work pays, and preparation requires but a few months at this school of expert training; it is not a business college. Write or call for booklets and full information.

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15 YONGE ST. ARCADE

Desires to thank his many customers for their liberal patronage during the past year and extends to all the greetings of

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

HERCULES SPRING BEDS

Are absolutely the most resilient and strongest spring beds made.