

THE SENATOR



LADY VIOLET ELLIOTT.

Youngest daughter of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto.

Photo by Lancheld.

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The Twentieth Century

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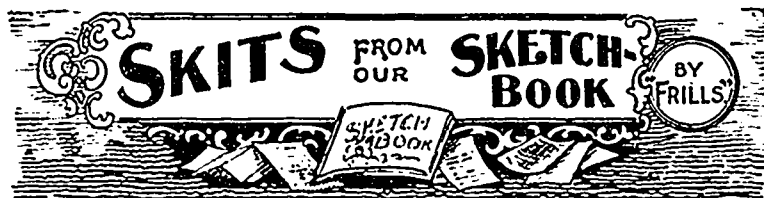
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THE SENATOR

Vol. 1.—No. 2.

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 15th, 1900.

Price 5 Cents.



WESTWARD—HO !

(Continuation of Their Excellencies trip to the far North-West.)

Leaving Brandon, which with its huge grain elevators and enormous mills, is after Winnipeg the largest and most important town in the North-West, the vice-regal party journeyed on over the prairie.

"A glimmering plain in drowsy trance
The dim horizon bounds,
Where all the air is resonant
With sleepy summer sounds,
The life that sings among the flowers,
The hisping of the breeze,
The hot Cicala's sultry cry,
The murmurous drone of bees.
In verduous tumult far away
The prairie billows gleam,
Upon their crests in blessing rests
The noon-tide's gracious beam.
Low quivering vapours streaming dim
The level splendour break,
Where languid lilies deck the rim
Of some land-circled lake."

On past splendid farms, and ranches with their huge herds of cattle, on and on, through and over the Rocky Mountains, into the Selkirk over the great black gorge of the Fraser through a forest of gigantic trees, many of them twelve feet in diameter, until on the morning of July 30th by the Imperial Limited, they arrived at that most wonderful young city, Vancouver, which in *June 1886* was completely wiped out of existence by fire, with the exception of one solitary building, but which now stands a beautiful city, magnificently laid out, and most handsomely built up, having already a population of somewhat over twenty thousand.

Its marvellous growth may be accounted for, from the fact, that it is the western terminus of that "great iron girdle" which has given such enormous development to the Dominion, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that its harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, is the shipping point for Japan, China and Australia. Here also, the miners of British Columbia and the Yukon district obtain their outfits and supplies.

As the vice-regal train pulled up at the depot a salute was fired by the war-ships, and the Governor-General and Countess of Minto were received by Mayor Garden and the aldermen, the Duke of Connaught's Rifles and the Vancouver Veterans' corps, counterparts of those brave Canadians who on the burning plains of Africa, have won such glory for themselves and added such lustre to the Empire.

The men were in their field uniform wearing hats turned up at the left side, similar to the Colonial regular felts.

In the afternoon their Excellencies drove through the city, and the famous Stanley Park, which is quite lovely. They visited hospitals and public buildings, and were immensely impressed by the beauty and extraordinary growth of Vancouver, where Lord Minto had visited fifteen years ago, when it was chiefly forest. Now on every side, every comfort, luxury, and refinement. A splendid service of Electric trains runs all through the city, and to and from New Westminster, which is at a distance of twelve miles on the Fraser River.

The well-kept streets, paved with asphalt, arranged and laid out with so much fore-thought and good taste, would be creditable to any

city, and especially won the approbation of Lady Minto, who, as we all know, takes a warm personal interest in that most practical, necessary, and desirable possession for any, and every country, good roads.

In this respect it would seem that the towns of Western Canada furnish an example well worthy of emulation by the people of older Canada. They should not forget that good roads, and cleanliness in their keeping, are one of the highest evidences of an advanced civilization.

The vice-regal party spent the night on board the flag-ship, and left in the morning for Victoria where their Excellencies' children remained during the visit to Dawson.

Owing to the lamented death of the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of our beloved Sovereign, there was no official reception at Victoria, the charming "city of Flowers," to the Governor General.

In every loyal heart throughout the Dominion of Canada the tenderest sympathy was felt, and expressed, for the dear old Queen Mother, who year after year, has been called upon to bear with patient anguish the parting from some beloved child or friend.

"As the careworn cheek grows wan,
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,
The stars that measure life to man,
Do scan your courses quicker !

It may be strange, yet who would change
Time's course to slower speeding,
When one by one, our friends have gone
And left our bosoms bleeding ?"

On the fourth of August Their Excellencies left Victoria on the Dominion Government steamer Quadra, bound for Skaguay.

At Metlakahltla a most interesting stop was made, the vice-regal party visiting several Indian villages and the Industrial School which at this point is maintained by the government at the cost of some six thousand dollars a year. The boys and girls are taught at these institutions, in different buildings, and besides regular class-work, that is, religious instruction, followed by the usual round of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, dictation, history, composition and drawing, the girls are taught house work, cooking and baking, laundry and needle work, dressmaking, knitting and crocheting, and the boys begin to learn a trade when they are thirteen years. There are workshops for carpenter, shoemakers and blacksmiths. The buildings forming the boys' division were erected by the pupils working under the direction of their instructors, in fact nothing has been carried out by outside labour since the school was first started in an old store-house fitted up for the reception of boys.

The pupils take much interest in gardening. There are flower-beds, pretty and well-kept, a variety of vegetables and fruit trees, goose-berry, currant and raspberry bushes, all giving good returns. This training and educational work has a very far-reaching, and permanent influence, and the progress made in the various branches has been most gratifying. Both the boys and girls of these industrial schools, have been very successful in their competition for prizes at the Agricultural Show. The church at Metlakahltla is one of the finest and largest in British Columbia and was built by the Indians themselves. Their Excellencies attended divine service at which the Bishop of Columbia officiated.

At Alert Bay the immense cannery was inspected, and Lord and Lady Minto had the pleasure of seeing a splendid haul of over two hundred salmon. The fishing industry of British Columbia, always remarkable, has in the matter of this most edible of fish increased enormously, particularly since the establishment of hatcheries, the annual salmon pack amounting to upwards of four millions of dollars a year. There are no less than sixty-two canneries in operation.

Skaguay was reached on the 10th of August, where the distinguished party were received by President Graves of the White Pass and Yukon Railway where His Excellency inspected the quarters of the 24th, black regiment, U.S. Infantry, who distinguished themselves in Cuba. His Excellency was much impressed by their smartness and efficiency.

In the afternoon they left in a special train for White Horse so called in honor of the late Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, during whose regime the first expedition through it was organized. Here is that most wonderful new line which is such a revelation in Railway construction to those accustomed to level plains. A hundred and twelve miles over tremendous gorges and precipices, through a country only prospected, three years ago last May. Mr. Graves, the president of the road, is an Englishman whose pluck and indomitable energy enabled him to overcome obstacles, physical and governmental, that would have disheartened a man of less strenuous character.

I remember reading a vivid description of the terrors and perils of the White Pass when the discovery of gold in the far north-west was just reported, and the gold fever was in its first frenzy. The White Pass was then called the Way of Death, for carcasses were everywhere, and within a distance of fifteen miles over two thousand dead horses were passed. It was a land of torture, and the journey was a race with starvation. There were no maps to tell them of their whereabouts. On the trail there were no returning footsteps, yet with feverish eagerness they pushed on, past all civilization into the grim and forbidding frozen land, enduring crushing burdens and sufferings, in their determination to reach Dawson. The description must have been written sometime in 1898 or 1899 and it ended I remember in a verse, pitching into old Dame Nature for the relentless difficulties of the trip.

"She laid her rivers to snare us.
She set her snows to chill,
Her cloud had the cunning of vultures,
Her plants had power to kill;
The gloom of her forests benumbed us,
On the slime of her ledges we sprawled,
But we set our foot to the northward,
And crawled, and crawled, and crawled!
We defied her, and cursed her, and
shouted:
"To hell with your rain and your snow;
Our minds we have set on a journey,
And despite of your anger we go!"

Now all this is changed and it is gratifying to know that the Company under Mr. Graves' management are realizing a very fair profit out of their enterprise. The building of this road has robbed the trip to Dawson of its chief difficulty, and greatly added to the wealth of the Yukon country through the facilities it affords the miners in getting in their machinery

and supplies. Indeed it has turned the journey to Dawson, once so full of hardship and danger, into a veritable pleasure trip. This short span of their journey was particularly interesting to Their Excellencies.

Arriving at White Horse, loyal addresses were again in order. There they embarked on the steamer Sybil provided by the Canadian Development Company and started down the Yukon for Dawson, five hundred miles below. This voyage owing to the intricacies of the navigation, occasioned by the numerous sand banks and rocks,

The busy, thriving city was beside itself with enthusiasm. A legal holiday had been proclaimed, and all the town and surrounding country turned out to do honour to the representative of Her Majesty and the Countess of Minto.

The warmth of their reception was all the more remarkable and appreciated, considering that seventy per cent of those participating in it, were persons hailing from Uncle Sam's dominions and other foreign lands.

Gold is indeed a great loadstone, and its discovery in such quantities as have been found in British

resplendent with bunting and triumphal arches. A grand stand had been erected on 1st Avenue which was magnificently decorated with flowers and vegetables, at no short time ago, priceless luxuries in the Yukon, but now, the production of Dawson gardens, and it was indeed the greatest surprise to the visitors that vegetation could be brought to such perfection in that far northern clime.

(To be continued.)

SKITS.

Our most profound and tender sympathy goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Poupore who have had the anguish of having their daughter Mrs. Monic, a young woman of only twenty-five years, after a few days illness brought home in all the strange silent mystery of that wondrous change that comes with the passing of life.

"Eyes grown dim with Death's eclipse,
Folded hands, unanswering lips—
Gaze,—Love's care can never cease,
Though she hath Love's perfect peace."

Another Contingent of our brave Ottawa boys sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday on the Steamer Lake Champlain, and among the number is Lieut. W. T. Lawless of the Governor-General's Foot Guards whose many friends are looking forward to the pleasure of seeing him again.

Mr. Louis H. Tache, of Montreal is in town this week and is registered at the Russell.

The Misses Blair who are visiting Miss Mowat at Government House, Toronto, are having a most enjoyable time. They were both present, smartly gowned in black, at the annual At Home, given last night in the fine Gymnasium of the University of Toronto, by the Athletic Association.

The colors of the University decorated the room, and supper was served in an adjoining hall, a round table charmingly arranged, being set in the centre, for the guests of honour.

From all accounts Sir Wilfred Laurier will be Canada's representative at the great inauguration of Confederated Australia, and I notice in the papers that efforts will be made to try and induce Sir Charles Tupper, as one of the Fathers of Confederation, to also be present. The suggestion in the *Free Press*, that each Province should be represented, should meet with very general approbation.

Hon. Clifford Sifton and Mrs. Sifton arrived in Toronto on Tuesday morning to be present at the grand banquet given by the friends and admirers of the Minister of the Interior in the evening at the Pavilion. Quite a number of Brandon people met them at the station, and a reception was held at the Queen's hotel in the afternoon.

The banquet which was largely attended, over five hundred being at table, Liberals from all parts of the country being in evidence, was a jubilant celebration of the sweeping victory for the government party at the general elections.

Over a thousand enthusiastic ladies were in the galleries to hear and applaud the speeches. Yea, verily, nothing succeeds like success!



Lord Melgund and the Honourable F. Simon Elliott.

was necessarily wholly performed by daylight. No less than five disabled steamers were passed en route. It is said that the Dominion Government intend building a series of wing-dams to force the whole current into one channel, which will greatly facilitate traffic.

The trip down the Yukon by perpetual daylight was novel and delightful, long reaches of charming country and the roads on either side glorious with pretty wild flowers.

The Sybil reached Dawson on the morning of Tuesday the 14th, at 11 o'clock.

Columbia and the Yukon, in all likelihood will prove as powerful an agent in attracting the immigrant, as in other days it proved to be in California and Australia.

As the Sybil reached the dock, the band played the National Anthem. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and a carriage with four-in-hand was in waiting to drive Their Excellencies to their quarters at the barracks. Captain Scarth was in command of a guard of honor and a mounted escort was also furnished.

After luncheon the official welcome took place. The streets were

Among the guests of honour were the first minister, Sir Wilfred Laurier, The Hon. Mr. Tarte, The Hon. Mr. Fielding, The Hon. Mr. Mulock, The Hon. Mr. Fisher and The Hon. Mr. James Sutherland.

It goes without saying that there was a flow of soul and classic originality, that was received with reverent admiration by all present.

The guest of the evening was eulogized as such an ideal administrator that he absolutely blushed like a girl!

After this who shall have the temerity to hint that modesty is out of fashion?

Sir Wilfred, accompanied by Mr. Fielding and several other ministers, left Toronto by special train for Halifax where another demonstration and flow of sou., is to take place.

Did you ever hear the story of the man who said to a friend of his, "I was sorry, old chap, to hear of the death of your wife". The "Old chap" with his finger airily tipped on his mouth replied, "Don't make me laugh—I've got a sore lip!"

What other news have I for you?

The General and Mrs. O'Grady Haley are to be the host and hostess at a dinner this evening.

Not having my telephone yet in, makes it a bore to find out lists of invited guests et cetera, but a little later, you can rely upon the very newest and freshest on dits in this, the gay old Senator.

Among the Canadians in London Town at present are Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod Stewart, Dr. Vaux and Major Maynard Rogers.

Sir John Carling is in the city, and on every hand is receiving warm welcomes. He is one of the few politicians who appears to have made very few personal enemies.

Of course you have heard that Parliament is to meet on February 6th, and that it is rumoured the Session will be a short one.

This year, or rather next year, the opening instead of being as usual on Thursday, will, owing to the new parliament, be on Wednesday for the purpose of selecting a speaker. Who the Speaker will be, is yet a state secret. For the Senate, Senator Power of Halifax is spoken of as very probable. He has a charming wife who is also an exceedingly pretty woman.

For the Commons, the most popular appointment would be your own "Frills". I should wear those terrible white kid gloves with a dignity that would even put Peter White to shame, and mete out justice with the heartless *bonhomme* of a strict purist. Would'nt it be a darling joke if they appointed me?

But, dear me, "a wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse", and Mr. Brodeur need not quake in his shoes.

Mrs. Jenkins is to arrange the next morning concert of the Woman's Music Club, and that means a real treat, as she is, *par excellence*, under the code of first-class musical good taste, and there are not likely to occur any lukewarm uncertainties with her master hand at the helm.

It really jars one's sensibilities when the quality of consistency is missing from a programme, and I have attended some rather inharmonious combinations. Now to be frank, haven't you?

Did you notice that our very clever friend Ibsen deplores the sympathy for the Boers which has become quite fashionable in several countries, and calls it "unwarranted and ridiculous". Good for the fearless Norseman! And may all the world stop to listen!

Two little dinners were given by the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto, last week in honour of the Lt.-Governor of Manitoba, the Hon. Mr. Patterson.

At the first given on Friday evening the guests invited were the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Mr. Justice and Madame Lavergne, Mr. and Mrs. Scarth and Mr. Secretan.

On Sunday night those present were: Mr. Martin Griffin, Dr. Dawson, Mr. Frederick White, Miss White, Miss Lola Powell, and Mr. Patterson Jr.

Mrs. Walker Powell is to be the hostess at an At Home for married ladies on Friday afternoon.

Miss Ethel Jones, one of Ottawa's prettiest young girls, is entertaining a number of her friends at the tea-urn to-day, Wednesday.

Another bright little tea was that given on Tuesday by Miss Ottilie Fellowes; Miss Ethel White, Queen of the May, Miss Scarth, Miss Ritchie and several other girls were present.

Mrs. Ross Hayter, of Toronto is visiting Col. and Mrs. Neilson.

The Soldiers' wives are very busy working for the Christmas tree. There is to be a five o'clock tea entertainment and a hop early in January for the benefit of the children of the members of the league. Everyone misses the beloved president, Mrs. Laurence Drummond, whose sweet personality and cheery manner had a far-reaching influence.

Mrs. O'Grady-Haly, Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. Maynard Rogers and Mrs. Neilson are among the very energetic members.

The decorative art sale over Mr. Blyth's splendid new store is already doing a thriving business. There is a profusion of most tempting work, a judicious admixture of comfort and adornment that is certain to win favor and customers, and the object is such a thoroughly general and kind one that those who are able to give presents at this glad season should encourage the good ladies interested in this enterprise, and patronize them, by making substantial purchases.

At the meeting of the May Court held this morning Miss May Griffin read a most interesting paper on Lord Landsdowne as a politician.

Mr. Bay Miall accompanied by his friend Mr. William Shawnessy of Montreal came up to spend Sunday with his people at the Russell, and as usual was besieged with calls from old friends delighted to see him again. "Bay" is one of Ottawa's pet lads and is always sure of a warm reception when he reaches the Capital.

The Charity Ball in Montreal on the 28th inst. at the Royal Victoria College is under the patronage of their Excellencies, The Governor-General, and The Countess of Minto.

Sir Sandford Fleming's two daughters will spend the holidays at their old home. Mrs. Exshaw has already arrived and Mrs. Critchley is expected from Calgary N.W.T. shortly. These blessed family reunions make the true and lovely Christmas.

Mrs Alexander Soutter and Miss Soutter of Cooper Street leave next week for Toronto and Owen Sound, to be absent about a month. Upon their return Miss Soutter will make her debut in Ottawa society, and a very charming and interesting girl she is.

Lady Caron and Miss Caron have returned from Montreal where they were the guests of Mrs. Campbell MacDougall. Everyone rejoices to hear that Sir Adolph is making a good recovery. He is still in Montreal.

I intended to have a talk on nice books, for Christmas presents, but my hands are stiff with cold. "The Man of Wrath" as dear Elizabeth in the German garden called her Lord and Master, is absent, and I have been doing the stoker act with rather poor results.

We have had climatic variations which gave everyone in the house colds. It has been either so hot you nearly died—or so cold you thought you had died, and under these circumstances writing is far from funny or comfortable. So the paper chat must wait until this stress of weather passes.

Meanwhile in making out your lists, leave a space or two for a few *tips* on most delicious reading, which perhaps you have not chance to run across from

FRILLS.

P. S.—I shall now proceed to thaw out my fingers!



MR. BOYD EDWARDS.

Son of Mr. J. C. Edwards of Ottawa. It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. Boyd Edwards, second son of Mr. J. C. Edwards of this city. The deceased had been suffering from diabetes for a considerable time, but the end came suddenly and to some extent unexpectedly. As late as Friday of last week he was out for a walk, but on Monday, the 10th inst. he was stricken down by a violent attack which, on the same day, ended fatally. Boyd was widely known and very popular among a large circle of friends to whom his sudden demise came as a shock. A great lover of sport, of a warm, gentle and kind-hearted disposition, his presence will be greatly missed at the meetings of the various associations with which he was connected, and especially by the Aberdeen Hockey Club in the doings of which he took an active interest. The deceased was also a first lieutenant in the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards in whose uniform the accompanying likeness shows him. His death at the early age of twenty-four will be deeply regretted by his many friends and acquaintances whose sympathy will go out to the bereaved parents and family.

Scenes from Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha."

(Concluded.)

The themes, for the most part, are of a simple pastoral character, with rugged or grotesque effects to give necessary local color. Upon the tenor solo, the only lyrical effusion in the work which is scored for wood wind, harp and strings, the composer has lavished all his art with admirable effect. The second section entitled "The Death of Minnehaha" is in marked contrast with the first, especially the element of tragedy which it contains.

The chorus now sinks into a subsidiary position and the principal numbers are written for the three soli voices. The composer makes much of the poet's grim personification of famine, fever, and the description of Minnehaha's dying moments, "trembling, freezing, burning," is very trilling. One of the most striking features of the work is Hiawatha's earnest prayer for help which is echoed and emphasized by the following chorus. Then we have the pathetic vision of the dying woman, Hiawatha's heart-piercing lamentation on her death, and the funeral march which accompanies the burial of his beloved.

The music throughout is eminently tuneful, expressive and picturesque, and though certainly not lacking in science or scholarship, its merits are of the simple, unaffected kind which all who run may read.

MRS. FRED MONCK,

Daughter of W. J. Poupore, ex-M.P.

"She is not dead,—the child of our affection,—

But gone unto that school

Where she no longer needs our poor protection,

And Christ himself doth rule."

Death is the personification of impartiality. All have to pass beneath the stroke of the dread scythe that leaves behind it a painful swathe of loss and sorrow throughout the wide world. We regret to have to refer this week to the untimely death of Mrs. Fred Monck, of Conneaut, Ohio, which occurred on the 6th inst.

The deceased was a daughter of Mr. W. J. Poupore, ex-M. P. of this city, who during her residence in Ottawa endeared herself to a large circle of friends by her bright and charming manner and loving disposition.

The late Mrs. Monck was a former pupil of the Rideau St. Convent. As in life, so in death the teachers and students of that institution evidenced the loving regard in which they held their departed pupil and companion by assisting in a body at the funeral services which took place on Monday in St. Joseph's Church. The Senator tenders its sincere sympathy to the bereaved husband and relatives.

"We will be patient, and assuage the feeling.

We may not wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying not concealing,
The grief that must have sway."

"Resignation."

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OURSELVES.

In these days of promiscuous journalism it is well nigh impossible to discover a field not already covered by existing papers. We venture to think that, as far as Ottawa is concerned, The Senator will find for itself a sphere of usefulness which it will be our endeavor to widen and develop, and this without encroaching materially on the ground so ably covered by our city dailies. At least such is our purpose. We would direct the attention of our subscribers and readers generally to the advance in appearance made in this the second number of The Senator. We shall continue to improve along the lines laid down, until we have reached that perfection in style of work and literary matter calculated to please the readers we have in view.

We have every reason to be satisfied with the reception accorded the first issue of The Senator, the sales of which greatly exceeded our own expectations at the start. Subscriptions have come in during the first week at a lively rate, thus encouraging the publishers to greater efforts. We recognize the fact that to stand still is to go back and we have no intention of doing that, even when we have reached what we now would probably consider perfect on. The tributes of appreciation we have received encourage us in the hope of placing before the people of Ottawa an illustrated weekly of superior merit and one which will permanently establish itself in popular favor. The Senator may be had at the book-stores and news stands in the city.

GOOD MEN WANTED.

WANTED—in the city of Ottawa, at the dawn of the Twentieth century, twenty-four honest men and one ~~very~~ honest foreman to take charge of the establishment devoted to the management of the affairs of the aforesaid city. Duties not onerous, but requiring backbone, ability and the strictest integrity. Steady employment guaranteed for a year at least. Wages to be discussed later on in the columns of the city press. None but reliable, competent and public-spirited citizens need apply. The foreman must be a man of spotless character, having the confidence of his fellow-citizens together with the magnetic power of holding his men to the lines of public duty. To a man who has studied and practised successfully economy and who would have the same salutary regard for the public purse as he has for his own pocket, a liberal salary will be paid, to be supplemented by the esteem and gratitude of his fellow-citizens in proportion to the worth of his services. Citizens of Ottawa aspiring to represent this city in the Local Legislature or in the House of Commons, citizens desirous of a seat in the Cabinet or in the Senate, would do well to consider the advantages to be derived from a year or two's hard work in the vital interests of their city. Here is the chance of a life

time for some able business man to make his mark by rescuing the finances of the city from the desperate condition into which they have been allowed to drift and to aid Sir Wilfred Laurier in his praise-worthy design of making Ottawa the Washington of the North.

THE COMING CIVIC ELECTIONS.

It may be true, as frequently stated, that Canada is a much governed country; it is certainly true that the system, as it now stands, embracing Federal, Provincial and Municipal government, is admirably adapted to the conditions and needs of the people. Few people would care to see any serious change made in the Constitution, though there are many who, from time to time, think that there could be better administration of affairs under existing forms. There is, probably, more need for reform in civic administration than in any other department of government, on account of the constant demands due to the growth of urban territory and population. If we may trust public opinion as reflected in the columns of the press, there is hardly a city in the Dominion, whose affairs are managed to the satisfaction of the majority of its citizens: Corruption, jobbery, "ring" rule, the reckless squandering of the public funds, "botched" work, incompetency and the constant necessity for excessive taxation are the charges most frequently to be met with. Not very long ago Goldwin Smith was reported to have described Toronto as a city governed by a village council. The force of the remark though plain might possibly not be very complimentary to many a village council. Judging by opinions freely expressed, from the nature of the criticisms appearing in our daily papers and election manifestoes, Ottawa is in much the same position as Toronto. It is frequently argued as a cause of this unsatisfactory state of things, that the right men do not seek election, and that the electors themselves cling to those who, though apparently not lacking in experience, fail to fulfil the expectations formed of them, so that it appears to be more difficult to obtain efficiency and economy in the conduct of the business affairs of a city than in those of a province or, indeed, of the Dominion. It is, of course, generally speaking, easier to pull down than to build up, to criticise adversely than favorably, to point out defects than to suggest remedies. The beginning of every civic year is marked by bright anticipations of service to be rendered by the newly-elected aldermen, but at the end thereof, there is the same old wearisome wailing of disappointment at the incompetency displayed, at the mistakes made, at the deliberate or neglectful dishonesty in the administration of the affairs of the city. Is there a remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things, and if there is, how is it to be obtained? The remedy lies in the public spirit that should prevail among the citizens and in the choice of competent and trust-worthy men by the rate-payers. To have a city council unable to manage the affairs of the city in a creditable and successful manner is an acknowledgment that the city is either lacking in business men of ordinary ability, or that capable men are so wanting in public spirit that they will not seek election. The time to secure a capable council for next year is

now and not after the elections. The necessity of such a council has been made plain to the people time and again and it rests with the rate-payers to bring out and elect men who will have the interests of the city at heart,—men competent, independent and honest.

THE STEPS THAT COST.

It is almost a pity that a compromise was effected between the city and the proprietress of the house with the wonderful steps. Had the case gone to court on its merits, in all probability it would have rivalled the famous suit of "Bullum versus Boatum." If we may be permitted to outline the facts the bull stepped into a boat tied to shore by a hay band and the expected happened. The bull ate away the hay band with the result that the boat with its bovine freight drifted down stream and was lost, that is, the bull, or the boat, or both, it hardly matters which now. The great difficulty was to determine whether the bull ran away with the boat or the boat with the bull. The case of "Steps versus Street," which has occupied so much space of late in the Ottawa papers and so much attention on the part of the people, presented an exasperating difficulty in the shape of an uncertainty as to which was the aggressor, the street or the steps. With all due respect to the city council we are inclined to think that the legal view taken by City Solicitor McVeity should have been acted upon, else what is the use of having a City Solicitor, or why was he appealed to at all? The first thing to have done was what Solicitor McVeity suggested, to find out whether the steps actually rested on the street, where they had clearly no right to be, or whether as one, perhaps an extremist, avers, the street ran through the house, where it as clearly had no right to run. Had this been done, even if, for justice or prudence' sake, a compromise entailing the expenditure of public money to the extent of \$400 had been effected, the people of Ottawa would have had the satisfaction of knowing at least the right and the wrong of the case. As it is the steps taken to have "the steps" taken away seem to have been grounded on the weak but costly policy of peace and safety at any price. The Board of Works for 1900 will be able to boast that it has settled one great and burning question at any rate, and done so for the paltry sum of \$400.

THE SPIRIT OF SPORT.

More space in the average city newspaper is devoted to athletics and sport generally than to any other department of journalism. The love of sport is ingrained in the British and American character, so much so that nothing short of a sharp and sanguinary war struggle can supercede it in the columns of the press as well as in the minds of the majority of men. It is doubtful if a French invasion of England on Derby Day would detract much from the attendance at Epsom. There are two sides to sport, two elements to be considered. There are the performers and the spectators, two correlated influences; for if there were no performance there would be no spectators, and if no spectators, but an indifferent performance. The performers may also be divided into two classes. There are

those who practise athletics for the worthy purpose of developing their own physical powers, for the pleasurable excitement there is in it, or for the fame attending success, but who look for no pecuniary reward. In such we recognize the Amateur. On the other hand, there are those who, on account of exceptional skill and success in competition, elect to convert sport into a labor and a consequent means of gaining a livelihood. These are the professionals who, although generally admitted to be most proficient, nevertheless lose caste in the estimation of the votaries of amateur sport, which is apt to be looked upon as being free from the sharper practices of professionalism. Whilst it is impossible to over-estimate the physical benefits derived from moderate and systematized athletics, the evils of over-training and over exertion should not be lost sight of, especially in the case of youth of an age when the growing body calls for the greatest amount of nutrition and the conservation of energy. As far as the spectators are concerned, they are actuated by motives in which physical exercise has no part. Sport generally implies contest of some kind and the pugnacious element lying dormant in man is aroused and pleasurably appealed to. Then there are too the natural love of excitement, the contagious spirit of an animated or enthusiastic crowd the pleasure of individual, partisan or patriotic sympathy, and one other fascinating influence, regarded generally as the greatest evil attaching to sport, namely, betting. The English and American people are perhaps more given to sport of which wagering is a prominent feature than are Canadians, who though just as ardent in the field as either, strive to adapt themselves to the spirit of public opinion and go into it for what can be gotten out of it in a wholesome way, rather than for what there is in it from a pecuniary standpoint.

President Robertson of the Ontario Hockey Association cuts the line severely between the Amateur and professional sport as follows:

"Our creed is to encourage the amateur and discourage the professional sport. The former has the first place in our list of friends. He has not only our good-will, but our endorsement in all the forms within our power to give. He is as welcome to us as the weather on a zero morning. The latter is our enemy. He preates and preaches, but he never practises. An open foe one may watch, but the pretended friend, the spurious amateur, the man who skates under false colors, the professional who tracks in a disguise of hair dye and false whiskers, is the curse of all true sport in this Dominion."

The Toronto Globe protests against the indecency of some of the plays that are presented at the Grand Opera House in that city. "Last Season," says the Globe: "several protests were made in this journal against placing on our stage productions of the nature referred to, but the Syndicate that controls the bookings at the Grand seems inclined to defy public opinion in this matter."

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Should we sign the Book?

Certainly. Why should we not? Is it not the privilege of the many, all up and down civilization, to pay up for the perversity of the few? The late (?) great bore war is a case in point.

If it were not for the one misdemeanor in, let us say, every seventy or so of urban population, there would be no need of policemen and police courts, provided transients were equally well-behaved; for whether the existence of these tangible signs of the law serves to keep the percentage of Transgressors of the Statutes and of good conduct from increasing appreciably, is debatable; since it has been argued that reformers may yet find a better way of dealing with the transgressor.

Indeed, only the other day the Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia took steps to secure inter-state legislation to the end of regulating or prohibiting the marrying of habitual criminals, persons afflicted with incurable diseases, drunkards and the victims of drugs.

In this connection, it may be interesting to note that recently compiled* and authentic statistics of crime in one hundred leading cities of the United States, based upon actual arrests for a period of twelve months, show an average of 56.25 arrests per one thousand of population,—possibly a larger percentage than my approximated 1.40 of misdemeanants, having due regard for the fact that habitual offenders might be re-arrested several times within the year. It may be of further interest to add that in the table of statistics I have quoted from, the three states previously referred to show an average of 113.15 per 1000 of population, and have therefore the unenviable distinction of presenting an average of arrests in their leading cities more than double the average of the ninety-seven other cities of the various other states of the Union. Possibly the Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia before taking steps to secure legislation to the end stated, became interested in the criminal statistics of the cities of those three states, perhaps about the same time that the author of the statistics I have referred to was

* See article in issue of Town Topics of November 29, entitled "A Study in Crime".

obtaining information for his purpose through the courtesy of the police officials of the selected cities of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

But to return to our Book; from which I have been led away, so far that perhaps I stand in danger of being accused of endeavoring to establish an analogy between the clerical recorder of time in the departmental autograph album and



Mr. Rodolphe Boudreau.

the Recorder of time (sentences) in courts of justice. If So-and-so and You-know-who had made a practice of reaching the department as unfailingly and punctually upon or before the appointed hour as you and I have for so many years, or had not abused a most reasonable rule, there would have been no need to establish a time check system, to which we have so accustomed grown. But then, you and I have always been and always shall be, such early comers, we cannot in reason object to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us of daily and officially recording our unswerving zeal, our punctilious punctuality, our superiority in such respects over So-and-so and You-know-who, to their

complete discomfiture and our aggrandizement upon the occasion of the Great Official Scrutiny.

And then, how may we not exercise those beautiful virtues, Patience and the Proprieties, each morning! And moreover, what a comedy presents itself to our observant eye! You and our old friend Delays arrive at the Shrine of Zeal, the Register of Punctuality, at the same moment; you stand politely and unselfishly aside, while D seizes the pen rapaciously as if you had intended to get ahead of him. He glares at the clock, at other signatures if such there be already upon the page, pulls out his watch, once more ocularly annihilates the Official Time-piece, confounds the ink, and finally as if at the cost of a great moral struggle writes his deathless name upon that deathless page! Meantime others have come, gentle creatures of the gentler sex, recording angels,

Mr. Rodolphe Boudreau.

Private Secretary to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Rodolphe Boudreau, Private Secretary to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada, was born in 1865 at St. Grégoire, Nicolet County, Province of Quebec.

He received his classical education at Nicolet College, and graduated from Laval University with the degree of B.S.

In 1887 Mr. Boudreau entered the law office of the (then) Hon. Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, as a student. He became his private secretary in 1889, which position he has held since that time.

In May, 1892, Mr. Boudreau married Annie, daughter of Thomas Wensley, Esquire, of Ottawa.

It has been stated that like the policeman's the private secretary's lot is "not a happy one". If such be the case, that undesirable condition is not reflected upon the countenance of the private secretary of the Prime Minister, nor permitted to disturb the equilibrium of his courtesy to those who may have the honour of calling at the office of the Premier; for which *savoir-vivre*, environment, and the contagion of a courtly affableness that has become famous over two continents, may be equally responsible. And not less does this apply to the assistant private secretary in the First Minister's office, Mr. Siméon Lelièvre, whose genial countenance it will be the privilege of THE SENATOR to reproduce in a future issue.

Y. T.

The initial performance of "When Knighthood was in Flower," a dramatization of Charles Major's delightful novel of the same name took place at the Olympic, St. Louis, with Julia Marlowe in the part of *Mary Tudor*, and was a great success.

The Dramatic Mirror produces the following "hard luck" story:

The Stowaway began its season on Friday Sept. 13, 1900 and on Oct. 13 the leading man attempted suicide at Oklahoma City. He was left in the hospital there, and the next day the ingenue took an overdose of morphine. While making an all night jump to Dodge City, Kan., the heavy man disappeared and has not been heard of since. The comedian and the character old man also left at Dodge City. There were only two men left then—the property man and the manager. The property man played three parts and the manager one. The company was stowed away in Denver on Nov. 13."

The reciter of it pathetically adds: "Regards to the members of the Thirteen Club; Friday Club please write."

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THE SENATOR.

as it were, in whose favour it is an honour to stand aside. But lest you should not consider it so, there is balm, O Waiting One! You may yet record the true moment of your coming without discrediting the last fair scribe. For hath not even she recorded arrival antedating the precise moment of your own? And when at last your eye scans that column, you observe that for the space of at least several minutes Time himself as well as you must have been standing still. O Marvellous Minute! O Elastic Time! Truly a steel pen is mightier than the sword. But even that is an insufficient comparison, in these modern days of Mauser bullets and lyddite shells. Yours Truly.

O.A.A.C.

Its first ten years history sketched by an ex-President.

SOME time in the "middle eighties," not so very far back in point of years, but a long time seemingly when we consider the vast changes in the Capital since that day, a few public-spirited and far-seeing gentlemen laid the foundation stone, metaphorically speaking, of the finest athletic club house in the Dominion, and formed the nucleus of a club, second only, in respect of numbers, to the veteran M.A.A.A.

It was during the year 1885 that the idea of forming an association which should be the centre of amateur athletic sport in the city took definite shape, and in the fall of that year, these gentlemen to whom the young men of Ottawa, and it is not too much to say the citizens generally, owe a deep debt of gratitude met in a little room on Kent St., and by the establishment of the Ottawa Amateur Athletic

interest in the shares of the former which is a joint stock company and owns the club house of which the club are the lessees. The difficulties which beset the promoters of the association were many, but pluck and perseverance, and a resolute confidence in the future triumphed over all discouragements and finally the fall of 1889 saw the completion of the building and the formation, as a separate body, of the club which was inaugurated on the 20th Sept. in that year. On the 1st of Nov. the new club took possession of the Club House and on the 20th. of the same month in the presence of a large and representative gathering of invited guests, it was formerly opened by the late Sir John Macdonald.

The first directors of the Club were: Messrs. P. D. Ross, E. Blakeney, C. W. Badgley, E. F. Burrirt, B. F. W. Hurdman, M.D.,



Mr. G. A. Mothersill,
President, 1885.



Mr. J. W. McRae,
President, 1892.

Association, made possible the club which has its home in the splendid building forming the north-west corner of Elgin and Maria streets. The chief promoters of the undertaking were: Messrs. G. A. Mothersill, who was elected president, W. C. Cousens, M. D., W. J. Johnstone, A. Robinson, A. F. May, Jno. I. MacCraken, A. P. Sherwood, J. Duffus and P. B. Taylor. The ultimate outcome of their labours, as will have been gathered from the foregoing, was two distinct bodies, the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Association, and the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club, though the two are closely allied, the latter having a controlling

A. F. May, T. G. Brigham, J. D. Holbrook, E. A. Black, P. B. Taylor, W. T. Lawless and J. R. Quain. Of these Mr. Ross was elected president, Mr. Blakeney, vice-president, Mr. Black, auditor, and Mr. Taylor, secretary-treasurer and other directors each assuming charge of a special branch of club work. Looking back the prospect at the outset scarcely appears to have been very encouraging, only some thirty-five having signed the first membership roll, but in a short time the number was increased beyond all expectation and by the end of the first year, the directors were able to report a total membership of 433, comprising 380 active, 7 life, 21 privileged, and, it is worthy of note, 25 lady members.

The affairs of the club were divided into the following departments, viz: gymnasium, boxing and fencing, bowling, billiards, field sports, reading and club rooms, property and building and entertainments, and a system was adopted by which outside clubs in the several lines of sport could become connected or affiliated, the first to take advantage of this rule being the Ottawa



Mr. G. P. Brophy,
President, 1894.

Hockey Club. In the same year in order to enable the club to hold field sports and to afford training and practising facilities to its members, a lease of the Metropolitan Athletic grounds was secured. The second year saw the formation of the snowshoe club and the baseball club from amongst the regular members, and two football clubs, Rugby and Association were affiliated. The Hockey Club gained distinction by winning both the Ontario and the city championships.



Mr. J. D. Fraser,
President, 1896.

In this year also occurred the first annual subscription dance. In the next year in accordance with a provision of the Constitution which limits the continuous tenure of the

presidency by any one member, to two years, Mr. Ross, to whom then as now, so much of the success of the Club is due, retired and was succeeded by Mr. J. W. McRae, always one of its warmest and most generous supporters. Another prosperous season ensued, noticeable features of which were the winning of the Dominion Championship by the Hockey Club with an unbroken series of victories, and the subsequent loss of that honor in the final match (games being then played under the challenge system) to the M.A.A.A. after a struggle which is yet remembered as one of the most exciting on record, only one goal being scored. The team however retained the provincial championship.

The Baseball Club in this year captured the City League Championship and also a handsome trophy given by the Trades and Labor Demonstration Committee. Another interesting feature was the establishment and application of the Ottawa (Intermediate) La-



Lieut.-Col. Sherwood,
President, 1897.

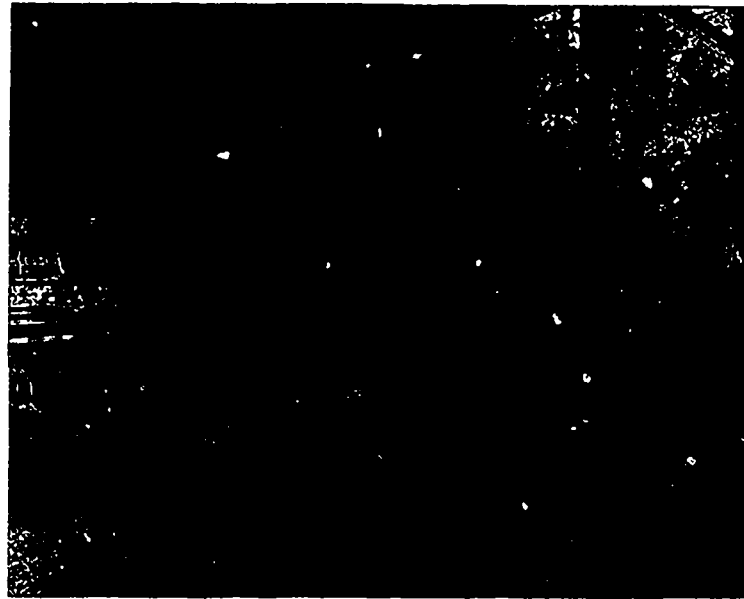
crose Club. In the next succeeding year, the most important event according to the annual report, was the affiliation of the Ottawa Bicycle Club, the first public exhibition of boxing and a gymnastic exhibition, the latter being held in the Grand Opera House. The billiard and Bowling teams were not so successful as before, but the individual billiard trophy for the highest average was taken by one of our members who has always played on our teams since 1892 and who now holds the balk-line championship of Canada, Mr. J. M. McDougall, Q. C., the present vice-president of the Club. In the fifth year when Mr. G. P. Brophy, another of the Club's most valued and popular members was elected president, the first move was made

towards the erection of an addition to the Club House, the accommodation, which at first had seemed more than adequate, having become altogether insufficient, and the stock Company agreed to undertake the work provided that the Club obtained \$6000 new stock, a condition which was quickly fulfilled. The necessary property adjoining the Club on the west and north was purchased, but it was not until several years later that the addition was begun. In this year the O.A.A.C. Glee and Mandolin Club was formed and made its initial appearance at the Opera House in the presence of the Governor-General and a very large audience. It is to be regretted that this Club which showed excellent promise at its commencement has, like the snowshoe, the lacrosse and the baseball Clubs, passed out of existence. In this year also a fine public exhibition was given in the gymnasium by the members of the Boxing Class. So varied and important, to quote the annual report were the

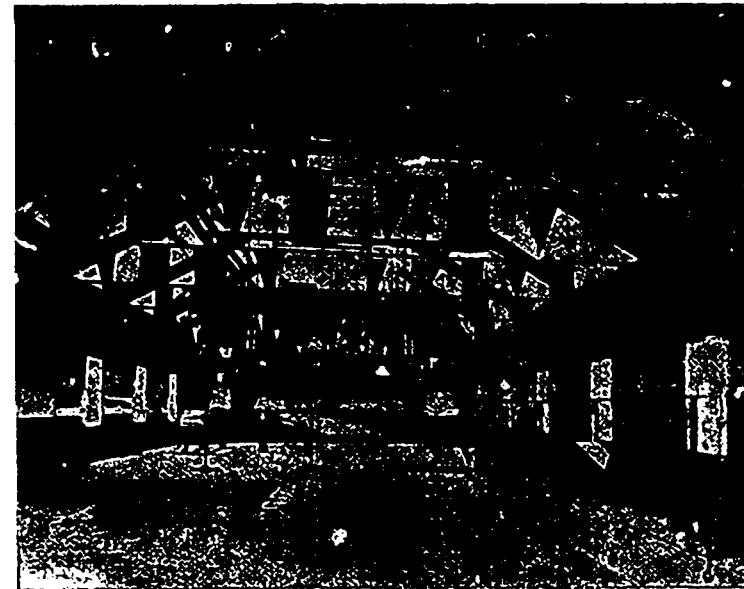


Mr. Fred. Colson,
President, 1898-99.

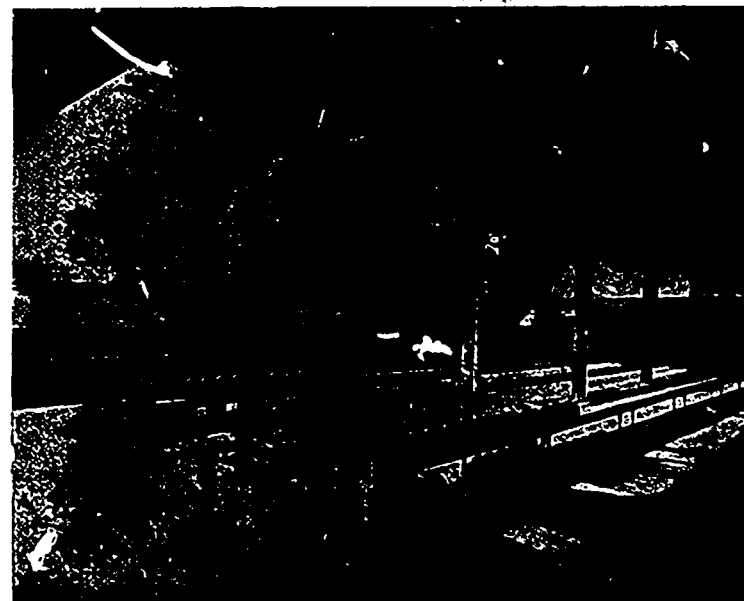
events which marked the progress of the Club in the next twelve months, 1894-95, that it was regarded as a red-letter year. The principal feature was the first bazaar which netted the handsome sum of \$2474.50, which was expended in permanent improvements at the Metropolitan Grounds, a controlling interest in which had been obtained by the Club. Great success attended the Bowling team which captured not only the Canadian, but also the International Championship, winning the latter from the Newark, N.J. Club, champions of the American Bowling Union. The Billiard team was also successful and still another honor was brought to the Club by Mr. W. T. Lawless who won the Canadian Swimming Championship. The Club also took a leading part in the memorable winter carnival of 1895. The report for the year records with regret the first break in the theretofore happy family of affiliated clubs by the secession of the Ottawa Bi-



The Billiard Room.



The Gymnasium.



The Bowling Alley.

cycle Club and also the fact that for the first time since their establishment, the annual handicap games, which though not always profitable in a financial sense, had been usually interesting and successful otherwise, were dropped. In the following year Mr. J. D. Fraser succeeded to the presidency, exercising a wise and beneficial supervision over the Club's affairs. The year was somewhat uneventful, little of note being recorded beyond the passing of lacrosse as one of our affiliated sports, the retention of the Bowling and Billiard championships, and the inauguration of weekly race meetings at night by the O.A.A.C. Bicycle Club which had been formed on the secession of the Ottawa Club in the last previous year. In 1896, Mr. Fraser being unable to serve a second year, retired, and Lt.-Col. Sherwood, to the great satisfaction of the entire club, was elected president. In this year the addition to the clubhouse comprising the Elgin St. En-



Mr. Harry Morrison,
President, 1900.

trance Hall; Bowling alleys; Billiard Room; Board Room and Office; Gymnasium Stage; new Lavatories and Baths, and the Hall now leased to the Manual Training School, was begun and nearly completed, the opening taking place early in the next year. During the winter an open air skating rink was established on the Metropolitan Grounds but resulted in a serious financial loss. The experiment was tried again the following winter but without sufficient encouragement to warrant a further attempt. In 1897 the Football Club dropped out of affiliation. In the winter of that year the second bazaar was held the profits from which, amounting to \$2810.03 were expended in furnishing and equipping the new wing. During this period, gallery shooting, hand tennis, and basket ball were added to the club's pastimes. The last named is regarded by its devotees as the coming indoor winter sport and already a championship series has been es-

tablished, the first winners being the O.A.A.C.

In 1898 the writer of this article succeeded to the presidency and the events of his two years of office are too recent to require any lengthy reference. Chief amongst them were the holding of the Canadian Boxing championships, the inauguration of the annual club dinner; the first annual road race; the sale of the Metropolitan grounds; the introduction of ladies' days and the increase in the privilege of lady members; the partial affiliation of the 43rd regiment; the active participation of the club in the fire relief work; the enrolment of a number of our members for service in South Africa, and lastly the retirement of Mr. Plunket Taylor after ten years of splendid service as secretary-treasurer. During these two years the attention of the executive has been concentrated on the financial affairs of the Club, which had fallen into a somewhat unsatisfactory condition but which may now be considered as being established once again on a proper basis, the report for last year shewing an excess of revenue over expenditure, and a reduction of the debt, chiefly through the sale of the grounds from some \$9,500 to about \$5,000. With good management, and the profits from the "20th century fair" the finances should soon be in a condition to warrant the club in securing new athletic grounds and taking the prominent place in field-sports to which its standing and influence and the ability of its members entitle it.

The position of president is now filled by Mr. Harry Morrison, one of the earliest, most capable, and most popular members and with him are associated the following directors, J. M. McDougall, Q. C., vice-president; Geo. P. Spittal, auditor; P. D. Ross chairman of finance; D. E. Johnson, bowling; Thos. Flett, billiards; Geo. Easdale, boxing and fencing; E. A. Olver, property and building; Dr. Armstrong, shooting gallery; H. Rosen; Thal, reading and club rooms; E. R. McNeil, gymnasium and H. Burbidge, entertainments.

In closing this necessarily imperfect sketch, it only remains for me to add that the membership of the club is now the largest in its history, viz: 650—every one of whom will enthusiastically echo this sentiment—The O.A.A.C., long may it flourish!

FRED. COLSON.

Ottawa, Dec. 10, 1900.

Members of the O.A.A.C. will find this an interesting number of
THE SENATOR.



MR. JOSEPH FRANK.

Manager Grand Opera House.

Ottawa theatre-goers will readily recognize in the above picture the genial countenance of Mr. Jos. Frank, Mr. J. B. Sparrow's popular representative at the Grand Opera House of this city. In selecting Mr. Frank as Manager of his Ottawa theatre, Mr. Sparrow made a wise choice, as the success of a theatre depends so much upon the management meeting the requirement of its patrons.

Mr. Frank brought with him long experience in the theatrical world and a ripe judgment which has enabled him to understand and cater to the amusement wants of the citizens of Ottawa. Before his advent to this city, he was manager of theatres in Chicago.



Mr. Joseph Frank.

Cleveland, New York City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Toronto, besides having managed some of the best "stars", namely, the brilliant but unfortunate John McCullough, that prince of sterling acting, Lawrence Barrett, and Charlotte Cushman, in her day the Queen of Tragedy. In his very successful management of the Grand, Mr. Frank has made many friends.

Mr. Sparrow, who controls all the theatres in Montreal, can furnish and has furnished the best attractions for his Ottawa play-house, and furthermore, at prices within the reach of all—these prices which at all times range from 10 cts. to 50 cts. and no higher, while the matinee prices are 10 cts. 15 cts. and reserved seats only 25 cts. When one comes to consider the many high price shows that have been presented at the

Grand at such small prices, he wonders how it can be done.

Last summer, Mr. Sparrow expended twelve thousand dollars in giving the popular Grand a most thorough overhauling thus transforming it into an up-to-date play-house second to none in Canada. The new seats are comfortable and commodious. Mr. Sparrow's wide experience having taught him that, after a good programme if not before it, the comfort of his patrons and the cleanliness of his theatres must be secured at all costs.

The present season at the Grand Opera House will be marked by a succession of excellent shows, including some of the best attractions on the road,—and at the lowest popular prices.

MR. CHARLES HOYT.

By the death of Mr. Charles H. Hoyt at the early age of forty, the American and indeed the Canadian stage which draws almost entirely from the former, may be said to have lost one of their very ablest dramatists. Few men on this continent have done so much to provide healthy amusement for the masses of theatre-goers.

In his own life despite of success there was in the later years more of sadness than of laughter, but his plays ever contained an irresistible appeal to the humorous side of nature. Those, and they are the many, who go to the play-house for the sake of the play are only too apt to overlook the author, content to laugh and weep without thought of him who by his genius has moved them.

Those who have had the pleasure of witnessing and enjoying such plays as "A Texas Steer," and "A Trip to Chinatown," will not fail to appreciate the regrettable significance of the loss the dramatic world has sustained by the death of the author of them.

Mr. Hoyt had by his genius made for himself a unique place in dramatic literature, having devised and carried to success a new and popular form of entertainment. With a spice of satire he combined the best features of vaudeville, a pleasing element of opera, a hint of burlesque and a most intimate knowledge of and power to display phases of human character familiar to the average American, yet previously unattempted on the American stage. In a word Mr. Hoyt's plays have been characterized as "distinct creations, possessing the inimitable jewel of originality that spoke unhampered by rules and customs." It is said that it was a favorite practice with him to stand where he could catch the warm criticism of his plays from the audience as they left the theatre, and that he used with consummate skill the hints and suggestions so obtained for the perfecting of his work. In 1894, having in the previous year lost his first wife, he married Caroline Miskel, who was looked upon as one of the most beautiful women in America, to whose death and that of her child is attributed his failure



Mr. Charles Hoyt.

in health and the decadence of humor evinced in his last plays. Since this sad event Mr. Hoyt spent most of his time in vain efforts to regain his strength. After being released from a private asylum at Hartford, Conn., to which he had been committed, he retired under the guardianship of a friend to his home where he died.


In his will Mr. Hoyt said:

"I have no nearer relative than cousins and distant relatives, and they have never shown any desire for my friendship or good will. I have, therefore, deemed it more consistent with fair dealing to dispose of my property to those who have been my constant companions and well-wishers."

"To my partner, Frank McKee, I give my diamond and sapphire ring. To T. Henry French my watch and chain and attachment and the locket with the miniature of my late wife; also my ruby and diamond scarfpin as a souvenir of me, and my snakepin set with diamonds given to me by Mrs. Hoyt, as a souvenir of her. To my life long friend Elwood M. Dasher, I bequeath a 35 per cent interest in all my plays. Out of my insurance I desire that \$5,000 be paid to Isabella McKee, daughter of my partner."

EVEN CHILDREN UPHOLD

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