FIRST ELECTION RETURNS SHOW UNIONIST GAINS

The Toronto Sunday World

Second Edition

30TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 14 | TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING DECEMBER 4 1910 | PRICE FIVE CENTS

Leaders in the Commons

Seaton Reading Room

ASQUITH

"We are satisfied after two judgments pronounced in the same sense by two successive houses of commons that the time has come for this controversy, which obstructs the whole path of progressive legislation, to be sent for the decisive arbitrament of the national tribunal."

BALFOUR

"As a party leader, for anything I know, we may gain by the precipitate haste with which the government have run away from any possible action on the part of the house of lords. At all events, we have nothing to lose."

VOTE IN JANUARY IN BOROUGHS WHICH POLLED ON SATURDAY

LONDON BOROUGHS.

Camberwell (North)	
Macnamara, L.	5396
Goldsmid, U.	4511
Lib. maj.	1062
Camberwell (Peckham).	
Goock U.	5830
Richardson, L.	5247
Union. maj.	83
Camberwell (Dulwich).	
Law, U.	8472
Cotton, L.	6054
Union. maj.	2418
Croydon.	
Hermon-Hodge, U.	12223
Leon, L.	11327
Union. maj.	896
Shoreditch (Haggerston).	
Chancellor, L.	3041
G[illegible], U.	2585
Burrows, Soc.	701
Lib. plurality	456
Shoreditch (Hoxton).	
Addison, L.	3736
Hay, U.	3398
Lib. maj.	338
Newington—(Walworth).	
Dawes, L.	3509
Bellilos, U.	3319
Lib. maj.	190
Newington (West).	
Norton, L.	4350
Brookes, U.	3938
Lib. maj.	412
West Ham (North).	
Masterman, L.	7023
Gray, U.	6133
Lib. maj.	890
West Ham (South).	
Thorne, L.	11791
Grimwood, U.	6909
Lib. maj.	4882

Birmingham (Central).	
Parkes, U.	6015
Brampton, L.	1711
Union. maj.	4304
Birmingham (East).	
Maitland, U.	3469
Stephenson, L.	3868
Union. maj.	4602
Birmingham (South).	
Morpeth, U.	6207
Butler, L.	2476
Union. maj.	3731
Bristol (North).	
Birrell, L.	6805
Woods, U.	5469
Lib. maj.	1346
Bristol (South).	
Davies, L.	7281
Chatterton, U.	7010
Lib. maj.	271
Bristol (East).	
Hobhouse, L.	6804
Batten, U.	4033
Sheppard, Lab.	2256
Lib. maj.	2771
Bristol (West).	
Gibbs, U.	5139
Salse, L.	3881
Union. maj.	1278
Cambridge.	
Paget, U.	4667
Buckmaster, L.	4081
Union. maj.	586
Colchester.	
Evans, U.	3717
Thomson, L.	2926
Union. maj.	791
Ashton Under Lyne.	
Scott, L.	4039
Whiteley, U.	3745
Gee, Soc.	418
Lib. plurality	293

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Aid For Britain In an Emergency

Commander Sims, at Guildhall Luncheon, Declares America Would Spend "Every Man, Every Ship, and Every Dollar."

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, the lord mayor, and corporation of the City of London to-day gave a luncheon at Guildhall to 750 American sailors from the visiting fleet at Gravesend and Weymouth.

The blue jackets arrived by train at Charing Cross, headed by Commander Sims of the Minnesota and the officers of his staff, and accompanied by the band of the Coldstream Guards, whic hthe war office had ordered out for the occasion, marched thru the streets in the west end of the city to the merchant hall, where so many famous guests have been honored.

[illegible] was followed first by formal toasts to King George and [illegible]. Sir Thomas then welcomed the sailors.

Replying, Commander Sims spoke with enthusiasm of the friendly manner in which the men of the fleet had been received in London. This, he said, could not happen in any other country, but was made possible by the strong ties of blood between the two countries. Speaking for himself, he believed that if the time ever came when the British Empire was menaced by an external enemy they might count upon every man, every drop of blood, very ship and every dollar of their kindred across the sea.

Chief Boatswain's Mate E. L. Benson of the battleship Minnesota replied on behalf of the men, expressing thanks for the entertainment in a neat speech, which was frequently interrupted by the guests with spontaneous cheers for the lord mayor and the City of London.

A vaudeville performance followed, England's foremost artists taking part.

GET IT ALL.

The Sunday World to-day consists of 46 pages of six distinct sections, as follows:

1. News	12 pages.
2. Sport	4 pages.
3. Comic	4 pages.
4. Illustrated	8 pages.
5. Magazine	8 pages.
6. Editorial	10 pages.

See that you get it all.

The Masters of Capital.

On page 7 of the Editorial Section is a review of a striking article in McClure's Magazine, dealing with the multi-millionaires of the Great Northern Railway system. The article is captioned "The Masters of Capital in America." We commend it to our readers.

NOT ON SALE.

The report in several papers that David Duncan, Don P.O., had sold 100 acres off his big farm on the Don, is without any foundation.

SUNDAY WEATHER.

Easterly winds; cold, with light local snowfalls.

BONAR LAW BEATEN IN MANCHESTER COTTONOPOLIS UNAFFECTED BY TARIFF

TWO UNIONIST GAINS IN FIRST POLLINGS

Unionists Lose Only Seat They Held in Manchester — Aitken, Canadian, Wins in Ashton-Under-Lynne.

—LIBERAL SEATS—

Northwest Manchester.
Bury St. Edwards.
Salford North.
Stanford, Essex.
Salford West.
Southwest Manchester.
Scarboro.

—UNIONIST SEATS—

Winchester.
Ashton-under-Lynn.
Salford South.
Birmingham Central.

—UNIONIST GAINS—

Ashton-under-Lynn.
Salford South.

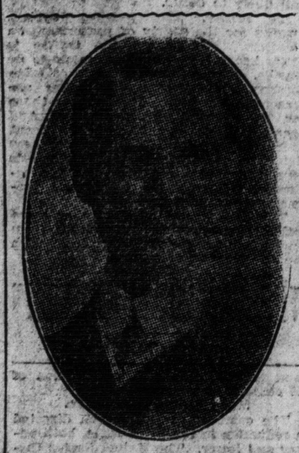
—LIBERAL GAINS—

Southwest Manchester.

Manchester (Northwest)—	
Sir G. Kemp (L.)	6559
A. Bonar Law (U.)	5114
Bury (Lancs)	
George Toulmin (L.)	4608
E. L. Hardley (U.)	4254
No change.	
Salford (North)	
W. P. Byles (L.)	4402
Patter (U.)	4161
No change.	
Ashton-Under-Lyne	
A. H. Scott (L.)	3248
Aitken (U.)	4044
Stafford	
Essex (L.)	1585
Nicholson (U.)	1537
No change.	
Manchester (Southwest)	
H. A. Colefax (U.)	3231
C. T. Needham (L.)	3580
Liberal gain.	
Salford (South)	
Russell (L.)	3449
C. M. Barlow (U.)	2866
Unionist gain.	
Salford (West)	
G. W. Agnew (L.)	6806
Tillett (Soc.)	3500
No change.	
—English Boroughs—	
Birmingham (Central)	
E. Parkes (U.)	1417
Manton (L.)	4640
No change.	
Scarborough	
W. Russell Rea (L.)	2763
Hon. G. A. Arundell (U.)	2711
No change.	
Stalybridge	
J. Wood (U.)	3414
A. Bright (L.)	3414
Manchester	
Schwann (L.)	4601
Howell (U.)	3836
No change.	
Warrington	
A. H. Crosfield (L.)	4816
Harverd Smith (U.)	5162
Unionist gain.	
Manchester (Northeast).	
J. R. Clynes (Lab.)	4313
Taylor (U.)	4108
Birmingham South.	
Butler (L.)	19 201
Morpeth (U.)	4702

CANADIANS IN THE FIGHT.

Sir Gilbert Parker (U.), Gravesend.
J. Allen Baker (L.), East Finsbury.
A Bonar Law (U.), Northwest Manchester.
Joseph Martin (L.), East St. Pancras.
Hamar Greenwood (L.), Sunderland.
W. M. Aitkin (U.), Ashton-Under-Lyne.
T. Macnamara (L.), Camberwell North.
Donald McMaster (U.), Chertsey, Surrey.



CANADIANS IN THE FIGHT—Bonar Law, who was thought to have an even chance in Northwest Manchester. His opponent, Kemp, doubled his majority.

Manchester (East).	
J. E. Sutton (Lab.)	5524
E. E. Robb (U.)	4053
No change.	
—London Burroughs—	
Camberwell (Dulwich)	
Hall (L.)	7795
Spicer (L.)	5495

PRETTY QUICK SERVICE

Business Houses Get English Letters a Week After Written.

MONCTON, N. B., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—Prompt forwarding of the mails from steamship Victorian from Halifax to Montreal by an I.C.R. special caused the delivery of a very large amount of mail matter here Saturday morning. The Victorian docked at Halifax on Thursday evening, and shortly after a special of twelve cars, carrying [illegible] tags of mail and over 700 parcels, was speeding westward. A splendid [illegible] made, considering the heavy train and Montreal was reached at 7.30 Friday evening. The Victorian sailed from Liverpool on Nov. 25. Thus many business houses had British letters written just a week ago.

The Duke of Marlborough, at Stockport, said: "The house of lords was treated by the Radical party in a way no one would treat a committee of the local dog show."

SATURDAY'S VOTE MAY INDICATE RESULT

Over Sixty Contests in Widely Separate Districts Likely to Foreshadow Fate of Asquith Government.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The actual voting in the general election began today under circumstances of intense interest and excitement. The polings, which opened this morning, included 9 seats for London, five for Manchester, and a number of widely separated rural constituencies.

Both here and at Manchester the two elements are making their most determined efforts, as the results in London are expected to give the keynote of the situation in the south of England, while those at Manchester are looked upon as indicating the sentiment in the north.

Hard Fighting.

The workers at the polls to-day are fighting under the most difficult conditions experienced in recent years, especially in districts where the working classes predominate, as the removals and fluctuations of population in these working districts run as high as 75 per cent. in some cases. An enormous fleet of motor cars is being used to overcome this condition, and to trace the shifting voters and bring them to the polls. In some cases voters are coming to London from Bristol in the west, York in the north, and one of the candidates has the task of bringing to London and returning to Wales [illegible] metropolitan police who are engaged in strike duty at the Cardiff mines.

These precautions are necessary as many seats are held by narrow majorities.

Early this afternoon forty-two unopposed returns had been made which, with the fifteen unopposed nominations of yesterday, brought the aggregate of members elected up to 57.

With these figures the state of the parties now stands:

Government coalition: Liberals 18, Laborites none, Irish Nationalists, 5.

Opposition: Unionists 34.

Unionists' Strong Fight.

The Unionists are putting up a much stronger fight than in the two previous contests and the betting is now even money that they will secure a net gain of twenty seats, which would put them on an even footing with the Liberals and Laborites combined, thus leaving the Irish Nationalists in absolute control of the next parliament.

The Nationalists returned include John Redmond for Waterford, Patrick O'Brien for Kilkenny and J. P. Nannetti for College Green, Dublin. The most prominent Liberals re-elected are Joseph Walton for Barnsley division of York and Sir J. H. Dalzell of Kirkcaldy burghs.

The Unionists had quite a string of leaders returned without opposition.

The present election is being bitterly contested. Broadly speaking, the predominating issue is: Shall the lords be deprived of their traditional prerogative of veto, permitting the house of commons a free hand in the matter of general legislation? or, shall the house of lords be allowed to reform itself and, making certain concessions as to its composition, remain in a position to check such activities of the lower chamber as the peers may consider inconsistent with the welfare of the empire?

The Unionists or Conservatives stand for the latter proposition, while the Liberals or government party seeks to reform the upper chamber on its own lines.

Chancellor Lloyd-George has broken down under the strain of the campaign and cancelled all his engagements for to-day. He hopes to resume speaking next week.

Churchill Refused Hearing.

Mr. Churchill was refused a hearing at Lincoln this afternoon. Custom forbids speech making on polling days and the opposition was so persistent that the home secretary was obliged to desist and to give pledge that he would not attempt again to speak. During the rumpus there were several free fights in the audience.

OFFERS TO RESIGN.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A. A. Haworth, the Liberal elected in South Manchester, because the Conservative came too late to put in his nomination, has offered to resign his seat at the earliest opportunity if Mr. Glazebrook desires it.

Hon. Mr. Birrell, at Bristol, said the talk about fighting and bloodshed was rubbish.

Lord Morley, at Blackburn, spoke in support of the Liberal candidate and the Socialist, Snowden. He said that while he is no Socialist, it is safer to trust socialists than Tory social reform quacks.

Winston Churchill, at Glasgow, replying to Mr. Balfour, took at his text, "Give Up the Veto," wherewith he made an effective play. Balfour addressed 12,000 and Churchill's hall was crowded with 8000 hearers.

LAST BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Liberal	275
Unionists	273
Labor	40
Nationalist	82
	670

THE POLITICAL JACK-IN-THE-BOX—WHAT WILL BIG BEN STRIKE?
—Black and White.

Leaders in the Lords

CREWE

"We believe the circumstances justify us in appealing for the verdict of the country as to whether it is you or we who are to have the main voice in settling this question, and by the verdict of the country at the coming election we are content to abide."

LANSDOWNE

"I can only end my observations by saying that if the other evening I expressed the opinion that our treatment amounted to something like an outrage, that is, to my mind, the only word that adequately describes it."

THE WORLD WINS AGAIN

There is every prospect of an immediate reduction in the price of sleeping-car tickets, both in the United States and in Canada. Some years ago, The World, and Mr. Maclean, in parliament, started an agitation in this direction. There never was such a lobby put up as the Pullman and the Canadian Pacific put up at Ottawa to beat any such idea.

Some years ago, when Mr. Maclean proposed to the railway committee that sleeping car companies be compelled to close their upper berths when not in use, he did not get a single vote in the railway committee, and there were not less than fifteen lawyers there all talking against any interference with this, one of the greatest monopolies in the world. The Pullman Company has cut melon after melon, sometimes as much as has given its shareholders almost dollar for dollar on their investment in one dividend, or in one melon. One dividend was sixty-five per cent.!

Whatever reduction is made in the United States will have to be followed in Canada, and the reduction is coming into effect in the States almost immediately.

Fights for railway reform are often slow, but they come at last. The day of two cents a mile from one end of Canada to the other for passenger fares is the next thing that will come to the people. When it comes it will come as the result of persistent work on the part of two or three men and two or three newspapers in this country. In the United States they have more railway reformers than we have in Canada. But, even so, we do move a little.

Pullman Company Gives 20 p.c. Drop

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A country-wide reduction of upper Pullman berth rates of 20 per cent. where the lower berth rate exceeds $1.50, and various reductions in lower berths were announced before the United States Interstate Commerce Commission by G. S. Fernald, assistant general solicitor of the Pullman Company.

Notice of the reduction had been expected, and Commissioners Franklin K. Lane and E. E. Clark did not find it necessary to hear testimony on excessive berth rates.

The hearing, technically, was a rehearing of the suit brought by George S. Loftus against the Pullman Company for a reduction of upper berth rates between Chicago and the Pacific coast.

Mr. Fernald declared that full tables showing all reductions have not yet been prepared.

His figures showed that the new plan in some instances is higher than that ordered by the commission. The eastern rates fixing the rate on a basis of six mills per mile was employed in fixing the new rates.

"The Pullman Company has been at work ever since the entry in the Loftus case in having the rates revised," said Attorney Fernald. "When the cases were filed by the States the Pullman Company decided that altho upper berths cost more to build in a car than the lower, and cost more to maintain and furnish, in the estimation of the public it was believed that the upper berths were not worth as much as the lower berths.

Minimum Rate $1.25.

"The minumum rate for upper berths is to be $1.25. There will be no lower reduction, even where lower berths are $1.25. Where the lower is $1.50 the upper will be $1.25 and in all other rates the upper berth will cost 80 per cent. of that for the lower."

"Is this a general reduction?" asked Commissioner Lane.

"Yes, a 20 per cent. reduction, except on the $1.25 berth. Not a single rate in the Pullman tariff will be increased. This is not a general reduction, but equalization has been attempted to bring the berth rate to an average of six mills per mile. There are many reductions in the lower berth rates."

Mr. Fernald then went thru the tables he had and showed reductions ordered. The rate from New York to Chicago on lower berths is unchanged. There are reductions to intermediate points. From Poughkeepsie to Elkhart

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN CARTOON - - - - - - - - - By Lou Skuce

Oh! Slush — Pay as You Enter — Balfour Chucks Tariff Reform — Parliamentary Manners — Whitney Announces Railroad to Porcupine

IS THE CHURCH FORSAKING LAURIER?

Surprising Incidents of Past Week Which Go to Show That the Quebec Idol Has Been Cruelly Shattered.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—The second week of this session closes and finds the two parties resting on their arms after a hot and blustering encounter. The Conservatives have had the best of it, at the expense of their previous profession of loyalty to the empire and their readiness to assist in starting a Canadian navy; the Liberals are more or less battered by the situation in Quebec as unfolded by Drummond and Arhabaska. But they did not lose many votes—in the house.

"HAS QUEBEC GONE BACK ON ITS IDOL, SIR WILFRID, AND IS THE CHURCH AGAINST HIM?

It looks as if both things were true. You can gather the first by the fear of opening another seat; you guess the second by a surprising despatch in The Globe (on Friday) from Montreal, which sets out that Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal is about to be made a cardinal and later on is to be Pope with the Holy See located in Montreal! Perhaps this is printed to improve Sir Wilfrid's position in Ontario and the west.

The west is in no good shape for Sir Wilfrid and it looks to-day that he has suddenly landed in a sea of trouble—a sea that is bound eventually and rather quickly to overwhelm him.

To win the west, Ontario included, he'd have to reconstruct his cabinet from top to bottom, adopt public ownership in a lot of things, go after the railways, and substitute efficient administration of the departments for what is now loose.

A Grand Trunk Pacific service from at least Edmonton to Toronto and Montreal, before an election in 1912, is the best exhibit that he could present to the electors. To do this some 300 miles or more from Cochrane to Superior Junction (all in Ontario) must be built. This will be rushed. There is no doubt that this railway service when going will be the most impressive thing of its kind in Canada. It will be shorter, quicker, high-class in construction, and will bring a lot of business to the east. That is one of his good cards.

He has colleagues who refuse to resign to help him in reorganization. Some of them say, "Well, let us wait till we are defeated, as defeated we must be." This does not look promising. Nor is there much likelihood of Sir Wilfrid revising his political bearings—taking up new men and new ideas.

He has his years, he has his load, he has the worries of every day. But he is still on the job.

Will Poll Monday.

London, Finsbury Central—Rosenheim (L.), Archer Shee (U.). Unionist majority, 372.
London, Finsbury East—Baker (L.), Mason (U.). Liberal majority 86.
London, Finsbury Holborn—Cook-Taylor (L.), Beaumont (U.). Unionist majority 2585.
London, Greenwich—Harris (L.), Benn (U.). Unionist majority 1201.
London, Hammersmith — Blacklock (L.), Bull (U.). Unionist majority 126.
London—Islington W.—Lough (L.), Black (U.). Liberal majority 254.
Pilditch (U.). Liberal majority 254.
London Islington S.—Wiles (L.), Harris (U.). Liberal majority 720.
London, Kensington N.—Carson (L.), Burgoyne (U.). Unionist majority 532.
London, Kensington S.—Reid (L.), Hamilton (U.). Unionist maj. 4465.
London, Lewisham—O'Malley (L.), Coates (U.). Unionist majority 3720.
London, St. Pancras N.—Dickinson (L.), Moon (U.). Liberal maj. 1367.
London, St. Pancras E.—Jos. Martin (L.), Hopkins (U.), Jacobs (Suff.). Liberal majority 690.
London, St. Pancras W.—Collins (L.), Cassel (U.). Liberal majority 10.
London, St. Pancras S.—Ondelia (L.), Jessel (U.). Liberal majority 316.
London, Westminster—Depose (L.), Burdett-Coutts (U.). Unionist majority 2166.

DEATHS.

STRONG—On Dec. 3rd, 1910, at the residence of her son, Henry K. Strong, 550 West Marion-street, Toronto, Julia T. Strong.
Funeral service at 8 p.m., Monday, Dec. 5th, at above address. Interment in London on Tuesday, Dec. 6th, on arrival of 11.30 train.
Seaforth and London papers please copy.

GIBSON—On Saturday, Dec. 3, 1910, at his late residence, Gibson House, corner Queen and George-streets, Thomas Gibson, aged 48 years.
Funeral notice later.

CANADIAN MINISTERS BOOMING PROVINCES

Hon. W. G. Grimmer of New Brunswick Pleads For Fair Share of Immigration.

(From a Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It is natural that when members of the Dominion cabinet are in Britain they should endeavor to confine both their statements in the press and in social and business circles to generalities regarding the resources of the Dominion as well as in connection with matters of policy on which they are questioned. Now, however, the business world as well as the prospective emigrant is so eager to hear about special areas that it is no wonder the Hon. W. C. Grimmer, surveyor-general of New Brunswick, and the Hon. Price Ellison, finance minister of British Columbia, have had scarcely a spare moment since their arrival.

In the case of New Brunswick Mr. Grimmer's visit was particularly opportune; for no member of the government has been in England for a long time and the province has come into more notice since the character of its representative and the scope of its work was enlarged after the death of Mr. Duff Miller. The plans of the C.P.R. and G.T.R. in connection with the port of St. John; the provision of a large dry dock; the ore shipments of the Drummond Company from Newcastle and the reported developments in the oil and lumber industries all combined to enable Mr. Grimmer to give detailed information which as he stated is likely to bear fruit next year. It was fortunate in view of a large amount of British capital being invested that Mr. Grimmer was able to give official confirmation to the remarkable growth of the territorial revenue during the last fiscal year.

Mr. Bowder, the resident London agent, on his return from Scotland, was able to announce that a number of the very best type of settlers will go to the province next year.

Rep by Pop.

In England where "Rep by Pop" is never thought of, where you have one member representing 45,000 electors as in Romford and one member representing 1500 electors as in Kilkenny, Ireland, both members having equal weight, Mr. Grimmer's remarks concerning the necessity of increasing the population of New Brunswick in the same ratio as that of the other provinces held an air of novelty. It was recognized that in this respect Canada was a step in advance of England, in having the number of members in parliament determined by the number of voters.

Senator Domville, who accompanied Mr. Grimmer, expects to be back in London in January to cement satisfactory negotiations regarding the investment of British capital in oil properties in the province.

Bid for Fruit Market.

That British Columbia is going to make a big bid for the English fruit market is proved by the statements of both Mr. Price Ellison and Mr. Bullock-Webster, who has been arranging for exhibits in many of the leading provincial centres before taking charge of the big display at Westminster next week.

Next week both New Brunswick and British Columbia are to boom their advantages as fruit growing areas at the royal agricultural show in Westminster. The New Brunswick exhibit straight from the successful show at St. John arrived in the Victorian on Sunday and went straight into cold storage, barring a few noble samples, which are displayed in the window of the new government offices in Southampton-street, Strand.

While in that vicinity on Friday in connection with the fruit show the writer met Canon and Mrs. Beaulands, who, tho now resident in England have lost none of their keen interest in the "Progressive Pacific Province" as it was called in a London journal last week.

$27,000,000 FOR G. T. P.

Mr. Lennox Has Resolution for Investigating Two Years' Accounts.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—(Special.)—The estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, which were presented to the house of commons yesterday, include a vote of $27,000,000 for the National Transcontinental Railway.

Haughton Lennox (North Simcoe) has notice of a resolution on the order paper to submit two years' public accounts to the public accounts committee. Mr. Lennox argues that often a public work has not sufficiently progressed in one year to enable a thoro audit by the parliamentary committee. This, it is understood, paves the way for a more thoro and determined investigation of the accounts of the Transcontinental Railway.

CITY MAY APPEAL TO WHITNEY CABINET

Resolution Before City Council To-morrow to Protest Against the Ontario Railway Board.

If a resolution to be introduced by Controller Church at to-morrow's city council meeting is adopted, formal protest will be made to the Ontario Government against the judgment of the Ontario Railway and Municipal board sustaining the street railway in its regulations as to p-a-y-e cars, prohibiting smoking, as well as other rules for the conduct of passengers.

"This is the last straw," said Controller Church to The Sunday World. "The railway board has invariably taken a stand in favor of corporations as against the city, and I propose to make a protest to the Ontario cabinet, and to ask the local members of the legislature to back up the city."

Ask for Proper Cars.

Corporation Counsel Drayton on Saturday recommended to the mayor as follows:

That application be made to the railway board for an order directing the company to supply proper pay-as-you-enter cars, which should b considered as necessary under that company's own bylaw, and that the board be asked to fix some time by which all the cars of the system shall be changed.

"I cannot believe that it is the intention of the board to impose the disabilities of a pay-as-you-enter system on the traveling public in Toronto without any of its advantages," says the corporation counsel, "and altho I am unable to advise at all definitely as to what the conclusions of the board are based upon, owing to the fact that the secretary tells me that no reasons are delivered, yet I think it more than likely that the board are of the view that it would be impossible to have pay-as-you-enter cars ready for use at the time the system was first adopted, and that it would be perhaps difficult to work on a dividend system confining the operation of the bylaw to pay-as-you-enter cars as they were put in commission. Nothing occurred during the argument which would throw any light on the question, but I notice that, in the morning papers, Mr. Fleming is reported as adopting this position.

Trailers Dangerous.

"Personally, I am oppressed with the danger of a trailer, the front door of which is absolutely secured. Apart altogether from the discomfort of the passengers having to fight their way in, and fight their way out, under ordinary circumstances, the position of passengers at the front end of a crowded car in case a stove is overturned, or in case one of the rear wires is short circuited, either from a rear end collision or other cause, can be better imagined than described. In my view, the company's bylaw renders it imperative that as a measure of protection to the public, trailers should be removed from the system; and I would recommend that an application be made to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of that purpose."

Citizens Organizing.

Groups of citizens from different sections of the city are arranging to send representatives to the street railway manager against the new system.

C. W. Young favors a committee of three from each ward to draw up resolutions expressing the objections to the new rules.

Mayor Geary has received a budget of complaints against the p-a-y-e car system. Wm. Elliott, a lame man, wrote to the mayor that after paying his fare he was put off the car because he wanted to stay there in order to get off early when he reached his street.

Unselfish workmen with soiled clothing and tools who have remained on the platforms are now forced to enter, and it is complained that this causes the seats to be made less clean.

Mr. Bossen, 114 Chestnut-street, wrote the mayor that he saw several women who would have been pushed off the rear platform of a car but for the strong arm of one of the men on the platform.

Up to Board of Health.

A lady stenographer suggests that the board of health deal with the question of the proper ventilation of the cars.

General Manager Fleming said yesterday: "There is a marked daily improvement. The public like it, the conductors like it, I like it, and the minor difficulties and unpleasantnesses are being rapidly overcome. Of all the innovations that we have introduced in years, the operation of these non-smoking and pay-as-you-enter regulations, pleases me most."

Refering to Mayor Geary's objections to the closed trailer front doors Mr. Fleming said:

"A collision which would shut off the rear avenue of escape from the trailer would have to be a regular telescope—a thing which has never occurred on our roads, and is not at all likely to occur.

In reality, the p-a-y-e system works for the safety of passengers on trailers. For, unless the traffic is very heavy, the people are made to go inside. Now, when a rear-end collision occurs, those inside the trailer are scarcely ever hurt. It is always those on the platform who are injured. And another thing, by having the front door of trailers barred, passengers have to go off under the conductor's eye, which also conduces to the elimination of accidents from cars prematurely started."

The question of vestibules or some other protection for conductors from inclement weather is being dealt with by the company.

THE WORLD WINS AGAIN

Continued From Page 1.

and South Bend, Ind., a reduction of 50 cents is shown for lowers.

Many States in Crusade.

The commission last March directed a reduction in the berth rates, both upper and lower. The United States Circuit Court enjoined the enforcement of this order and the rehearing was directed. Since then the States of Indiana, Iowa, Oklahoma and Arkansas have filed petitions for reductions in the price of upper berths.

Some of the reductions will be as follows:

From Poughkeepsie the upper berth is to be $1.40 lower than the present lower berth rate, which is reduced 50 cents.

Other reductions pointed out from New York for lower berths are:
To Tampa, Fla., $1.
To St. Augustine, Fla., $1.
To Savannah, Ga., $1.
To Jacksonville, 75 cents.
To East St. Louis, 75 cents.
The rate from New York to New Orleans is $8.

The rate for lower berths from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Seattle and intermediate Pacific coast points is reduced from $12 to $11. The commission ordered a reduction to $10.

Upper Berth Cut Will Follow Here

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—It is announced in railway circles to-day that there is every possibility of sleeping berth rates being reduced in Canada to the level just announced by the Pullman Company in the United States. In future the minimum rates on the other side of the border will be $1.25 instead of $1.50 for upper berths and that in all instances other than this the upper berths will cost 80 per cent. of the lower. In the case of lower berths being $2, therefore, the charge for the upper berth will be about $1.60.

No Word Yet of Pullman Decrease

The Canadian passenger railway offices have as yet received no notification of any alteration in Pullman car rates. The controlling office for the Pullmans is at Chicago and word will have to be received from there before anything is done in the matter.

"We have not been advised of any changes," stated a local railway official to The World, "nor do we expect any new rates be put into effect for some time yet."

PLENTY OF MONEY NOW.

Scotch Farm Hand at "Two and Six" is Left a Million Dollars.

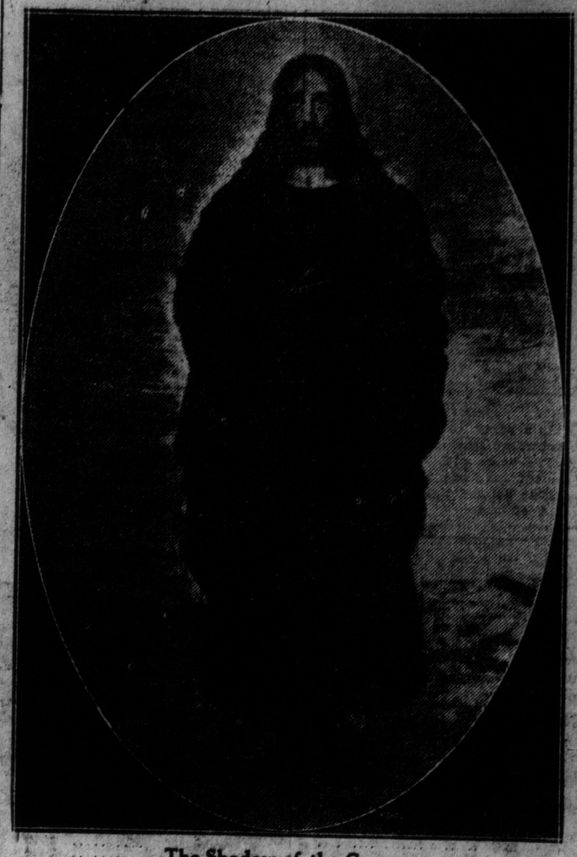
NEW YORK, Dec. 3. — Three short weeks ago John M. McCluskey, a farm hand, was loading a wagon with turnips on a little farm at Busby, just back of Glasgow, Scotland, and, wondering how he would get thru the week on two shillings and sixpence. To-day, McCluskey, accompanied by Andrew Wilson, a New York lawyer, was a passenger on the steamer Campania from England, and comes to take title to a fortune estimated at a million dollars, left him by his brother, a paper box manufacturer in this city. The brothers lost track of each other for eighteen years, and the lawyer had a hard time locating McCluskey to tell him of his fortune.

HOLD YOUR NOSE, SAYS M. H. O.

"There is no danger in the water at all," said the medical health officer Saturday, in answer to the many complaints that were received. "If the people will only hold their noses when they strike an extra strong dose, they will not taste the lime. This precaution would relieve the drinker from the necessity of inhaling the disagreeable odor while tasting it, at any rate.

When the number of complaints reached about 500, Superintendent Randall of the waterworks department was despatched to the island to investigate. He found that a fresh carload of the germ destroyer had been received by the water doctors, and that it was of extra strength.

THE FAMOUS PAINTING THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS



The Shadow of the Cross.

The above is an exact reproduction of Henri Ault's famous painting, "The Shadow of the Cross," now on exhibition at 15 West Adelaide-street, for the benefit of the newsboys' fund. It should not be confused with Holman Hunt's painting, which was on exhibition at the Canadian Exposition:

Hunt's picture is listed in the catalog under the title, "The Shadow of Death," while Ault's picture is named "The Shadow of the Cross," and the latter, had it been finished by the artist, would have easily been a finer piece of art work as such, surpassing the Englishman's painting both in pictorial quality and spiritual power.

But the unfinished Ault's picture ("The Shadow of the Cross") is charmingly composed; the face of Christ is painted with a peculiar serenity for one who was "The Man of Sorrows"; and the symphony of browns and drabs of the Saviour's chiton and mantle in contrast with the far-off blue hills and the opalescent sky is, altogether aside from any spiritual reference, original in conception and artistic in workmanship. It has no story to tell; it simply impresses and delights.

Hunt's picture, on the other hand, is anecdotal. Christ is seen in the carpenter shop; he is tired after a hard day's work, and, as we say, is shown in the act of "stretching" his overworked muscles. This casts a shadow on a cross on the wall. Mary is seen bending sidewise over a cedar chest of linens and ornaments. The shadow catches her eye, and this becomes in her imagination a sort of sign of the kind of death her son should meet. Hunt's conception is good of its kind; but his painting is dry and his lines "tight," the whole has a sort of hardness about it. And so enamored is he of exactness in detail that he puts the utmost technical finish even into the shavings on the floor of the carpenter shop. This is not art, it is a species of photography.

The really striking thing about Ault's picture is a shadow of a cross which appears on the canvas when the lights are turned off. The phenomenon has never yet been explained either by scientists or painters. But both pictorially and as an art curiosity, this picture is much worth seeing by everyone. The admission is only 15c for adults, 10c for children; and part of the receipts go to a very worthy end, namely, to increasing the newsboys' home fund. If for no other reason than that of philanthropy, don't fail to see Ault's painting.

J. D. Logan.

FLOOD SITUATION IN FRANCE IS SERIOUS

Practically Every Stream in Country Has Overflowed—Delivering Mail in Boats.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Torrential downpours continued thruout France to-day and the flood situation hourly grows more serious.

Hundreds of villages are surrounded by the waters. They are being provisioned by soldiers with boats. Immense damage has been caused in the valley of the Loire by the breaking of the dike near Nantes. The waters flooded farms and villages, lying below the level of the embankment, to a depth of six feet.

The floods also invaded the lower quarters of Nantes, rising to the tops of the lampposts on the streets.

Practically every stream in France was out of its banks to-day. The Rhone is again rising at the rate of two inches an hour, overflowing its banks, and driving the people of the neighborhood to the hills. The railroad lines are cut at many places, and mails are being delivered in boats.

Caen, in the department of Calvados, is flooded.

A
BELL
PIANO
The Ideal Xmas Present For the Family.
Last Xmas a man bought his daughter a Bell Piano. Now she is playing instead of just wishing she could. Do it NOW!
The BELL PIANO Warerooms
146 YONGE STREET

Residents at a Distance From Toronto

Should write for our large illustrated catalogue, No. 28, containing 500 photographic cuts of furniture, all suitable for gift purposes. Catalogue sent to any address outside of Toronto free upon request.

Adams

Out-of-Town Orders

For anything in this advertisement promptly and carefully filled. We prepay freight charges on any order amounting to $25 or more within 100 miles of Toronto.

Christmas Time is Home Time

Once more we are on the threshold of Christmas, and along with this great home-gathering time comes a train of expenses that have to be met as surely as the sun rises. When the family gathers round the festive board the home should look its best. It is the Adams Store's chief mission in business to provide all that is needed to make the home a place of beauty and cheerfulness, and where there are so many things to buy, as at this season, and where cash is not always available, our popular "Charge Account" plan enables everyone to have all these extra comforts and luxuries without entailing any financial worry.

Adams' Charge Account Plan Makes It Easy to Buy Expensive Holiday Gifts, Too

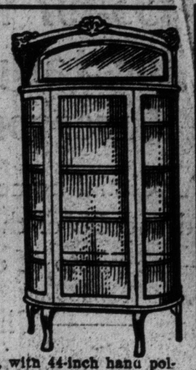
By opening an account with us you will find it easy to buy much more handsome gifts than might otherwise be selected, for we arrange the payment to suit your convenience, so if you wish to buy a Parlor Suite, a China Cabinet, a Bookcase, a fine Rug, a pair of Portieres, or any of the more costly furnishings which so many choose nowadays for gift-giving within the family, you can—by opening an account here—pay for them in a manner that will relieve you of all the usual strain on your pocketbook. You'll be sure to like the arrangements we make for buying this way. Try us this Christmas.

By Taking Advantage of Some of these Special Features Monday You Can Put Your Home in Fine Shape for Christmas at a Small Cost

Two Great Values in Dining Room Furniture

This Beautiful China Cabinet only $21.50

Just like the illustration, made of selected quarter-cut golden oak, heavy canopy top, neatly carved, fitted with shaped British bevel mirror, bent glass sides, and large glass door, four shelves, polished finish. Regularly sold for $30.00. On sale Monday for 21.50



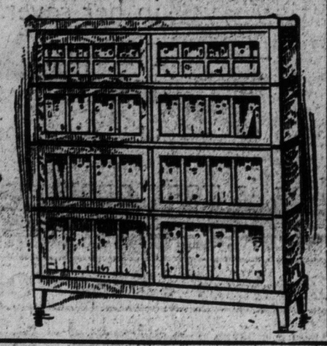
$17.95

For This Fine Quarter-Cut Oak PEDESTAL TABLE

Like the illustration, with 44-inch hand polished round top, beautifully selected quartered oak, heavy pedestal base; massive hand carved claw feet; unusually good value. Regular Price $26.75

"Macey" Artcraft Sectional Bookcases

Where mission furniture is in use, this style of bookcase is in perfect harmony. Splendidly made of quarter-cut oak, early English finish; in sizes and widths to conform to space requirements; it presents the very acme of good taste and judgment in Christmas gift choosing. We show these bookcases in various forms set up in our store. Glad to have you see them anytime.



Monday's Special Sale of Floor Coverings

90c Tapestry Carpet for 67c

800 yards, good quality, eight good patterns to clear; patterns suitable for bedrooms, dining rooms or sitting rooms. Regularly up to 90c per yard, for ..... .67

Art Squares at Reduced Prices

50 only extra heavy Imported Scotch Wool Art Squares, extra choice designs, for bedrooms, in colors rose, Nile, blue and brown; size 7.6 x 9 feet, regularly $12.50, for $9.50; size 9 x 9 feet, regularly $20.00, for $14.50; size 9 x 10.6, regularly $23.00, for $18.50; and size 9 x 12, regularly $28.00, for. 21.50

$1.25 Inlaid Linoleum for 87c Square Yard

1,200 yards in all, extra heavy quality, with patterns through to back; 2-yard width only, in floral and tile patterns. Regularly worth up to $1.25 per square yard. Monday's special price .87

77c Each for Cork Mats

27 only Plain Green Cork Bathroom Mats, in size 32 x 48 and 27 x 36. Special clearing price Monday, each ..... .77

Upholstered Pieces for Gifts

Parlor Rockers, $8.95

This handsome Rocker illustrated on the right has birch mahogany frame, large deep stitched edge; seats covered with high grade French silk moires. Regular price $12.50. Monday special 8.95

This Rocker

Shown in cut above, in birch, highly polished mahogany finish, spring seat, upholstered with unusually good grade of coverings, as we use up all our better remnants on this line; 25 only to sell Monday. Regular price $9. Special Monday... 5.95

$7.45

For this Elegant Morris Chair

As illustrated, a luxurious Morris Chair, with solid quarter-cut oak frame, in golden or early English finish, deep spring seat and back, covered in imitation leather, button tufted, with ruffled border. Regularly $10, for

Monday $16.95

A Luxurious Couch for the Home

Exactly like the cut, handsome massive quarter-cut oak frame, highly polished, covered in best imitation leather, warranted to wear well, tufted top, 56 springs. Reg. price $25.00.

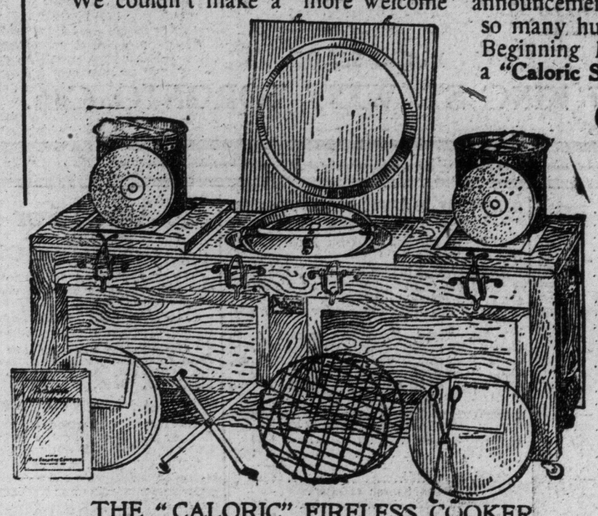
The "Hoosier-Caloric" Christmas Club

We couldn't make a more welcome announcement at this season than that we've decided to repeat the generous selling plan that placed so many hundreds of "Hoosier" Kitchen Cabinets in as many homes last summer.

Beginning Monday we will take orders for the **"Hoosier Special" Kitchen Cabinet, price** $35.00, or a **"Caloric Special" Fireless Cooker,** price $16.95, and accept payment of only

One Dollar Down and $1 Per Week afterward

arranging for delivery any time up to Dec. 24th, 1910.



THE "CALORIC" FIRELESS COOKER

The "Hoosier" Kitchen Cabinet—so well and favorably known by every housekeeper—combines in small space most every need and convenience for baking and preparing the meals. The best kitchen cabinet in the world. The **"Caloric" Fireless Cooker**—a modern invention that bakes, roasts or stews any article of food with scarcely any attention, giving the best possible results and doing it with just 15 per cent. of the cost of fuel in an ordinary stove. Two all-the-year-round gifts used three times a day. Always appreciated.

Along with the liberal offer above are included:—

All these best grade Baking Supplies Free with Each Cabinet or Cooker sold on Club plan

1 bag Cobalt Flour. 1 pkg. Melagama Tea. 1 tin Melagama Coffee. 1 Canada Cream Cheese. 1 tin Cowan's Cocoa. 1 tin Magic Baking Powder. 1 pkg. McLaren's Jelly Powder. 1 pkg. Cowan's Cake Icing. 1 pkg. Baking Soda.

Mr. Man,—right here and now you can settle the question of what to buy Wifey or Mother for Xmas, and you ought to thank us, both for suggesting such a really good gift and making it so easy to get.

One Dollar Down will do it Now—Merely leave us her name and address and say when you want us to send it up.

THE HOOSIER SPECIAL

For the Bedroom

Brass Beds Like the illustration, 4.6 size only, combination satin finish, 2-in. continuous posts, seven ⅝-in. fillers in head and foot, with heavy husks on each filler, full drop extension foot, best quality lacquer, 5-year guarantee. Regularly sold for $38.00. On sale Monday 26.75

Dressers As illustrated, in selected polished quarter-cut golden oak, 42-inch case, double serpentine front, containing three small and one long drawer, 20 x 40 best British bevel oval mirror, plain wood trimmings. Regularly sold for $30.00. On sale Monday for 20.95

Chiffoniers In rich golden surface oak, quarter-cut finish, containing three long and two small drawers and cupboard, large oval British bevel mirror, plain brass trimmings. Regularly sold for $14.50. On sale Monday for 10.45

Iron Beds, "Our Special," in 4.6 and 4-foot sizes, best quality white enamel, continuous posts, fancy ornamental centre, massive chills, heavily gold tinted, full drop extension foot, close fillers. Reg. $8.00. On sale Monday for 5.85

Have Your Drapery Work Done Now---

Pay Us After Christmas

Orders for Door and Window Hangings should be given us as early as possible to avoid the rush of work before Christmas. These for Monday to help you decide quickly.

Portieres

In genuine French linen velours, new, rich color effects, in browns, greens or blues; reverse side faced with French silk brocaded moires, in the popular shades of greens, champagnes or rose; silk corded edges, made to order for any side arch up to 6 feet wide by 7 feet high, including measuring and hanging. Regularly sold for $29 per pair. On sale Monday special at 22.95

MONDAY'S BASEMENT NEWS

The "Crown Treasure"

As illustrated—with 13-inch firepot, fancy urn and self-acting top; full mica front, plated foot rails; regularly sold for $37.50. On sale Monday 32.75

Electric Fixtures

An assorted lot—including one as illustrated—with heavy brush brass ceiling plates; 4, 5 and 6 lights; with fancy or etched globes; heavy brass husks; wired complete; reg. priced up to $17.50. Choice Monday for.. 12.95

Electric and Gas Table Lamps

25 only to sell—fitted with art glass or fancy shades; heavy brush brass stands; some with fringe; regularly priced up to $10.00. Very suitable for an Xmas gift. Monday's special price 7.45

Brass Jardinieres

Or Fern Pots, 25 only to clear, brush brass or bright finish; prices ranging regularly up to $2.35 each. Choice Monday for

$1.69

THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited, CITY HALL SQUARE

There's Every Reason for Buying Your Player-Piano Right Away

Surely you realize that the perfection of the Player-Piano, so generally recognized as having been attained in the Mason & Risch, means the gradual decline in value of all "silent" pianos. As the sale of Player-Pianos increases the market for "silent" pianos grows more limited and their value grows less.

Pretty soon you will want to exchange that piano you have at home now, which is so seldom played, for a Mason & Risch Player-Piano, which all can play. Its exchange value **right now is greater** than it will ever be in the future. For purely monetary reasons, therefore, you should not delay investigating the

MASON & RISCH
PLAYER-PIANO

You'll not think its present popularity so surprising when you hear and play the Mason & Risch Player-Piano. It brings such wonderfully increased musical enjoyment and enthusiasm. To the novice it means immediate ability to play any music with technical correctness. To the more experienced player it brings immeasureably increased power of expression, and the artistic rendition of scores of masterpieces instead of a difficult few.

The Mason & Risch Player-Piano is not a merely mechanical instrument, as you will quickly appreciate when you cease trying to imagine what it is like and have a personal demonstration. This is your privilege at any time, without any obligation to purchase. When will you call?

Liberal allowance is made for used pianos in part payment. Convenient installment payments can also be arranged.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Limited, 32 King St. W., Toronto

CANADIAN ORATORS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Many Well-Known Speakers to Take Part in the Elections.

EXHIBIT OF TAILORING

That Will Play an Important Part in British Political Contest.

A significant feature of the British elections is the active participation in the campaign by a number of Canadian platform speakers. This is a strong proof of the constantly increasing sentiment and interest that John Bull is showing toward this country. It is also a distinct honor to Canadians to be so eagerly sought for in an election compaign which involves so many important issues. Among those who have gone to England to take an active part on the platform is Mr A. C. Pratt, M.L.A., member for South Norfolk. Mr. Pratt is an experienced campaigner, and one of the most effective and forceful speakers who have gone over. He has been invited by the Tariff Reform League, and is already scheduled for some 27 different meetings. A singular feature of his campaign methods is shown in the following incident, which occurred just prior to his departure. Before leaving Toronto this astute campaigner called at the big Hobberlin tailoring house on Yonge-street and was measured for a couple of suits of clothes. He has taken them with him, and will exhibit them at his meetings during the campaign as proof of the benefits of our protectionist policy, adducing the fact that this firm can purchase the cloth right in the very heart of the great English industrial centres, have it made up here, with the best of trimmings and linings (that also come from England), employing the most skilful cutters, designers and tailors in the production of the same, and then be able to sell excellently tailored to measure garments at moderate prices.

This will be a striking argument on the platform, and one calculated to make the Englishman do some thinking. It is the first time that an exhibit of tailoring skill has figured in an English election, and, while at the same time being a most unique idea politically, it is indeed a glowing tribute to this well-known firm of tailors, who have been selected to furnish such splendid evidence of Canadian progress. The firm are to be congratulated upon the part their garments will play in the British elections.

HAVE RAISED $700,000 TO MEET BANK'S DEFICIT

Call on Shareholders of Ontario Bank is Meeting With Results.

The Royal Trust Company, liquidators of the Ontario Bank, have received nearly $700,000 as a result of the call of 95 per cent. issued to the shareholders under the double liability provision. The deficit to be met is $800,000, and it is expected that in a day or two more the remaining $100,000 will be realized.

Should this call and the assets net more than the required sum to meet the liabilities, there will be a return made to the shareholders, but this is not to be looked for within the next two years.

The bank suspended payment in 1906, and on Sept. 28, 1908, the winding-up order was made. It is expected that at least two years more will be needed to realize upon the assets, which consist of Fort William and other real estate, stocks, etc. A 10 per cent. dividend will shortly be declared to the creditors, who will ultimately be paid in full.

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO

This piano has remarkable powers for staying in tune and retaining the quality of its tone. The reason for this is because of certain special features of construction confined to the Nordheimer Piano. It is not only extremely durable, but its perfection of tone has given it the name:

The "Quality Tone" Piano

Liberal terms. Particulars on application. Send for our New Catalogue.

The Nordheimer Piano & Music Co., Ltd.

Established 1840

Canadian Representatives for Steinway Pianos

15 King Street East, - - - Toronto

VOTE IN JANUARY IN BOROUGHS

Continued From Page 1.

Bradford (Central).
Robertson, L. 5243
Howick, U. 2805
Lib. maj. 1841

Bradford (East).
Priestley, L. 7709
Browne, U. 5014
Hartley, Soc. 1740
Lib. maj. 2395

Bradford (West).
Jowett, Lab. 8830
Flower, U. 4461
Lab. maj. 4419

Bury (Lancs).
Toulmin, L. 4866
Hartley, U. 4258
Lib. maj. 608

Darlington.
Lincoln, L. 4815
Pease, U. 4796
Lib. maj. 19

Exeter.
Duke, U. 4902
St. Maur, L. 4876
Union. maj. 26

Gloucester.
Terrell, U. 6109
Rea, L. 2983
Union. maj. 126

Gravesend.
Parker, U. 2281
Jenkins, L. 2612
Union. maj. 674

Great Grimsby.
Wing, L. 7773
Doughty, U. 7450
Lib. maj. 323

Halax (2 seats).
Whitley, L. 9504
Parker, Lab. 9302
Galbraith, U. 4754
Lib. maj. 4750

Hartlepool.
Furness, L. 6531
Gritten, U. 6754
Lib. maj. 777

By-Election:
Lib. maj. 166

Ipswich (2 seats).
Goddard, L. 6120
Horne, L. 5958
Churchman, U. 5690
Burton, U. 5646
Lib. maj. 430

King's Lynn.
Bowles, Ind. Lib. 1900
Cadogan, U. 1538
Lib. maj. 362

Lincoln.
Roberts, L. 5402
Filmer, U. 3226
Seely, U. F. T. 2139
Lib. maj. 2166

Winchester.
Baring, U. 1729
Ricketts, L. 1268
Union. maj. 461

Wolverhampton (East).
Thorne, L. 5276
Amery, U. 4462
Lib. maj. 814

Wolverhampton (South).
Hickman, U. 4989
Norman, L. 4619
Union. maj. 370

Wolverhampton (West).
Bird, U. 6582
Richards, Lab. 5790
Union. maj. 692

Maidstone.
Castlereagh, U. 3094
Phillips, L. 2947
Union. maj. 247

Oxford.
Valentia, U. 4918
Whale, L. 3707
Union. maj. 1211

Rochdale.
Harvey, L. 6809
Carpenter, U. 5281
Irving, Soc. 1755
Lib. maj. 1428

Stalybridge.
Wood, U. 3736
Bright, L. 3979
Union maj. 57

Wednesbury.
Griffiths, U. 6636
Hyde, L. 6049
Union maj. 596

West Bromwich.
Lewisham, U. 5672
Hazel, L. 4997
Union maj. 735

Wigan.
Twist, Lab. 4803
Neville, U. 4293
Lab. maj. 510

Derby (2 seats).
Roe, L. 10342
Thomas, Lab. 10199
Beck, U. 8668
Page, U. 7953
Lib. maj. 2306

Devonport (2 seats).
Jackson, U. 6653
Cooke, U. 5296
Benn, L. 5146
Lithgow, L. 5140
Union. maj. 512

Hastings.
Du Cros, U. 4634
Smith, L. 2836
Union maj. 801

Manchester (North).
Schwann, L. 5210
Howell, U. 3951
Lib maj. 1260

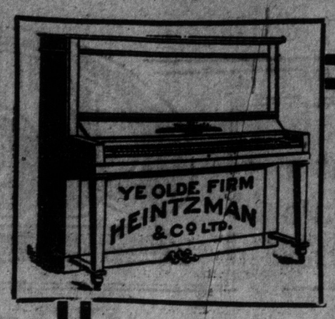
Manchester (Northeast).
Clynes, Lab. 5157
Vaudrey, U. 3679
Lab. maj. 1478

Manchester (Northwest).
Kemp, L. 5930
Hicks, U. 5147
Lib. maj. 783

A Cross Bencher

ROSEBERY

"We claim that we shall employ the few hours we are to be allowed to live to the best purpose that we can in our judgment, and we will not allow any other necessities to over-ride that which dictates to this ancient assembly the right to present its case to the country without being gagged by an ultra-Liberal government."



Your opportunity to buy a Piano or Player-piano for a Christmas Gift.

Between the dates of December 15th and 20th we will remove from our present warerooms to the

Home of the Famous Heintzman & Co. Piano

193-197 Yonge Street, Toronto, the Largest and Finest Piano Warerooms in all Canada.

A palatial home made possible by the unprecedented success of the famous Heintzman & Co. Piano —the piano of excellence for fifty years.

——The only piano used by Melba in her triumphant Canadian tour.

——The piano that gave success to Albani in her several Canadian tours.

——The piano that so enthused Mark Hambourg that he would not consider any other piano in his Canadian tour.

Now is your opportunity, before the day of moving, to buy a piano at special prices for Christmas Giving. Our stock is large and must be reduced in volume immediately. Visit our present warerooms and profit by the opportunity.

PIANO SALON:

115-117 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, Can.

Cure Catarrh at Home

A Practical Remedy So Simple and Pleasant That Even a Child Can Use It.

A neglected cold lays the foundation for catarrh; neglected catarrh lays the foundation for consumption. Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy will break up the cold, or cure the catarrh and prevent consumption.

The symptoms of catarrh are a discharge, which is either blown from the nose or runs back and drops into the throat; a dull headache; a stopped-up feeling in the nose and head; extreme liability to take cold, etc., These conditions often lead to noises in the head, deafness, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, indigestion and consumption.

If you suffer from any of the above troubles you should begin the proper treatment at once.

Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy is the best Remedy known to medical science for these diseases. It cures 95 out of every 100 cases.

Samples Mailed Free.

In order to demonstrate its virtues, a five days' trial treatment will be mailed absolutely free to any interested sufferer. The price of the Remedy is $1.00 per box (one month's treatment), sent postpaid. Address Dr. J. W. Blosser, 193B, Spadina-ave., Toronto, Canada.

HEARTS OF OAK SOCIETY, EUSTON RD. LONDON, ENG.

Toronto Hearts of Oak Medical Aid Society will hold their

SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET

at THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, 1910, at 8 o'clock. His Worship Mayor Geary will preside.

V. E. Crisp, Esq., Treasurer; **J. P. Harris, Esq.**, Secretary; **Charles Meech, Esq.**, Honorary President; **A. C. Milsom, Esq.**, President.

Tickets, $1.00 each, can be purchased at St. Charles Hotel. Ladies invited.

Manchester (East).
Sutton, Lab. 6110
Robb, U. 5091
Lab. maj. 1019

Manchester (South).
Haworth, L. 8121
Jackson, U. 5669
Lib. maj. 2452

Manchester (Southwest).
Colefax, U. 3111
Needham, L. 3004
McLachlan, Lab. 1218
Union. maj. 107

Reading.
Isaacs, L. 5264
Renton, U. 5057
Lib. maj. 207

Rochester.
Ridley, U. 2976
Lamb, L. 2513
Union. maj. 132

Salford (North).
Byles, L. 4989
Malcolm, U. 4123
Lib. maj. 857

Salford (South).
Belloc, L. 2952
Barlow, U. 2636
Lib. maj. 316

Salford (West).
Agnew, L. 6216
Bellairs, U. 5428
Purcell, Ind. Lab. 2286
Lib. maj. 978

Salisbury.
Lampson, U. 1803
Tennant, L. 1485
Union. maj. 318

Scarborough.
Rea, L. 2011
Armdell, U. 2419
Lib. maj. 392

Warrington.
Crosfield, L. 5256
Pierpoint, U. 5102
Lib. maj. 152

Stafford.
Shaw, L. 2042
Mortimer, U. 1957
Lib. maj. 85

Lectures for Non-Catholics

We are pleased to announce to all our non-Catholic friends that a course of doctrinal lectures will be given in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, QUEEN AND POWER STREETS by the Paulist Fathers, the Rev. Bertrand L. Conway and Rev. James M. Gillis, SUNDAY, DEC. 4, TO SUNDAY, DEC. 11, 1910.

THE QUESTION BOX.

Questions deposited in the Question Box at the doors of the church will be answered the following evening.

SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 7.30 p.m.: **"Is One Religion as Good as Another?"**

PREMONITION CAME TRUE

Feared He Would Not Live to Seventeen, Fell Down Elevator Shaft.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—For the reason that both his brother and his sister had died just as each was approaching the age of 17, John Smyth, a young resident of the upper east side, had frequently expressed a fear that he would never live to celebrate his own 17th birthday. He was nearing what he considered this crucial age, when to-day he fell eight storeys thru the elevator shaft of a new building at Broadway and 92nd-street, and died as the rites of the Catholic Church were being administered to him.

To Grow Hair on a Bald Head

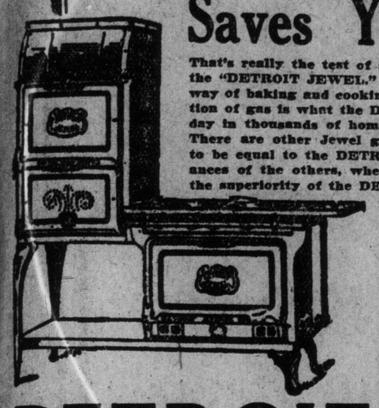
By a Specialist.

Thousands of people suffer from baldness and falling hair who, having tried nearly every advertised hair tonic and hair grower without results, have resigned themselves to baldness and its attendant discomforts. Yet their case is not hopeless; the following simple home prescription has made hair grow equaled for restoring gray hair to its original color, stopping hair from falling out, and for destroying the dandruff germ. It will not make the hair greasy. Bay rum 6 ounces, Lavona de Compose 2 ounces, Menthol Crystals ½ drachm. If you wish it perfumed add half to one teaspoonful of To-Kalon Perfume, which unites perfectly with the other ingredients. This preparation is highly recommended by physicians and specialists, and is absolutely harmless, as it contains none of the poisonous wood alcohol so frequently found in hair tonics. **Do not apply to the face or where hair is not desired.**

A MARTYR TO HEADACHES?

NA-DRU-CO HEADACHE WAFERS

25c. a Box at your druggist's.
will make life comfortable for you again.
They relieve the worst headache in 30 minutes or less. 31
National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited. - - - - Montreal.



Saves Your Gas

That's really the test of a good Gas Range, such as the "DETROIT JEWEL." To accomplish most in the way of baking and cooking upon the least consumption of gas is what the Detroit Jewel is doing every day in thousands of homes in Toronto and Ontario. There are other Jewel gas ranges and ranges said to be equal to the DETROIT JEWEL, but performances of the others, when compared, only show up the superiority of the DETROIT JEWEL.

All Sizes
For All Purposes
$10 to $125

Remember This

Free connecting of all Detroit Jewels we sell.

If required we send an expert to adjust or inspect your Detroit Jewel free of cost.

Cash prices given for short date credit.

DETROIT JEWEL Gas Ranges

Sold in Toronto Only By
A. WELCH & SON
"THE STOVE STORE"
304 QUEEN STREET WEST

"All Red" Mail Route From England To Canada

Renewal of Interest In Scheme To Make Gaspe Ocean Terminus and Galway Landing Place for Canadian Mails.

From a Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt Charing Cross Bank has had the effect of calling attention to the prospects for the success of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, in making Gaspe an ocean terminus or port of call, and almost coincidentally there has been a renewal of interest in the scheme to make Galway the place of embarkation and landing for the Canadian mails, owing to the announcement at a special meeting of the Great Western Railway Company of Ireland that a guarantee fund of $100,000 has been raised to promote a bill for providing the necessary dock accommodation for the fastest type of ocean steamships.

It now seems certain that the long talked of "fast All Red route" will receive consideration at the coming imperial conference. Definite as are the views of the present cabinet regarding the broad issue of free trade and protection as it affects the interchange of commodities, the report of the West India Conference and other statements made by leading Liberals indicate that steamship subsidies are looked upon as profitable in special cases. The question is of vital interest, because it is fair to suppose that the Dominion government alone could not offer such a subsidy as would tempt any steamship company to call at ports at which, ordinarily it would not pay them to call.

As the existing mail contract made by the Dominion government will soon come up for revision it is of interest to note that as the passenger traffic to and from Canada is increasing so rapidly it is believed here that in the twenty-six weeks between April and October the natural competition between the companies will provide Canada with a faster mail service with little or no subsidy at all. But in the winter when the fastest boats are in dry dock it is a different matter. Then the fast American liners get all the traffic and a subsidy to Canadian lines seems to be necessary if the fast and expensive boats are to be maintained.

Next summer the Thompson Line will run a regular direct service to Canadian ports. An addition to their fleet will be the "Gerona," ten thousand tons, which will be ready next April. It is also to be noted that Hugh A. Allan, the chaiman of the Allan Line, has taken a house in the west end of London for the winter.

NEW ELECTRIC LINE

Niagara Falls, Welland and Dunnville Will Rush Construction.

WELLAND, Dec. 3.—Final steps towards the construction of a million dollar electric railway between Niagara Falls, Welland and Dunnville, are now being taken.

The officers and directors of the road, the Niagara Falls, Dunnville and Welland Electric Railway, at a meeting in Welland decided to go ahead with the construction. A provincial charter has been secured, and franchises from towns and cities and townships thru which the road will pass will now be asked for.

The head office of the company, its car barns and machine shop and a large station will be erected at Welland, at a cost of $12,000. A $20,000 station and restaurant will be erected at Niagara Falls. A station at Dunnville will be erected at a cost of $3000.

It is proposed to extend the line to Port Dover later on.

MORE HONORS FOR SIR HENRY

Society of Knights Bachelor Elect Him President for 1911.

Mr. Willoughby Bulloch, secretary of the Society of Knights Bachelor of England, announces that at the recent meeting of the council Sir Henry Pellatt was elected president of the society for the year 1911.

Sir Henry has had a cordial reception in Great Britain. He and his wife were given a large dinner at Lambeth Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and they have also been the guests of Lord Aberdeen at the viceregal lodge, Dublin. They were also dined by the ladies and gentlemen of the Corinthian Club.

IS YOUR CHILD'S THROAT SORE?

Chicago Journal: It would seem that in this day of enlightenment every parent must understand that every case of diphtheria has its beginning in a sore throat. If every suspicious case of sore throat was referred at once to a physician ,there would be few, if any, deaths from this dread disease.

Nevertheless, there must be thousands of parents in Chicago who fail to realize their responsibility. Health officials assert that there is more than the normal amount of diphtheria in the city. They declare that there will be more of it unless parents show more adequate appreciation of the danger.

Why can not people understand that failure to act promptly imperils the lives of their children? They have the absolute assurance that no child need die if it receives proper treatment as soon as the disease appears.

After two or three days have passed and the symptoms become marked, it may be too late.

Don't neglect those sore throats you may repent your carelessness bitterly.

144 YEARS RECORD

DIRECT
From the Loom to the Purchaser.
IRELAND'S BEST LINENS.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC.
Prices per dozen.

Ladies', 13 inches square	73c.
Ladies', 15 1-2 inches square	$1.00
Ladies', 16 1-2 inches square	$1.12
Ladies', 17 1-2 inches square	$1.12
Gentlemen's, 19 inches square	$2.37
Gentlemen's, 20 1-2 inches square.	$1.55
Gentlemen's, 23 1-2 inches square.	$2.00

GOLDEN FLAX HEMSTITCHED.

Ladies', 13 inches square	$1.63
Ladies', 15 1-2 inches square	$2.25
Ladies', 17 1-2 inches square	$2.50

SILVER SHEEN TRANSPARENT.

Ladies', 11 inches square	$1.37
Ladies', 13 inches square	$1.87
Ladies', 15 1-2 inches square	$2.38
Gentlemen's, 20 1-2 inches square.	$4.00

BORDERED LINEN CAMBRIC.

Ladies' size	69c.
Gentlemen's size	$1.00
Gentlemen's full size	$1.12

HAND-EMBROIDERED INITIAL.

13 inches square, 1-4-inch. hem.	$1.50
14 inches square, 3-8-inch hem.	$1.50
15 inches square, 1-2-inch hem.	$1.88
20 inches square, 1-inch hem.	$2.50

EMBROIDERED SCALLOPED BORDERED.
Prices: 25c, 38c, 50c, 62c each.
PRINTED COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS
(suitable for Children)
Prices: 25c per dozen.

Walpoles'
IRISH LINENS
44c Bedford St., Belfast, IRELAND
Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of Postcard to WALPOLES', 173 Huron Street, Toronto.

WELLAND GIVES PROMISE OF IDEAL FACTORY CENTRE

Ontario Town Makes Rapid Evolution Because of Many Special Advantages.

Less than a decade ago the Town of Welland was included in that large class of Ontario smaller municipalities served by an agricultural community, and stagnant save for the gradual growth evolved from the accumulation of wealth from the surrounding country. Welland emerged, however, following the example of all commercial life that business ability and opportunities when properly seized were bound to make for growth and development ahead of its fellows.

The evolution of Welland was the result of a number of combined circumstances, the main one of which was the great advantage which the town has in the matter of power supply. In fact it is one of the demonstrating centres of Ontario of the wonderful advantages that accrue to a municipality by means of being able to supply energy to manufactories at a cheap rate.

There are other circumstances which were concurrent with the development of the town and among these following the question of power was the recognition of the natural advantages which the town occupied. It was due largely to the foresight of the municipal rulers of five years ago in recognizing that advertising a municipality, like any other business, must bring results if the facts as presented have a real basis. Acting along this line the Welland rulers engaged the services of Commissioner McCormack, who for the last five years has concentrated all his special abilities along the line of advertising in every way thruout the continent the great features presented by Welland as a manufacturing centre.

It is also to be noted that Welland is especially well served with railroads, there being no less than seven of these entering the town, and all three of the transcontinental railroads are included. Then there is natural gas, a supply of which is available at 15 to 20 per cent. of the cost to most other municipalities.

Again, there is the strong fact that the town has the great advantage of water communication with all the large lake ports and also by means of the St. Lawrence with ocean traffic.

The great advantage of cheap power needs only one instance to demonstrate its worth to any large factory. The Plymouth Cordage Company, one of the large established industries of the town, uses in the neighborhood of 100 horse power. This costs in Welland less than $15 per horse power while at the mother plant of this company in the States, the power cost runs as high as $55. Thus the Welland institution represents a saving on the same power basis of $40,000 a year, or a capitalized value at 5 per cent. of $800,000.

In the matter of transportation benefits come because of the low rates which are available to the Welland factories because of the competition afforded from its situation on the Welland Canal.

It is no wonder then that within the last four years, twenty-four new industries have sprung up in the town, and that two large and important factories are now engaged in breaking ground for full operation next year.

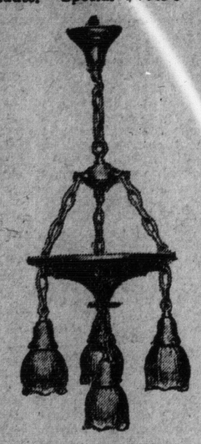
The two new industries are the Deere & Company, a branch of the largest plow manufacturers in the world, the parent factory being situated at Moline, Illinois. This company has 145 acres and when the works are completed expects to employ from 2000 to 2500 hands.

Boomis Brothers, manufacturers of cotton bags, of Boston, is the other concern. This company has taken up 88 acres near the town for the purposes of a Canadian factory, and they expect to use the services of 1500 people when they are running in full operation.

The total amount of electric horse power now used in connection with the various Welland industries is between twenty and twenty-four thousand horse power, but this must be largely increased as every factory has under way plans for enlarging its plant next season. The Iron and Steel plants in Welland have been working night and day all the year, and even at this have been unable to keep up with the demands made upon them.

What is most noteworthy to a visitor to the town is the possibility of a rapid change taking place in its location. The industrial section for special reasons has left the old inhabited section and taken up blocks of land along the canal, nearly a mile to the south of the town. This section is not included in the town's environment, being situated in the Township of Crowland, but in all probability the area of Welland will have to be increased and annexation made and the business section and the municipality will ultimately be located in close proximity to where the

Dining Room Shower fixture, 14-inch pan, fitted with imported bent art glass tulip shades. Special $17.50



For the Dining Room

We are showing some splendid designs in exclusive fixtures for dining and living rooms. Apart from their decorative qualities they are most reasonably priced.

Call at the show rooms—They are very handy, being a few steps off Yonge Street, in the Arcade.

United Incandescent Light Co.
7 Yonge Street Arcade
Phone Main 969.

Canadian Hair Restorer

Will restore gray hair to its natural color. Stop Falling Hair, causes to grow on bald heads, cures Dandruff, Itching and all Scalp Diseases. Contains no oily or greasy ingredients.
Price 75c.—To introduce will mail first order for 30c., coin or postal note.
Address, The Merwin Co., Windsor, Ont., Can.

C. N. Has more rejuvenating vitalizing force than has ever before been offered. Sufferers from lack of vigor and vitality sickness which sap the pleasures of life should take Canadian Nervine one box will show wonderful results
Price $1.—To quickly introduce will mail first order for 60 cts. coin or postal note
Address, The Merwin Co., Windsor, Ont., Can.

TOMLIN'S Home-made BREAD
as Good as Ever
The quality is all you could wish for.
Phone for it.
College 3561

PASSENGER TRAFFIC. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Canadian Pacific Railway

Improved Service from North Toronto to
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

Leave North Parkdale ..... 9.15 p.m.
Leave West Toronto ..... 9.30 p.m.
Arrive North Toronto ..... 9.40 p.m.
Leave North Toronto ..... 10.00 p.m.
Daily, except Sunday.
Will stop at Westmount.
Arrive at Montreal 7.00 a.m. Arrive Ottawa 6.50 a.m.
Passengers may remain in sleeping cars until 8.00 a.m.
Take northbound Yonge street cars direct to North Toronto Station.

FROM UNION STATION TO MONTREAL AND OTTAWA
9.02 a.m. Daily. 10.30 p.m. Daily.
All night trains carry Canadian Pacific Standard Sleeping cars for both cities.
Smooth Roadbed Convenient Stations
Unexcelled Equipment Attentive Porters
City Ticket Office—S. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

(BY PERMISSION)
Sons of England Excursion $30
HALIFAX TO THE OLD COUNTRY FOR CHRISTMAS
BY THE ATLANTIC ROYALS
The lowest rate offered to the public for first-class Boat Service like the Royals.
GOOD ACCOMMODATION STILL LEFT. OPEN EVENINGS.
APPLY SECRETARY, 35 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO. MAIN 2754

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM BOSTON
$15.25 Return
from Toronto, via Montreal, Friday, Dec. 9. Return limit Dec. 23. Proportionate rates to certain other New England points. The only through sleeper, Toronto to Boston, leaves 9 a.m. daily.

MONTREAL
4 TRAINS DAILY 4
7.15 and 9 a.m., 8.30 and 10.30 p.m.
ONLY DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.

Full particulars at City Office, northwest corner King and Yonge Streets. Phone Main 4209.

XMAS IN ENGLAND
WHITE STAR—DOMINION LINE.
Portland—Halifax—Liverpool.
SS. Canada, 10,000 tons .....Dec. 10
WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
SS. Cedric, 21,000 tons .....Dec. 10
SS. Ambic, 16,000 tons .....Dec. 17
New York—Plymouth—Southampton.
SS. Majestic, 10,000 tons .....Dec. 7
SS. Adriatic, 25,000 tons .....Dec. 14
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
SS. Zeeland, 12,000 tons .....Dec. 13
AMERICAN LINE.
New York—Plymouth—Southampton.
SS. St. Paul, 11,000 tons .....Dec. 10
SS. Philadelphia, 11,000 .....Dec. 17
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.
SS. Haverford, 11,635 tons ....Dec. 10
Carrying one class of cabin passengers (called second cabin) at rate of $47.50 and up.
Good accommodation for third-class passengers.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London.
SS. Minnewaska (new) 14,220 tons
LEYLAND LINE.
Boston—Liverpool.
SS. Winfredian, 11,000 tons ....Dec. 7
SS. Cestrian, 9,000 tons .....Dec. 14
Carrying one class of cabin passengers (called second cabin) at rates of $47.50 and up.
RED STAR LINE.
New York to Antwerp, calling at Dover.
SS. Lapland (new), 18,000 tons...Dec. 10
For further information phone Main 954, or apply to H. G. THORLEY, Passenger Agent for Ontario, 41 King St. East, Toronto. 7

HAMILTON HOTELS
HOTEL ROYAL
Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907.
$1.50 and Up per day. American Plan. ed7

HOTEL BRISTOL
122-124 WEST 49TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY.
IN the centre of everything, yet away from the noise and discomforts of city life. Within a block of subway and elevated stations; all surface lines close at hand; easy walking distance to best shops and theatres. Near Central Park and accessible to both Grand Central and new Pennsylvania Terminal.
Single Rooms, $1 and $1.50 per day.
Single Rooms and Bath,
$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 per day.
An additional charge of only 50c. per day when occupied by two.
Two Rooms and Bath,
$3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per day.
A modern, up-to-date hotel, with entirely new furnishings and decorations, the ideal place for you to stop when you are in New York either on business or pleasure. Comfortable accommodations, courteous treatment, reasonable prices. Try the Bristol on your next trip. Write for booklet and map of N. Y.
T. F. TOLSON, Pres. and Mgr.

Magnificent S. S. "Arabic" leaves Feb. 4; rates $400 up, including shore excursions; 71 enchanting days. Stop-over privileges. Round World Tour Jan. 25; Trans-Siberian, Mar. 14; Riveria in Jan. and Feb., and 30 European Tours. Specify program desired. A. F. WEBSTER & CO., King and Yonge Streets. H. G. THORLEY, 41 King St. East. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York. 7tf

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE

Percy Aitken, station agent, and Arthur Cummings were burned to death in the depot at Tait, Sask., and John Hamilton met the same fate in a small blaze at Winnipeg.

"The quality goes in before the name goes on."

BREDIN'S Home-Made BREAD

Never needs any apology for the quality—it always has the same uniform goodness.

The family "loaf" that everybody likes.

2 small breads — 20 ounces—5 cents.

Phones College 761 and Parkdale 1585. Largest and best appointed baking plants in the Dominion.

"The Women's and Men's Credit Clothier."

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

No Money Down JUST PAY $1, $2, $3 PER WEEK

With cold weather here, and this no-money-down offer open to any man or woman who wishes to take advantage of it, there is no excuse for not having comfortable, warm winter clothing and furs for the whole family. Thousands have already opened their accounts — why not you? Christmas is coming, and you require all your ready cash.

Store Open Evenings Up to 10 p.m. Until Xmas

FURS
Get yours now and pay for them while you are getting the comfort out of them.

See My $15 Sets

CARACUL COATS $25

Winter Coats
Clearing a lot of Regular $20 and $25 coats at
$15.00

Skirts and Waists
Boots and Shoes

This Fine Overcoat $10.50
There are several dozen of them in Meltons, Cheviots and Tweeds that are regularly sold at $18 to $17.50.

SUITS
$7.50 to $25

Boys' Overcoats

CUSTOM TAILORING
Leave your order now and get your suit for Christmas. Special terms arranged.

D. MORRISON
318 QUEEN STREET WEST

TEN PER CENT. OFF BILLS PAID IN 30 DAYS.

thousands of workers are daily engaged.

There is a crying need in Welland for homes. Hundreds of men could find occupation there if dwellings were available, and every factory is endeavoring to solve this problem. Before the Deere Company entered into negotiations with Commissioner McCormack, a proviso was made that at least 200 extra houses must be guaranteed to take care of a part of the employes which that firm must have to carry out its arrangements.

The general opinion is that there will be a growth of at least 3000 in the population within the next year, thus bringing the total of Welland and its suburbs up to 10,000. Provision for this increase in population is expected to be made by opening up adjacent farm lands which are in proximity to the large factories.

Welland should become a Mecca for builders and building and loan companies. A conservative estimate is that one thousand houses will be needed next year to take charge of the growth in population. The workers in the town are all steadily engaged, make good wages and are a class who would appreciate the privilege of procuring a home on small payments.

It cannot be long before capital will seize upon this point as a great investment centre, and there are indications that the matter is already under consideration by far-sighted directors of building and loan companies.

The land around Welland is especially favored, having excellent drainage facilities, while at the same time an abundance of pure water is available at the minimum of cost. Welland, with its exceptional advantages, should become the ideal factory centre of Ontario.

BOVRIL

gives

LIFE AND ENERGY

All that is good in beef is in Bovril. It is a rich strength-giving food with a de c ous flavor.

Society.

Mrs. E. D. Whyte, 9 La Plaza Apartments, will receive on Tuesday, Dec. 6, and not again until after the New Year.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Annie Grace, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Toms, Parkdale, to Mr. James Turpin, Medicine Hat, Alberta, the wedding to take place in January.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. S. Johnson sail on Saturday for a five months' visit to Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico and the Bahama Islands.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Wheeler, 372 Sumach-st., will not receive until the New Year.

* * *

Mrs. R. J. Goudy, formerly of 224 Dufferin-street, will receive for the first time in her new house, 1251 West King-street, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, and afterwards on the third Thursday of each month.

* * *

Mrs. Samuel Sproule Nesbitt, Albany-avenue, will not receive until the second and fourth Fridays of the New Year.

* * *

Mrs. J. Clement Ritchie has removed from Avenue-road to 96 Pricefield-road, but will not receive until after the New Year.

* * *

Mrs. Leitch, 30 Dunbar-road, will be at home for the first time this season on Monday, and afterwards on the first and second Mondays.

* * *

Mrs. Keachie and Mrs. Moore, 34 Isabella-street, will not receive until the New Year.

* * *

Mrs. Augustine Pape, 10 St. James-avenue, will receive on Monday, Dec. 5, and afterwards on the first Monday during the season.

* * *

Mrs. F. J. Male, 469 Indian-road, will revelve next Thursday, and not again until the fourth Thursday in January.

Mrs. W. R. Nasmith, 532 Ontario-st., owing to illness, will not receive tomorrow.

* * *

Mrs. Griffith Thomas, 26 Park-road, will receive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

* * *

Mrs. and Miss Orpen of Sherbourne-street will receive on Monday, Dec. 5, and afterwards on the first Monday during the season.

* * *

Mrs. Boyce Thompson and Miss Mildred Thompson will be at home on Monday and Tuesday afternoons and not again until the New Year, when they will receive on the first and third Mondays.

* * *

Mrs. J. M. Lalor will receive for the first time in her new home at 79 Balsam-avenue on Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. G. W. Dickson and Mrs. MacDonald will give a dance from 8 to 11 on Friday, December 16 at St. Margaret's College.

* * *

Mrs. G. W. Watts, 1 Beaumont-avenue, will not receive until after the New Year.

* * *

Kew Beach Aquatic Association will hold its second winter dance on December 7, in the Masonic Hall, Balsam-avenue.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Agnes Marion McGill to Mr. Sydney Scot Newton will take place very quietly on Wednesday, December 14.

* * *

Mrs. C. H. Pringle will receive on Tuesday at 4 Denison Square and not again this season.

* * *

A most enjoyable recital arranged by Senarita Brazill was given on Wednesday afternoon at the Women's Art Association. Among those who took part were: Miss Margaret George, contralto; Mr. Hollinshead, tenor; Miss Cocking, reader, and Senorita Brazill, mandolinist.

MRS. MILES' DANCE.

Mrs. Esten Miles was the hostess of a dance at the Metropolitan last week in honor of her daughter, Naomi, who received with her mother, and was wearing a pretty white satin dress with pearl and crystal embroidery and ornament to match in her hair, and a bouquet of pink roses, the hostess being in rose pink satin with lily of the valley and diamond ornaments and her sister, Miss Brown, in pale blue with bouquet of pink roses. The decorations were of yellow and white chrysanthemums, the same flowers being used for the table, from which supper was served.

A few of the guests were: Col. and Mrs. Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. Porter and Miss Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Webster and Miss Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and Miss Helen Stevenson, the Misses Fraser, Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Marjorie Dyas, Mr. Arthur Dyas, Miss Kathleen Lyon, Miss Coleman, Miss Marguerite Coleman, Mr. R. Coleman, Miss Robertson, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. Walter Scott, Mr. E. Harris, Mr. Fred Strother, Mr. Graham Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fetherstonhaugh, Miss Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. Stanley Lee, Miss Russell Lawrence, Mr. Beverley Robinson, Mr. R. Miller, Miss Maud Lovell, Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison, Miss Denison, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Gilbert.

MRS. WARRINGTON'S TEA.

Mrs. Warrington, The Bradgate, Avenue-road, was the hostess of a delightful tea during the week in her pretty apartment, which was decorted with masses of roses, narcissi and chrysanthemums, tea being served from a polished table decorated with a gold basket of red roses and narcissi surrounded by Roman hyacinths, and presided over by Mrs. Jack Murray and Mrs. Glackmeyer, assisted by Miss Thompson, Miss Edith Snelgrove, Miss Lois Moyes, Miss Mona Murray, Miss Mair and Miss Evelyn Reid, who each received a corsage bouquet of American Beauties from their hostess. Mrs. Warrington was wearing a beautiful dress of ivory satin with tunic of black embroidered ninon diamondornaments and American Beauties, her daughter, Mrs. Parkyn Murray, who also received, was looking very well in a black and white dress with ornaments of pink coral and black picture hat.

Among those present were: Mrs. T. Tolier, Mrs. Grantham Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Mrs. Percy Myles, Mrs. Brentnell, Mrs. Robert Cassels, the Misses McLeod, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Duggan, Mrs. Winnett, Mrs. Sheard, Mrs. Bohme, Mrs. Tye, Mrs. Harry Wright, Mrs. McWhinney, Mrs. Dignam Mrs. Follingsby, Mrs. Duffield, Mrs. Larkin, Miss Larkin, Mrs. Lennox, Miss Lennox, Mrs. A. Jones, Mme. Rochereau, Mrs. Gilbert Moty, Mrs. D. Doble, Mrs. Goodwin Gibson, Mrs. W. Claude Fox, Mrs. J. A. M. Alley.

MISS GOOD'S RECITAL.

One of the outstanding events of the week in musical and concert circles was the recital of Miss Florence Good, elecutionist, which was given before a large audience in Association Hall on Thursday evening last.

Miss Good, who is a pupil of Mr. Owen A. Smily, showed remarkable talent, and gave several selections which were enthusiastically received. She has an excellent stage presence, and handled various difficult passages in the numbers given in a manner that did credit both to herself and to her teacher. A short humorous sketch entitled "The Persistence of Childhood," and two short selections from Shakspere were especially good, while a trio of pianologs with musical accompaniments by Dr. Harvey Robb brought forth rounds of applause, and numerous floral tokens were passed up by the ushers as a more tangible evidence of the appreciation of the admirers of the youthful artist.

Miss Good was assisted by Mr. Harold Jarvis, tenor, whose selections added one more instance to the list of triumphs of the former Toronto artist. His "Hail, Hail King George," in response to an encore was worthy of especial mention, while his various other numbers were received in a most appreciative manner. Mr. Jarvis was at his best in his last number, "The Death of Nelson," which was given by special request, and which proved reminiscent of other days to many former friends of the noted singer, who took advantage of his presence in the city to renew old acquaintanceship.

Mr. Arthur Blight, the well-known baritone, rendered several selections, including such familiar numbers as "Even Bravest Hearts May Sigh," (Gounod), and "Ben-ma-chree." Mr. Blight was in his usual good form, and the variety of his program gave excellent scope to his art.

MEDICAL DANCE.

The medical dance, which was held last Wednesday night in the Toronto University Gymnasium, was a great success, just the right number for dancing being present, and the floor in splendid condition, while the best of dance music was rendered by the orchestra. The dance was a Cinderella one, and at 11 o'clock supper was served upstairs from tables arranged with pink chrysanthemums and pink and silver shaded candles. Sufficient cannot be said for the attention of the gentlemen of the committee to the enjoyment of their guests. Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Falconer and Mrs. Glover received, Mrs. Gibson wearing a handsome grey satin gown with fine lace and diamonds and a diamond tiara; Mrs. Falconer, a black dulpure gown over grey and amethyst ornaments. Mrs. Adam Wright was present wearing black satin with pale blue velvet and jet; Mrs. Clarke and the dean, the former wearing pale grey with embroidery and beautiful blonde de Grenade scarf; Miss Gibson, rifle green velvet with gold embroidery; Mrs. Goldsmith, black lace over Dresden silk; Miss Thecla Clarke, very pretty in pale blue satin and chiffon, bouquet of Richmond roses; Mr. Fellows, A.D.C.; Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, Professor McMurrich, Dr. Adam Wright, Dr. Goldsmith, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Philp, Dr. Scott, Dr. Graham, Miss Devey, pale pink; Miss Jamieson, very pretty in mauve; Miss Philp, rose satin and embroidery; Miss Rogers, black lace over Dresden silk; Miss Wright, pale yellow chiffon and satin; Miss Foy, pink Liberty satin; Miss De Laporte, lilac gown, black velvet bandeau; Mrs. Phillips, rose pink; Miss Beatrice Barry (Niagara Falls), looked very pretty in pink and gold; Miss Layman, pale pink chiffon; Miss Cottrell, pale blue satin and chiffon; Miss Balmer, pink satin and red roses; Miss Jellatt, pale pink Rajah and lace, Miss Sharpe, grey and silver; Miss Webster, blue and gold; Miss Wester, white chiffon and Killarney roses; Miss Mason, red silk, bandeau to match; Miss Gopeste, pink and gold with violets; Miss Stitt, white and silver; Miss Mason, mauve satin and violets; Miss Harris, rose pink satin; Miss Simpson, pale blue satin, white roses; Miss Mace, mauve and gold; Miss Ramsey, ashes of violets satin; Miss Reid, white striped satin with pink trimmings; Miss Dayman, pale blue silk with dark blue velvet; Miss Elliott, black sequin gown; Miss Broe (Whitby), pale pink; Miss McCallum, white with red roses; Miss Watson, red satin; Miss Kirkland, pale blue satin and red roses; Miss Connor, mauve satin, bandeau to match; Miss Dayman, blue satin; Miss Thompson, pale blue with rosebuds; Miss Eaton, white lace over pink satin; Mr. Roberts, McGill University; Mr. Wallace, Queen's University; Mr. Strickland, Western University; Mr. Barrett, Mr. Struthers, Mr. W. D. Smith, Mr. Sebert, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Keeley, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Holmes.

St. Andrew's Ball at the King Edward.

On Wednesday evening the beautiful rose-colored ballroom of the King Edward was the scene of one of the most picturesque and successful dances held there in several years, the friends of St. Andrew's Society coming from all over Canada to honor their patron saint, the kilts and uniforms vying the brilliant gowns of the women, most of the dresses showing the metallic note so popular this year. The orchestra of the 48th Highlanders proved excellent for dancing, and the regimental pipers played the ree's and Schottisches, which were equally enjoyed by the dancers and onlookers. The ballroom was draped with flags and emblems of the society, while in the supper room the tables were beautifully decorated with American beauties in great masses, the haggis being a feature of the menu at the head table, where the honored guests were: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. George McMurrich, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. McMurrich, president of St. Andrew's Society; Mr. Mackenzie Alexander, vice-president; Mr. George Keith, treasurer; Mrs. Herbert Mowat, Mrs. Albert Gooderham, General McKenzie, Mrs. Cotton, General Cotton, Mrs. Mackenzie Alexander, the Mayor of Toronto, Mrs. Geary, the Misses Gibson. The guests were received at the entrance to the banquet hall by Mr. and Mrs. McMurrich and Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie Alexander, Mrs. McMurrich wearing a black net and jetted gown over white satin with amethyst ornaments and an armful of pink roses; Mrs. Alexander, wearing a deep rose embroidered dress with diamonds, and bouquet of lilies and orchids. On the arrival of the Government House party, a procession was formed to the ballroom, where the following danced the honor set of lancers: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. McMurrich, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie Alexander, General McKenzie, General Cotton, Mrs. Cotton, Crs. George Col. Robertson of the 48th Highlanders; Mrs. Geary; the Mayor of Toronto; Miss Gibson, Miss Alexander, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Mrs. Temple McMurrich. The guests included the Hon. R.A. and Mrs. Pyne,, the latter in primrose satin with gold and diamonds; the Hon. J.J. Foy, and Miss Marie Foy, looking smart in white satin with pearls and ninon; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Macdonald, the latter in black over cloth of gold; Miss Foy, in black; Col. Albert Gooderham, Col. McQueen, Mrs. McQueen, wearing white satin with beautiful embroidery of pearls and diamond ornaments; Mr. and Mrs. Davies, the latter in white satin and lace. Mrs. Gibson, of Government House, was in grey satin with embroidery of the same shade, a diamond tiara and ornaments, and bouquet of orchids. Miss Gibson wore a reseda chiffon velvet gown embroidered to match, and camellias; Miss Meta Gibson, a sea green satin gown. Mrs. Geary looked very graceful in a soft black gown with bouquet of orchids on the corsage. Mrs. McMurrich was in white satin and lace; Miss Smellie, in white satin with silver roses and real lace; Mrs. R. S. Wilson wore a lovely gown of palest pink brocaded satin with diamonds and real lace; Mrs. Sterling Dean was in black net with touches of cerise; Mrs. Harry Wright, in pink satin, and her daughter in white; Miss Margaret Thompson, looking handsome in a white satin and lace gown with silver embroidery; Miss Jean Alexander, in white satin with swansdown and red roses; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, the latter in pale blue and silver; Mr. Moray Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, in white satin and silver; Mrs. Frank Johnson, wearing a blue satin gown with chrystal bugles; Mr. Gordon Crawford, Mr. Edmond Foy, Mrs. Frank Morgan, in black over cerise, and a bouquet of beauty roses; Mrs. Alfred Cameron, in pale blue and her guest, Miss Enid Wornum, Penetanguishene, in white and silver over pink, with bouquet of roses; Mrs. Gage in deep rose with diamonds; Mrs. Harry Love, in blue and Miss Gage in rose color veiled with grey; Miss Maud Fox, in a black gown with magnificent diamond ornaments; Miss Nesbitt, of Woodstock looked charming in a pale blue frock and carried lily-of-the-valley; the Misses Edwards were in pretty pink frocks; Miss Elizabeth Lamport, in pale blue veiled with silver ninon, diamond and pearl ornaments; Mrs. Horrocks, in black ninon over satin; Miss Irene McLeod looked pretty in deep green with pink roses; Miss Maud Weir, in rose color, was one of the most graceful girls in the Scotch dances; Miss Wallbridge, in pale pink satin and crystal embroidery; Miss Grant, in pale blue; Miss Cosby, black net with handsome dark blue embroidery; Miss Nairn, in pale blue, with white and silver, and Miss Margaret Nairn, in a pretty plain pink frock; Miss Edith Snelgrove, in pale blue satin; Miss Muriel White, in ivory satin; The Misses Mabel and Florence White, in pretty white chiffon and lace dancing frocks; Mr. O'Flynn, Mrs. O'Flynn, in a pale pink charmeuse gown and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Cotton's gown was of black chiffon embroidered in white and silver, and she was accompanied by her two daughters, wearing pale blue and pale pink gowns respectively; Mr. Harry Strathy, Mrs. Strathy, in emerald green satin veiled with ninon of the same shade; Mr. Massey, Mrs. Massey, in lace with pale pink chiffon; Mr. J. A. M. Alley, Mrs. Alley, in white and silver net with touches of orange; the Misses McKee, in pale yellow and pale blue satin frocks; Mrs. Fletcher looking handsome in white satin; Mrs. Albert Gooderham wore a beautiful white dress, and carried roses and lilies; Mr. Copeland, Mrs. Copeland, in white satin with trimmings of tiny pink rose; Mr. Higginbottom, Mrs. Higginbottom in white lace with pink embroidery; Miss Eva McGregor, in black chiffon and gold; Mr. McGregor; Mrs. Herbert Mowat, in pale pink; Mrs. W. Moore, in white lace with silver; the Misses Webster, in pale pink frocks; Miss E. Reid, in white; Miss Olga Schwartz, pale blue with roses. Some of the men present were: Mj. Wilson, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Gordon, Perry, Mr. Darling, Mr. Roy, Nordheimer, Mr. Donald, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Harold Brooks, Mr. Mabee, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Cochrane, Captain Grant, Messrs. Beardmore, Dr. McGillivray, Mr. Clifford Brown, Mr. Van Black, Mr. Evans, Mr. Knox, Mr. Stanley Robinson, Hamilton; Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Boddy, Mr. Monahan, Mr. Herbert Klotz, Mr. J. W. Mackenzie, Mr. Snelgrove, Mr. Fisher, Mr. George Sears, Mr. J. B. Neale, Mr. Hugh Barwick, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. Myles, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Grover, Mr. Adair Gibson, Mr. Alley, Mr. Sydney Fellowes, A.D.C., Major Shanley, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Douglas Reid, Mr. J. L. Burnand, Dr. Brefney O'Reilly, Mr. Levie Martin, Mr. Harcourt.

Sam Takes It Seriously.

Dear Sunday World: In a recent issue of your journal is a letter signed "Presbyterian," displaying anything but either a Presbyterian or a Christian spirit towards Rev. Dr. Henderson of Ottawa, one of the grandest of men, and Rev. Dr. Jackson of Toronto, whose beneficent influence upon the manhood of Canada has already been great.

Our correspondent says in effect that the discourtesy shown the two gentlemen above named by their being ordered to vacate the seat in the speaker's gallery "served them right. They had no business to go in there."

Let me say: the gentlemen had every right to go in the seat. They were regularly shown to it. They were in escort with the wife of one of the most prominent Conservatives in the house, and they were placed where prominent visitors are very often seated, even when not in company with the wife of a member—and they were seated where priests of another church are very frequently seen.

There is no use in prolonging this discussion; but no possible fault can be found with the two clergymen. They were badly used—but I am convinced the bad treatment was quite unintentional on the speaker's part.

Sam Hughes.

Other letters have been received by The Sunday World protesting against the expressions used by "A Protestant" in referring to Rev. George Jackson. The caption indicated that The World had no sympathy with the sentiments uttered, and the use of such language defeats its own object. Rev. Mr. Jackson has been denounced because his scholarship is ahead of that of some other Protestants, and the letter we published merely indicated how unwarrantably venomous a dogmatic Protestant may become.

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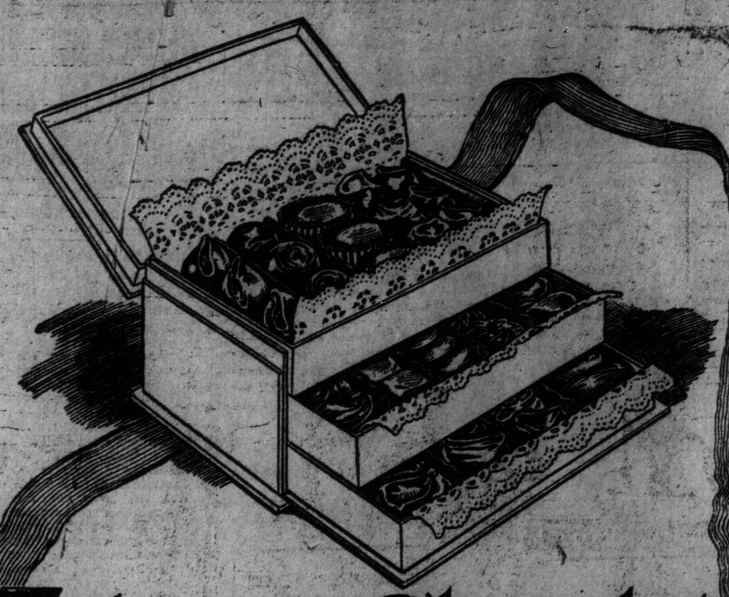

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Canadians Slighted At Public Functions

Official Ignorance and Servile Adherence To Tradition Causes Neglect of Distinguished Men From Overseas

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Notwithstanding the growing importance of Canada in the eyes of English financiers and the great number of visiting Canadian ministers, such as Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, or, in another sphere, of Sir Henry Pellatt, it is astonishing how little attention is paid to prominent "colonials" by public bodies. Even at the banquet given to the Queen's Own Rifles the agents-general of British Columbia and the other provinces were uninvited.

On the other hand, the agents-general of the Australian states are constantly mentioned as guests where Canadian officials of equal responsibility are absent. Now and again a representative Canadian receives attention—for instance, George McLaren Brown, the European superintendent of the C.P.R., a personal friend of one of the new sheriffs, was, with his wife, a guest at the lord mayor's banquet, but, speaking generally, there seems to be no system in the manner in which invitations to civic functions are dispensed.

For generations the petty diplomatic officials of some out of the way republic have received recognition denied to prominent "colonials," and the red tape of tradition still limits the horizon of the official mind. One rarely hears complaints of the attitude of the higher type of official towards visitors from overseas; in most cases he is a traveled man who knows that circumstances have changed since as a recent biography relates—a colonial secretary had to consult a map to find out the areas he was supposed to administer.

Canadians who have discussed this question think that a more beneficial use might be made—in a social and educative way—of the presence of visitors from overseas who are in one way or another distinguished men in their own locality or sphere of work. They complain that Americans are easily able to obtain thru their ambassador social courtesies which are not proffered to Canadians. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Colonial Institute has adopted a more progressive policy which will be still further developed. A weekly luncheon at which some visiting Canadian was the speaker would be admirable. This feature of the Canadian Clubs in the Dominion has been commented upon favorably by returning Britons.

People's Sunday Services.

The popular Sunday night services, inaugurated three years ago by J. M. Wilkinson in the Grand Opera House, are now being held in Massey Hall. To-night his special subject is "The New Passion Play of 1910." The negatives were obtained from Mr. Bruckman, the official photographer, with the consent of Mr. Anton Lang, Burgomaster of Oberammergau, and the slides are advertised by the Chicago firm as the best and most correct set ever published on the Passion Play. The soloist to-night will be Mr. J. Rawsthorne Slack, who is regarded as one of the best baritone singers in Toronto. The service lasts from 7 to 9 p.m.

Christmas in England.

Leonard Stonhouse, who for some time has been connected with the C. N. R. dining car department, leaves this evening for Halifax to join the R. M. S. Royal Edward, on which he sails to spend his Christmas in England. Mr. Stonhouse will return early in February.

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TUESDAY, DEC. 6TH, 8 P.M.

General admission, rush seats, 25c; reserved seats, 75c and 50c.

Plans opened at box office Friday, Dec. 2nd.

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The "Messiah"

MASSEY HALL, DECEMBER 29

Reserved Seats, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

Subscription Lists Close on the 16th

MUSIC NOTES

Victoria Times, B.C.: A native daughter, Miss Alma Victoria Clarke, a pupil of Dr. Torrington of Toronto, showed herself to be a pianist of great talent in the course of a recital which was held last evening at Government House. Mrs. Paterson very graciously placed the ball-room at the disposal of the Ladies' Musical Club, so that this brilliant young performer might be heard to the best advantage.

Miss Clarke played a difficult and most exacting program with great brilliancy and an amount of artistic expression quite marvelous in one so young. She is gifted with a remarkable memory, and has a fluent, clear and beautiful technique. Her utter simplicity and lack of affectation was charming in the extreme. There is nothing that shows off a pianist's powers in practically every direction so well as a rhapsodie-Liszt. His rhapsodies are actual tone pictures of scenes in which he himself participated, either when in traveling in foreign lands or when sojourning with gypsies in his native Hungary.

Rhapsodie No: 12 was played by Miss Clarke with splendid verve, true abandon and not the slightest extravagant movement. In response to an enthusiastic encore she gave the Chopin "Berceuse" in D flat, with exquisite feeling. Special mention must also be made of her one other Chopin number, the "Fantasia Impromptu." This was thought by many to be the gem of the evening, so exquisite in delicacy and grace. Much appreciated, too, by the enthusiastic and responsive audience was the Mendelssohn-Liszt "Wedding March" and "Elfin Chorus," from Midsummer Night's Dream. The famous C minor "Prelude," by Rachminoff, one of the strongest composers of the modern Russian school, was very interesting.

Mrs. Scott Raff, assisted by the Toronto String Quartet, gave an interpretative recital at the Margaret Eaton School at 8.15 Saturday evening.

A most successful lecture was given last evening at Broadway Methodist Tabernacle, when the Rev. A. L. Geggie, M.A., gave his famous lecture on England, Ireland and Scotland. The vocalist was Mr. Ernest Hazeldine, the tenor soloist of Parkdale Presbyterian Church, formerly of Manchester, Eng., who enchanted one and all with his renderings of "Good Company," "The Death of Nelson," "Dear Little Shamrock," "Killarney," "Bridge of Mar," "Annie Laurie" and the "Better Land," in which his rich voice was undoubtedly heard to the best advantage.

Mr. Hazeldine, who has removed to his new residence, 543 College-street, phone College 7433, sang at the Parkdale Presbyterian Church on Tuesday last, and will be at Port Credit on Dec. 12.

First Church of Christ, Scientist

Corner Queen's Park Ave., Cor. Howell and Simcoe Sts. Services: 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Subject for Oct. 30: "EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT."

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GOODERHAM BALL AT KING EDWARD.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Gooderham gave one of the most successful balls ever held in Toronto on Friday evening, at the King Edward, in honor of the debut of Mr. Gooderham's pretty young sister, Eleanor, who received with the host and hostess and was wearing a white charmeuse gown with silver and pearls, her golden hair simply arranged, and carried a cluster of Richmond roses. The hostess was in black embroidered ninon over peacock blue, with diamond ornaments and bouquet of mauve orchids, and the debutante's mother wore a rich black satin dress with string of large pearls, her married daughter, Mrs. Asheton-Smith, being in deep blue satin veiled with black lace and chiffon. The beautiful ballroom and stately corridors were lovely with great standard bases of American beauties and softly shaded lights, while the yellow drawing room, given over to bridge, was done with pink coral begonias, the supper tables in the cafe on the ground floor looking lovely with gold baskets of every description of flowers. In the banquet hall, where Mr. and Mrs. Gooderham received, an orchestra was stationed in the gallery and another excellent orchestra was used for dancing. A few of the 500 guests were: Mr. and Mrs. George Gooderham and their debutante daughter; Grace, the latter wearing a pale blue chiffon frock, and Mrs. Gooderham in a pale pink satin dress veiled with white chiffon and embroidery with Brussels lace and diamond ornaments; Col. Albert Gooderham, Mrs. Gooderham, in white embroidered silk crepe and diamonds; the hostess' mother, Mrs. Fred Paterson, and her sister, Mrs. R. S. Millichamp, were present, the former in black satin with American beauties, and the latter wearing jet and a bouquet of violets; the Messrs. Paterson also assisted in looking after the guests; Mr. Hargraft, Mrs. Hargraft, in mauve satin with Spanish lace and amethyst ornaments; Mrs. Langmuir, in a white gown; Mr. Harry Paterson, Mrs. Paterson, wearing black chiffon; the Messrs. Langmuir, the Messrs. Ince, Miss Digby, in white chiffon and lace; Miss Ethel Webster, in pale pink with bands of sable and pearl bandeau in her hair; Miss McMurrich, in white with a gold tunic; Miss G. McMurrich in pale blue satin, and her guest, Miss Perch (England), wearing blue chiffon over satin; Mr. Philip Toller, Mrs. Toller, in white satin with silver tunic; Mr. Lee, Mrs. Lee, in white with silver overdress; Mr. J. J. Dixon, Mrs. Dixon, in palest yellow veiled with ninon of the same shade and silver ornaments in her hair; Miss Hays, Windsor, wearing a striking gown of black velvet with bands of ermine and pink coral ornaments; Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Miss Dorothy Beardmore, in white and silver; Major Carpenter, the Messrs. Beardmore, Mr. Ernest Kortwright, Mr. Harold Scandrett, Miss Eda Reid, looking pretty in mauve with band to match in her hair; Miss Jessie Johnston, in a becoming pale blue chiffon frock with gold embroidery; Miss Gibson of Government House, in palest yellow with touches of turquoise blue; Miss Meta Gibson, in a pretty mauve frock with silver lace; Mr. Sydney Fellowes, A.D.C.; Mr. Fellowes, Miss Marjorie Fellowes, in pale blue with trimmings of black velvet; Mr. W. H. Brouse, Miss Marjorie Brouse, in white chiffon over cloth of silver; Miss Josephine Brouse, in white satin with ropes of pearls; Mrs. Featherston Aylesworth, in white chiffon with gold net cap; Miss Hilda Burton, in blue and gold; Messrs. Robertson, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, Mr. Jack Drynan, Mr. Duncan, Mrs. Nesbitt, in black over white satin with touches of cerise and silver, and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Drynan, wearing blue and gold; Mrs. Duncan, white satin with tunic of gold net; Miss Marjorie Wallace, in a white frock; Miss Elsie Jackes, in pale blue with roses; Mr. Eric Jacques, Mrs. Lorne Somerville, in palest grey chiffon and satin; Messrs. Arthur and Jack Somerville; Miss Evelyn Somerville; Miss Flora Macdonald, in pale yellow satin; Miss Edith Kay, Mr. Eric Armour, Mr. P. Myles, Mr. Norman Bastedo, Mrs. Bastedo, in white with silver; Mr. William Gooderham, Mr. Melville Gooderham, Mr. Willie Mulock, Mrs. Mulock, in lavender embroidered chiffon over white satin; Col. Chadwick, Mrs. Chadwick, wearing white satin with overdress of gold spangled net; Col. Mitchell, Dr. Bruce, Miss Sullivan, in white satin with embroidery of silver bugles and grapes; Mr. Alfred Wright, Mrs. Wright, in white and gold; Mr. Gordon Gooderham; Mrs. Gooderham, in pink satin empire dress; Miss Wallbridge, in pale blue with Brussels lace; Miss Suckling, in white with tulle in her hair; Misses Duggan, in white satin; Mr. Roy Buchanan, Miss Olive Buchanan, in blue; Mr. McWhinney, Mrs. McWhinney, in blue and silver; Mr. Rex Parminter; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Burke, in pink and white; Miss Branda Smellie, in white with lace and silver embroidery; Mr. Archie Macdonald, Mr. Austin Boddy, Mr. Marvin Rathbun, Dr. Bryce McMurrich, Mr. Joe Beatty, Mrs. Beatty, in black and white; Mr. Hubert Watt, Mrs. Watt, in pink with bouquet of roses and violets; Mr. Hanley Baines, Mrs. Baines, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Mr. Vidal, Mr. Assheton Smith, Mr. D. McKay, Mr. Arthur Anglin, Mr. Ford Howland, Mr. Worts Smart, Mrs. Smart, in a handsome green satin gown with gold bodice; Miss Cosby, in pink, and her sister in blue; Miss Edna Cosby, mauve flowered chiffon; Mr. Higinbotham, Mrs. Higinbotham, in ivory brocade, with real lace and diamonds; Mrs. Graham Thomson, black and gold with sable and turquoise; Miss Marie Foy looked well in white satin and ninon; Mrs. Arthur Anglin, in black with beauty roses; Miss Carolyn Warren, in white lace and mauve chiffon; the Misses Braithwaite, in white frocks; Mr. Turnbull Warren, Mrs. Ford Howland, in pale blue and pink; Miss Margaret Thompson, in white over pale pink and blue; Mrs. Taylor, white lace and pale blue; Mr. Mark Howard Irish, Mrs. Irish, in rose pink; Mrs. Calderwood, in white satin with real lace; Mrs. Drummond MacKay, Mrs. Rex Parminter, in pale blue; Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Myles; the Misses Myles; Mrs. Bryce MacMurrich, in white with silver; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wright; Mr. and Mrs. D'Ernecourt Strickland, the latter in pink chiffon and satin; Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Miss Agnes Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Macdonald, Mrs. Lonsdale Capreol, Major and Mrs. J. C. Mason, Capt. and Mrs. Boone, Mr. and Mrs. Northey, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Taylor, Miss Loomis, Miss Gwan Darling, Mr. Darling, Miss Phyllis Helmuth, in blue; Mr. Douglas Reid, Mr. Errol Arnoldi, Mr. Lexie Martin, Miss Evelyn Cox, Miss Barbara Blackstock, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jarvis, the latter in white satin; Miss Muriel Jarvis, in pink satin; Mr. Bob Sinclair, Miss Cayley, in blue; Mr. Curry, Mr. Walter Denison, Miss Ottie Walker, Miss Jean Alexander, Mr. George Alexander, Miss Garrow, in white satin; Miss Constance Hendeson looked pretty in white satin; Mr. James Suydam, Mr. Clementin Beardmore, Mr. John Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsmill, Miss Annis Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Woods, Mr. Martin, Miss Lummis, Mr. Norma Seagram, Miss Novah Gwynne, in blue; Miss Thompson, Mr. Boyd, Miss Boyd, Miss Dorothy Hodgins, in white satin; Miss Edna Coady, in pale yellow; Miss Rathbun, in pale blue; the Messrs. Rathbun, Mr. Jack Meredith, Miss Nan Grant, Miss Le Mesurier, Miss Violet Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Denison, Miss Muriel Strathy, Mr. and Mrs. Louis MacMurray, Misses Davidson, Miss O'Brien, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Machell, Dr. Stewart.

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A plainly worded, legal contract is drawn up in each case treated that a cure is to be effected in three days which shall be entirely satisfactory to the patient and his family in every particular, or treatment shall cost nothing. The financial reference of the Gatlin Institute, upon investigation, will be found of the highest. The ten thousand men and women whom the Gatlin treatment has cured indorse the Gatlin Institute.

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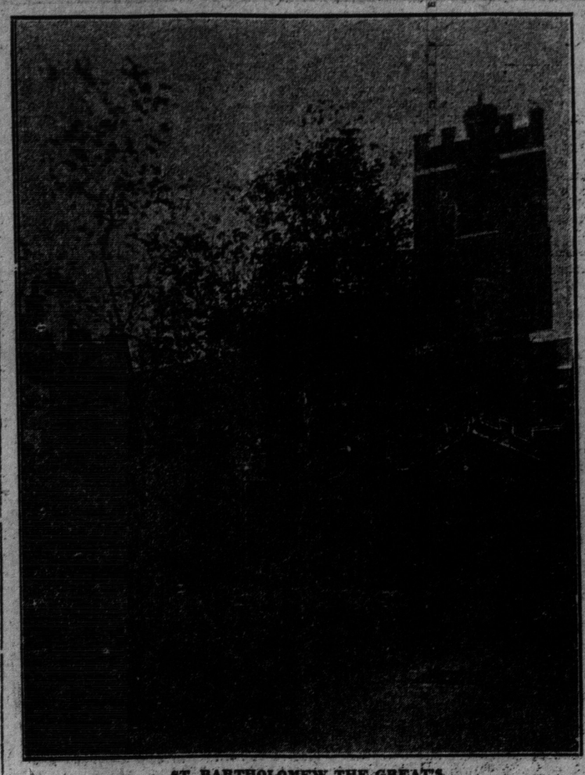
St. Alban's Cathedral Women's League

A meeting of the Women's League of St. Alban's Cathedral was held in the chapter house on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 29. Notwithstanding the inclement weather there was a large attendance. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Sweatman, Canon MacNab occupied the chair. A most eloquent address was given by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, in which he expressed his surprise and gratification at the large amount raised by the league towards the building fund since its organization in 1905, which showed the quiet zeal and perseverance of its members thru many difficulties. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were received with great enthusiasm, and gave a fresh impetus to the league to renew its endeavors to procure at least four hundred members, so that a certain sum might be reached before April next, when the work of extending the cathedral will be begun. It is hoped that the ladies of Toronto will kindly respond to the league's appeal by becoming members, or otherwise join in the work of helping to build a cathedral which will be a monument to the glory of God, and an ornament to the city.

Further information may be obtained from Mrs. Arthurs, 55 Walmer-road; Mrs. Charles Clarke, secretary, 93 Bedford-road; or Mrs. Willson Howard, treasurer, 187 Madison-avenue.



ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT'S
London churchyard where old women scramble for coins laid on tombstones.

Quaint Services in Old English Churches

Origin of Many of the Strange Customs Forgotten, But They Are Still Kept up Religiously Year After Year and in Most of Them the Poor Benefit.

From a Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—American church-goers would be profoundly astonished if they could attend the queer ceremonies held in some of the English churches. Some of these customs are so ancient that no one knows their origin.

For instance, every Good Friday in the churchyard of St. Bartholomew the Great one may see twenty-one old ladies scrambling wildly among the tomb stones. What are they doing? Well, once upon a time which is unrecorded, a man whose name is forgotten, made the provision that once a year bits of silver and hot-cross buns were to be scattered over the tomb stones in order that twenty-one old women might help themselves therefrom. It is hard for a spectator of this strange ceremony to make out whether the bequest was given from a sense of charity or from a sense of humor. By the time the money has been plucked the hot-cross buns are cold; and with a leisure that contrasts grotesquely with the avid haste of their previous circuit, the old women gather in the bread.

Theoretically one of the most beautiful of the old English customs is that known as "the blessing of the nets," when in places devoted to fishing, the nets of the fishermen are taken to church to be blessed by the priest. Practically, the custom is not a beautiful one, at least in an ordinary olfactory sense; like false teeth, fish are all right in their place.

Fish for Church Decoration.

Recently those who attended the harvest of the sea festival at the church of St. Magnus the Martyr, Billingsgate, London, had an opportunity of judging how effectively fish can be employed as a decoration. On low stands, ranged along the centre aisle were choice collections of fruit and flowers, interspersed with dishes on which lay many kinds of fish in season;—halibut, cod, whitebait, shrimps, oysters, dried fish, smelts, and so on.

These were the gift of the Billingsgate fish market tradespeople who, for the most part, compose the congregation of this ancient church,—a church which apart from its peculiar association with the fishing industry has a remarkable history, and contains a museum of valuable relics. The archway at the foot of the spire—Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece in spires—was the entrance to the old London Bridge. In the vestibule are two primitive fire-engines, recalling the days when fire extinguishing was quite a dignified and ceremonial operation. The organ is perhaps the most historical in the city, inasmuch as it is the first that had the swell-box applied. Miles Coverdale, translator of the Bible, was once rector here.

Counted amongst the precious relics are the old muniment chest of Bridge Ward Within, dated 1614, some priceless pre-Reformation plate and beautiful woodwork of the Tudor period, and last but not least the tobacco box and the cup of Falstaff in which the Boar's Head roysterer is said to have pledged his troth to Dame Quickley.

In the inside of the church is also the tomb of Robert Preston who departed this life in 1730, after being a bartender in the Boar's Head Tavern. This is his epitaph:

"Bacchus to give the Toping World Surprise
Produced one Sober Son, and here he lies.
Tho' nursed among full Hogsheads he defied
The charms of Wine and ev'ry vice beside.
O, Reader, if to Justice Thou'rt inclined,
Keep honest Preston daily in thy mind.
He drew good Wine, took care to fill his Pots,
Had sundry virtues that outweighed his faults.
You that on Bacchus have the like dependance,
Pray copy Bob in Measure and Attendance."

The Lion Sermon.

Every October sixteenth whether that date falls on Sunday or a weekday the "Lion Sermon" is delivered at the church of St. Katherine Cree in the old City of London. In the will of Sir John Gayer, dated 1648, money was left for a sermon to be preached each year to commemorate Sir John's escape from a lion in the Arabian desert. Some sceptics believe that he left this peculiar bequest in order to make the story of his escape seem plausible. Sir John, a member of the Levant Company, was enroute for India when while crossing the Arabian desert he was approached by a lion. Sir John promptly descended from his camel and engaged in prayer. The lion was so dumbfounded that he withdrew from Sir John's presence to a solitary meditation. His life being spared, Sir John vowed that he would give the gains of his journey to God and the poor.

On his return to England he provided not only for the annual lion sermon but he left money for a sermon to be preached monthly in his native Town of Plymouth. Later he became sheriff of London, and as lord mayor in 1647 he was committed to the Tower where he underwent eight months' imprisonment for refusing the supplies demanded by parliament from the city for the army. In 1648, altho parliament had deposed him from the office of lord mayor and alderman, the governors of Christ Hospital chose him to be president of that foundation.

Recently the money providing for this gift sermon was diverted from St. Katherine Cree Church to a more needy parish. The sermon itself, however, is still preached in order to keep up the tradition.

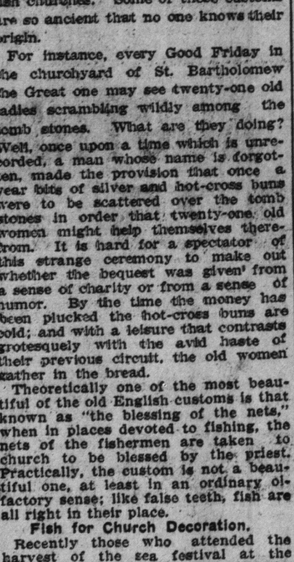
Maundy Thursday.

On Maundy or Holy Thursday Westminster Abbey is the scene of a remarkable ceremony. Maundy Thursday is the anniversary of a day when Christian kings were wont to give alms and render meanest service to the poorest of their subjects. The number of poor who receive the king's alms grows larger each year, the addition being the increment of one poor old woman and one poor old man for each succeeding year of the king's age. They are ranged in a row on either side of the choir. Above them are the dean and chapter, in their stalls, the choir, in their white surplices, behind the twinkling candles; beyond, and within the communion rails are the lord high almoner, the sub-almoner and "clergymen in academical robes representing the recipients of the royal alms." After a long service the Maundy money in purses is distributed from a great alms dish.

Continental sovereigns still keep up the traditional custom of washing the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday in imitation of Christ's pattern of humility. In England this washing of the feet was an annual event until after Stuart days. Thus we learn that Queen Elizabeth, when she was thirty-nine years old, washed the feet of the same number of the poorest of her subjects. The feet were first washed by the Yeomen of the Laundry with warm water and sweet herbs; a second ablution was performed by the sub-almoner; and finally her majesty, kneeling, and attended by thirty-nine gentlewomen, gave them a final wash, making a cross on each foot and kissing it.

James II. for some years officiated in this lowly role of foot-washer, until he deputed the office to the Archbishop of York.

George Vye.



FALSTAFF'S CUP AND TOBACCO BOX.
Interesting relics preserved at the London Church of St. Magnus the Martyr.

Notice to Fat Women

Presumably you know, ladies, that the proper caper nowadays is lines. Curves are passe. You have got to take off your fat. This must be done in one of three ways. By dieting, by exercises, or by means of Marmola Prescription Tablets. The two former will keep you busy for months and punish you pretty severely, the latter will cost you 75 cents at the druggist's. The tablets will not make any alteration in your diet necessary, and yet in all probability, before you have used up one case you will be losing from 12 to 16 ounces of fat a day. Which method do you like the best?

If you fancy this pleasant method of getting off the fat, see your druggist instantly, or else write the Marmola Company, 837 Farmer Building, Detroit Mich., to send you a case by mail. These cases contain so generous a quantity of tablets that the treatment is very economical. It is, also, quite harmless, for the tablets are made strictly in accordance with the famous Marmola Prescription.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ENQUIRY.

Editor Sunday World: I have had several inquirers as to my opinion of the report on above investigation. I have just read over the signed report at the city clerk's office, and am now in a position to explain an opinion. As your paper has been principally the cause of bringing to light the people's many complaints, and one of the few papers that in my mind is not "muzzled," I ask you to accept my opinion, and thru the columns of your widely read paper, convey it to the public. From a personal point of view I can at present make no comment, but looking at it in a public light I can only say that it is "a most extraordinary report." One that Dr. Sheard may well smile at with astonishment. At the same time I would draw your attention to the action I took on September 17, after the first day's hearing of evidence.

I may say I am pushing on my claim against the corporation of the City of Toronto and others at the earliest, as soon as I can retain extra eminent counsel which I have notified my solicitor to do.

Allow me to take this opportunity of thanking you for the amount of interest you have at all times taken on behalf of the public and myself.

R. J. Rogers.

Electric Fixtures for Lighting and Heating.

Attention is drawn to an advertisement for Morden & Co. on page 4 of the illustrated section.

Morden & Co. are to be congratulated on the pleasing array of the newest and best electrical fixtures now on inspection at their warerooms, 80 King-street west.

Among the many fixtures exhibited are the very latest novelties in the most exquisite designs for drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, sleeping chambers, etc., showings that instantly captivate critical customers.

Morden & Co. are wholesalers and retailers; their well-equipped factory being located at Brantford, Ont.

Mother's Christmas Gift

Choose something that will be personal. Something that will be useful and a source of pleasure. Something that will be as necessary in June as in January, and that will aid her to look her best at all times. Honestly now, can you think of anything that will fill *all* requirements quite as well as a beautiful natural-appearing Switch, Transformation or Pompadour?

Mother is not any more fond of looking older than her years than you are. Her hair has everything to do with how she looks. Suppose you help her to remain young in appearance by giving her a gift that is equally valuable and helpful all the year round. Study our window for ideas.

An exquisite showing of Exclusive Combs and Barettes. The most effective line of Fine Toilet Needs in Canada. Every imaginable need for Hair, Hands and Complexion.

The Pember Store

Christmas Hair Dressing and Hair Needs

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The Stage Negro In Song and Play

By Charles M. Bregg in Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

In the light of the somewhat bitter crusade that is being made against racial caricature on the stage, it is interesting to recall the progress of the American negro character and negro actor in the theatre. Of all the subjects for caricature by ambitious comic thespians the negro has been the most fruitful. The negro minstrel appeared on our stage something more than 100 years ago, tho the credit of having first introduced the Ethiopian singer in his native melodies is somewhat indefinitely assigned. Perhaps the first negro minstrel who sang professionally on our stage was some obscure player in an obscure place, and his fame in this respect will never be established. There has been much written on the subject, and many "first minstrel" men have been assigned the honor of having introduced this form of entertainment to the American people. Laurence Hutton, in his very interesting volume, "Curiosities of the American Stage," gives Thomas D. Rice the credit of having first made negro characterization and song popular on both sides of the Atlantic, for Rice visited England, where his negro singing and impersonation were almost as great a hit as in this country. Mr. Hutton is careful to say that Rice did not actually originate negro minstrelsy, but he holds to the claim that he was the first to give character delineation vogue, and may be justly regarded as the "father of Ethiopian characterization."

Rice was the author and singer of the famous negro ditty, "Jim Crow," and was ever afterward known as Jim Crow Rice. Edwin S. Conner, one of the many scribes who have pursued this subject in the written annals of our stage, tells an interesting story of Rice and the origin of the Jim Crow song.

Birth of Jim Crow.

Mr. Conner was a member of the company at the Columbia-street theatre, Cincinnati, in 1828-29, when he first met Rice "doing little negro bits" between the acts at that house, notably a sketch he had studied from life in Louisville the preceding summer. Back of the Louisville theatre was a livery stable kept by a man named Crow. The actors could look into the stable yard from the windows of their dressing-rooms, and were fond of watching the movements of an old and decrepit slave who was employed by the proprietor to do all sorts of odd jobs. As was the custom among the negroes, he had assumed his master's name, and called himself Jim Crow. He was very much deformed, the right shoulder was drawn up high, and the left leg was stiff and crooked at the knee, which gave him a painful but at the same time ludicrous limp. He was in the habit of crooning a queer old tune, to which he had applied words of his own. At the end of each verse he gave a peculiar step, "rocking de heel," in the same manner since so general among the many generations of his imitators, and these were the words of his refrain:

"Wheel about, turn about,
Do jis so,
An' ebery time I wheel about
I jump Jim Crow."

Rice closely watched this unconscious performer, and recognized in him a character entirely new to the stage. He wrote a number of verses, quickened and slightly changed the air, made up exactly like the original, and appeared before a Louisville audience which, as Mr. Conner says, "went mad with delight," recalling him on the first night at least twenty times. And so Jim Crow jumped into fame and something that looks almost like immortality.

Rice was born in the seventh ward of New York in 1808. He was a supernumerary at the Park Theatre, where Sam Cowell remembered him in "Bombastes Furioso," attracting so much attention by his eccentricities that Anson and Barnes, the leading characters of the cast, made a formal complaint and had him dismissed from the company; Cowell adding that this man, whose name did not even appear in the bills, was the only actor on the stage whom the audience seemed to notice.

The Negro Singer-Actor.

Rice was a singer and dancer, and out of his work perhaps, as much as from any other source, came the negro minstrel form of entertainment that has held sway thru all the years down to Lew Docstader and George Primrose of our own stage. But what perhaps is more to the point, Rice impersonated or caricatured, in addition to singing, and brought to the stage very nearly the first attempt to reproduce certain definite character phases of the original of his study. This branch of the art of negro characterization has followed along a somewhat beaten path, each singer or minstrel actor selecting some peculiar style or kind of negro as a basis for his make-up. The big minstrel companies that have infested the stage for fifty years or more have nearly always contented themselves with blacking their faces and hands, dressing in some queer or highly ornamental fashion and letting it go at that. If this brief article were a glossary of negro minstrelsy, a long list of distinguished black-face singers and performers could be recalled who have originated new forms of presenting the old idea for our entertainment. But the point sought to be made is that negro characterization, or caricature, tho nearly always found in connection with negro minstrelsy, is a separate art in itself, and has developed some very fine specimens of humor and accuracy. Of the white men in our own time, who, coming out of minstrelsy, have brought a solid, enduring piece of actual characterization, we may mention McIntyre and Heath as perhaps the leaders. Willis Sweatnam is another negro minstrel actor who delights in character drawing, and who no longer sings. In various dramas and comedies in which negro characters appear, the variation in the several delineations is as wide as the poles, and in perhaps a majority of instances is as little like the real negro as a Swede is like a Chinaman.

The Negro Portraying Himself.

There can hardly be any objection to racial caricature among the negroes who attend the theatre, for the reason that some of the most searching and humorous caricatures of the race are among the negro players themselves. Here, too, we have come across in recent years the most accurate stage representation of true negro types that we have ever had. Some critics of acting contend that the white man can portray the negro character far more accurately than can the negro himself, and perhaps the contention is true when mere surface antics and humorous touches requiring intelligent mimetic skill are required. But the real truth of the contention lies more in the fact that we have had few negro actors. Most of them are buffoons. There was some years ago a very skilful legitimate player of the colored race who gave what was said to be an admirable portrayal of some of Shakspere's characters, notably Othello. But such instances are rare. Of the comic negro, drawn from life and maintained with distinguished humor and accuracy, those theatregoers who went to the Nixon last week saw the best specimen on our stage of a really intellectual negro doing far better and more artistically what Jim Crow Rice did over 100 years ago, in the very dawn of negro impersonation on the American stage. It was caricature, but it was drawn with fine reference to life, the life of a type of negro almost extinct, except on the plantations of the rural south.

DIAZ MAKES PEACE OFFER.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 3.—The insurrectionary troubles in Mexico took on an entirely unexpected aspect here today, with the receipt of despatches asserting that the Diaz Government has made overtures of peace.

The explanation of this move is that foreign interests have brought strong pressure to bear on the government to end the turmoil by placating the insurgents.

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IN LABOR CIRCLES

By Sam Landers.

J. T. U. of A.—U. G. W. of A.

In the big garment workers' strike in Chicago a large number of made-to-measure houses were among those out on strike, some of them which made very high-class clothing. In some instances where coats were made which cost as high as eight dollars per garment, the journeymen tailors claimed jurisdiction, but the strikers said since they were called out by the garment workers they desired to join that organization.

The garment workers' organizers addressed them and advised them to join the journeymen tailors, as they had all they could handle in looking after the 45,000 people already out.

Fraternal Delegates.

The two fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades' Congress this year are two able men, W. J. MacFarland of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and Daniel J. Tobin of the United Brotherhood of Teamsters. The latter, Mr. Tobin, is, tho, by far the most able of the two. Mr. Tobin, altho a young man, is one of the best platform men in the federation, his language is that of a student, his delivery forceful and his general manner one that impresses an audience.

One of the reasons Mr. Tobin was elected to this important position was announced in seconding his nomination by John R. Alpine, a member of the A. F. of L. executive council. Mr. Alpine said: "Mr. Tobin, altho a very young man, took hold of an international union as its general president, when it was in a disorganized and dilapidated condition and out of chaos, wrought harmony and an increased satisfied membership." Mr. Tobin is a native of cultured Cambridge, Mass.

Farmers' Union.

Six years ago the Farmers' Union had only 50,000 members; to-day it has more than 300,000. Six years ago it had no gins; now there are 9000. Six years ago it had no cotton warehouses; now it has 2000. It had no fruit packing plants; it now owns 500. It had no representatives in the cotton markets of the world; now it has a representative in every one. It had no financial standing in the banks; it has now twenty strong banks of its own and a financial standing in every banking center of America and Europe. It had no system of selling or handling cotton and was without direct connections; to-day it has its connections and customers in the majority of the milling centers of the world, to which it ships direct. Six years ago it was at the mercy of the grocery trust; to-day it has thousands of stores under its own control.

Women's League.

The Women's Trade Union League in the United States is an organization of wealthy women who act as a sort of an auxiliary to the trade union movement. It is endorsed by the American Federation as an auxiliary and the first few years of its existence it did very good work, i. e., as long as it did the work it was asked to do. But latterly the league in various cities has been taking an initiative in matters over which various international unions have absolute jurisdiction, much to the displeasure of the active trade union movement. In conversations that were overheard by a delegate to the recent American Federation of Labor in St. Louis, the Women's Trade Union League "is riding for a fall," the international will not tolerate the "butting in" of the Women's League and it actions without consulting the unions involved in a strike.

Los Angeles.

A special committee appointed by the Los Angeles central labor body made a report on the recent explosion at The Times in that city, of which the following is a clause:

"That General Otis knows that The Times was destroyed by gas, but that he is deliberately exploiting the dynamite theory, first, in order that he may escape the just consequences of criminal negligence; and, second, in order to further a conspiracy to launch an indiscriminate persecution against the 20,000 union men and women of Los Angeles, and the 100,000 members of labor organizations thruout the State of California."

John B. Lennon.

John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, was unanimously re-elected at the St. Louis convention of the A. F. of L. Mr. Lennon now devotes most of his time to magazine and newspaper writing and it is said he is earning by far a larger salary than when (general-secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

Mr. Lennon has announced his candidature as fraternal delegate to the British Trades' Congress in 1911.

Women's Label League.

The International Women's Label League is an organization of women toilers headed by Miss Anna Fitzgerald of Chicago as its international president, whose sole function is the "boosting" of the various union labels of organized labor.

The Label League should not be confounded with the Women's Trade Union League headed by Mrs. Raymond Robbins of Chicago, which is only an auxiliary body of college-bred women without practical experience and knowledge in the labor movement as has Miss Fitzgerald and her women colleagues.

The Women's Label League has now over 300 subordinate leagues in various cities and is doing practical work in keeping the general purchasing public informed in union label matters generally.

"Joe" Manning's Report.

On the reading of "Joe" Manning's report as fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the Fort William session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Secretary Morrison made the following statement:

There is a statement in that report that the secretary has stated that the Canadian Congress has the same relation to the American Federation of Labor as a state body. The secretary is noto aware of ever having made such a statement. He did, in a letter to the miners eight or ten years ago, state that in the payment of per capita tax their relation to the local unions was the same as the state bodies and central bodies in this country. They have chartered central bodies.

The American Federation of Labor to-day is carrying out the agreement that was entered into with the officers of the Canadian Congress in Toronto and also carrying out the action of a special committee, I think at New Orleans, in which it was agreed that the American Federation of Labor should charter all central bodies in Canada, the one requirement being that before the Federation would issue a charter to a central body in Canada it would be required to first affiliate with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The Federation has kept faith. I feel that while there is no intention on the part of the executive council of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress to place my position in a false light, yet in reading the report it appears to me such is the case. For that reason I believe it should go to a committee to clear up these two points.

Canada.

The movement in Canada has shown greater progress during the past year than in any previous year in its history. Numerically, representation in the Congress has increased 40 per cent. over the year 1909, while the balance in the treasury of the Congress over that reported for 1909 was almost 50 per cent. The Congress in its legislative capacity has also exceeded anything done in former years. It secured the appointment of a commission on technical education, with its ex-vice-president as a member of it; amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act that further protected the interests of those affected by the act; and the exemption of trade unions from the Combines Investigation Act. It offered such strenuous opposition to the Belcourt bill, which was designed to keep international officers out of Canada, that its promoter asked permission to withdraw it, which was agreed to, altho the senate threatened to throw it out bodily.

The above is a portion of President Gompers report on Canada in his annual report to the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor.

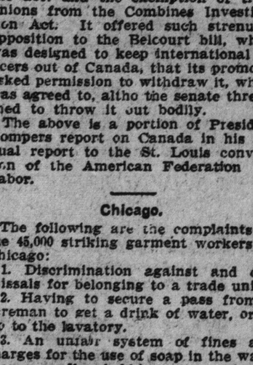
Chicago.

The following are the complaints of the 45,000 striking garment workers of Chicago:

1. Discrimination against and dismissals for belonging to a trade union.
2. Having to secure a pass from a foreman to get a drink of water, or to go to the lavatory.
3. An unfair system of fines and charges for the use of soap in the wash rooms, needles, bobbins, etc.; a charge of 25 cents for oil cans which can be secured at wholesale for 5 cents; a charge of 60 cents for the loss of a silk spool, full or empty. When a spot is found on a garment the one in whose hands the garment is found is subject to a fine of a small or large amount to the extent of the compulsory purchase of the garment at retail prices. This, in spite of the fact that the garment in the course of section work may have passed thru a dozen different hands.
4. In the cutting rooms "suit lengths," instead of bolts of cloth are furnished the cutters, out of which a full size suit is expected; the amount of goods furnished is in many instances, insufficient to get the suit out properly, and should the stripes not match with perfectness, or the cutter be short the smallest or shortest piece of goods, and have to apply to the foreman for the same, he is fined or charged for the same.
5. The clothing manufacturers of Chicago have what is known as the Clothiers' Board of Trade or Association, and in order to secure employment in one of these houses an employe must first secure a pass or permission to work from said association, and must submit to a minute cross-examination of pedigree and pledge not to join a union.
6. Latterly, the entire system has been changed from week to piece work, and the prices paid are so low that the greatest speed is necessary to earn enough to keep body and soul together. The same class and amount of work is now required at piece work that was required formerly at week work. While the average week's earnings is greatly reduced. Again, all piece work employes are compelled to remain in the shop the full time, whether there is work for them to do or not.
7. Time clocks are subjects of grievance inasmuch as workers thru a little oversight are deprived of wages actually earned. All workers are compelled to register both on entering or leaving employment, but should a worker neglect to register on leaving employment, in spite of the fact that his work slips and foreman of his department can prove he had done his work, yet he is deprived of his wages.

Cure Your Rheumatism

50,000 BOXES FREE



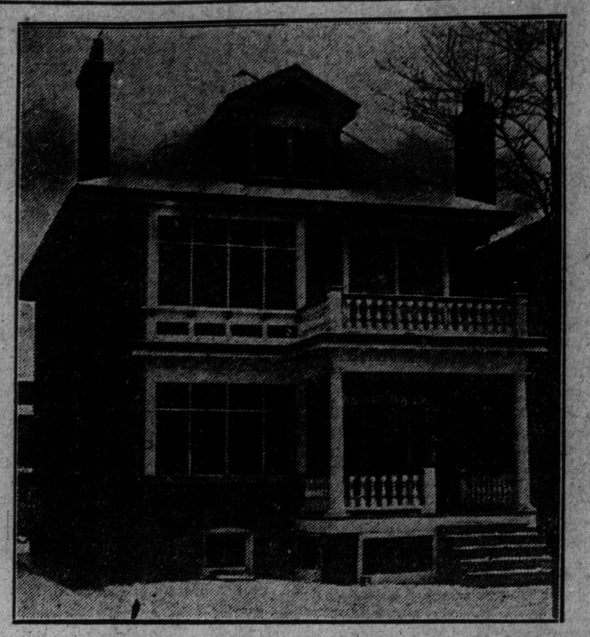
Deformity of the Hands in General, Chronic Muscular Rheumatism.

Rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, pain in the back have been cured, in the real meaning of the word, by a little Stillingia, Iodide of Potassium, Poke Root, Guaiac Resin and Sarsaparilla. Any person can take these remedies in any reasonable amount with perfect safety, and the results have been found to be astonishing. It has been proven that this combination makes up the best rheumatism remedy in existence, having actually cured many stubborn case of over 20 and 40 years' standing—even in persons of old age.

The five ingredients mentioned above prepared with great accuracy and skill not only in regard to proportion, but also in selecting the best material, have been put up in compressed tablet form, and are called

"GLORIA TONIC," and fifty thousand boxes are offered free to introduce it.

If you suffer from any form of uric acid in the blood, and have rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, this is the way to drive it out of your system in quick time. Simply send your name and address, **enclosing this advertisement,** to JOHN A. Sa[illegible], 703 Laing Building, Windsor, Ontario, and by return mail you will receive the box absolutely free. It is only in "Gloria Tonic" that you can get the above combination ready for use.



Five Hundred Dollars Cash Will Buy This Beautiful Residence

CHOICEST SECTION OF THE YORK LOAN DISTRICT (NEAR RONCESVALLES)

Brand new house; containing 8 rooms, hardwood floors throughout, first floor finished in ash; all modern conveniences and side drive. Price $5300. Balance easy terms.

For particulars apply

United Realty, 1395 Queen St. West

Or Phone Park 2004

PROBE ELECTRIC TRUST MOST GIGANTIC OF ALL

Suit Under Sherman Anti-Trus Law Will Be Begun in United States Courts.

Manchester, N. H., Union:—Now that the machinery of the department of justice has actually been set to turning in the investigation of the nature of the so-called sugar trust, the long-awaited action against the great electrical interests is looming up strongly on the legal horizon. Experts in the employ of the attorney-general have just finished an investigation extending over two years, and it is expected that a suit under the Sherman anti-trust law will be filed in ten days or two weeks.

In the opinion of persons who should be in a position to know, the forthcoming probe is likely to be the most stupendous revelation of the methods of combination that has ever been placed before the American public, and will transcend even the action against the sugar trust, now on.

What, precisely, is the electrical trust, and in what way does it offend?

It has been a matter of general knowledge that the great General Electric Company has had not a little to do with the electrical industry in this country, and second to importance to this has been the Westinghouse Electric Company. In the year 1896, an agreement is understood to have been made between these two concerns, the professed object of which was the protection of their mutual interests. In 1907, the last-named company had the time of its life in the squabble with the Morgan-Rockefeller interests, and while not much general information in regard to the effects of this mix-up is available, engineers thruout the country concede that it rendered the supreme position of the General Electric Company (sometimes called a Standard Oil interest) impregnable so far as American competition was concerned. It will be remembered that, at the conclusion of the affair mentioned, George Westinghouse, the inventor, and the man whose patents formed the basis of his company's business, retired from the presidency.

Suspicion appears to have persisted in regard to these companies, and especially the General Electric Company, for it is said that its ramifications in the electrical business of the world are surprisingly extensive. The government experts are expected to prove that, outside of pure fakes, there is absolutely nothing electrical which does not pay a tribute to this great concern. With a capitalization of nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars, it is probably the second largest concern in the world. It is said that the complaint to be filed will also charge a connection with the telephone trust, which is alleged to control the Western Union telegraph and owns the Western Electric Company, the principal manufacturer of telephone apparatus in the world. At any rate, the proceedings will furnish exceptionally interesting reading for the public, and the outcome will be awaited with a general concern.

New York Bank Statement.

The weekly New York bank statement issued Saturday made the expected unfavorable showing. The active cash loss was about as forecasted and there was a very large increase in loans, in spite of the stock market liquidation. The daily average of surplus reserves decreased $6,392,850, and now totals $11,886,700, as compared with $7,804,650 a year ago, and $20,172,656 in the corresponding date of 1903. On the similar date of 1907 reserves were $26,210,350 under legal requirements. Reserves, less U.S., decreased $6,390,825, loans increased $14,664,000, specie decreased $2,771,500, legals decreased $702,700, deposits increased $11,674,800, and circulation decreased $115,200.

Actual cash reserves are now 25.45 per cent. of deposits. The average for the week was 26.01 per cent.

BRICKS

TORONTO FIRE BRICK COMPANY

Manufacturers of

High Grade Red Pressed Bricks

Rich Red Colors, and made of pure shale. Also Field Tile. Prompt shipments. Office and Works—Mimico.

Phone Park 2858, NIGHTS—Park 2597

YOUR FURNACE

WILL NEED REPAIRS

TRY US

TORONTO FURNACE AND CREMATORY CO.

72 King Street East

Phone Main 1907

Repairs for Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Furnaces. 1367tf

E. PULLAN

King of the Waste Paper Business in the Dominion. Also buys ink and medicine bottles, junks, metals, etc. No quantity too small in the city. Carloads only from outside towns. Phone Main 4692-4693, Adelaide and Maud-sts.

Notice of Application For Divorce

Notice is hereby given that Cecil Ernest Freeman of the Village of Eglinton, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, Coachman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Rose Mary Barker Freeman, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Toronto in the Province of Ontario, this twenty-second day of August, 1910.

BICKNELL, BAIN, STRATHY & MACKELCAN, Solicitors for Cecil Ernest Freeman. 7

Messrs. Lewis & Smellie, Ottawa Agents.

30 ft. Bowels—

Biggest organ of the body—the bowels—and the most important—It's got to be looked after—neglect means suffering and years of misery. CASCARETS help nature keep every part of your bowels clean and strong—then they act right—means health to your whole body. 917

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

AGENTS WANTED

GAS JET HEATER—Both sexes—Gas busy. Great demand. Sample outfit supplied. Daily profit, $5 upward. Let us prove it. Seed Mfg. Co., 93 Reade street, New York.

SOMETHING BRAND NEW—Easy seller. Big profits. Laundry bluing that perfumes with lasting violet perfume. No competition. Easily handled. Act quickly to obtain exclusive territory. Will print agent's name on packages. M. B. R. Mfg. Co., 128 Board street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FARM LANDS

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate—Good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunderstorms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 118 Broughton street, Victoria, B.C. 67t

FLORISTS

NEAL—Headquarters for floral wreaths 554 Queen West, College 3769. 11 Queen East, Main 3738. Night and Sunday phone, Main 5734. ed7

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS

ALIVE BOLLARD, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist, 128 Yonge-street. Phone M. 4543. ed7

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—First-class hotel, every modern convenience, in heart of business district of Niagara Falls. Will sacrifice if taken at once. Best of reasons for selling. Address J. B. Rock, 327 Third street, Niagara Falls, N.Y. 234567127

PERSONAL

AN INVENTION to purify water, and a boat to run by its own weight in the water. An invention to take thousands in the air, free to the public. John Johnston Kerr, Blind Musician, Box 17, World.

HYPNOTIC treatments. Liquor, drugs, all habits. Opium trances, hallucinations. No detention. Dr. Bond, 190 King street West. Phone M. 3392. 712345

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing advertisements marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada; rich, poor, young, old. Protestants, Catholics; mailed, sealed free. A. F. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio. 7

WEALTHY, refined gentleman, 65, would marry; confidential. E. Box 35, Corr. League, Toledo, Onio.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., the old established firm. Longest experience. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, 10 King-street East, Toronto. Branches, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver. ed7

HERBALIST

TAPE WORM removed in two hours with one dose of medicine. Write for particulars to O. P. Alver, 189 Bay-street, Toronto. ed7tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES

FRED W. FLETT, Druggist, 502 West Queen. Leading issuer of marriage licenses. Weddings arranged for. Witnesses unnecessary. ed7

HOUSE MOVING

HOUSE MOVING and raising done. J. Nelson, 109 Jarvis-street. ed.

LIVE BIRDS

HOPE'S BIRD STORE, 109 Queen street West. Main 4959. ed7

CAFE

LUNCH at Orrs' Restaurant and partake of the life essentials—pure food, pure air and pure water. Best 25c meals, special Sunday dinner, 35c. Entrance, 44 Richmond-street East, also at 45 Queen street East. ed7

BUILDERS' MATERIAL

THE CONTRACTORS' SUPPLY CO. Limited, Manning Chambers—Crushed stone, $1.25 per ton, on wagons, at Jarvis street Wharf. ed7

ROOFING

GALVANIZED IRON skylights, metal ceilings, cornices, etc. Douglas Bros., 124 Adelaide-street West. ed7

MEDICAL

DR. BRUCE RIORDAN has removed to his new residence, No. 1 Roxborough street E., corner Yonge street. Telephone North Two Hundred. Down-town office, 152 Bay street. Telephone, Main One. 712345

ARTICLES FOR SALE

FIVE HUNDRED neatly printed cards, billheads or dodgers, one dollar. Telephone, Barnard, 25 Dundas. ed7tf

OLD MANURE and loam for lawns and gardens. J. Nelson, 106 Jarvis street. ed7tf

ARTICLES WANTED

ONTARIO LAND GRANTS, located and unlocated, purchased for cash. D. M. Robertson, Canada Life Building, Toronto. ed7

PATENTS

FETHERSTONHAUGH, DENNISON & Co., Star Building, 18 King West, Toronto; also Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Washington. Patents, domestic and foreign. "The Prospective Patentee" mailed free. ed7

MASSAGE

ELECTRIC TREATMENT—Latest New York method. 327 Yonge, Room 2. Hours, 10 to 9. ed7

FACIAL AND BODY massage — Baths, medical electricity. Mrs. Robinson, 504 Parliament street. Phone North 2493. ed7

MASSAGE—Mrs. Mattie, 15 Bloor East, near Yonge. ed7

MASSAGE, baths and medical electricity. Mrs. Colbran, 755 Yonge. N. 2229. ed7

MASSAGE (Scandinavian)—Instruction given. Madame Constantin, 80 Brunswick avenue. Phone College 6478. 351tf

MASSAGE—Electric brush treatment. Hours 10 to 9. 327 Yonge. Room 2.

COMMERCIAL

STRONGER TONE SHOWN ON ALL WHEAT MARKETS

Chicago Turns Strong Under Short Covering Movement—Winnipeg Makes Similar Advance.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 3.

Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day ¼d higher than yesterday; corn futures were also ¼d higher.

At Chicago December wheat closed ⅞c higher than yesterday; December corn, ⅝c higher and December oats ½c higher.

At Winnipeg, December wheat closed 1c higher, December oats ⅝c higher.

Chicago car lots to-day: Wheat 10, contract 0; corn 174, contract 1; oats 191, contract 48.

Winnipeg wheat receipts were 424 cars, against 498 a week ago and 482 a year ago. Oats to-day 81 cars. Barley, 28. Flax, 23.

Duluth receipts of wheat to-day were 8 cars, against 272 a week ago, and 71 a year ago. Minneapolis 286, 238, none.

Winnipeg Inspection.

Winnipeg cars of wheat to-day graded as follows: No. 1 northern, 45; No. 2 northern, 136; No. 3 northern, 135; No. 4 northern, 47; No. 5 northern, 27; No. 6 northern, 22; feed, 4; rejected, 17; winter, 7.

Primaries.

	To-day.	Wk.Ago.	Yr.Ago.
Wheat, receipts ..	651,000	772,000	258,000
do. shipments ...	197,000	856,000	787,000
Corn, receipts ...	550,000	991,000	755,000
do. shipments ...	222,000	595,000	635,000
Oats, receipts	325,000	.....	.....
do. shipments ...	301,000	.....	.....

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 39½c; No. 3, 37c, lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 32c, outside.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c to 87c, outside.

Rye—No. 2, 61c to 62c, outside.

Barley—For feed, 50c; for malting, 57c to 58c, outside.

Buckwheat—46c to 47c, outside.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 96½c; No. 2 northern, 96c; No. 3 northern, 93½c, track, lake ports.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 54c, Toronto freights, prompt shipment from Chicago.

Peas—No. 2, 84c to 86c, outside.

Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, $3.65, seaboard.

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.40; second patents, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70.

Mill-feed—Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21; Ontario bran, $20 in bags. Shorts, $22, track, Toronto.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Wheat—December 91½c, May 95c, July 87¼c.
Oats—December 33¼, May 37⅝c.

Toronto Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence granulated, $4.75 per cwt., in barrels; No. 1 golden, $4.35 per cwt., in barrels. Beaver, $4.55 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

Chicago Markets.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Manufacturers' Life Building, report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Close Dec. 2.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Dec.	90⅝	90⅞	91¾	90⅝	91⅝
May	96⅝	96⅝	97¼	96¼	97¼
July	94	94⅛	94¾	93⅞	94⅝
Corn—					
Dec.	45⅞	46	46¾	46	46⅝
May	47⅞	48	48¾	47⅞	48⅝
July	48⅝	48¾	49⅝	48⅜	49¼
Oats—					
Dec.	31⅞	32	32⅜	32	32⅜
May	24½	24⅝	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛
July	24⅜	24⅝	25	24⅜	25
Pork—					
Jan.	17.52	17.55	17.75	17.52	17.75
May	16.57	16.60	16.77	16.55	16.77
Lard—					
Jan.	9.87	9.82	9.87	9.80	9.87
May	9.67	9.67	9.75	9.67	9.72
Ribs—					
Jan.	9.32	9.32	9.45	9.32	9.45
May	9.05	9.07	9.17	9.07	9.17

Chicago Gossip.

J. P. Bickell & Co. say at the close: Wheat—Speculative dulness and inactivity in cash wheat channels served to confine fluctuations to narrow limits, values being governed by local professionals, and a small trading affair resulting. Receipts are decreasing and cash demand, tho far from urgent, has improved slightly, while stocks show some decrease. We are now approaching crop scare period, and any advance news regarding crops would encourage investment. We are inclined to favor holding position at moment, but only advise committing on sharp declines.

British Produce Market.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Owing to the dragging demand, bacon prices reduced 2s to 5s: Irish, 1s to 4s; continental, 3s to 4s; Canadian, 1s to 4s. Canadian ranges, 58s to 63s; long-cut hams, 76s to 80s; exceptional, 81s; heavy weights, 66s to 72s. Cheese, firm demand; colored, 57s to 59s; white, 55s to 58s.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Butter, firm; receipts, 3353; creamery specials, 30c; extras, 28½c to 29c; third to first, 23c to 27½c; creamery held second to special, 24½c to 30c; state dairy, common to finest, 23c to 29c; process, second to special, 23c to 26c.

Cheese—Steady unchanged; receipts, 1780; no exports.

Eggs—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 4419.

Broomhall's Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—The market was influenced at opening by the disappointing American cables, in the face of the extremely bullish American crop advices and values were lower. Following the opening there was a period of dulness and a further slight recession occurred. Later, however, there was active covering by shorts with offerings lighter and prices advanced. This support was due to steadier Plata offers, expectations of lighter world's shipments this week and a good continental inquiry for Pacific Coast cargoes. Paris markets were firm with less favorable weather and crop accounts.

France—Our agent at Paris cables that the government has granted wheat bonding facilities in Paris and is considering the advisability of granting this concession thruout the country.

Thirty Thousand Coming to Canada

Unprecedent Rush From Scotland Scheduled for Next Year —Many British Teachers Want to Come.

From a Staff Correspondent.

London, Dec. 3.—Obed Smith, the Dominion Emigration Commissioner here, tells me that the pressure upon the correspondence department is so great—tho it is the winter season—that he has had to take additional office room near his headquarters in Charing Cross.

From Scotland we hear that 30,000 of the very best type of agricultural laborers are expected to go to Canada next year, and traveling lecturers and officials of the Commonwealth as well as of the Dominion are busy urging the claims of their respective areas. The Outlook in alluding to this matter says:

The latest statistics of Canadian immigration will be disquieting to anyone who has faith in a genuine revival of British agriculture. Scotland, especially, is being drained of all the best elements in its rural population. Formerly the man who could not get on at home drifted to the colonies in search of a situation. Now it is the small farmer with capital who is seizing the wider opportunity for investment offered by the Dominion."

There is a volume of enquiry thru the educational departments in London from school teachers who are dissatisfied with their prospects here, and who want to ascertain just how far they would be welcomed in Canada, and to what extent their certificates will be recognized. It is estimated that to produce a teacher costs the state $1000 at least, and as there is a dearth of teachers in Canada, the argument is made that the Dominion would be making a good bargain even if it had to pay the fares of the English teachers, many of whom are in poor circumstances.

The statement of The Globe, Toronto, reprinted in London papers that teachers are starving in England, while Ontario needs them, and that the London staff of the Ontario government might find useful occupation in striking the balance has occasioned comment, and resulted in many enquiries being made. The agent general of the province informs me that he has no power to assist teachers in this direction, and that the policy of the government was clearly defined by Dr. Pyne, minister of education, when he was in London last August.

TRUST COMPANIES OF U. S.

Guard a Treasure of Thirty Billions—Statistics for 1910.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has issued its 1910 edition of "Trust Companies of the United States." These companies, according to a statement contained in the preface, "guard a treasure amounting to at least $30,000,000,000. Of this total, over $5,000,000,000 represents the value of their own banking resources, and the impressive sum of approximately $25,000,000,000 represents wealth which they protect as trustees and administrators.

"Altho the total wealth so held in trust can only be estimated, yet on August 1, 1910, approximately 35 per cent. of the bonds of corporations whose securities are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, is secured by mortgages under which the trust companies act as trustees. Furthermore, while the great city institutions act as trustee for large issues representing many millions of dollars, the trust companies in the smaller communities thruout the country act, as trustees for local issues which in their aggregate reach an enormous total."

Total resources of the trust companies existing in 1910 are given as $4,610,373,112, while liabilities as reported were $4,610,373,112. There was an increase in capital stock during the year of approximately $30,000,000, and of surplus and undivided profits of $17,000,000. Deposits are shown to have been about $125,000,000 less than 1909. In 1910, 1,527 companies reported against 1,504 in 1909.

CATTLE MARKETS

Hogs Lower at Buffalo, Higher at Chicago—Cattle Steady.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Beeves—Receipts, 1293; all for slaughter and export; no trade; feeling steady; exports, 834 cattle and 2658 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 519; steady; common westerns, $4.62½; grassers, nominal; veals, $6.50 to $10.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7295; steady; sheep, $2.50 to $4.12½; lambs, $5.50 to $6.62½; yearlings, $5.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 2351; nominally steady.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 700; market steady; beeves, $4.50 to $7.50; Texas steers, $4.20 to $5.40; western steers, $4.25 to $6.40; stockers and feeders, $3.30 to $5.75; cows and heifers, $2.25 to $6.25; calves, $7.00 to $9.00.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 14,000; market 5c higher; light, $6.95 to $9.45; mixed, $7.00 to $7.45; heavy, $6.95 to $7.45; roughs, $6.95 to $7.15; good to choice heavy, $7.15 to $7.45; pigs, $6.50 to $7.35; bulk of sales, $7.20 to $7.40.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 3000; market weak; native, $2.25 to $4.25; western, $2.75 to $4.20; yearlings, $4.20 to $5.20; lambs, native, $4.25 to $6.50.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

EAST BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; steady; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 150 head; active and 75c lower; $6.50 to $10.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4000 head; active and 5c to 10c lower; heavy and mixed, $7.60 to $7.65; yorkers, $7.60 to $7.80; pigs, $7.80 to $7.90; roughs, $6.75 to $7.00; stags, $5.50 to $6.25; dairies, $7.50 to $7.80.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9000 head; active; sheep steady; lambs, 10c lower; yearlings, 25c higher; lambs, $5.00 to $6.25, a few $6.30; yearlings, $4.75 to $5.25; ewes, $3.75 to $4.50.

British Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—London cables quote American cattle weak at 12c to 13½c per lb.; refrigerator beef, at 9½c to 10c. per lb.

BIG PAPER MILLS PROJECT

New Spanish River Company Has Authorized Capital of Four Millions.

The announcement of the incorporation of a big paper mills company is made in The Ontario Gazette. It is designated the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, with headquarters in Toronto, and the capitalization is $4,000,000.

The provisional directors are: W. J. Sheppard, J. B. Tudhope, G. C. Loveys, J. Wood and L. M. Wood.

Other new companies are:

Gilbert Manufacturing Co., Limited, Toronto; capital $250,000.

Tudhope Motor Sales, Limited, Toronto; capital $50,000.

The Pastor Drug Co., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie; capital $100,000.

Walker Motor Car Co., Limited, Chatham; capital $200,000.

Hands, Limited, Toronto; capital $50,000.

Superior Mining Co., Limited, Ottawa; capital $20,000.

The Nipissing Coca Cola Bottling Works, Cochrane; capital $40,000.

Canadian Chicle Co., Limited, Peterboro; capital $250,000.

Bellevue Land Co., Limited, Toronto; capital $200,000.

Canadian Top Co, Limited, Tilbury; capital $10,000.

The East Dome Syndicate, Limited, Toronto; capital $1,000,000.

The E. J. Von Gal Co., Limited, Niagara Falls; capital $50,000.

Canadian General Securities Corporation, Limited, Toronto; capital $4000.

Budd-Collier Co., Limited; capital $40,000.

The Gramm Motor Truck Co. of Canada, Limited, Walkerville; capital $100,000.

The Cobalt-Frontenac Mining Co, Limited, Hamilton; capital $2,000,000.

Aberdeen Ontario Syndicate, Limited, Toronto; capital $40,000.

Where Shawls Survive

Most of Them Sold to Indian and Women in Mining Towns.

The fact that a prominent jobber's books covering the early 70's show a business in shawls of approximately $600,000 annually and that this same jobber's books to-day indicate a business of about $10,000 annually is probably the most luminous commentary that could be offered on the evolution, or more properly, the retrogression of the shawl business in this country.

In fact, so great has been the falling off in the shawl market that many make the mistake of supposing that the shawl business has been practically wiped out. But according to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, there is a neat, clean, smooth business transacted in shawls year after year.

There are probably not more than eight mills in the country that make woolen shawls to-day, and it is due to this fact of reduced production that the mills remaining find the business both comfortable and lucrative.

Shawls began to lose the prominent place they occupied about 40 years ago. At that time there was scarcely a commission house in the drygoods market that did not carry a shawl department, and in many instances it was the most lucrative department in the house.

In their heyday shawls reached an extraordinary height and it wasn't unheard of for fine Indian or broche shawls to bring anywhere from $1000 to $2000 apiece retail. In fact, one of the most treasured possessions of a woman of means was a camel's hair or a cashmere shawl, which was purchased at a fabulous price and worn only on very special occasions.

Originally most of them came from India. They were made of camel's hair and consisted of many small pieces sewed together in different patterns about a white or black centre. At a later date these oriental shawls were copied in France, where, under the style of broche shawls, some very clever imitations of the original productions were made.

England took them up and in a very short time Paisley in Scotland became famous as a shawl centre, and the Paisley shawl assumed a prominent part in the shawl business. In this country the finer types of shawls were departed from and a large number of medium and low priced shawls were offered, of which great quantities were sold.

The fine Indian, broche and Paisley shawls are absolutely a thing of the past, and there is no market for them whatever. Here and there they may be picked up at what would seem a ridiculous price compared with the price they brought originally, and they are cut up as trimmings for suits and dresses and little trinkets, such as bags and belts.

In fact, the shawl business in this country has narrowed itself in shade to brown, black and grey, with occasional Scotch plaids and high colors and flaming tartans for the Indian trade. The government purchases about 70,000 shawls a year for the Indian department. In addition to this, it is said the Indians buy a good many shawls themselves from independent dealers.

Almost without any modification the statement can be made that the shawl business has gone west and that Chicago is the shawl centre of this country to-day. In certain sections of the west and among certain classes of people the shawl is still used to a considerable extent. In the east Pennsylvania is regarded as a fair shawl state, due to the mining colonies but with this exception the amount of business on shawls in the east is trivial.

The more or less even character of the shawl business was summed up by a leading manufacturer of shawls when he said, "The shawl business is a good deal like the banana trade." As a general rule the consumer buys bananas three for five cents. In the case of shawls wool may go up or down, but there are certain standard prices in the retail market which are subject to very little variation. Different mills producing them place different tickets on their shawls and they become to be known under that name and at a regulation price.

In a history of the shawl business in America there are two developments which have been largely instrumental in doing away with the shawl as an outer garment. The first of these was the advent of the cloak and suit manufacturer. With a rapidity scarcely equaled in other departments of the textile trade the ready-to-wear clothes for women were launched and developed, with the result that to-day it is estimated that in New York City the cloak and suit business averages from $180,000,000 to $200,000,000 annually.

The second blow to the shawl industry was dealt by the sweater. Here, again, with surprising rapidity a new garment was introduced which had a very direct and appreciable influence on the use of shawls. The sweater as a garment for all occasions and for all uses has spread and has been taken up almost as generally as was the ready-to-wear garment when it was first introduced years ago.

The knit shawl is, of course, a factor in the shawl industry, but it is a business that is rather confined to a few mills, and these are centred in and about Cleveland. The product of these mills is sold direct to the trade.

"Watch WELLAND Grow"

Under this Slogan--the most remarkable offering in the most remarkable Town of Canada--is now made.

Watch Welland Grow

In the past five years, without making any noise whatever, Welland has made itself the greatest manufacturing town in Canada.

In another five years it is predicted that Welland will be the largest manufacturing town in all Canada—bar none.

Welland's population four years ago was 1700. To-day it is between 6000 and 7000, and, as The Toronto World of Aug. 28, 1910, predicts, in five years more it will be 20,000.

Welland four years ago had one factory. To-day it has twenty-five built or being built, and many more preparing to come.

Welland is TO-DAY the Birmingham of Canada.

Welland has all the advantages necessary to attract manufacturers, and already has the industries which other towns have been striving for years unsuccessfully to secure.

Note Welland's Remarkable Record

Welland has doubled in population in two years.

Welland has secured in four years more Canadian branches of American manufacturing plants than any other city in Canada.

Welland has the cheapest power in Canada.

Welland has more railroads—seven in number—and better transportation facilities than any other city in Canada.

Welland has cheaper light and heat than any other city or town in Canada.

Welland is the only town having all these advantages which also has water transportation, being located on the great Welland Canal—the gateway between the west and the east.

What Welland Offers Manufacturers

Welland presents to the manufacturer more advantages than any other city or town in Canada.

TRANSPORTATION — Seven railroad lines and the Welland Canal connecting with the Great Lakes.

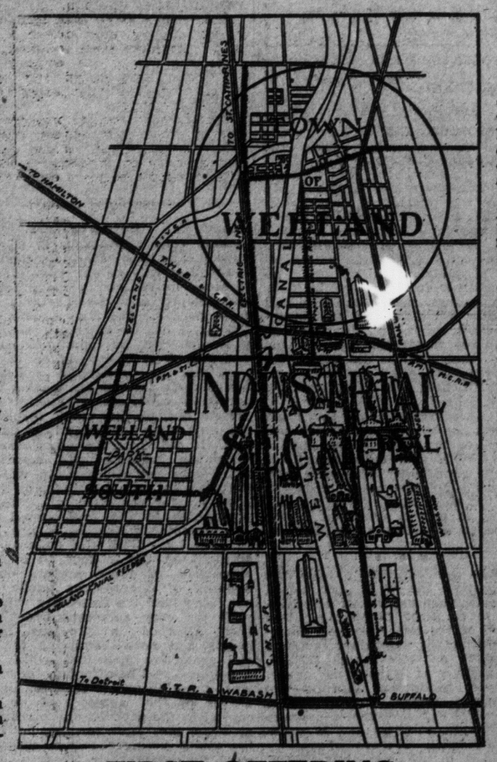
POWER — Welland has the cheapest power in Canada. Think of this: In large quantities Niagara power is being sold in Welland to-day for $12.00 per horsepower.

HEAT AND LIGHT — Abundance of natural gas at 30c per M., for either purpose.

CONCESSIONS AND SITES — Cheap sites on railroad or canal, and liberal concessions from municipality.

Welland's Only Need

The only thing Welland needs at present is men. The factories now being built will need at least 5000. Welland needs workers for these immense plants, and needs them quick, for the industries are coming faster than the workers to run them.



FIRST OFFERING will be made by Public

AUCTION SALE

THE NIGHT OF

Wednesday, Dec. 14th

AT 8 O'CLOCK

At Chas. M. Henderson's, 87 King St. E., Toronto, of a limited number of lots at

Welland South

To be sold without reserve— to the highest bidder.

For lots sold at this sale we will allow a discount of five per cent. for cash, or accept the payments on easy terms of not more than $25.00 down and the balance at $10.00 per month.

What Welland Offers Workers

Welland wants WORKERS, and offers them a residence in a growing city—where wages are good—where they can have a home and a large lot and a garden plot of their own—and where they can live in a district known everywhere as the "Garden of Canada."

If YOU want work—buy a lot, and put in your application with the Industrial Commissioner of Welland, stating fully your experience, the kind of a position you can fill, and your full qualifications. As soon as he can place you in the right position, he will notify you. Then when you are ready, and have paid for your lot, notify us and we hope to have made arrangements whereby we can build your house for a small amount down and the balance paid as rent.

As these lots should double in price in a year, buy two or more lots and sell one-half of them next summer, thus getting your holdings free.

What Is Offered Investors

Arrangements have been made for a permanent resident agent in Welland to look after the interests of our clients—to see that their property is improved properly or to arrange the sale of same if this is desired when values increase.

If you do not care to live in Welland, buy lots for investment, as it is confidently believed that your money will double in twelve months, or, at the outside, in two years. In fact, in the face of the town's rapid growth, these lots should double in value each year for the next four years at least.

If you own lots in a dead or stagnant town, sell them and re-invest in Welland, where values should increase from 100 to 400 per cent. in a very short time.

You can make money faster in no other way.

For a speculative investment in property offering absolute security and immediate prospects of immense profits, there has probably never been a sale of lots in Canada offering greater opportunities.

Strong Reasons for Confidence

Some of the greatest fortunes in the world have been made in Real Estate, and a good start for you on the road to independence and wealth is the purchase of one of these 25x120 lots in Welland—a city which you can watch grow over night.

Every statement we have made regarding Welland or our property is a FACT, which, if you wish to verify, we have the permission of referring you to the Industrial Commissioner of Welland.

Regarding Welland, the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, says: "I regard Welland as being situated more favorably with its Power Facilities, Railways and Canal, than any other town or city in Ontario, and this situation invites the establishment of the very largest industries. I believe with the utmost confidence that within a few years Welland's population should double and treble."

And in the face of this broad statement there should be no hesitancy in our affirming that Welland is bound to be the greatest manufacturing city in the Dominion of Canada.

About "Welland South."

This is the most available property for residences adjoining the Industrial Section of Welland.

It has the Welland River on one side and the Welland Canal on the other, is well wooded, and high, dry and level.

It is located near the Union Station—the electric cars now run within five minutes of the property, and the proposed new loop runs around it.

The lots run from 25 to 50 feet in width, and from 120 to 200 feet in depth.

No taxes for the first year—no interest—guaranteed titles—and free deed in case of death.

The terms will be easy—not more than $25.00 down, and $10.00 per month, or a five per cent. discount for cash.

Some Special Inducements.

Twenty lots will be given away, absolutely free, on the following conditions:

One lot free to each of the first ten purchasers who build and occupy a home at Welland South.

FREE SITES TO MANUFACTURERS.—We will give away free, Manufacturing Sites located on the Railroad in Welland close to Canal upo to 20 acres in all, and will give two acres for every 100 men your factory will employ, providing other conditions suit us.

EXCHANGE OFFER.—Any time within three months we will agree to exchange free any lot you purchase for any unsold lot of the same price, or allow you what you paid in connection with an exchange for one of a higher price.

Title Is Vested in

Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 45 King Street West, Toronto

who will sign agreements and issue deeds of lands on payment of purchase money.

Auction Sale at 87 King St. East

By Chas. M. Henderson, Government Auctioneer

By Order of

Canadian General Securities Corporation, Ltd.

39 Scott Street, Toronto, Ont., Agents for Owners

From whom full particulars may be secured.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town*_____ *Prov.*_____

Sign this Ad.—Cut it Out—and Mail for Full Particulars.

Sunday World.

WILL FAVOR A STRIKE.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the brotherhood of Locomotive engineers, to-day said that 90 per cent. of the votes now being cast by the engineers on the western railroads will favor a strike unless the managers meet their demands for a 15 per cent. wage incease.

Cobalt--- Market Shows Slight Firmness, But Values Close About Unchanged

COBALTS IN NEED OF SOMETHING TO AROUSE MORE ENTHUSIASM

Mining Market Moves Along Even Tenor of Its Way —Prices Steady.

World Office,
Friday Evening, Dec. 2.

With the exception of one or two small and erratic flurries, the Cobalt mining stocks have made no progressive movement during the week just closed. Trading has been of slightly increased volume, it is true, but the market has shown absolutely no disposition to get out of the rut which has constituted its main course for upwards of a month now, and consequently it was but natural to look for only restricted price changes, even in the issues most sought after in the dealings.

* * *

There is a growing feeling of resentment among the better class of brokers against certain interests who are prone to take advantage of the lull in public trading to put out short stocks, and thereby depress values by overflooding the exchanges with securities. In times of extreme dulness, such as have been witnessed of late, this is a comparatively safe method of procedure, particularly as the very carrying out of the idea is likely to induce a reactionary tone, the selling of short stocks being generally most pronounced when the market is in no shape to withstand any pressure at all. On the other hand, such tactics constitute one of the surest ways of "killing" a market of the calibre of the exchanges dealing in the Cobalts, and it is on this account that the better class of traders view the taking on of short commitments with displeasure. At the present time the public interest in the market has dwindled away to a considerable extent, and trading partakes more of the "dog eat dog" variety, than the ordinary outside participation movement. With the situation maintaining of this nature, traders are naturally desirous of keeping any other adverse factors out of the way, lest the list should be adversely influenced as a result of any untoward development which might arise.

* * *

The world has long advocated that owners of mining and for that matter of any kind of securities, have the same transferred into their own names and remove them from the broker's keeping into their own custody. In this way any matter intended for distribution to the shareholders would find its way into the proper channels and not be lodged with parties who had transferred their interests elsewhere. In addition to this by no means unimportant argument in favor of the procedure, such a course would to a certain extent militate against excessive short selling in the market, since brokers would not then be able to secure their client's stock to meet their own delivery commitments. When certificates are left standing with the broker, there is nothing to prevent the individual converting them to his own use by utilizing them when compelled to meet his obligations of delivery. With the shares taken off his hands immediately after purchase, there would be less inducements to assume the short side of the market, and what is now a deterrent factor would be to a certain extent removed.

* * *

The only developments outside the market during the week just closed were the October reports of the Nipissing and La Rose Companies. The statement of the latter concern showed that during the month net earnings amounted to no less than $138 571, reckoning silver at 55 cents per ounce. The silver production during the period under review totaled 380,445 ounces, which at the above average price for silver represented a gross income of $209.244. The cost of production for the month was thus $70,673, or on a basis of nearly nineteen cents per ounce, which is materially in excess of the expenditure indicated in the last annual report of the company, and further particulars of which will be awaited with more than ordinary interest by the shareholders. The Nipissing report showed the production for the month to be 336,906 ounces, which at 55 cents an ounce would indicate gross earnings of $185,296.

* * *

Porcupine flotations are already making their appearance in the open market, and there are indications that this winter will see extensive offerings of stock in various of the practically undeveloped as well as partially worked properties. The announcement that the T. & N. O. extension would be proceeded with as rapidly as possible and rushed to a completion as early next year as practicable will arouse considerable interest in relation to the new gold camp, and judging from the present outlook, the public response to the impending flotation will be a hearty one. It will pay the prospective investor to examine with more than usual care any company in which he purposes to put his surplus funds, however, for the field will offer opportunities to the professional wildcat promoter which he is not likely to pass by With the Ontario Government on the lookout to curb the operations of these preyers on the cupidity of a credulous public, it is not likely that the fraternity will meet with the easy successes which have been afforded in previous mining booms, but notwithstanding the official protective measures, which it is announced will be afforded, the watchword must be one of caution, lest followers of the game yield up their capital to the get-rich-quick swindlers, of whom they know nothing outside of the gilded prospectus from whose arrival they date their financial downfall.

PRICE OF SILVER.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d oz.
Bar silver in New York, 56c oz.
Mexican dollars, 46c.

Growing Feeling of Resentment Against Prevailing Disposition to Sell Short.

THE WEEK'S SALES.

Transactions in mining shares for the week of the Toronto market totaled 959,277 shares, having a value of $277,453.27, as follows:

	Shares.	Values.
Little Nipissing	180,605	$36,967.23
Bailey	162,300	12,257.19
Beaver	197,475	37,912.78
Rochester	80,650	5,546.88
Great Northern	61,800	5,977.75
Timiskaming	42,850	37,510.61
Peterson Lake	41,500	7,992.50
Union Pacific Con	30,500	425.50
Cobalt Lake	28,250	4,052.49
Green - Meehan	25,500	575.62
Hargraves	21,200	6,988.75
Wettlauffer	20,400	17,251.50
McKinley - Darragh	18,500	25,656.50
Chambers - Ferland	16,900	2,502.62
Cobalt Central	16,300	1,548.50
Silver Leaf	13,100	691.24
Right of Way	10,750	2,705.62
Otisse	9,700	187.50
Silver Bar	7,600	91.25
Trethewey	6,550	8,087.00
Cow Reserve	4,950	12,321.11
City of Cobalt	4,700	1,022.75
Gifford	4,500	125.00
La Rose	3,700	14,900.25
Gould Consol	2,900	100.85
Nova Scotia	2 000	441.25
Nipissing	1,517	16,452.97
Foster	1,100	78.00
Kerr Lake	1,085	7,967.75
Coniagas	1,080	5,007.50
Black Mines	1,000	50 00
Buffalo	630	1,263.50
Hudson Bay	5	525.00

Twelve Drunks in Court.

Twelve drunks appeared before the magistrate Saturday. Nine were fined $5, and three remanded because they looked as tho they would do better in the future.

Stephen Nagle and Robert Cathcart were taxed $5 each and costs for fighting on Chestnut-street. Nagle's excuse was that he thought Cathcart stole $10 from him, when in reality it was a woman.

John Fletcher was given 30 days for theft of E. J. Hathway's overcoat from the latter's office.

John Freeman, alias Hooper, was remanded till next Friday, charged with fraudulently collecting money in West Toronto.

Depended on Its Gorgeousness.

Mrs. Reno—Do you believe in a uniform divorce law?

Mrs. Nevada—Let's see the uniform

HOARDED TREASURE

Immense Wealth of Imperial Family of China—Available for Defence.

While the Chinese government is poor and in financial straits, there remains the great wealth of the imperial family to be reckoned with. Overlooked by the allied troops, who ransacked the palace from end to end, the accumulated treasure of years lies untouched in the secret vaults over which the foreign soldiers lit their camp fires, unconscious of the wealth underneath.

The tribute of years to the empress dowager and former sovereigns is here hoarded and available for the country's defence. Native reports are to the effect that an investigation by the chief of the imperial household disclosed the fact that the treasure amounted to 19,000,000 taels of gold and 999,000,000 taels of silver, or roughly speaking some $1,000,000,000.

This amount of actual treasure is enormous, and it may be greatly exaggerated. But there is every reason to believe that the imperial treasure must be vast, as the tribute from the provinces, gifts from officials, and other perquisites of the throne have been rolling into Pekin for years. The money has not been expended on any great public improvements of buildings or diverted into any provincial reform scheme, so it is safe to believe that it exists.—Journal of American Asiatic Association.

COPPER EXPORTS

Comparative Figures by Months Over Term of Years.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The exports of copper from New York for November amounted to 29,097 tons, against 27,875 tons in November, 1909, an increase of 5222 tons.

November exports compare as follows with the preceding months and with one and two years ago, figures in tons:

	1910.	1909.	1908
November	29,097	24,028	19,246
October	27,512	23,856	21,962
September	31,772	20,207	19,428
August	27,976	23,879	25,906
July	22,875	25,946	17,840
June	22,688	25,774	25,060
May	20,832	31,423	22,740
April	17,062	28,333	21,853
March	19,543	20,824	21,770
February	21,794	13,886	24,670
January	26,598	19,190	33,910
Total	266,707	274,426	268,347

The Measure of Silence.

Knicker—Isn't it still?

Bocker—So quiet you can hear the price of meat drop—New York Sun.

UNION PACIFIC FINANCING

Company Will Put Out Big Bond Issue in Near Future.

New York, Dec. 3.—Altho the Union Pacific Railroad Company is not contemplating the sale of any bonds right away, it is learned that the company has in view some additional financing which will be accomplished as soon as investment conditions are such as to permit the sale of new securities on advantageous terms. This means that the company will be in the market for a fresh supply of funds probably during the early part of next year. No definite plans have yet been made as to the form which the proposed new financing will take, except that it would be in the shape of bonds which are not likely to be convertible. In other words the company will probably put out some of its refunding 4s., or part of the proposed new issues either of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, or of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.

Neither is it yet definitely known how large an amount of money the company will call for, but it is believed that it will be in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. Owing to the strong position of the Union Pacific treasury the company is not pressed for funds and can well afford to wait until market conditions are more propitious.

U. S. STEEL REPORT

November Statement Expected to Show Substantial Decrease.

The volume of new business taken by the United Sates Steel Corporation during the month of November has been in excess of that of October, but the improvement has not been enough to overcome tonnage delivered. As a consequence the statement of unfilled orders on the books of the corporation as of November 30 to be made public December 10 is expected to show another substantial decrease. This, in fact, may be definitely stated.

The loss, however, will not be as large as that reported last month, probably not over 125,000 tons. The loss last month was 286,157 tons; the statement of October 31 showing unfilled orders of 8,871,949 tons, as compared with 9,158,106 tons on September 30. The statement for this month is expected to approximate 9,750,000 tons. This will be another low record in the history of the corporation, according to the published official report, although, under the revised method of reporting the figures, the statement of September 30, 1904, is the actual low record, the unfilled tonnage on that date, calculated by the present method, having been 2,434,736 tons.

The United States Steel Corporation's share in some of the rail orders given in November has helped considerably in reducing the loss.

Supt. Maise Mennard of the Bailey Mine, Cobalt, and a 370 lb. Nugget Taken from the Property

THE GOLDEN ROSE MINING CO. LIMITED.

(No Personal Liability)
Incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act.
Authorized Capital $500,000.
Divided into 500,000 Shares par value of each $1.00.

Directors:

MR. EDWARD JOSEPH TOWNSEND, of the Town of Sansbury, Miner.
MR. JAMES TOWNSEND, of the Village of Mabel, in the County of Argenteuil, Quebec, Farmer.
MR. ALEXANDER H. BEATH, of the Town of Sudbury, Jeweller.
MR. JOHN ANNES, of the Township of McCarthy (Markstay P.O.) in the Province of Ontario, Miner.
MR. JAMES KENNETH MacLENNAN, of the Town of Sudbury, Division Court Clerk.

President:
MR. EDWARD JOSEPH TOWNSEND, Sudbury.
Vice-President:
MR. ALEXANDER H. BEATH, Sudbury.
Secretary and Treasurer:
MR. JAMES KENNETH MACLENNAN, Sudbury.
General Counsel:
MR. A. D. MELDRUM, B.A., Sudbury.

HEAD OFFICE: SUDBURY, ONTARIO.
Bankers:
THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA, SUDBURY.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1910.
Filed with the Provincial Secretary, September 27th, 1910.

THE ORE BODY.

The properties of the Company have been examined by a number of engineers from time to time and the consensus of opinion is that in size the ore body may be considered unique. Although not yet a producing mine, The Golden Rose is believed to be a Bonanza and the best prospect that Ontario has ever seen, and this belief is borne out by the figures obtained from careful, thorough sampling by mining engineers, and also from a large number of assays some of which only have been inserted here:

Gold per ton.	Gold per ton.	Gold per ton.
$75.44	$787.63	$2419.01
55.81	725.51	1020.68
22.94	531.63	102.72

The above assays were made by Handley & Parker, Mining Engineers of Sudbury. An assay by Ladoux & Co., of New York, showed $26.45 per ton in gold, and one by Caldwell Cressey of Copper Cliff, Ontario, went $65.70 in gold.

Careful sampling by our engineers over a width of over 300 feet at the water's edge gives for pits Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, which are at the water's edge, an average of $31.20 per ton. The ore rises to a height of 80 feet above water level and indications point to the ore body extending downwards to a great depth.

The engineers of the Company consider that a value of $14.75 per ton may be safely taken as a general average for the amount of ore now in sight. According to the same authority this ore may be tested for $6.00 per ton, thus the net profit remaining is seen to be $8.75.

Taking the above figures as correct it will be seen that a plant designed to treat fifty tons of ore daily can be kept running for twenty years at an average daily profit of $400. This would aggregate a grand total of $125,200.00 per annum; equivalent to a return of 25 per cent. per annum on the Company's Capital of $500,000.00.

It is not considered that these figures are in any way exaggerated, as the margin of profit is ample to allow for increased treatment charges due to unforeseen causes, to allow of the establishment of a sinking fund to cover depreciation, and to place the Company on a thoroughly sound financial basis. Only a small area of the ore body has been stripped and the estimate of the engineers upon which the above figures are founded takes no account whatever of the covered portions of the property.

The maximum width of the ore body is three hundred feet and it has been traced clear across W.D. 154 to its eastern boundary, a distance of 1200 feet, and under the waters of Emerald Lake on the west side.

The dimensions of the ore body are immense and the average figure of $14.75 per ton ensures to the stockholder an enormous return on his capital investment. Furthermore, attention is directed to the fact that the largest original owners of the properties, notwithstanding the receipt by them from time to time of tempting cash offers for their lands, have nevertheless preferred to sell for stock in the Company without receiving one dollar in money.

As will be seen from the foregoing, after deducting the shares paid out for purchasing the properties, 200,000 shares of the capital stock remain to provide funds for development and otherwise carrying on the business of the Company, but the intention of the Directorate is to sell a small amount only of stock, confidently expecting that a producing mine will soon be developed, when not further sales will be required.

The Directors have accordingly decided to place but 50,000 shares of stock on the market to provide for the completion of the purchase under the terms of the option from William Crawford and for the development of the properties, including the placing of a small mill on the claims, as it is considered advisable at first to erect a small stamp mill and amalgamation plant which will be increased or modified at a later date by the addition of cyanide works or otherwise as experience may dictate. These 50,000 shares of Treasury stock, fully paid up and non-assessable, are offered for sale in blocks of not less than 25 shares at their par value of $1.00 per share, payable in cash at the time of subscription. The Directors may proceed to allotment of shares as soon as subscriptions have been received for one hundred shares of this stock. The Company reserves the right to raise the price of shares at any time without notice.

This prospectus is issued in substitution of the prospectus dated the 19th day of January, A.D. 1910, and filed with the Provincial Secretary on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1910, the latter having been withdrawn.

FEATURE.

Immense size of the ore body as well as richness.

NOTE.—The average man cannot afford to prospect himself. This is an opportunity to invest in a mine which we are reasonably assured is of great value. It will compare favorably with the best known. It is believed that these shares offer an investment which will give unusually good returns. Write for prospectus. All applications for shares should be sent to the President or Secretary of Golden Rose Mining Company, Limited, Sudbury, Ont.

STATUTORY INFORMATION.

GENERAL.

The Company was incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act by letters patent dated the 16th day of April, A.D. 1909, and is empowered to carry on in all its branches the operations of a mining, milling, reduction and development company, including the purchase and sale of mining properties.

The Company was organized more particularly with a view to acquiring and developing certain mining claims situated on Emerald Lake, locally known as the Edward Townsend and John Annes properties, and with this object in view an agreement, dated the 27th day of August, A.D. 1909, was entered into for the purchase of the interests in the properties hereinafter specified as having been purchased from Edward Townsend and John Annes. The parties to this agreement (a copy of which may be seen during business hours at the Head Office of the Company) were the said Edward Townsend and John Annes, and James K. MacLennan, acting as trustee for the company, and after organization the agreement was adopted by the Company and the several purchases completed. The option from William Crawford hereinafter referred to, is dated the 2nd day of September, A.D. 1909, the parties to the same being the said William Crawford, John Haig Clary and Alexander H. Beath, of the Town of Sudbury, who have by agreement dated the 8th day of March, A.D. 1910, transferred all their interests in the said option to the Company. The said option, together with all other contracts, papers, and documents relating to the Company, as required by the Ontario Companies Act, will be open for inspection at any time during business hours at the Head Office of the Company at Sudbury, Ontario.

THE PROPERTY.

The properties of the Golden Rose Mining Company, Limited, consist of two claims at Emerald Lake, in the Temagami Forest Reserve, in the Province of Ontario. The claim known as W. D. 154 comprises a total area of twenty-three acres. Adjoining this and to the westward lies the water lot. This latter comprises an area of forty acres, thus the total holdings amount to sixty-three acres.

TITLE.

Title to the above area is assured since the Crown Leases have now been issued and are in the possession of the Golden Rose Mining Company.

The Golden Rose Mining Company, Limited, has already acquired by purchase from Edward Joseph Townsend, Esq., of Sudbury, his undivided eleven-sixteenths interest in W. D. 154 for the sum of $260,000. Mr. Townsend has accepted 260,000 fully paid-up and non-assessable shares in the Company as full payment for this property, and the transfers to the Company have been duly executed.

The remaining five-sixteenths interest in W. D. 154 is being acquired from William Crawford, Esq., of the Town of Haileybury, under option for $10,000 cash. This price is payable in cash instalments as follows: One thousand dollars payable respectively on the last day of June, 1910, December, 1910, and June, 1911, the balance of $7000 to be payable in December, 1911.

The first payment due on the last day of June, 1910, amounting to $1000 cash, has already been made and accepted under the terms of this agreement as outlined above.

The forty-acre water lot lying immediately to the west of W. D. 154 was purchased from John Annes, Esq., of Markstay for the sum of $40,000. The property has been duly transferred to the Golden Rose Mining Company, Limited, and Mr. Annes has accepted as full payment for the same 40,000 fully paid-up and non-assessable shares in the Company.

TRANSPORTATION.

The properties are situated about thirty-two miles north of the Village of Warren, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway 37 miles east of Sudbury, Ont. They may be reached in the winter season from Markstay Station on the same railway, from which they are distant approximately 40 miles. In the season of navigation they may be reached by steamer from Temagami Station on the T. & N. O. to a point at or near Obabika Bay, in the northwest arm of Lake Temagami, thence by easy portages and water route, in all a distance of about ten miles. At present all machinery and heavy supplies must be taken in via Markstay.

Upon the purchase of properties from Edward Townsend, all the shares subscribed for by the original incorporators were used in making up the 260,000 shares transferred to him as purchase price, and after the completion of the purchase he voluntarily assigned from his shares of stock 4000 shares each to James Townsend, Alexander H. Beath, James Kenneth MacLennan and John Haig Clary for their assistance in organizing the Company. The provisional directors each purchased one share at par for cash.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The estimated preliminary expenses, including the cost of the charter of the Company, will not exceed $800.00.

AUDITORS.

The auditors have not yet been appointed. The bylaws provide for the appointment by the directors of the officials of the company.

DIRECTORS.

The bylaws of the company have not fixed upon any number of shares as the minimum necessary to qualify for a director, neither is there any provision for the payment of any remuneration to the directors as such.

The holdings of stock in the Company of the present directors are at present as follows:

Edward J. Townsend	244,000 shares.
John Annes	40,000 shares.
Alexander H. Beath	4,001 shares.
James K. MacLennan	4,001 shares.
James Townsend	4,000 shares.

And save as herein set forth, none of them has any interest in any property taken over by the Company, or in the promotion or the formation thereof.

LITTLE NIP HAS SHIPPED HIGH-GRADE ORE AND WILL SHIP AGAIN NEXT WEEK

Buy Little Nipissing and Hold It

CALL AND SEE US AND WE WILL GIVE YOU OUR REASONS FOR THIS ADVICE

CANNON AND REED Members Dominion Stock Exchange

Telephone Main 1416 671 **14 King Street East**

LITTLE NIPISSING

LITTLE NIPISSING has one car of ore at the smelter. On Wednesday they shipped one car of high-grade ore. We have received direct information that four more cars will be shipped this month. They are at present working in bonanza ore. We consider LITTLE NIPISSING the best buy on the Cobalt market.

J. M. WILSON & CO.
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14 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO Tel. M. 3095

Porcupine's Future No Longer In Doubt

It is already a gold camp of exceptional wealth. We advise the immediate purchase of Unite Porcupine Gold Mines Limited, at the present price—10 cents per share.

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SCOTT, DAWSON & PATERSON
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PORCUPINE

We have given considerable attention to the PORCUPINE GOLD CAMP, have employed engineers of repute to obtain reliable information, and are now prepared to advise clients as to Porcupine investments. There is going to be big money made in the PORCUPINE GOLD STOCKS, but a careful selection of these will be necessary to procure the best results. Our advice can be had without cost to those who write us.

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Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
Cobalt Stocks :—

	Sell.	Buy.
Amalgamated	4	1
Bailey	8½	8
Beaver Consolidated	29⅝	29½
Be Six		
Black Mines Con. Ltd	4½	2
Buffalo	2.15	2.05
Chambers - Ferland	14½	14
City of Cobalt	21	20½
Cobalt Central	9½	7½
Cobalt Lake	14½	14
Coniagas	4.80	4.70
Crown Reserve	2.69	2.67
Foster	5	5
Gifford	¾	4
Great Northern		9¾
Green - Meehan	2½	2½
Hargraves	31	30½
Hudson Bay	110	102
Kerr Lake	6.90	6.70
La Rose	4.65	4.63
Little Nipissing	19½	19
McKin.-Dar.-Savage	1.35	1.34
Nancy Helen	5	2
Nipissing	11.00	10.75
Nova Scotia	22	19
Ophir	25	15
Otisse	2	1½
Peterson Lake	18½	18½
Right of Way	28	25½
Rochester	7	6½
Silver Leaf	5½	5⅜
Silver Bar	2	1½
Silver Queen	5	3
Timiskaming	88¼	87
Trethewey	1.24	1.22½
Watts	2	
Wettlauffer	88	84

—Morning Sales.—

Bailey—200 at 8⅛, 1000 at 8¼, 1000 at 8⅛, 1000 at 8¼, 1000 at 8, 500 at 8, 1000 at 8⅛, 1000 at 8¼.

Beaver—500 at 28¾, 500 at 28¾, 1000 at 28½, 1000 at 28½, 1000 at 28¾, 500 at 28¾, 700 at 28⅝, 500 at 28¾, 500 at 28⅝, 1000 at 28¾, 100 at 28¾, 200 at 29¼, 500 at 29¼, 500 at 29¾, 500 at 29⅜, 500 at 29.

City of Cobalt—500 at 21, 100 at 21, 600 at 20¾, 500 at 21, 500 at 20¾.

Crown Reserve—100 at 2 68½.

Chambers - Ferland—1000 at 14½.

Coniagas—100 at 4.70.

Foster—500 at 7.

Great Northern—500 at 9½.

Green - Meehan—500 at 2.

Hargraves—100 at 30, 500 at 29¼, 500 at 29½, 500 at 29¾, 50 at 30, 500 at 30. B 30 days, 1500 at 70.

La Rose—100 at 4.52, 100 at 4.60, 100 at 4.54, 100 at 4.65. B 30 days, 300 at 4.65.

Little Nipissing—100 at 19½, 500 at 19¼, 500 at 19¼, 500 at 19¼, 500 at 19¼, 500 at 19¼, 1000 at 19¼, 500 at 19¼, 200 at 19¼, 1000 at 19¼, 500 at 19¾.

Nipissing—70 at 10.80, 10 at 10.80.

Otisse—500 at 1¾.

Peterson Lake—500 at 18½.

Rochester—200 at 6¾.

Silver Bar—500 at 1½.

Silver Leaf—1000 at 5¼, 500 at 5¼, 500 at 5½.

Timiskaming—200 at 87¾, 500 at 87¼, 1500 at 87½, 1500 at 87¾, 1000 at 87½, 2000 at 87⅝, 700 at 87½, 2000 at 87¼.

Total sales, 50,923 shares.

Toronto Stock Exchange Curb.
—Morning Sales.—

Silver Leaf 500 at 5¼.

Great Northern—1000 at 9¼, 500 at 9¾, 1000 at 10.

Timiskaming—1000 at 88, 150 at 87½, 1500 at 88.

Hargraves—1000 at 30, 500 at 30, 500 at 30, 1000 at 30¼.

McKinley—500 at 1.33, 100 at 1.34.

FLEMING & MARVIN
PORCUPINE CLAIMS
Bought and Sold.
Cobalt and New York Stocks
Lumsden Building, Toronto. Telephones—Main 4028 and 4029. 6247

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COBALT AND UNLISTED SECURITIES
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BROKER AND MINING EXPERT
J.A. McILWAIN & CO.
41 Scott St. ed Tel 2154 2155 M

H.H. Nightingale
Stock broker
Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
Telephone M. 4973
33 Melinda St.

Dominion Stock Exchange.
—Morning Sales.—

Beaver—500, 1000, 1000, 1000 at 28¾, 500, 1500, 2000 at 28½.

Cobalt Lake—1000 at 14½.

Gould—5000 at 2½.

Little Nipissing—2000 at 19¾, 1000 at 19¾, 500, 1000, 1000, 1000, 500 at 19¾, 1000 at 19¾, 1500, 1000 at 19¾.

Peterson Lake—1000, 1000 at 18½, 1000, 1000 at 18¾.

Total sales, 23,000.

New York Curb.

Chas. Head & Co. (R. R. Bongard) report the following prices on the New York curb:

Argentum closed at 1½ to 3; Bailey, 8 to 9; Buffalo, 2 to 2¼; Bay State Gas, ⅝ to ¾; Colonial Silver, ¼ to ⅝; Cobalt Central, 9 to 9½, high 9¼, low 9, 10,000; Chino, 22½ to 22⅝; Foster, 5 to 10; Hargraves, 31 to 32; Kerr Lake, 6¾ to 6⅞, high 6⅞, low 6¾, 1500; King Edward, 3 to 10; La Rose, 4⅝ to 4¾, high 4⅝, low 4 9-16, 700; McKinley, 1.35 to 1.40, high 1.38, low 1.35, 500; May Oil, 70 to 71; Nipissing, 10⅝ to 10 15-16, high 10⅞, low 10¾, 200; Otisse, 1 to 2½; Silver Queen, 2 to 8; Silver Leaf, 5 to 7; Trethewey, 1.20 to 1.27; Union Pacific, 1½ to 3; United Copper, 4¾ to 5; Yukon Gold, 2⅝ to 3⅝.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

Following are the shipments from the Cobalt camp for the week ending Dec. 2, and those from Jan. 1, 1910, to date:

	Dec. 2. Ore in lbs.	Since Jan. 1. Ore in lbs.		Dec. 2. Ore in lbs.	Since Jan. 1. Ore in lbs.
Beaver	54,160	280,377	La Rose	259,250	10,010,141
Buffalo	61,490	2,228,178	McKinley-Darragh	202,100	4,147,149
City of Cobalt		698,875	Nipissing	388,280	13,040,767
Chambers-Ferland	64,000	1,665,200	O'Brien		1,179,280
Cobalt Lake		2	Peterson Lake (Little Nip.)	63,580	661,000
Cobalt Townsite		415,200	Provincial	40,000	105,000
Coniagas	74,880	965,120	Right-of-Way	80,460	1,749,767
Crown Reserve		2,146,416	Rochester		60,780
Drummond	400,000	5,626,840	Silver Cliff		221,400
Hargraves		2,384,200	Standard Cobalt		216,961
Hudson Bay		564,070	Timiskaming		1,973,280
Kerr Lake		461,215	Trethewey		1,000,320
King Edward	254,570	9,494,728	Waldman		46,000
		267,40	Wyandoh		48,200

Ore shipments for the week ending Dec. 2 were 2,012,870 pounds, or 1006 tons.

Total shipments from Jan. 1 to Dec. 2 were 61,247,058 pounds, or 30,673 tons.

The total shipments for 1909 were 30,04 tons, valued at $13,000,000.

The total shipments for 1908 were 22,463 tons, valued at $10,000,000.

The camp produced 5120 tons, valued at $3,900,000; in 1907 were 14,040 tons, valued at $6,000,000; in 1906 196; in 1904, 153 tons, valued at $120,217.

N. Y. Banks Make Poor Showing in Weekly Statement

SUSPICION OF WHOLE MARKET FELT BY WALL ST. TRADERS

New York Stocks Succumb to Inevitable After Long Period of Waiting.

Dividends Becoming Jeopardized by Large Falling Off in Railroad Earnings

No Outstanding Changes in Domestic Situation During Past Week.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 3.

After a long period of dogged support, New York stocks succumbed to the inevitable this week. The last straw seemed to be the interview attributed to J. J. Hill, which, however, was modified at a later date. The only outside interest taken in the market recently was the endeavor to understand where all the supposed trading came from. For months the dealings on the exchange have been left pretty much to the syndicates and floor trading brokers. Latterly this has been further narrowed down, and it is now certain that only a fraction of the business comes from the public. Absolute suspicion of the whole market has developed, and the matter of regaining the public confidence will be a hard one, and will occupy a considerable length of time.

* * *

Statements issued by the leading railroads this week have all disclosed a tremendous falling off in net earnings. If the same rates of decreases are maintained, and there is nothing to show any reason to the contrary, dividends will be jeopardized. Without doubt there is a suspicion abroad that a change in commercial conditions is in effect. Judge Gary's views on the steel trade are not at all optimistic when sifted down, and altho at the meeting of the steel magnates it was decided not to reduce prices, natural influences, rather than agreements, will ultimately regulate the quotations. With a sure tho gradual reduction in most commodities, exceptions will occur only for special natural reasons, and trusts are not to be included in that category. It is hard to bolster up prices when conditions do not warrant it, and time is all that is necessary to prove the assertion.

* * *

Considering the disturbed state of affairs in Britain, the drop in the Bank of England rate was thoroly unexpected, and under the circumstances must be taken to mean that money is working decidely easier at the leading centres. A lessened commercial demand is responsible for a plentiful supply of funds in New York, and a steady contraction in business loans is being awaited. During a time of compression in values, either securities or commodities, only a small minority of dealers can make profits. This has been the experience of those who have followed New York now for nearly a year. Difficulties of this kind are by no means at an end. It it no use buying Wall Street stocks on small declines in expectation of profitable turns. Wait until the market is supposed to be badly demoralized before making ventures on the long side. This condition has not yet arrived, and further patience will not go unrewarded.

* * *

Domestic stocks, as expected, have to some extent not been entirely sympathetic with New York. The situations in Canada and the United States are not by any means analogous and this should make for a divergence in the action of the two exchanges. The speculative listed issues have followed somewhat in the wake of Wall Street, but the investment shares have practically witnessed no change for the week. The number of broken lot orders on the exchange is a fair measure of the present investment demand, and if continued must favorably influence prices at a later date. Speculative buying is naturally limited, and support has constantly to be given some issues by inside interests.

* * *

The week just closed has developed no new features. The strongest speculative issues have been the Latin American stocks, and this, tho not altogether unexpected, has been against the opinions of traders. Strong support has been accorded Sao Paulo and Rio, but later history will tell whether or not this can be continued in defiance of the general run of the market. Despite the reduction in the English bank rate, it is not thought that the local call rate will be reduced below 5½ per cent. during the balance of the year. Easy money is promised after January 1st, and this may act as a benefit to bullish speculation. With the nearness of the holiday season, nothing but an apathetic market is liable to eventuate during the remainder of the month.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT STEADILY INCREASING

Witwatersrand in 1909 Produced One-Third of World's Output—Labor Conditions Unsettled.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The output of gold from the mines of the Transvaal during October amounted to 652,147 ozs. of fine gold, valued at £2,774,390, which compares with 646,899 ozs. having a value of £2,747,853 for the month of September.

The output during the month of October for the last five years and the average daily production during that month were as follows:

	In Ounces. Output	Daily Av.
1906	540,809	£ 74,075
1907	553,353	75,844
1908	617,744	84,645
1909	602,416	82,545
1910	652,147	89,396

The reports of the joint gold mining companies operating the Transvaal show that gold to the value of £31,044,753 was declared during year ending June 30, 1910, which amount, it is estimated, has been distributed as follows:

		P. C.
To working costs	£18,550,000	59.75
To dividends	9,360,000	30.15
To profits tax	966,000	3.11
To (res. fund, deb. redemp., & int. etc.)	2,169,753	6.99
Total	£31,044,753	100.00

It will be seen that the estimated cost of recovering the gold—namely, £18,550,000—amounts to nearly 60 per cent of its total value. The estimated total sum paid by Transvaal gold mines in salaries and wages for the period mentioned amounted to some £12,395,490, or, if coal and diamond mines, chemical works and kindred industries are included, £13,744,543.

Generally speaking, gold mining conditions on the Rand are favorable, out the native labor supply is getting scarcer again, owing to a seasonable efflux of Kaffirs from the mines to their farms for a certain amount of summer work on the latter. The total decrease of native workers on the Rand during October was 2,945, of which the loss from the gold mines was 2,097, the rest being from the diamond and coal mines. The fact, however, that the total number of natives employed on the gold mines at the present time is 180,103, against 154,071 at the beginning of the year is reassuring.

The following shows the gold output of the Transvaal, compared with the gold output of the world, from which it will be seen how important the Transvaal is as a gold producer and that satisfactory progress has been made:

Year ended Dec. 31:

	World's gold output.	Transv. gold output.	P. C. of Transv.
1905	£77,746,000	£20,854,000	26.8
1906	$2,291,000	24,606,000	29.9
1907	$4,745,000	27,401,000	32.3
1908	91,955,000	29,986 000	32.8
1909	96,900,000	31,006,000	33.0

It will be again observed that year by year the Transvaal has improved its position.

GOOD RETURNS ARE AVAILABLE.

T. O. Anderson and Company say in their annual weekly letter: The Toronto market refused to be governed by Wall Street for several days, but during the past week weakness has set in owing to the desire among some of the speculative holders to realize. The buying power in the market has been scarcely sufficient to take care of this selling, and in consequence reactions have occurred in all of the more speculative issues, such as Twin City, Rio, and Mackays. The disturbed political situation almost thruout the whole world is for the time being the prime reason for want of confidence in the securities markets and the effect of this may be carried thru into the first part of the year. There is really nothing which can be cited against many of the local issues at present prices. Good returns are available on all of the dividend paying securities, and with the possibilities of cheaper money, good investment opportunities will be presented on the prevailing decline.

A Dangerous Position.

MARKET OUTLOOK

Hudson Sees Conditions Which Make for Continued Unsettlement.

We are face to face with lean railroad earnings, and these of themselves, with nothing encouraging to look forward to, will tend to carry stocks lower. The decrease in net for New York Central in October, with almost equally poor exhibits by the Harriman and Pennsylvania lines, exerted a disturbing influence and helped to drag down stocks this week. We have no reason to expect a better showing in November, which leads to the conclusion that certain dividends will before long be hanging in the balance, or something else occurs to change business conditions. The outlook along these lines is not encouraging. The Inter-State Commerce Commission will hardly take the rate cases under advertisement before Jan. 25, since the arguments will not be finished much before then.

Several important court cases, including the anthracite case, to say nothing of the trust cases, to be heard by the United States Supreme Court in January, are overhanging the situation and possibility of a decision any day in one or more of them tends to restrain buying of stocks. From the above consideration it must be reasonably clear that the stock market does not offer much encouragement for some little time to come. Even the bond department is very slow, and as for new issues, the railroads find difficulty in placing them on terms that are at all satisfactory.

Chairman Gary put as favorable a construction as possible on the steel outlook, admitting that new business is not coming in at the rate of more than fifty per cent. of capacity. We do not see any increase in sight. On the contrary, all business looks like further restrictions. A spirit of caution prevails everywhere.—Hudson's weekly letter to J. G. Beatty.

BOND SALES IN CANADA.

The total monthly bond sales in Canada to date this year are compiled by The Monetary Times as follows:

	1909.	1910.
Jan.	$2,540,862	$ 881,838
Feb.	4,074,125	1,272,977
March	1,615,368	1,169,730
April	4,033,988	6,805,078
May	5,185,530	5,964,896
June	2,243,589	2,187,588
July	1,989,442	1,536,424
Aug.	3,011,242	1,312,953
Sep.	1,503,108	2,841,486
Oct.	1,510,132	2,211,461
Nov.	2,644,766	2,292,781
Total	$30,352,132	$28,477,212

The following is a summary of the November sales:

Alberta	$ 438,750
British Columbia	1,185,611
Ontario	243,071
Quebec	175,000
Sask.	250,349
	$2,292,781

Railroad Earnings.

	Increase
Atchison, October	$187,372
Southern Ry., October	1,029
Louis. & Nash., October	*341,899

*Decrease.

BIG GRANARIES LOCATED AT HEAD OF UPPER LAKES

Twin Cities on Lake Superior Handled 89,000,000 Bushels Last Year.

"Handling the grain from the Canadian west at the head of the upper lakes is a big business. Fort William and Port Arthur, twin cities on Lake Superior, contain the big graneries of Canada. From Sept. 1, 1909, to August 31, 1910, 89,000,000 bushels of grain passed thru these ports, the preceding year 65,000,000 bushels, and the year before 47,000,000.

"The combined harbor has 16 grain elevators with storage capacity of 30,000,000 bushels. The 4,000,000 bushel one belonging to the Grand Trunk Pacific is the largest in the world, and the unit of ten which that railroad is building. The Canadian Pacific has five, the largest holding 3,500,000 bushels. The Canadian Northern has two, each with 3,500,000 capacity.

"It is hard to realize what it means to bring this enormous traffic of grain to the elevators for trans-shipment by boat. Allowing 1000 bushels to the car, 89,000,000 bushels would fill 89,000 cars, or 13,000 trains of 70 cars each. The busy times are the spring and late fall, when 20 to 40 of the Great Lakes freighters are alongside the elevators, with grain pouring into the vessels' holds.

"The Canadian Government takes an important part in handling the grain at this transhipping port. An act of parliament provides for the grading of the grain, and government inspectors pass on every carload in the assembling yard before it goes to the elevator for unloading. The grain has already passed one government inspection at the starting point, and the second inspection at the elevator terminal is performed to confirm the western grading. The inspectors are on hand again when the grain is shipped out. They watch the weighing and see that the grade is what is called for. Every boat that clears with a cargo of grain carries a certificate signed by a government official showing the quantity and quality of the grain it contains."

CANADIAN STOCKS UP

Sixty Canadian Issues Have Advanced 317 Points This Year.

When one considers the markets in New York, and the ways the very great declines which have been register thruout almost the entire list there, it is reassuring to realize, as many people do not that fifty-eight Canadian stocks have advanced during the past year an average of 5.40 points, if the Asbestos shares are left out of the calculation, says The Financial Post. Including these, the gain is 5.28 points.

Of nineteen bank stocks, ten are up an average of 9 points each, four and unchanged, and five have declined an average of 4.6 points each, making the net averace advance of the nineteen 3.9 points. It will be noticed on looking over a list that the banks which make up the decline of 23 points are among the most stable investment stocks. These have suffered in common with municipal bonds. The chief advances have been caused by dividend increases.

Of transportation companies twelve out of nineteen have advanced a total of 94 points, and eight have declined a total of 31 points, making a net average advance over last year of 3.3 points. In industrials, out of twenty-three, eleven have advanced a total of 222 points, while thirteen have declined 125 points. Of the decline, 56 points were contributed by the Asbestos companies, and 33 by Dominion Steel preferred, which, a year ago, sold cum-dividend of some 35 points. Exclusive of these three companies, the average advance of twenty industrials has been 9.35 points.

These facts will come as a surprise to many people, who think that because Canadian markets have been dull, stock levels are lower than last year.

WALL STREET POINTERS.

Congress meets on Monday.

* * *

Banks lost $8,617,000 on week's currency movement.

* * *

LONDON.—Bank of England bought £18,000 gold bars in open market.

* * *

B. F. Yoakum says there should be no fear of a disastrous falling off in the business of the country and reports real prosperity in the southwest.

* * *

U. S. Steel blast furnaces now running about 55 per cent. of capacity, as against 60 per cent. three weeks ago.

* * *

Idle cars for fortnight ended Nov. 23 were 28,393, an increase of 109 per cent. from previous report.

* * *

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Grand jury indicts Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard for alleged rebating.

* * *

Dun's Review says business is of fair proportions, and economic conditions, in the main, are satisfactory.

* * *

Bradstreets say collections are slow to good, and relatively best in the south.

* * *

Joseph says: The rank and file of operators continues bearish. To-day, not very much is looked for. A repetition of yesterday's speculation perhaps. Intrinsically, Pennsylvania, Reading, Lehigh Valley and St. Paul are worth more than selling prices. Specialties—Distillers may be taken hold of. Average Rock Island and Tractions.

* * *

There is very good buying of Rock Island. Offerings will be found in Amalgamated on rallies, but there are signs of good buying on dips. Union Pacific and Reading still show pressure. Chesapeake & Ohio should be bought and put away. The buying of Pennsylvania is very good. St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Cons. Gas and New York Central all appear to us to be getting in shape to rally, but we think they will be sold on rallies of good extent. Steel may rally, but still seems to be vulnerable.—Financial Bulletin.

* * *

Real liquidation of securities is under way and the decline promises to run much further before anything more than temporary support is extended. The presidential message will be a reassuring document and may be used as a prop to sustain prices for a short time, but the present situation is so unfavorable that it will take something more tangible than this in the shape of an improved business outlook before any sustained recovery occurs in the stockma rket. As the reports of condition of national banks thruout the country appear, it becomes more apparent that the excess of loans over deposits disclosed several months ago has not since been corrected, and the full figures when made known promise to disclose conditions quite as bad as at any time recently. The showing to be made in to-day's bank statement is problematic as liquidation in stocks may be reflected in reduced loans and offset in a measure the heavy acsh loss sustained. Raille of a couple of points should be waited for upon which to go short.—Town Topics.

Dividends Declared.

Union Carbide Co. declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. against 1 1-2 per cent. for last quarter.

Regular quarterly dividend of 2 1-2 per cent. declared on Texas Company.

ISSUE MORE CAPITAL.

The directors of the National Trust Company have decided to make a new issue of $50,000 par value of the unissued capital stock of the company at the price of two hundred dollars per share, payable in five instalments of forty dollars each per share during 1911. Every shareholder of record in the books of the company on Dec. 15, 1910, is given the right to subscribe for shares of the new issue to an amount not exceeding one-half of his then holding of shares. The result of the new issue will be to add the sum of $500,000 to the company's capital and $500,000 to reserve.

ON WALL STREET.

Erickson Perkins & Co. wired J. G. Beaty as follows:

The action of to-day's stock market was entirely normal, and just what was to be expected after a collapse extending over a week. It sank again in the first hour, rallied a bit, reacted in the last half hour and rallied again sharply before the close. Much of the late buying represented short covering. It is quite possible that banking interest lent support around bottom, just as they did yesterday. If so, they probably favor a moderate rebound—say a couple of points. It may not go so far. If liquidation breaks out afresh prices will break again and will seek new low levels. It is not time to buy yet. At the same time we would not sell on weak spots. Wait for the bulges. The bank statement was much worse than expected, so far as the actual showing of last night was concerned. Surplus decreased over $13,600,000, while the loans expanded $10,000,000 more than deposits. This makes the excess of loans over deposits more than $30,000,000 again. Nevertheless, the monetary situation need not disturb anybody, for in a liquidating market there will always be plenty of funds for those who desire to buy. The heavy increase in loans means the throwing of accommodations to borrowers onto the local institutions by interior institutions.

STEEL BOUNTIES.

The following were the concerns participating in the bounties paid by the Dominion Government on iron and steel during the fiscal year ended March 31 last: Algoma Steel Company, $218,814; Dominion Iron and Steel, $1,029,503; Nova Scotia Steel, $97,345; Hamilton Steel and Iron, $238,409; Lake Superior Iron and Steel, $54,628; Ontario Iron and Steel, $4,463; Canada Iron Corporation, $4,148; Algoman Iron Company, $15,099; Standard Chemical Company, $19,120; total bounties paid, $1,808,523.

Toronto Stocks

	Dec. 2. Ask.	Bid.	Dec. 2. Ask.	Bid.
Amal. Asbestos	...	13	...	12
Black Lake com	17	15	16½	16
do. preferred	49	...	49	...
B. C. Packers, A	87	84	87	84
do. B	93	90	92	90
do. common	28	23	28	25
Bell Telephone	143½	141	144½	...
Burt F. N. com	...	93½	...	93½
do. preferred	106	104½	106	105
Can. Cement com	23	22¾	23	22
do. preferred	...	85½	...	85½
C.C. & F. Co. com	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	94	...	94
Can. Gen. Electric	106	...	105	...
C. P. R.	...	193	193	191
Canadian Salt	...	100	...	100
City Dairy com	38½	37	38½	...
do. preferred	...	89	...	90
Consumers' Gas	200	199	200	198
Crow's Nest	78	...	78	...
Detroit United	54	...	54	...
Dom. Coal com	62	...	62	...
Dom. Steel com	62	...	62	...
do. preferred	103½	...	103½	...
Dom. Steel Corp	59¾	59½	...	59½
Duluth-Superior	78½	78	80	79½
Dom. Telegraph	...	109	...	109
Elec. Dev. pref	65	...	65	...
Illinois pref	90	89½	...	89½
Lake of Woods	128	...	128	...
London Electric	...	10	...	10
Mackay common	90	89¾	90	89½
do. preferred	74½	73¾	...	74
Maple Leaf com	50	46	50	46
do. preferred	94	...	94	...
Mexican L. & P.	...	86	...	86
Mexican Tramway	122	...	122	...
Monterey, pref	75	...	75	...
M.S.P. & S.S.M.	137	...	137	...
Niagara Nav.	...	129	...	129
Northern Nav	...	116	...	116
N. S. Steel	86¾	...	86¾	...
Pac. Burt com	40¾	38¾	40¾	39¾
do. preferred	94½	93	94½	93
Penman common	60	58	60	58
do. preferred	...	85	85	...
Porto Rico Ry.	51	49	51	...
Quebec L., H. & P.	59	...	60	59
R. & O. Nav.	...	83	...	83
Rio Janeiro Tram	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	101½
Rogers common	205	200	205	200
do. preferred	...	108	...	108
St. L. & C. Nav.	115	...	115¾	...
Sao Paulo Tram	151	150½	151½	150½
S. Wheat com	80¾	...	80¾	...
Toronto Elec. Light	136½	135½	136½	135½
Toronto Railway	127¾	...	128	...
Twin City com	108¾	108	109½	108½
Winnipeg Ry.	192	...	192	...
—Mines—				
Crown Reserve	2.70	2.65	2.70	2.65
La Rose	4.50	4.45	4.50	4.49
Nipissing Mines	10.80	...	10.80	...
Trethewey	123	122	124	...
—Banks—				
Commerce	...	207	...	207
Dominion	235	...	235	234¾
Hamilton	205	200	...	200
Imperial	220	...	...	220
Merchants'	...	188	188	...
Montreal	...	246	...	246
Nova Scotia	...	279	...	279
Ottawa	...	210	...	210
Royal	245	244	245	244
Standard	221	220	221	220
Toronto	...	212	...	212
Traders'	144	142½	144	142½
Union	147½	...	147½	...
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	127	...	127
Canada Landed	...	151	...	151
Canada Perm.	162	161	...	160½
Central Canada	...	195	...	195
Colonial Invest.	...	69¾	...	69¾
Dom. Savings	...	72	...	72
Gt. West. Perm	129	...	129	...
Hamilton Prov	...	131	...	131
Huron & Erie	...	200	...	200
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	190	...	190
Landed Banking	...	133	...	132
London & Can.	112	110	112	110
National Trust	...	200	...	200
Ontario Loan	...	152	...	152
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	135	...	135
Real Estate	101	...	101	...
Tor. Gen. Trusts	175	170	175	170
Toronto Mortgage	...	130	...	130
—Bonds.—				
Black Lake	...	78	...	77¾
Can. Northern Ry.	...	98¼	...	98¾
Dominion Steel	96	...	96	...
Electric Develop.	...	82	84½	82
Mexican Electric	...	...	85	...
Mexican L. & P.	89	87½	89	87½
Penmans	...	91¾	...	91¾
Porto Rico Ry	...	85	...	85
Prov. of Ontario	102	...	102	...
Quebec L. H. & P.	84	...	...	84
Rio Janeiro	...	...	...	...
do. 1st mortgage	96½	96¼	...	96
Sao Paulo	...	100	...	100

—Sales.—			
Maple Leaf.	La Rose.		Black L.
*5 @ 92½	500 @ 4.60		50 @ 16
*3 @ 93	10 @ 4.50		2$1000 @ 78
	20 @ 4.53		
Rio.	1 @ 4.40		Mackay.
75 @ 101¼	200 @ 4.55		40 @ 90
2$1000 @ 93	100 @ 4.58		*10 @ 74½
	400 @ 4.62		
Imperial.	50 @ 4.59		Dom'n.
2 @ 219¾			20 @ 234½
27 @ 220	Twin City.		2 @ 235
	25 @ 108		
City Dairy.	20 @ 108¼		C.P.R.
*25 @ 99½	1 @ 108½		20 @ 191½
Can. Land.	Can. Per.		Tor. Elec.
26 @ 157	60 @ 162		5 @ 119
Dul.-Sup.	Col. Loan.		Con. Gas.
20 @ 79	60 @ 70		38 @ 200
Pac. Burt.	Quebec Ry.		Traders'.
50 @ 39¾	185 @ 59		28 @ 142½
Toronto.			
4 @ 212¼			

*Preferred. zBonds.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

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

—Between Banks— Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. funds	par.	par. ⅛ to ¼
Mont. funds	5c p.m.	15c p.m. ⅛ to ¼
Ster., 60 days	9 9-16	9 15-32 9 13-16 9 15-16
Ster., demand	9 5-16	9 11-32 9 9-16 9 11-16
Cable trans	9 7-16	9 15-32 9 11-16 9 13-16

—Rates in New York— Actual.	Posted.
Sterling, 60 days sight	482½ 483
Sterling, demand	486.05 487

BRITISH CONSOLS.

	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.
Consols, for money	79½	79 9-16
Consols, for account	79 13-16	79¾

New York Cotton Market.

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty) 14 West King street, reported the following prices:

	Dec. 2. Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	14.60	14.61	14.70	14.59 14.69
Jan.	14.63	14.61	14.74	14.60 14.71
March	14.86	14.87	14.97	14.83 14.97
May	15.03	15.02	15.12	14.99 15.11
July	14.98	14.99	15.09	14.96 15.09

Spot cotton closed quiet, five points advance. Middling uplands, 15.05; do., gulf, 15.30. Sales, none.

ENGLISH GOLD MOVEMENT.

During October England's imports of gold were $16,830,000, and exports $41,930,000. The excess of exports, $25,240,000, compared with a similar excess in October last year of $24,100,000, and with an excess of $10,000,000 in October, 1908. The exceptionally large balance of shipments was due, of course, to Egypt, which took $30,275,000 in sovereigns, as compared with $10,675,000 a year ago, and only $3,500,000 in 1908.

7% HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT 7%

$50,000 7% Preferred Stock for sale at par with Common Stock bonus. Very old established Company. Present earnings guarantee continuous dividends. Money wanted to extend business. Will bear strictest investigation. Representation on Directorate can be arranged. Common Stock will become very valuable.

Particulaes on request.

The S. S. NESBITT COMPANY
Stock Brokers
Phone M. 5255 34 Victoria St., Toronto

Montreal Stocks

	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	193½	191½
Detroit United	54¾	53½
Mexican L. & P.	88¾	88
Quebec Railway	59¾	59½
Richelieu & Ontario	90½	89¾
Rio	101⅝	101¼
Duluth - Superior	79	78½
Soo	131	130¾
Montreal Railway	222	221
Bell Telephone	143	141
Toronto Railway	124	122
Twin City	109	108
Asbestos	14	12½
Black Lake	...	16
Cement	23	23¾
Steel Corporation	59¾	59¾
Mackay	90½	89
Nipissing	...	10.85
Crown Reserve	2.70	...
Ogilvie	125	124
Nova Scotia Steel	84¾	84½
Lake of the Woods	126	...
Asbestos preferred	53	48
Cement preferred	85	85
Dominion Steel pref.	103	102

—Sales.—

Merchants' Bank—10 at 180.
Bank of Montreal—200 at 244.
Bell Telephone—5 at 142.
Illinois preferred—25 at 90½, 25 at 90½.
Twin City—20 at 107½.
Bank of B.N.A.—6 at 150.
Cement—200½ at 22, 5 at 22¾.
Quebec Railway—225 at 58½, 25 at 58⅝, 150 at 58¾, 75 at 58⅞.
Asbestos—25 at 14.
Cement bonds—$500 at 98.
Bank of Toronto—9 at 212.
Soo—50 at 130.
Detroit United—10 at 51.
Montreal Power—10 at 136¼, 10 at 136.
Quebec Railway bonds—$1000 at 83½, $21,200 at 84.
Dominion Steel bonds—$3000 at 95.
Steel Works pref.—5 at 120.
Steel Corporation—50 at 60, 375 at 59¾, 50 at 60, 25 at 59⅝, 75 at 59⅞.

New York Stocks

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King street, report the following fluctuations in the New York market:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl. Sales
Allis. Chal	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾ 100
do. pref	...	...	...	... ...
Amal. Cop	63¾	64¾	63	64¾ 11,900
Am. Beet S.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝ 100
Am. Canners	9	9	9	9 100
Am. Cot. Oil	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾ 200
Am. Lin. pf	30	30	30	30 200
Am. Loco	26	26	25¾	25¾ 400
Am. T. & T.	140	140¾	139¾	140¼ 300
Anaconda	39	39	39	39 100
Atchison	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾ 2,400
At. Coast	...	...	...	... ...
B. & Ohio	105	105¼	104¾	105¼ 800
Brooklyn	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¼ 100
Car Fdry	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾ 700
Cent. Leath	31¾	32¼	31¾	31¾ 400
C. P. R.	192	192½	191¾	191¾ 400
C. C. C.	...	...	...	... ...
Ches. & O	80¼	80¼	79¾	80 2,000
Col. Fuel	31	31	30½	30½ 700
Col. South.	...	...	...	... ...
Corn Prod	15	15	15	15 100
D. & H.	...	...	...	... ...
Denver	28	28¼	28	28 500
do. pref	69½	69¾	69½	69¾ 300
Distillers	...	...	...	... ...
Duluth S. S.	...	...	...	... ...
do. pref	...	...	...	... ...
Erie	27	27	27	27 50
do. 1sts	44½	44½	44½	44½ 200
do. 2nds	...	...	...	... ...
Gas	132	132	131¼	131¾ 400
Gen. Elec	...	...	...	... ...
Gt. Nor. pf	121	121	120¼	121 1,000
G. N. Ore	56¾	56¾	55½	56 700
Ice Secur	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼ 100
Illinois	129½	129¾	129¼	129¼ 100
Int. Paper	...	...	...	... ...
Int. Pump	41¾	41¾	41	41¼ 900
Interboro	19	19	18½	19 1,800
Iowa Cent	...	...	...	... ...
Kan. South	30	30	30	30 200
L. & N.	140¾	140¾	139¾	140 800
Lehigh Val	175¾	175¾	177¼	176¾ 6,000
Mex. C. 1nds.	25½	25½	25¾	25¾ 700
M. K. T.	31	31¾	30¾	31½ 1,100
Mo. Pacific	46	46¼	46	46¼ 600
Mackay	90	90	90	90 ...
do. pref	...	...	...	... ...
M., St. P. & S.	130¼	131	130¼	130¼ 300
N. Amer	...	...	...	... ...
Natl. Lead	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾ 100
Norfolk	97¼	97½	97	97 500
North. Pac	113¾	113¾	112½	112¾ 2,600
Northwest	143	143	143	143 ...
N. Y. C.	110	110¼	109¾	110½ 2,200
Ont. & W.	...	...	...	... ...
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30	30¼ 100
Peo. Gas	...	...	...	... ...
Penna	127½	127¾	127¼	127⅝ 6,000
Pitts. Coal	...	...	...	... ...
Press. Steel	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾ 100
Reading	145	145½	144½	145¾ 46,900
Rep. Steel	30¾	31	30¾	31 700
do. pref	94½	94¼	94½	94½ 200
Rock Island	29¾	30¼	29¾	29¾ 2,900
do. pref	62½	63½	62½	62¾ 100
Rubber	...	...	...	... ...
do. 1sts	...	...	...	... ...
Ry. Springs	...	...	...	... ...
S. F. S.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾ 100
Sloss	49¾	49¼	49¼	49¾ 100
Smelters	74⅛	74¼	73½	74⅜ 8,700
South. Pac	112¾	112¾	112	112¾ 7,000
South. Ry	24¼	24¼	24	24½ 700
do. pref	57¾	57¾	57¼	57⅝ 203
St. L. S. W.	...	...	...	... ...
St. Paul	120¼	120¾	119¾	120¾ 3,400
Sugar	114½	114½	114	114 ...
Tenn. Cop	35	35	35	35 200
Texas	...	...	...	... ...
Third Ave	10⅜	10⅜	10	10 400
Toledo & W.	...	...	...	... ...
do. pref	...	...	...	... ...
Twin City	109	109	109	109 100
U. S. Steel	73	73¾	72¾	73¾ 89,100
do. pref	115½	115½	115½	115¾ 2,500
do. bonds	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾ ...
Utah Cop	45¾	46¼	45¾	46⅛ 1,000
Union	168¾	169¾	167¾	169 50,500
do. pref	...	...	...	... ...
Virg. Chem	60½	60¼	60	60¼ 700
Wabash	15¾	15¾	15⅞	15¾ 200
do. pref	33	32¾	32¾	33¼ 400
Westinghouse	66	66	66	66 200
West. Union	70½	70½	70½	70½ 100
Wis. Cent	...	...	...	... .
Woollens	...	...	...	... .

Sales, 292,800 shares.

Cotton Gossip.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following at the close:

Analysis of the Giles report suggested an over-estimate, and there was less disposition to part with holdings at a concession. As a result prices firmed up, with business comparatively quiet. Unusually favorable conditions for the picking and marketing of cotton have convinced many that the percentage ginned to Dec. 1st will be close to that of the past two years, and that it will take a ginning of 10,100,000 or over to make a 12,000,000-bale crop possible. We are now entering the period of anti-bureau liquidation, and irregularity is to be expected, but we do not look for extreme fluctuations. Would suggest sales on sharp bulges for moderate turns.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.
HERON & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Orders Executed on all Leading Exchanges.
SPECIALISTS
Unlisted Issues & Mining Shares
Corresp

FLEMING SAYS "PAY AS YOU ENTER"
BROWN'S SAY "PAY AS YOU PLEASE"

Practical Presents at Popular Prices

A SMALL DEPOSIT WILL RESERVE YOUR PURCHASE TILL CHRISTMAS

Come and inspect this magnificent display of Homefurnishings suitable for Christmas presents. It's truly great, and embraces the latest designs and novelties on the market. The custom of giving useful presents is much in vogue, and you won't find any showing in the city that will surpass our Home Furnishing features. The benefit of Credit will suit many at this season when calls on the pocket are numerous. We ask you to call early on Monday and make your purchases when lines are full. There's little time for delay now.

CHEFFONIERS
Very Cheaply Priced

$24.00 Cheffonier, $17, exactly like illustration, in genuine quarter-cut oak, fitted with five roomy drawers and 12x20 shaped British beveled plate mirror. Regular $24.00. Special, Monday ... 17.00

$14.00 Cheffonier, $10, in finest quarter-cut oak finish, fitted with three roomy drawers and large double door cabinet, and 12x20 British beveled plate mirror. Regular $14.00. Special, Monday .. 10.00

Elegant **Brass and Iron Bed**
Only **$7.95**

$10.50 BRASS AND IRON BEDS, $7.95—Finished in white or green enamel, exactly like photo, in all standard sizes—4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., and 3 ft.—very large continuous posts and top rail, heavy chills and angle irons, full drop extended foot ends, neatly trimmed with brass centre spindle. Regularly sold at $10.50. Special price ... 7.95

ONLY **5.95**

NO MONEY DOWN

SPLENDID SITTING ROOM OR LIBRARY ROCKERS **4.95**

SITTING ROOM OR LIBRARY ROCKERS—Exactly like illustration, solid quarter-cut oak frame, E. E. finish, upholstered in imitation drill leather. Regular $8.00. Special, Monday ... 4.95

Magnificent Morris Chair $5.95

MORRIS CHAIRS, exactly like illustration, solid oak, polished frames, upholstered in genuine Boston leather. Regular $6.95. Special, Monday ... 5.95

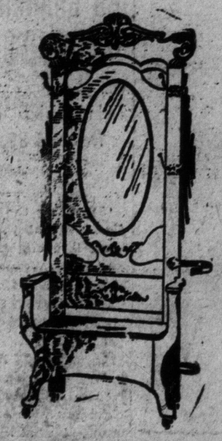
Handsome Hall Rack, $14.95

HALL RACK, exactly like illustration, golden or Early English quarter-cut finish frame, large British bevel plate mirror, solid brass trimmings. Regular $19. Special, Monday ... 14.95

This Good-Looking Iron and Brass Bed
5.95

$7.50 IRON AND BRASS BED, $5.95—Exactly as illustrated, in white enamel, large size, trimmed with brass knobs and spindles, large posts, full drop extended foot end, closely filled and well castered. Regular $7.50. Special price ... 5.95

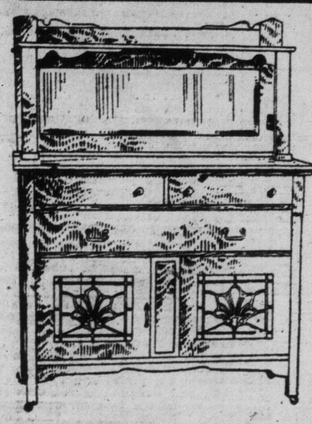
NO MONEY DOWN



Dainty Dressers
Specially Reduced Monday

$27.00 DRESSER, $19.00—In genuine quarter-cut oak, finest hand polished, two large and two small drawers, shaped top, best brass trimmings, and 22 x 28 in. oval British beveled plate mirror. Regular $27.00. Special, Monday ... 19.00

$11.00 DRESSER, $8.75—In finest quarter-cut oak finish, three roomy drawers, and 16 x 20 British beveled plate mirror. Regular $11.00. Special, Monday ... 8.75



NOW IS THE TIME

BUFFETS—Like illustration, in quarter-cut oak finish, rich golden polish, plate mirror, 14 x 40, two cutlery drawers, one lined; large double cupboard with leaded glass doors, long linen drawer. Regular $29.00. Monday special ... 18.00

BUFFETS—In quarter-cut oak, golden polish, long shaped mirror, two cutlery drawers, shaped, one lined; double cupboard, brass handles; large linen drawer. Regular $39.00. Monday special ... 28.50

SIDEBOARDS—In quarter-cut oak, golden polish, three cutlery drawers, plate mirror, long linen drawer, double cupboard. Regular $40.00. Monday ... 29.75

The J. F. Brown Co., Ltd.

This Elegant **Parlor Chair**

Similar to illustration, birch-mahogany polished frames, upholstered spring seats, in assorted covers. Regular $8.95. Special, Monday ... 6.65

TO FURNISH YOUR DINING-ROOM

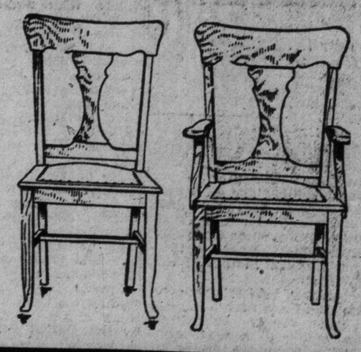
EXTENSION TABLES—In quarter-cut oak, round top, 44 inches, five heavy legs, extends to six feet, in golden polish. Regular $21.00. Monday special ... 15.00

EXTENSION TABLES—In quarter-cut oak finish, golden polish, 42 inch top, extends to six feet, five heavy legs. Regular $11.50. Monday special ... 7.50

DINERS—As illustrated, in quarter-cut oak frames, box seat, block corners, upholstered in best green leather, five diners, one arm chair in set, in golden polish or early English. Regular $28.50. Monday special ... 17.25

DINERS—In quarter-cut oak frames, golden polish, heavy claw feet, slip seats, upholstered in green leather, five diners, one arm in set. Regular $43.00. Monday special ... 29.50

CHINA CABINETS—In quarter-cut oak, golden polish, bent glass ends and door, five shelves, plate mirror in side, heavy claw feet. Regular $42.00. Monday special ... 30.00



185-187 YONGE ST.

SAYS EXECUTOR CHEATED HIM OF WIFE'S PROPERTY

Defence Claims She Wasn't His Wife Anyway and He Secured Deeds by Threats.

SANDWICH, Dec. 3.—In the suit of Steers v. Clark, Steers testified that he had lost his sight temporarily while working at the Detroit River tunnel two years ago, and that he was ordered to Colorado by his physician. He said he returned to Windsor about a month ago, to find his wife dead and Clark installed as executor and sole beneficiary under her will, in the possession of two houses, valued at $2500, to which Steers held a deed when he left home.

Steers claims that Clark fraudulently conspired with his wife to secure a high court judgment, setting aside the original deed, on the ground that he had secured it from Mrs. Steers by using threats of violence. The defence set up the claim that Steers already had a wife living, when he induced Mrs. Steers to go thru a marriage ceremony with him, and that he subsequently secured a deed to her property by threats.

TOBACCO HABIT

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price $2.00.

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure guaranteed.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 5 Yonge-street, Toronto, Canada. 6

Washington's House of Representatives Benefits By Canadian Scientific Attainments.

Elmer E. Johnston writes a strong letter of recommendation and praise to the OPHTHALMIC DOCTORS of 358 Queen-st. West for their skill in diagnosing and correcting defects in his eyes which enabled him to secure a greater usefulness and range of sight than he thought possible. Many Americans have come from different parts of the United States to the above Doctors' Institution, some to have their eyes straightened by their painless and non-surgical method and others for an improvement in sight and comfort which their specially made glasses give.

Hedgehog's Immunity to Poison.

From The London Globe.

The curious immunity of the hedgehog to snake poison has often been the subject of scientific investigation. And some recent experiments show that it is also comparatively immune to the toxins of diphtheria and tetanus. The question therefore arises, does the hedgehog possess separate antitoxins for all these various poisons? Such a number of separate antitoxins existing at the same time in the blood of one animal seems highly improbable.

That they should be formed to order on the advent of the corresponding toxin is still more unlikely. A more probable suggestion is the existence in the blood of the hedgehog of one powerful antitoxin which is able to neutralize a number of different poisons. The hedgehog is apparently more resistant than most animals to cyanic poisons, but not to others.

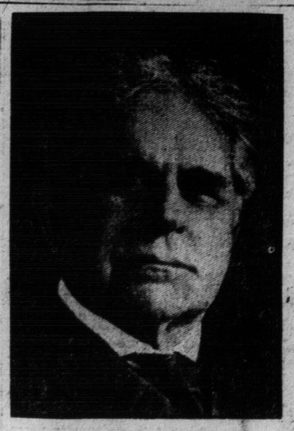
IS HE JACK THE RIPPER?

Jack Shaw, Detained as Insane at Los Angeles, Hints That He Is Man.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3.—Having admitted during lucid moments to the police that he fled from England 15 years ago in fear of being arrested as "Jack the Ripper," who committed the notorious Whitechapel crimes of the later 80's, Jack Shaw is being detained in the insane ward of the county hospital. Shaw was arrested thru the efforts of the legal aid society, the complaint being that he attempted to murder Edith Tyson, his wife's sister, last Wednesday. The man's mental condition was found to be such that he was locked up in the insane ward. His past life will be investigated and the local authorities will notify the London police of their suspicions. Shaw has not admitted that he is the notorious "Jack the Ripper," but his constant references to the subject indicate that it is deeply impressed upon his mind. He is 50 years old.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box PS65, Windsor, Ont.



REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D., LL. D.

Rev. George F. Pentecost, D.D., LL.D., of New York, who has been conducting meetings at Cooke's Church during the past week, is a man of 70, one who in truth may be said to be years young, not old. With great deep-set, brown eyes, shining from beneath his shaggy eyebrows, his quick, sweeping gestures denoting the power of a man of 30, his rich, deep voice t at sounds the challenge with the champions of the new religion, he has made a profound impression upon all who have heard him.

He will continue his addresses another week, nightly, in Cooke's at 8 o'clock. To-day (Sunday) at 3.30, he will address a mass meeting of men under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, in Cooke's Church, subject, "The Publican's Prayer." He will preach also at the evening service. At 4 o'clock every day except Saturday of this week, Dr. Pentecost will deliver a lecture in the Bible Training School, College-street. All the meetings are open to the public.

Talking Cure

Why are people who are much alone apt to get depressed and sad? Simply because they don't talk enough.

"The more you talk—in reason, of course—the fitter, and, therefore, the more cheerful, you will be," said a doctor who has studied the subject.

"You can see this in everyday life. The cheerful, hail-fellow-well-met man is the man who talks and goes on talking. Don't be misled by the idea that people talk because they are cheerful. They are cheerful because they talk.

"The reason is simple enough. The talking apparatus is, of course, connected with the brain. When you talk you stir up, by means of the connecting nerves, the blood vessels of the brain, which, consequently, demand more blood.

"Fresh blood is accordingly drawn in and the circulation stimulated and more blood is created.

"This necessarily makes for fitness and cheerfulness. Of course, the cheerfulness created by talk reacts and makes you want to talk more. But the cheerfulness is created by talk.

"An interesting case in this connection came under my notice on'y the other day. A rather sensitive, excitable man was doing very hard work in an office, and began to 'feel' his work. He got worse and came to me.

"There was nothing the matter with him but so-called overwork. Now, overwork never killed anyone yet—unless there has been worry with it, but there appeared to be no worry in this case.

"I confess I was slightly puzzled. I made the man come and see me in the evenings and talk over things that interested him. I noticed that he was always fitter after a good talk.

"I asked him if there was any job in his office to which he might change. He said there was. I happened to know that the job in question involved a great deal of talking, giving orders, discussing plans, etc.

"He tried it, and, tho he works actually harder than he did before, he is a different man, and perfectly cheerful.

"People who live much by themselves and have no one to talk to should read aloud as dramatically as possible.

"Talk to yourself in your bath in the morning. You can talk more loudly then, for the splashing will prevent people thinking you a lunatic at large.

"You can also sing and whistle, things very good for the lungs and circulation.

"But take every opportunity of talking to yourself in private or to friends, particularly in the cold depressing days of winter. It will make you fit, and keep you warm and cheerful."

If you suffer from piles, fistulas or any disease of the lower bowel and want to be successfully treated with little or no pain or detention from business, apply to The Toronto Rectal Institute, 21 Wellesley-street, Toronto. Trained nurse in attendance. Write for booklet.

PRINCESS THEATRE

ONE WEEK ONLY OPENING MONDAY, DEC. 12 MATINEES WED.-SAT.

AUGUSTUS PITOU PRESENTS

CHAUNCEY

OLCOTT

IN HIS NEW PLAY

BARRY OF BALLYMORE

By Rita Johnson Young. Scenes Laid at Ballymore, Ireland. Time 1789

HEAR OLCOTT'S NEW SONGS

WRITTEN AND COMPOSED FOR THIS PLAY

"I Love the Name of Mary" "My Land"

"In the Sunshine of Your Love" "Mother Machre"

Second Edition

Sporting Section of The Toronto Sunday World

Second Edition

30TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 4 X TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING DECEMBER 4 1910 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Mutt Gets Furious When Jeff Buys Flowers for His Best Girl---By "Bud" Fisher

BROADVIEWS WIN T. & D. FINAL 3 TO 1

Big Crowd See Soccer Final at Little York on Field Covered With Snow —Thistles Were Outclassed.

LITTLE YORK, Dec. 3.—That Association football occupies a warm spot in the affections of Toronto people was much in evidence this afternoon, when a large and enthusiastic crowd traveled down to Little York to witness the final game between Thistles and Broadviews for the T. and D. championship. It was anything but an inviting journey thru the snow out to the grounds, but that was no obstacle when a championship game was to be decided. There was even a generous sprinkling of ladies among the crowds on the touch-line. The Broadview Rooters' Club were out in full force with a big consignment of magaphones and there were lots of other noises of all shapes and colors. The Broadviews were on the field first and had a 15 minutes' practice in goal before their opponents arrived. It was 3.15 o'clock when the game started.

The line-up was as follows:

Broadviews (3): Goal, Irving; full backs, Roberts, Fred Gilding; half-backs, Maddocks, Gibbons, Givens; forwards, George Gilding, Frank Gilding, Young, Chandler, Matthews.

Thistles (1): Goal, Dunbar; full-backs, Marshall, Notcutt; half-backs, Waller, McBain, Buchanan; forwards, Parkin, Cator, Small, Nicols, Patterson.

George Mills of Toronto was referee.

Broadviews Score First.

First Half.—Thistles won the toss and chose to play down field. They started off with a nice combination of the forwards, but the Broadview backs were strong and played nicely on the defence. Five minutes after the game commenced Broadviews began to assume the aggressive, and kept the ball almost continuously in Thistle territory, and Dunbar, the blue and white goalkeeper, saved some dangerous shots. The attack, however, became too strenuous for Thistles, at this stage, and Chanler succeeded in scoring, after Dunbar had made several attempts to get the ball out of goal. The play now assumed a somewhat different aspect, and Thistles had the better of the play for a few minutes, their forward line making some determined rushes on the Broadview goal, but without any result. A feature of the play in this half was the splendid long-disance shots on goal made by the Broadview half-backs, Givens doing especially good work. Play was about even when half-time was called. Score: BROADVIEWS 1, THISTLES 0.

Broadviews Win Out.

Second Half.—Hardly had play commenced when Broadviews started in in whirlwind fashion and poured shot after shot in front of the Thistle goal. After two or three minutes of play the red and black again shot, making the score at this point 2—0 in favor of Broadviews.

WENT OVER TO REBELS

Reports of Battle at Padernalles Have Been Confirmed.

CHIHUAHUA, Dec. 2.—(Via El Paso, Texas, Dec. 3.)—Reports of the battle at Padernalles, Tuesday, were confirmed to-day.

Some of tthe Mexican regulars who were taken prisoners, went over to the rebels. The Mexican soldiers in the fight were those who left the train at San Andreas on Nov. 22, when the train was wrecked. They had been living in the country, and hunger drove them to Padernalles, where the fight occurred. The revolutionists are not all peons, but many ranchers are in their number, and it is thought the revolutionary commandant at San Andreas is Francisco Vallez y Vasquez, an assayer of Chihuahua.

Gov. Jose Maria Sanchez expects further active fighting in Chihuahua State.

AVIATORS AS SPIES

Precautions Taken to Guard Defences of Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Steps to guard German defences from the espionage of aviators were taken to-day by the ministry of war, which issued regulations on the subject.

Aeroplanes and airships are prohibited from sailing above or within 10 kilometres of the fortresses without a written permit from the military authorities. Offenders will be arrested upon landing, and treated as suspected spies, being searched for photographs and drawings of the fortifications.

VARSITY HOCKEYISTS ASK THAT CHANGES BE MADE

Before They Consent to Play Intercollegiate—Hockey News and Gossip.

Nothing has been definitely settled as yet whether Varsity shall play Intercollegiate hockey this winter or not. There has been considerable discussion of the situation, and opinions are evenly divided as to the comparative merits of Intercollegiate and O.H.A. hockey for Varsity. The blue and white will certainly be represented in the Senior O.H.A. in any case, as last year.

Definite Conditions.

Considerable correspondence has passed between Queens, McGill and Varsity, and both the other universities urge Toronto to remain in the ranks, but Varsity have definite and plain conditions under which they will re-enter. Unless these are complied with the league may get along without Varsity. The main objection is that of Laval being in the league.

McGill, to overcome this, have proposed two sections of the Senior Intercollegiate series, with winning teams to play off for the championship. The eastern section is to be composed of Laval of Montreal, Laval of Quebec, and Ottawa College, the western section to be McGill, Queens and Varsity.

Alterations Necessary.

This arrangement is suitable to Varsity, but the athletic directorate and hockey club feel that some further changes must be made before finally forming the league. They consider that alterations in the constitution of the league are necessary to prevent any such difficulties as arose in this series last year.

With this end in view, Dr. Hendry of the directorate and Ivan McSloy of the hockey club were appointed to draft proposed changes and submit them to the directorate for approval.

Proposed Changes.

The suggested changes have been approved by that body and have been forwarded to McGill and Queen's. If McGill and Queen's can accept them, then Varsity will play Intercollegiate hockey this winter, but not otherwise. The main changes asked for are:

1. That if a club has a grievance which the Hockey Union executive will not remedy, the said club may refer the matter to the board of reference of the Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

2. As ties in the senior series may often occur, Varsity asks that the constitution definitely state how and where such ties shall be played off, and submit a scheme of such play-offs.

3. That boards of referees shall be chosen at the beginning of the season. Varsity submits a definite plan for the choosing of these.

There will be four rinks this year at Varsity field. The various faculties are already applying for practice hours to get in shape for the Jennings' Cup series.

Last year three men won the first team colors in hockey and seven men got the second team colors.

Of last year's team, Frith, McSloy, Armstrong, Code and Richardson are back, with Angus Campbell reinstated. This leaves but one forward position to be filled.

O. H. A. Executive Meeting.

The first meeting of the new executive of the O.H.A. will be held at The Telegram office on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 8.15 p.m. At this meeting the clubs will be grouped and arrangements made for the season's play. Clubs desiring to join and those intending to play and who have not already paid their fees are requested to do so to the secretary, W. A. Hewitt, Daily Star Office, Toronto. The annual subscription fee for old clubs is $6 and for new clubs $11. All clubs are requested to send in suggestions for grouping and to specify definitely what series they desire to play in. Those clubs who have not paid their fees will not be grouped.

Deseronto Elect Officers.

DESERONTO, Dec. 3.—The organization meeting of the Deseronto Hockey Club was held in the town hall last night. There was a good turnout of those interested in the game. The club has been very successful in the past two seasons, having only lost 2 games and won 16. Financially the club has done well and has a nice little balance on the right side. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, R. J. Demer; vice - president, Rev. A. H. Creggan; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Donally; manager, James Fairbairn; executive committee, C. Sager, G. Haule, A. Therrian.

Hockey Started.

The hockey advocates are not behind in ice, either. Friday night at 11 o'clock Simcoes held their first practice at Mutual-street Rink. This is the earliest ice that has yet been obtained, Dec. 8 being the record in previous years. Three teams have already made application for practice hours, these being Varsity, U.C.C and Simcoes. This and the early ice promises an enthusiastic hockey season.

K. L. Aitkin Back at Work.

Kenneth L. Aitken, chief of the Hydro-Electric department, resumed his duties in the city hall Saturday morning after two months' rest and recuperation. The chief has had his moustache shaved off and his appearance is so changed that even his colleagues failed to recognize him.

SPRING TRAINING FOR UMPIRES THE LATEST

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Spring training for umpires is the latest innovation to be proposed in baseball. Secretary-Treasurer Charles G. Williams of the champion Cubs is the man behind the idea, and President Murphy will be asked to present the notion before the annual meeting of the National League, Dec. 13, at New York.

"The players are required to put in five or six weeks of hard practice in the south every spring," said Williams, "and if the club-owners deem it proper to send their athletes away for the purpose of straightening up their batting eyes, why would not it be a good idea to give the umpires a like course of treatment? It stands to reason the men who handle the indicators are bound to be a little 'off form' as regards the judgment of balls and strikes, especially after idling the winter. Why not ask the umpires to get busy a month or so before the championship season by visiting the training camps?"

Jockey Clark's Heavy Legal Expenses

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The books of the Jockey Club, an organization which absolutely controls and sanctions horseracing thruout the Eastern States, were produced before the joint legislative investigating committee this afternoon, and showed that in 1906, 1907 and 1908 the club expended $320,000 for legal expenses, advertising and maintaining a press bureau.

According to the entries, the heaviest expenditure came in 1907, the year preceding the passage of the anti-betting bills. In that year, by the entries, the legal expenses of the Jockey Club were $175,620. The year previously were $92,642, and in 1908, the year in which the Hughes legislation finally passed by one vote, they were $52,...0, paid out of a special fund.

Frank K. Sturgis, treasurer of the Jockey Club, testified that all these disbursements were at the personal direction of August Belmont, chairman of the Jockey Club, and that $42,290 of the special fund was paid to E. P. Coyne, a lawyer recommended to the club by James W. Wadsworth, jr., speaker of the assembly.

The books of the Metropolitan Turf Association, composed of makers of books on the races, were not produced, as had been directed, because John J. Evans, treasurer of the association, said that none were kept. He admitted in his testimony, however, that the association still has invested a fund of $120,000.

WITH THE MAT ARTISTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Zbysco, the Polish wrestler, made good his promise last night in the international wrestling meet here, and threw Tom Jenkins and Andrew Kindrat within an hour. In fact, he had them both down in 26 minutes 18 seconds. Kndrat yielded to a half-Nelson and arm lock in 10 minutes 38 seconds. Jenkins lasted 15 minutes 40 seconds, and went down under a half-Nelson and crotch hold.

In the semi-finals, George Bothner, American lightweight champion, threw Gus Larsen of Sweden and Tom Boles of Wales in 16 minutes, with four minutes of his guarantee to spare.

George Niflot, the Olympic champion, and now instructor of wrestling at Columbia University, tussled for thirty minutes with Bill Bingham, lightweight champion of England, without being able to obtain a fall.

LEVEE FOR MAYOR ON STREET RAILWAY ISSUE

His Final Decision Will Be Made on Tuesday — Would Issue Ultimatum.

On Tuesday next, after three days of consideration, L. S. Levee, of the board of education, will announce whether or not he will be candidate for the mayoralty of Toronto.

If he decides to run for mayor he will withdraw from the board of education, upon which he has held a place for several years.

As candidate for mayor his platform will be opposition to the Toronto Railway Company in general, and its new pay-as-you-enter and anti-smoking bylaws in particular.

"The man who is chief magistrate of Toronto and one of the police commissioners should be backed up by the people, and they should seize the whole plant of the Toronto Railway Company, because they own the franchise and then fight the matter out in the courts afterwards," said Mr. Levee when seen yesterday. He declared that if he were mayor he would issue an ultimatum to the company insisting that the cars be operated in the interests of the public under pain of instant seizure of the entire plant.

There are probably thousands of electors in the city dissatisfied over the treatment they have been given by the company, and if Trustee Levee decides to run he will be their champion.

He believes that within the next few days there will be a general outcry on the part of the people, protesting against the introduction of the pay-as-you-enter system without having the proper cars or equipment.

Several New Deals For Players Will Be Made at New York.

Several new faces will likely be seen on the line-up of the Toronto Ball Club when they go into the spring training camp. A half dozen deals are being put thru and will be closed when the Eastern League meets in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, a week from to-morrow.

President J. J. McCaffrey and Manager Joe Kelley will represent the Toronto Club and many important matters will come before this session of the organization. President Pat Powers will present his report and also tell of his visit to Chicago.

The Eastern League's agreement with the National Association runs out next year and it is likely that at the meeting next week the league will outline what it intends to do in the future.

Pat Powers refuses to state whether or not he will stand for re-election, but says to ask him on the morning of the election day and he will then commit himself.

Old Country Soccer

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The following are the results in the various leagues to-day:

—The League—First Division—

Everton 1, Manchester 0.
Notts C. 0, Sheffield U. 3.
Bristol City 1, Blackburn R. 0.
Oldham A. 3, Liverpool 1.
Sheffield W. 5, Nottingham F. 2.
Newcastle U. 6, Bradford C. 1.
Middlebro 1, Sunderland 0.
Tottenham H. 2, Woolwich A. 1.
Preston N.E. 0, Aston Villa 1.
Manchester United 3, Bury 2.

—Second Division—

Birmingham 1, Glossop 2.
Bradford 1, W. Hampton W. 0.
Burnley 2, Leicester Fosse 1.
Fulham 1, Chelsea 0.
Hull City 1, Clapton Orient 2.
Leeds City 2, Derby County 2.
W. Bromwich A. 0, Blackpool 1.

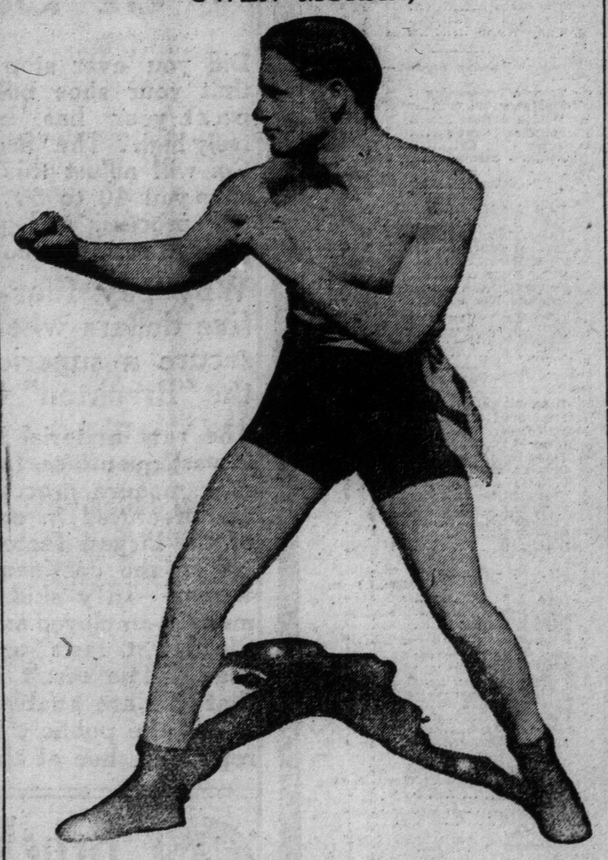
—Scottish League—

Celtic 3, Motherwell 0.
Falkirk 3, St. Mirren 2.
Queen P. 1, Third Lanark 4.
Kilmarnock 2, Dundee 0.
Morton 0, Airdrieonians 1.
Partick Thistle 3, Raith R. 0.
Aberdeen 1, Glasgow R. 0.
Hearts 1, Clyde 1.
Hamilton A. 1, Hibernians 1.

—Southern League—

Millwall A. 0, Leyton 2.
Queen's Park R. 2, Brentford 0.
West Ham U. 1, Crystal P. 1.
Portsmouth 1, Swindon T. 2.
Norwich C. 1, Brighton & H.A. 1.
Coventry C. 6, Plymouth A. 1.

OWEN MORAN,



The Good Little English Lightweight Who Was Battling Nelson's Victor, and of Whom They Are All Afraid.

BIG NEW ATHLETIC FIELD FOR PITTSBURG COLLEGE

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3.—A stadium and an athletic field was given the University of Pittsburg to-night during the banquet to the football team, that passed thru the season without being scored upon. The banquet was held at the University Club, and during the speeches the announcement was made. The field is to be laid out, the stadium built and the whole presented to the university in time for use at the opening of the university next fall. No specified amount is fixed, but negotiations for the operations were started a week ago, and it is said the gift will amount to several hundred thousand dollars. The gift is made by J. C. Trees, an oil operator of this city, and an alumnus, who early in November disposed of his oil holdings in Mississippi to the Standard Oil Company for $9,000,000. Mr. Trees will turn stadium and athletic field over to the university completely built and ready for use.

A baseball diamond, a gridiron, a track field, as well as a thoroly equipped gymnasium, are included in the gift.

PRAISE FOR HOSPITAL STAFF

Manner in Which Patients at Weston Were Protected Appreciated.

Warm appreciation of the condut of the staff of the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives at the recent fire was expressed at a joint meeting of the boards of directors of the National Sanitarium Association and of the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

On motion of James L. Hughes, with Hon. W. A. Charlton seconding, a resolution was passed recording "very high appreciation of the precautions taken and the admirable system arranged by the staff for escaping from the building in case of fire, and their gratitude to Dr. Dobbie, the physician-in-chief, and his assistants, and the lady superintendent, Miss Dickson, and her associate nurses for their splendid heroism in aiding all the patients to escape without loss of life or injury under specially difficult conditions, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the physician-in-chief and the lady superintendent."

Resolutions of appreciation and thanks were also extended to the board of the Toronto Home for Incurables in providing accommodation for 16 patients; to the Toronto Fire Brigade for their splendid assistance in quelling the fire; to Mr. W. G. Tretheway of the Model Farm, opposite the hospital, and others in the neighborhood for prompt aid in providing necessaries for patients and staff.

CURLERS ARE ON THE ICE GRANITES PLAY MATCHE.

Ice in Mid-Winter Form and Many Games Are Played—Hockey Practices.

Winter, now that it has really come, is opening up with a rush. The curlers who have been consoling themselves all thru summer with bowling, as a substitute for the real thing, are taking down the stones, which have served as ornaments in the den all summer, and, with a smile of happy contentment on their faces, and oblivious of the inconvenience of P-a-y-e cars, are hieing to their different clubs, where from now on they will while away some very pleasant evenings.

Friday evening the Queen City and Granite both had good ice, and a large number of players turned out, friendly games being played. The Victoria Curling Club had good ice Saturday afternoon, and the members had the chance of feeling the grip of a "stane" again.

Saturday afternoon the following scores were made at the Granite.

C. S. Dalton	10	C. E. Prentice	12
H. O'Hara	12	H. E. Beaty	7
S. Rennie	16	H. M. Allen	10
E. Ryan	8	S. M. Holland	10
T. Rennie	15	H. Monroe	13
C. Elmore	16	C. E. Hill	14
A. E. Huestis	17	R. N. Brown	16

There was no curling at Queen City Saturday afternoon, but a few friendly games were played at night.

Nelson a Game One.

Back in 1904, Spider Welch, a hard-hitting almost-champion, came back to San Francisco with a Salt Lake knockout charged against him and a story of the toughest man in the game. Welsh was in the habit of sending lads down and having them stay down when he was able to plant his glove right. Nelson had been his opponent. He had gone down all right some half dozen times, but violated all of Spider's ethics by getting up again. Finally, when Welsh had tired himself out hitting the Battler, he found Nelson gaining in strength, and it was the Spider who took the long count in the sixteenth.

So they picked Martin Canole, the clever Fall River lad, as Nelson's trial horse in San Francisco. Only a few regulars turned out, and most of them went home early, after crying "Stop it!" until they were hoarse. For ten rounds Nelson spent most of his time, when he wasn't on the floor, either going down or getting up. The janitor had to stay to turn out the lights, and some few spectators who had no other place to go, stuck for the finish. Canole wore himself out, and the Dane started as Welsh said he would. They carted Canole to the hospital in the 18th round, if memory serves right. Eddie Hanlon had a try; same result. Aurelia Herrera, who packed the wickedest of punches, didn't ever ruffle the Dane's sardonic grin. And so it went down the line. They all hit him, but none could make him quit. Every battle took some stamina until now—the finish.

Nelson made a young fortune, most of which is tied up in judicious real estate investments. He tried to make Hegewisch, Ill., a metropolitan city, and they moved the railroad station away from his holdings. He still has the land. Nelson put a pot of money into a California ranch that never paid. He still has hopes.

And what a glutton for free advertising the Dane has always been. Most of his time when out of training was spent hanging over some sporting writer's desk, talking about himself. And it was usually "good copy" at that. He even wrote a book about himself and the publisher let him pay the cost of getting the book out. It's an even bet that his Hegewisch home still stores a few thousand of those volumes. The material was mostly press notices about his own greatness.

But bar-rooms never got his money and the Tobacco Trust would have starved to death if all American residents were Battling Nelsons. And how he could fight—and did. No matter if he was half egotism and half plain bulldog, He made good and brought no discredit on the much discredited sport. It will be a long time before there is another like him. Vale, Oscar Matthew Battling Nelson, fighting man!

Jimmy Coffroth is going to New York with the moving pictures of Nelson's downfall. Wonder if the public will be as eager to see a replica of the Dane's downfall as tho he had triumphed?

It is no disgrace to be beaten by rugged Owen Moran. But two years ago Nelson would have been a 4-to-1 favorite over the little Britisher and Moran hasn't improved any since that time.

Of course it had to come. The abnormal body and iron jaw simply had to pay the penalty of repeated flailings. Nature would not have it any other way. Joe Gans hit that jaw with all his power behind the bow when Joe was good. He did nothing but jar the Dane. Young Corbett in his prime had an unobstructed swing with his trusty right at that same square jaw, but Nelson only grinned and came back for more. So it went down the line, until Wolgast picked the champion up off the tree. Nelson was passing then; now he has passed. He always was easy to hit. Then it didn't hurt much, now it stops the only real rival Joe Gans ever had.

ALERTS JUNIOR CHAMPIONS BY 30-2

Petrolea Swamped in a Rough Game at Hamilton — Alerts Win the Round by Nineteen Points.

HAMILTON, Dec. 3.—Before a large crowd at Britannia Park, the Alerts and Petrolea met this afternoon to decide the junior championship of the O.R.F.U. It was very cold and the grounds were as hard as a rock. At Petrolea last Saturday, in the first of the home-and-home series, the game ended in favor of the home team by 13 to 4. The Petrolea bunch brought down a silver band and rooters' club, three hundred strong. The Alerts were supported by the band of the 91st Highlanders and a rooters' club of large dimensions, which marched thru the city from the Gore. The line-up was as follows:

Petrolea — Full-back, Stirrett; halves, McRea, Deacon, Pollard; quarter, McGowan; scrimmage, Duncan, Thomas, Smith; wings, Robson, J. Webb, R. Webb, Rose, Ropper, Peat.

Alerts — Full-back, G. Fickley; halves, Laing, Flannery, Carr; quarter, Harper; scrimmage, Spence, C. Fickley, Ireland; wings, Becker, Clark, Snider, Tyce, Rockmaker, Havers.

Referee—W. A. McPherson, Toronto. Umpire—Thomas Stock, Dundas.

Alerts Take the Lead.

First Quarter.—The Alerts pressed Petrolea right at the outset and Deacon was finally forced to rouge. The game was very rough, two Alerts and one Petrolea man being benched for dirty work. Deacon was caught a moment or two later for another rouge, and two minutes afterwards did it again. It had been all Alerts. Becker then stole a ball on the line and went over for a try. It was not converted. First quarter ended

ALERTS 8, PETROLEA 0.

Looks Like a Runaway.

Second Quarter.—After a long kick by Fickley, Carr got it by running up. The Alerts then pushed Becker over for another try. It was not converted. The game was delayed for five minutes because the Petrolea captain wanted to take his team off the field. He claimed his team was being ill-treated by the Alerts. Several Alerts supporters were also ejected from the grand stand for stealing favors from Petrolea visitors. Half time score

ALERTS 13, PETROLEA 0.

Nothing to it.

Third Quarter.—After resumption, the Alerts slowly forced Petrolea back, and allure to give Fickley yards took the scrimmage to five yards out. Becker was once more rammed over for a try. No conversion. A series of onside kicks took the ball back to Petrolea's ten-yard line, and another try was taken by the Alerts. It could not be converted. Petrolea got a rouge after a series of bucks. The quarter ended:

PETROLEA 2, ALERTS 23.

Alerts Are Champs.

Fourth Quarter.—Another rouge was secured by Petrolea just after changing ends. Final score

ALERTS 30, PETROLEA 2.

TO RE-ENTER POLITICS

Judge Monet to Be Asked to Run for Quebec Legislature.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—(Special.)—A special from St. John's, Que., says that the report that Hon. Justice Dominique Monet will re-enter politics is the topic of the day. Mr. Monet, who is an ex-M.P. for Napierville County, and afterwards a member of the Quebec legislature and minister of the Parent cabinet, prothonotary of Montreal, and for the last three years a justice of the supreior court here, has been asked to run as the Liberal candidate in the provincial bye-election, necessitated by the death of Gabriel Marchand. If he accepts, he will surely be chosen at the Liberal convention of St. John County, which will be held in a few days. Judge Monet was formerly a follower of Bourassa at Ottawa.

WITH THE PIN-SPILLERS

A right step forward, and one which should be imitated, and probably will, by many other cities on the continent, has been taken by the Milwaukee Bowling Association, an organization which controls the various bowling leagues and bowling matters generally in that city. This stride in advance is in regard to gambling in league games, upon which the association has placed a firm foot by issuing an edict that any teams that are caught engaging in the forbidden practice will have to forfeit the contests. This governing body is of the firm opinion that betting on league games is an unmixed evil, and one which is exceedingly harmful in its effects on the bowling game in general, and it has taken the above steps to put a check to it.

* * *

Bowling should be classed with the amateur sports, and, like the rest of them, its success depends upon its freedom from the gambling element. Any close observer of the game will have seen that the enthusiasm decreases as the mercenary spirit increases, and that these two qualities change in inverse ratio. But the beginning of the end is brought very close when the practice of betting is introduced. It leads to, for one result, the throwing of games, or, if not that, the suspicion of it, which in some cases is nearly as bad. Often ill-feeling and undue rivalry is engendered between members of the same team, so that one player will rejoice at his teammate's downfall, instead of boosting and encouraging the other on to victory. Crookedness is bound to follow, for only in that way could a bowler continue to be a winner. It is only in devious ways that a professional bowler can profit to any extent in the bowling game, and even then if he had to depend on it for his living he would starve to death. Bowling is not for the gamester, and his connection with it can have only one tendency, to destroy its chances of success and annul any benefits it may confer.

* * *

The one immediate cause of the Milwaukee Association taking the stand it did was a curious incident, which was brought to its notice, and upon which it had to make a decision. The scoring of a league game was done, as is often the case, on a score-board, and also on the book sheets. The teams participating were betting somewhat heavily on the outcome, and whether there was undue excitement which caused the scorers to err, or whether one of them made the mistake on purpose, it was found that at the close of the game the board had one of the teams the winner, while the sheets declared the other team victorious. In the argument which followed, someone, being no doubt pecuniarily interested, seized a favorable opportunity and carried off the book sheets. The matter was then referred to the association, which, after hearing the case, decided that the board scores were the official ones, and awarded the victory accordingly. Also, seeing one more instance of the evil effect of gambling, it issued the edict against betting, so far as the leagues in Milwaukee were concerned. The decision as to the score-board was based on a previous award of the A. B. C. at Detroit.

* * *

Betting in league games in Toronto has not been indulged in to any great extent as yet, but in case of it spreading, and such things do spread, it would be well for the local leagues to imitate Milwaukee's example. There is another practice in this city which also has its evil effects on the bowling game, and that is the adoption by some team managers, or team backers, of the plan of paying for the services of good bowlers to strengthen up their teams. Such teams are jokingly referred to as "hired men," a name by no means to be coveted. Those who are doing this will find in time that it will redound neither to their own advantage nor to the advantage of the game itself.

* * *

The over-the-foul-line problem has proven a bugbear to many a league, and some have never been able to solve it. While all leagues are agreed that the rule should be enforced, yet in many cases it has been difficult, and often impossible, to get a man to act as foul-line umpire, and so the rule has been let go by the board. Some leagues always have the foul-line watched, while others, after a few futile efforts, give it up as too hard a proposition. But even if the leagues do not observe it, the interests of the alley manager demand that he should do so, and, if he does not enforce the rule, he is not only the loser himself, but the game also suffers. No manager need feel that he is too strict, or that he will drive away bowlers' custom by insisting that the players keep back of the foul line, for sensible bowlers will see the wisdom of his strictness and respect him the more for it. The more care a manager exerts to keep his alleys on as high a plane of excellence as possible, the better it will be for himself, and for the game in general. In this connection, the leagues rolling at the Toronto Bowling Club will be glad to know that the manager is placing a man on the foul line during all league games. In doing this he is looking after his own interests as well as the leagues that will be thus benefited.

* * *

There were seven bowlers over the 600 mark last week. Eddie Sutherland led the van with the high three games of the season, 674, which consequently sets the mark in the City League; Legge, F. Johnston and Fryer follow with 658, 646 and 625, and fifth in order is V. Dennis with 620. The latter rolled 180 and 171 in his first two games, and then put up a most brilliant finish, with the highest single of the year 279, a score that has been beaten but once in league rolling in the city, Bert Moran scoring 290 when he won The World trophy. The next high mark of the week was Bert Wilson's 616, which is the top score for three games this year in the Printers' League. Wells, in the Gladstone League, also got over the 600. Thus, last week three new individual records were made.

* * *

But what is the use of making records anyway? Applauded to-day and lost in oblivion to-morrow, except to the statistic crank, who forgets nothing. This is true in all lines of life. The memory of the average human being is very treacherous, and he is prone to proclaim every big event or startling occurrence as the biggest and most startling ever. And he is generally believed, until the aforesaid crank comes along with his array of facts and figures, which cannot lie, and which but evidence the truth of the adage that history repeats itself.

* * *

On Monday night the Robins, rolling in the Bird League on the Royal alleys, put up the good score of 1049 in their last game, at which they naturally greatly rejoiced, and forthwith sent the glad tidings to the newspapers that they had established a new Canadian record. Now, tho the game was a good one, it has been beaten at least six times, some of which occurred on their own alleys, Royals A. in the City League, last year rolled 1067 against Brunswicks, and 1073 against Athenaeums. Royal Riverdales have the record score and the Canadian record, 1167, rolled on their own alleys last March. The same team also beat last Monday's game by one pin with 1050, and if the claim is advanced that all these scores on the R. C. B. C. alleys were rolled when the alleys had "grooves," it must not be forgotten that the Iroquois on the Toronto Bowling Club alleys rolled 1078 against the Americans, on which occasion Bert Moran's score of 290 materially helped. The Americans in 1907 also beat the 1049 mark by 12 pins. All of which goes to show that records must be trotted out occasionally or they are speedily forgotten.

* * *

Some fine rolling was put up by the local teams that went to Hamilton last Saturday. It was certainly Toronto day in Tigertown that day. Tho the Red Rose team lost, the Brunswick team made a clean sweep, while the Athenaeum five completely routed their opponents, rolling the biggest total ever rolled in Hamilton, and beaten but once in Toronto. The count was 964, 1032, 1006—2996, and certainly was an exhibition of class.

* * *

Two more leagues are starting in the city. On Monday night the Central I. O. O. F. Bowling League, composed of teams from lodges in the vicinity of Bathurst-street, commence their series on the College alleys. Another league, the Mercantile, is in process of formation and will start in the near future on the Athenaeum alleys. Some of the leagues have finished one series and have started on their second. One of these is the Gladstones, and another the Parkdale three-man. The R. C. B. C. first series is near an end, with a postponed game to play, the Swans leading. R. Morgan is high in the averages, with 193. The Somerville League closed their first round on Nov. 24, and now they are taking a long breathing spell before starting their second on Feb. 14.

* * *

The game in the individual competition between the two splits masters, Gordon and Karrys, ended in the victory of the former, who thus was enabled to graduate from the maiden class. Gordon has been putting forth strong claims to Karrys' title all year and a week ago had practically usurped it, when he ran up an aggregate of 14 splits in a five-game contest in the Athenaeum Two-man League. If he continues with his come-back ball it is no doubt but that it will be "Spleats" Gordon and "ex-Spleats" Karrys, to which the latter will not likely raise serious objections.

* * *

One of the surprises of the week, and yet an event which might be expected, was the winning of three games by the College team from the B. B. C. in the City League. College have been rolling consistently and well all season, but they excelled themselves on Tuesday night, rolling 1024 in their second game and 2883 for their three-game count. Parkdale still hold their margin by taking three from the Dominions, and Paynes were treated to the same dose at the hands of the Gladstones. Royals took the short end of the count with the Brunswicks.

DUNFIELD'S

A Word to the Ladies

Ladies who wish to buy Christmas gifts in furnishings for men will find us prepared to fill their requirements better than ever before in our new store.

This season we intend to pay special attention to the wants of our lady gift buyers, and no end of pains will be taken to see that they get perfect satisfaction.

The beauty of selecting a man's gift at Dunfield's is that in all probability this is "HIS STORE," and you are therefore sure of getting something of practical value that is sure to please. Remember, we are as anxious to please "HIM" as you are, and no matter what price you pay, you'll get standard value for your money.

Dunfield & Co.

OPEN EVENINGS

102-104 Yonge Street

22 King Street West

BOWLING GAMES ON MONDAY.

Gladstone—Gladstones v. Florals.
Paynes—Stockers v. Lackawannas.
Central—Nationals v. O'Kwichernockinous.
Hotel—Saranac v. Gibson.
Royals—Quails v. Swans.
Fruitmen's—Russets v. Duchesses.
Printers—Sunday World v. Daily World, Globe v. Mail.
Athenaeum A—Aberdeens v. Queen City.
Athenaeum B—The Dukes v. Tyndall Colts.
Eatons—Section 1, E 4 v. Engineers; section 2, Delivery v. D 7; section 3, Inspectors v. Mail Order.
Business Men's—Hayes' Plumbing v. Crown Tailoring.
City Two-man—Brunswicks at Athenaeums.
Rosedale Two-man—Beauty Rose v. Primrose, Tube Rose v. Queen Rose.
Brunswick Individual—Bill Seager v. Tom Bird.

BOWLING RECORDS.

—Business Men.—

	Won.	Lost.
Langmuir Paint	14	4
North Amer. Life	13	5
The Telegram	13	5
Emmett Shoes	12	6
Eatonias	12	6
National Cash Reg.	11	7
T. J. Fair & Co.	11	7
Woods-Norris, Ltd.	6	9
H. Murby Co.	5	13
Levack & Co.	3	12
Hayes Plumbing	1	14
Crown Tailoring	1	14

—Printers' League—Morning Section.—

	Won.	Lost.
Sunday World	10	5
The Globe	10	5
The Mail	7	11
Daily World	6	12

—Evening Section.—

	Won.	Lost.
Toronto Typesetting	16	2
MacLean Pub. Co.	12	6
Dunlop & Rose	10	8
Saturday Night	7	8
Acton Pub. Co.	5	10
Atwell - Fleming	1	3

—Eaton's—Section 1.—

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. J 4 No. 1	10	2
Dept. S 3	9	3
Third Floor	9	3
General Office No. 1	7	5
Dept. E 4	7	5
Fifth Floor	7	5
Drivers	5	4
Printers No. 1	4	6
Dept. J 5	5	7
Main Floor	5	7
Engineers	1	11
Dept. J 6	0	12

—Section 2.—

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. S 1 and 2	11	1
Dept. J 4 No. 2	7	2
Mail Order No. 1	9	3
Dept. F 1	9	3
Photo Engravers	9	3
General Office No. 2	7	6
Delivery	7	5
Basement No. 1	3	9
Dept. D 7	3	9
Printers No. 2	2	7
Dept. E 5	1	11
Dept. L 1	1	11

—Section 3.—

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. A 2	12	0
Dept. J 15	12	0
Dept. E 1, 2 and 3	9	3
Dept. D 5	8	4
Mail Order No. 2	5	4
Sporting Goods	6	5
Dept. S 1	4	8
Dept. K 1 B	4	8
Basement No. 2	4	8
Floormen	2	10
Inspectors	2	10
Winnipeg Office	1	8

—Apple.—

	Won.	Lost.
Pippins	8	4
Baldwins	5	4
Kings	5	4
Duchesses	4	5
Greenings	5	7
Baldwins	3	6

—City.—

	Won.	Lost.
Parkdale	22	2
B. B. C. Co.	12	11
Dominions	13	11
College	13	11
Brunswicks	12	12
Gladstones	10	14
Boyds	1	16
Paynes	5	10

—Gladstone.—

	Won.	Lost.
Brockton Colts	5	1
Brownies	3	1
Canadas	2	3
Careys	3	2
Florals	2	4
Pastimes	2	4
Maple Leafs	2	4
Gladstones	2	4

—City Two-Man.—

	Won.	Lost.
Athenaeums	6	0
Dominions	4	2
Royal Canadians	4	2
Paynes	2	2
Gladstones	2	2
Brunswicks	2	4
Parkdales	2	3
College	0	6

—Brunswick Individual Competition—

	Won.	Lost.
Bill Seager	5	1
Wm. McMillan	3	2
G. Stewart	2	1
T. Bird	2	2
F. Phelan	2	2
R. Stewart	2	4
F. Fryer	1	0
Wm. Karrys	1	2
C. H. Gordon	1	4
G. Robinson	0	1

—Central—

	Won.	Lost.
Night Hawks	20	4
Hammond Bros	19	5
Fishing Club	18	6
Brunswick	17	7
Nationals	16	8
Royal Grenadiers	15	9
Blackhalls	12	2
Kismets	9	15
Centrals	9	15
Tenth	2	21
Grip, Limited	2	21
O'Kwichernockinous	3	21

—Rosedale I.O.O.F.—

	Won.	Lost.
Yellow Rose	3	1
Moss Rose	3	1
Red Rose	5	3
Rambler Rose	5	3
Irish Rose	3	4
Primrose	7	5
Queen Rose	3	5
Bride Rose	5	6
Tube Rose	2	6
Beauty Rose	2	10

—Royal—

	Won.	Lost.
Swans	18	6
Robins	17	10
Owls	17	10
Larks	15	12
Quails	15	12
Eagles	15	12
Storks	12	15
Wrens	10	14
Hawks	10	17
Orioles	5	22

—Athenaeum A.—

	Won.	Lost.
Queen Citys	16	5
Athenaeums	15	6
Spoilers	13	8
Simcoes	11	7
Midnight Suns	9	9
Red Rose Tea	8	10
Aberdeens	9	12
College	7	14
Victorias	4	11
Atkins' Colts	4	14

—Athenaeum B.—

	Won.	Lost.
The Dukes	15	3
J. J. McLaughlins	13	5
A. Y. C.	10	5
Gerhard Heintzman	10	5
Aomes	12	9
Tyndall's Colts	12	9
Strollers	9	9
Cams	3	15
Seldom Inns	5	10
Imperials	4	17

—Athenaeum Two-Man—

	Won.	Lost.
Athenaeums	10	0
Drummers	14	11
Queen Citys	14	11
Simcoes	11	9
Ramblers	8	7
College	9	11
Aberdeens	11	14
Victorias	8	17

Hackenschmidt Wins.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—George Hackenschmidt, the Russian wrestler, won in two straight falls a match with Yussif Hassan, the Turk, in this city last night. Hackenschmidt took the first fall in 40.25, and the second in 19.41.

Best Values in Hockey Shoes in the City

Boys' from 11 to 13, Price $1.15

Boys' from 1 to 5, Price $1.25

Men's from 6 to 10, Price $1.65

Regulation style, heels rivetted on, large brass eyelets, best pebble leather. The reason we sell the best Hockey Shoes in the city cheaper than anybody else is: We put as little profit on sporting goods as we do on any of our Shoes.

JOHN GUINANE

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes

9 KING STREET WEST

BALL GOSSIPS GET JOLT

Talk of Many Colored Uniforms for Next Season.

The gossip league was given something entirely new to talk about in baseball yesterday when a certain breezy stranger floated into one of the prominent hangouts of the diamond elite, and after listening to the usual hot discussions about the prowess of this player or that, announced that we were somewhat behind the times and should get on to the latest.

To tell a New York fan that he is a back number in baseball is about the rawest thing a stranger could hand out and expect to get away with, but he looked husky and we gave him the floor, says The New York Evening Mail.

He said that the proposed wearing of different and distinct colored uniforms by the big league clubs next year was forming the principal rag to chew on in every town but here.

He said that according to rumor some of the magnates were really thinking about making an issue of the question at the annual meetings this month.

It will be recalled that in the old days of the National League the clubs were wont to wear colored uniforms, and he said that the gray and white, which formed the principal makeups nowadays were entirely too staid and similar.

The stranger may have the right line of dope and the magnates may take the matter up at the meetings, but we've got to be on the inside when it happens to believe it.

It's all right to talk about these different colors, and for our part we don't care whether they wear green, pink and yellow as long as the Giants and the Yanks have good teams, but we are the original doubting Thomases that the magnates will make an issue of such a trivial matter, and it is our opinion that the gray and white flannel makes the majority of the big league clothes next season.

BOYS' HANDICAP WALK.

The following are the results of the Central Y.M.C.A. Boys' Club handicap walk on Saturday afternoon:

Time prize, Walt. Jackson. Time 16.22.

The order of the handicap boys to finish was: 1, Harvey Ormerod; 2, Ernest Manford; 3, Jack Tessider; 4, Duncan Glassie; 5, Frank Wood; 6, Chas. Kelly.

The first junior boy to finish was Thos. Mahoney.

Trainmen Killed.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Three trainmen were killed to-day when a train of empty cars derailed on the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad near Clinchport, Va.

NEWS OF THE FIST ARTISTS AD WOLGAST LIKES MORAN

American Champion Won't Go to England—Battler Nelson Always Game.

England will never see Champion Ad. Wolgast battle for a world's championship title. In the champion's estimation, the English sporting fraternity, while composed of "good fellows," does not understand the boking game as well as do their brothers across the sea. The fighting rules differ, and England, says Wolgast, would not like his style of fighting.

Wolgast is inclined to talk at length about Moran, the Britisher who cleaned Battling Nelson and forever dimmed the Dane's chances of coming back. Regarding the drawing abilities of both fighters, the Britisher and the Dane, Wolgast thinks that the former would now prove the better. "His clean job at taking Nelson under his wing made Moran better liked than ever, and, with the possibilities of an international champion, a fight between Moran and myself ought to pull in half again as much money as one would have with Nelson."

When Nelson was carried from the ring after losing the title to Wolgast, the Dane, better than anyone else, knew that his fighting career was ended, says Wolgast.

Wolgast first met Moran in New York City April 7, 1908. One paper awarded the champion a draw and others criticized Moran's roughing. At that time the Britisher had had six years' experience in the ring, while the coming champion had had less than fifteen months' experience. Still Wolgast held up over Moran, who had just had a 25-round bout with Abe Attell. Moran then weighed 123 pounds, ringside, and Wolgast tipped the scales at 113.

Ad Larger Than Moran.

In height, Moran is one-quarter of an inch shorter than the champion. His waist line is one inch larger, and his chest two inches deeper than Ad's; but Wolgast has legs almost an inch larger than Moran's, while his arms and neck are also larger, the former stretching tape a half-inch more than the Britisher's and the champion's neck taking three-quarters of an inch more measure.

In reach the pair are about equal. Their hitting powers compared give Wolgast somewhat the stronger blow. Moran is a pretty willing mixer, showing he has confidence in his staying qualities, and he can also take considerable punishment in the hope of landing a blow. His style of fighting, says Wolgast—and the champion has studied very close—is like Abe Attell's. Moran stands almost straight when battling and is a very clever in-fighter. But on the latter point Wolgast wants to claim the honors. His in-fighting has proved a revelation to the sporting fraternity, and as yet the champion is of the opinion that no boxer developed has that winning card of boxing tucked up his sleeve as securely as he.

Wolgast Knows His Man.

"Moran is the roughest and toughest clever fellow I have ever seen, and the Britisher is having that reputation stamped more indelibly upon him each day," claims Wolgast.

But the aspirant from across the water has the characteristic form of dissipation accorded the British, and that is cigaret smoking. Like Freddie Welsh and Jim Driscoll, Moran dearly loves the "nail." His appearance upon the street, says Wolgast, is never complete unless Moran has a cigaret placed in one corner of his mouth at a tantalizing angle.

Wolgast is leaving no stone unturned in his everyday life and around his training quarters. His injured arm appears to be as solid as a rock, but he is sparing of it, nevertheless. The injury to the champion's arm has resulted in considerable good to him in this respect.

Hotel Kraunmann, King and Church Sts. Ladies and gentlemen. German grill with music, open till 12 p.m. Imported German Beers on draught.

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Black and Blue SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS to Your Measure while they last—

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Fine Imported Twilled Suiting Materials, and Melton, Cheviot, and Ulstering Overcoatings. A range of goods ordinarily worth $18 and $20, and made up in snappy style, with good linings. Overcoats in whatever cut desired, including the popular College and Chesterfield styles.

We mean every word we say! This is the greatest bargain of the season. You'll be sorry if you miss it. Our strong guarantee of perfect fit and satisfaction goes with every garment.

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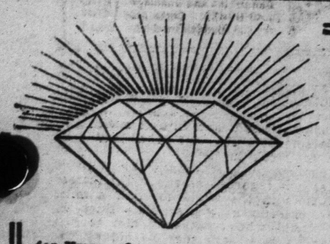

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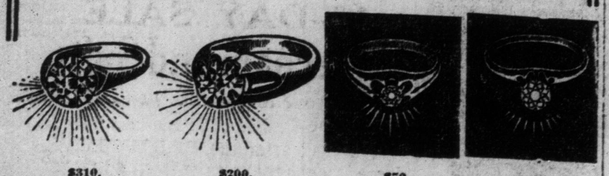
Absolutely Perfect

for Xmas. Our last shipment for this year has just arrived, 100 carats, of snappy, pure, sparkling, first-quality diamonds, each stone being warranted to be absolutely free from any flaw or imperfection of any nature whatever, and remember not to confound these beautiful, perfect stones with those being offered as just as good elsewhere.

Diamonds Enter Canada Duty Free

and being consolidated with Antwerp diamond cutters, and selling the diamonds direct to the public, we can offer you strictly flawless stones at prices others charge for imperfect stones. Carefully study this list of weights and prices, and try to duplicate these elsewhere. Don't be skeptical or prejudiced; it will cost you money if you are.



$310. 2½ Carats. Absolutely perfect.
$200. Fine blue-white, 1½ Carats.
$50. Absolutely perfect, ½ Carat.
$20. Strictly perfect, ¼ Carat.

These diamonds are guaranteed to be of the finest select quality.

NOTE.—Diamonds bought of us may be returned, less 10 per cent. of purchase price, at any time stipulated in bill of sale.

Written guarantee with each diamond to refund money any time, if found different from represented.

We guarantee to allow you full purchase price at any time in exchange for larger diamond.

We are the only dealers in the city who advertise exact weights and prices of perfect stones. Why don't others do so? There must be a reason. Come in and examine these gems before buying; it will pay you well. Why pay for a name? Our system of retailing diamonds should convince fair-minded people that we can do all we claim.

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"Brockton's" Method of Saving Money

Did you ever stop to consider that your shoe bill during the past year has been excessively high? The "Brockton" Shoe Co. will adjust this matter and save you 40 to 50 Per Cent. in the process, and you will be pleased with the footwear too.

$3.50

Why pay four-fifty and five dollars when you can secure a superior shoe in the "Brockton" for $3.50?

The raw material is purchased in vast quantities, tanned by the most modern process, manufactured in one of the largest factories on the continent, where only skilled men are employed and the latest lasts are used. The result is that we are enabled to sell the public this reputable shoe at the mill price of $3.50.

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FULL OF QUALITY
NOBLEMEN
CIGARS

IF

Shakespeare had been a Turk, any one of his historical plays would have netted him a fortune in England.

"Imported" **Shakespeare** would have been very popular.

As it was, the immortal bard had to eke out a living as a strolling player.

The man who buys "imported" cigars when he can buy **The Davis' "Noblemen" Cigar at two for a quarter,** is a type of the **prejudice** which existed in the time of **Queen Elizabeth.**

The "Noblemen" Cigar is made from the cream of the Cuban crop.

The "Noblemen" Cigar is made by skilled Cuban workmen.

The "Noblemen" Cigar embodies the experience of over half a century.

What better elements can any cigar contain? Why pay for the name "imported" when you can purchase intrinsic value by calling for the **"NOBLEMEN" CIGAR?**

"NOBLEMEN" size, two for a quarter.
"PANETELA" size, 10c straight.
"CONCHA FINA" size, three for 25c.

S. DAVIS & SONS, LIMITED,
MONTREAL
Makers of the famous "PERFECTION" 10c Cigar.

MEDS IN LIVELY MIX-UP SOPHS WERE VICTORS

Alleged Freshness of the Freshie Punished by Application of Shoe Polish.

The pent up feelings of the medical students, which had been in pickle since the Varsity-Tiger game, boiled over Saturday morning when the sophs and freshies mixed up on the lawn in front of the anatomical building.

For some time past, according to the sophs, the freshmen have been showing altogether too much freshness, and with the idea of injecting into their cerebrum becoming modesty the Sophs, bearing in their hands a mixture of grease and shoepolish, awaited the unsuspecting freshmen at the conclusion of Prof. McMurrich's anatomy lecture. In some way warning was received by the freshmen, who when they emerged into the open were somewhat prepared and tackled the sophs at once, much to the amusement of a couple of hundred spectators, including the S. P. S. men, who lined their windows waiting and hoping for an excuse to enter into the fun, yet determined to hold to their mott of "Meekness and peacefulness" as long as possible.

Then began a battle royal—shirts were torn from their backs, and the fond mamma's boy was drawn along the ground till his understanding gave way, and he was then allowed to escape confusedly into the building. Others were blackened and made unrecognizable, but still continued to fight on, until the appearance of Christie, the college policeman, put an end to the scrap, which then broke up amid much yelling and friendly derision.

MRS. CUMMINGS' LECTURE.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L., will give one of her interesting lectures on behalf of the government annuities in the auditorium of the College of Music, West Toronto, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Women's Institute. As this is the open meeting of the year of the institute, the president, Mrs. Skeans, has issued a very large number of invitations, and it is expected a splendid audience will enjoy the lecture that one of Canada's most noted women will deliver.

SENDING WARSHIPS TO MACAO.

HONGKONG, Dec. 3.—The authorities at Pekin to-day ordered a Chinese xotilla to Macao, where there was a revolt recently in the Portuguese army and navy, forcing the governor to make certain concessions, including the driving out of the religious orders.

The Italian cruiser Calabria has also gone thither to protect Italian interests.

Ardelle, 2.04¼, purchased by James A. Murphy, was known as the handsomest pacer of the Grand Circuit when Ed. Geers campaigned her a few years ago. She won eighteen out of twenty-three races. She has been timed half miles faster than 1.00, and with her perfect manners and freedom from artificial appliances she ought to be one of the best pacers ever seen on the Speedway.

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CHICAGO'S BIG LIVE STOCK SHOW

Upwards of Four Thousand Animals on View—The Greatest and Grandest Display Ever Made.

Chicago's annual fat stock show and international stock exposition, the biggest event of its kind ever given, was opened on Saturday in the International Amphitheatre and twenty adjoining buildings at the Union Stock Yards. A total of 4335 animals have been registered for the event, and are on display. They include, exclusive of car load lot divisions, 1194 cattle, 1191 horses, 1163 sheep, and 207 hogs.

Fully 250,000 visitors go to Chicago for the event.

The students' judging contest, in which colleges, in twelve states, and with two in Canada, were represented, was the initial event. The work was done between 9 a.m. and noon in the ring, which in the afternoon and evening was given over to the horse show program.

Noted Judge Arrives.

Prominent among the arrivals is Richard G. Garden, one of the most noted live stock authorities of the old world, and the foreign judge who has passed upon the grand champion steer of the show. Mr. Garden has an estate at Fishmoyne, Templemore, County Tipperary, Ireland, and has, perhaps, gained more blue ribbons to winners of cattle prizes at fairs both in the Isle and in England than any other man in the history of agricultural fairs and shows.

David McKay of Fort Wayne, Ind., was selected to judge the sheep division, while the honor of selecting the champion in the swine department was conferred upon Professor D. A. Gaumaitz of the Minnesota Agricultural College.

So important has become the division of agricultural representation in the international show that superintendent Heide has found it practical to devote a separate department to the colleges. The prizes are scholarships donated by J. Ogden Armour. The lines of this competition have been broadened for this year to include entrants from non-collegiate agriculturists. While no considerable number of practical farmer lads elected to put their knowledge against that of the students of the colleges, the competition brought out a record number of aspirants for the Armour prizes.

Every State Represented.

Nearly every state in the union which has important cattle, sheep, horse and swine breeding industries is represented in the nomination list. Florida, New Jersey and Oregon, for the first time in the history of the event, are represented. Canada, always prominent in the sheep divisions, this year has become a powerful factor in the cattle displays, with Herefords, Polled-Angus, shorthorns and Galloways from the best known breeding farms of the Dominion in the lists against the finest cattle of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

"Apart from the international horse show record of Canadian representation," said Superintendent Heide, "the live stock show probably affords patrons one of the best displays of draft animals Canada ever has made outside the Dominion confines. Some of the Canadian breeders who nominated big displays of hunters for the horse show have shipped almost as many candidates for the blue ribbons in the equine section of this live stock show. The international scope of the exposition is one of the big stimulants to this Canadian rivalry. In no other city in all the world are the conditions so favorable for a record-breaking display, not only of prize draft horses, but for blue ribbon cattle, sheep and hogs."

Horse Fair is Retained.

One of the most pleasing features of last year's show—the great draft horse fair—has been retained, and the plans include the exhibition in the arena twice daily of the greatest array of Percherons, Shires, Belgians and Clydesdales ever seen at Chicago—$1,000,000 worth of draft horses. Rivalry for honors in the classes for draft horses in harness, already well under way, will continue for the week, stallions hands to be judged after the blue ribbon winners have been determined in the other classes. Professor C. S. Curtiss of the Iowa Agricultural College [illegible] as the judge of draft horses.

Other judges in the horse department are John De'Laney, Northfield, Minn.; William Bell, Wooster, Ohio; Joseph Watson, Lincoln, Neb.; Professor W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Ind.; Andrew McFarlane, Palo, Iowa; Professor E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo.; A. L. Watson, Creston, Iowa; Joseph Watson and C. S. Shell, Fleming, Ill.; Ely Spruenger, Decatur, Ind.; Robert Graham, Cazemont, Ontario, and Professor Carlyle.

Experts at Pushball.

Not a little of the entertainment [illegible] the evening and after the exhaustive work of the judges in the several classes has been concluded for the day is centred around the novelty of the great pushball tournament.

With expert riders of the live stock exchange and the traders' exchange volunteering to give demonstrations the recently devised game of equine [illegible] this feature is a distinct hit of the live stock show.

Under the rules of the new game a great sphere more than three feet in diameter is used and [illegible] the horses have to push to the goals. None of the riders is permitted to use his hands in advancing the ball, but must urge his mount to push or shove the ball toward the objective—the goal posts.

POP.

Picking Pitchers Quite Difficult

Judgment of Human Nature is an Aid to Those Who Have to Choose Winning Twirlers.

The choice of pitchers—how to select the men to send against the various hostile teams and in what rotation to work them—has always been one of the toughest problems for a captain, and in this day of scientific ball, with all the accompanying frills, is becoming still harder.

There are three lines of procedure open to a captain, and each line has its special advantages, with special drawbacks. First, to work the pitchers in a regular rotation, never varying except in case of illness or disability; second, to work the best pitchers against the more powerful teams, giving the tail-enders over to the weaker sisterhood, and, third, to work the good pitchers against feebler clubs, trusting to team strength and gameness to carry the weaker hurlers to victory over the topnotchers.

As side issues to these problems must be considered, the advisability of using the left-handers of the club against teams with a number of left-handed batsmen and of working the right-handers on the reverse of the same principle; also, the wisdom of using certain pitchers against clubs which they are supposed to have "buffaloed," or of keeping other pitchers out of reach of certain teams that always flail them savagely.

It is a complex and many-sided proposition, and the manager who can solve it most successfully is the fellow who can win a barrel of games—even with a pitching staff of really inferior value.

The scheme of working men in regular order, irrespective of any side issues, works well when the staff is evenly balanced, but is shot full of holes when the staff is composed of men whose skill is widely varied, or when some one of the pitchers is an inevitable mark for any particular club. It will only go thru successfully when the men are all on an even plane of ability and enjoy equally the confidence and enthusiastic backing of the neiders.

Many managers believe in saving the greater pitchers for the grim battles with the topliners, figuring that the weaker pitchers, with good support behind them, will dispose of the tail-enders. This plan works well when the tail-enders are really feeble sisters, but in a close race, where even the seventh-place team will stand as high as .400, this will never do—the tail-enders in such a struggle are but the faintest shade easier to whip than the [illegible] and will gravitate to whale the tar out of the softer hurlers.

The reverse idea — using the best pitchers to mow down the tail-end teams and thus harvest a big crop of games, while the strength and honest gameness of the club are relied upon to take a fair quota of decisions from the champions— is one that works nnely at times, and then, again, turns up like a barrel hoop and kicks its sponsor in the shins. It often proves a sensible trick in a close race, where the clubs class well up together, but is just as likely to prove a boomerang.

Using left-hand twirlers when the hostiles have numerous left-handed hitters is also a favorite plan of battle, but is nullified to quite an extent nowadays by the fact that nearly every team has at least one right-handed slugger who, for that game, takes the place of the left-handed regulars.

Sending certain pitchers against certain teams which they are supposed to have buffaloed is a winning trick—for a while. And then, just when a game is most needed, the worm is sure to turn, and Mr. Cinch is going to get the excelsior stuffing belted out of him.

Talk about generalship, judgment of human nature, close calculating as to what the other fellows will or will not do—there is nothing more strenuous in the world than the proper selection and rotation of pitchers and even a game of these doesn't call for more thought and application.

SWIMMING TANKS.

Editor Sunday World: The Harrison Public Baths which have been in operation for a year, have proved conclusively from the manner in which they have been patronized that such an institution was badly needed. I understand that the importance of public bathhouses is now so far recognized that the city commissioner recommends that two other institutions similar to the Harrison Baths be built in different parts of the city, but without a swimming tank in connection, being equipped for washing purposes only.

This is surely a mistake. To encourage personal cleanliness among those without facilities at home is very laudable and necessary, but some consideration should also be given to the far greater majority able to keep clean without the necessity of patronizing a public bathhouse, but who would greatly relish a swim, and for eight months in the year, the indoor swimming bath is the only place in which the swimmer can indulge in his favorite pastime. As evidence of the popularity of swimming in Toronto the surprising number of 50,547 paid for admission to the tank at the Harrison Baths during the past year, [illegible] at times [illegible] that according to the statement of Mr. [illegible] impossible to practice diving, so great is the danger of a collision.

In addition to the figures given there are approximately 1500 school children receiving free swimming instruction during school hours each week, not the least important part of their education. This number could easily be doubled or trebled with greater accommodation.

Beyond doubt, the majority of the bathers who habitually use the Harrison Baths are those who live in the district centred by Queen and McCaul streets, and the gratifying success of the bath is a sufficient guarantee that baths opened in other parts of the city would be equally well patronized.

There is no form of sport so necessary to one's self-preservation as swimming; then apart from its usefulness, it is generally conceded that there is no exercise more healthful or enjoyable, and every encouragement and facility should be given to those who wish to learn or enjoy its practice. For educational value one of the finest object lessons that can be had is to see experts perform in the water, and the need of a larger bath with better accommodation for both spectators and swimmers was very apparent at the entertainment recently given by the Royal Life Saving Society, when it was found impossible to accommodate all those who sought admission, and in consequence, some hundreds were turned away.

The proper course would therefore appear to be to make the swimming bath the main feature of the proposed new bathhouses, including swimming accommodations for ladies, for which there is no provision at present.

A. L. Cochrane.
Upper Canada College.

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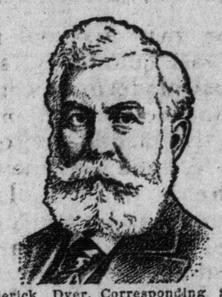

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CRACK SPEEDWAY HORSES.

Four new 2.10 trotters and two 2.06 pacers were added to the list of fast Speedway horses at the Garden sale last week according to The New York Herald.

De Witt, 2.08¼, purchased by Charles Weiland, is a nine-year-old bay gelding that was campaigned in the Grand Circuit a few years ago for E. S. Burke, Jr., of the Cleveland Driving Club, and later driven by him in amateur races.

Zaza, 2.07¼, purchased by Edward Bottenus, was prominent in the Grand Circuit of 1907 and 1908 in the stable of C. N. Payn. She is a black mare, 15.1 hands high, foaled in 1898, and bred by H. M. Bennett, of Farmingdale, L.I. Her sire, The Cascade, 2.14¾, was a full brother to James Shevlin's old trotter Chanty, 2.13¼.

Robbie B. McGregor, 2.09¼, purchased by M. C. Reynolds, is a ten-year-old gray gelding [illegible] Mo [illegible] McDonald campaigned last season. His record was made in a race against Billy Burke at the Grand Circuit meeting in Kalamazoo. He trotted a half mile in his work in 1.01½.

Emboy, 2.08¼, purchased by William Kelly, is regarded as one of the fastest trotters in the world for half a mile. He is eleven years old. Burt H. Whitely, who consigned him to the Garden sale, said that he did so because the horse had been barred in all races in his part of the country.

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MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE HORSE AND OF INTEREST TO TURF FOLLOWERS

Greatest of Clydesdale Shows

Graham Brothers of Claremont Sweep the Board at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago.

Canadians appear to have done exceptionally well at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, held during the past two weeks. In the cattle, sheep and swine sections they did fairly well, but in the heavy horse classes wherever there was competition the Canadians came out first best. Take, for instance, the Clydes entered by Graham Bros., Claremont. Whereas in former years they have always had a measure of success, this year they were not only winners in every class, but captured all the championships going, and a number of specials. In class 13, Clydesdale stallions, 4 years or over, they landed first and championship in a field of 21, with Mikado, 4 years, by Marcellus (son of Hiawatha), dam Montrose Reita, by McGregor; second, dam by Prince Robert; third, dam by Lord Lyon.

Mikado won first and championship at Toronto, and repeated at Chicago. In class 14, 3 years and under 4, the brothers won first from a baker's dozen of other competitors with Baron Ivy by Baron's Pride, dam Cecilia, by Prince of Carruchan, second dam by Sir Everard; third, dam by St. Lawrence; fourth, dam by Prince Charlie. Baron Ivy also won first in Toronto. Class 15, stallions, 2 years and under 3, was a monster, no fewer than 23 crackerjacks showing up for judgment. Here, too, again, the famous brothers landed first, the victor being Baron Chapmarton, by Baron's Pride, dam Daisy of Chapmarton; second dam by Prince of Carruchan; third dam by Flashwood, and then on, taking in such kings among sire stallions as Blue Ribbon, Merry Tom and Viceroy. In class 16, stallions, one year and under 2, the Grahams landed first and second with Royal Ruby, by Ruby Pride (son of Baron's Pride), dam Mary Pollock, by Hiawatha and Scottish Signet; by Scottish Crest, dam Lady Shapely, by St. Alexander; second, dam by Chancellor of Blackhall; third, dam by North Star. In class 13, mares 3 and under 4, Pearl of Earnfield by Netherlee (son of Prince Blacon), was first out of 19. Class 19, mares, 2 years and under 3, was the only class in which the brothers had an exhibit that they did not land first, Effie Macqueen, by that grand old stallion Macqueen, having to be content with second honors. In class 20, filly, one year and under two, in a fine class of 15, the Canadian bred, Village Princess, by old Macqueen, dam Flower of Drife, by King of the Roses. All the Clydesdales except the last two named were imported.

Among the specials won by the Grahams of Claremont, were four animals, the get of one sire, the father of the flock being the wonderful Macqueen, the best producing Clydesdale stallion that ever stood in Canada; two animals, the produce of one dam, the dam being Kate Sheila, and her two colts being by Macqueen; American bred stallion (American here it should be mentioned, taking in Canada as well), any age, with a good 'un by Macqueen; American bred stallion, 2 years and under 3, with All Macqueen; American bred stallion, 1 year and under 2, with Another Macqueen; the American bred championship; American bred yearling fillies with Village Princess; four American bred animals by Macqueen; and two animals, American bred, the produce of one dam, the dam being Kate Sheila. Altogether it will be seen the brothers took in Clydesdales two championships, sixteen firsts and two seconds, including seven specials. Surely this is an extraordinary showing for Canadian exhibitors in a foreign country.

POP.

Progress of the Trotter

Wonderful Advance Shown in the Aggregate by This Year's Performers--No Fewer Than Fifty-Seven Join the 2.10 List.

The returns for the harness racing season, at least so far as the mile tracks are concerned, are now complete, and one of the most interesting things which they reveal is that never before has a campaign been distinguished by so many 2.10 trotters as was that of 1910. The 2.10 list is supposed to be representative of the trotting aristocracy and the annual roster of the accessions to it to comprise the year's topnotchers.

Previous to 1910 the record number of new 2.10 trotters for a single season was forty-four in 1908. Early the last season it was apparent that when the end was reached a new one would be established, and this has proven the case. The results, however, have exceeded all expectations, for when the curtain fell at Phoenix and the name of Zombronut, (2.08¾) had been posted on the books as the last possibility, there were fifty-seven new names there. Here is the list, arranged according to records:

Colorado E., b c, 2 years, by The Bondsman—Flossie McGregor, by Jay McGregor, (2.07¼) 2.04¾
Joan, b f, 4 years, by Directum Spier (2.11¼)—Sarah W., (2.18¼ pacing), by Hal Braden, (2.07¼, pacing) 2.04¾
Hallworthy, b g, by Axworthy, (2.16¾)—Aisema, by Altivo (2.15½) .. 2.05¼
Stattle, b g, by William Wilkes, (2.30)—Cuba, by Red Gem 2.05¼
Dudie Archdale, bl m, by Archdale—Dudie Egmont (2.12¾), by Egmont Chief (2.24¼) 2.06¼
Billy Burk, b c, 4 years, by Silent Brook, (2.16¼)—Crystal's Last, (2.27½), by Ondale, (2.22½) 2.06¼
Gemar, b h by Tekmar, (2.22¼)—Gavatta, (2.11¼), by Mirol 2.07¼
Major Strong, b g, by Strong Boy, (2.11¼, pacing)—Lucy, by Petoskey .. 2.07¼
Willy, b h, by Wilburn M. (2.11¼)—Faustissima, (2.23½ at 2 years), by Sidney, (2.19¾, pacing) 2.07¼
Charley H., bl g, by Cicerone, (2.12¼)—Jenny S., by Ironwood 2.07½
The Plunger, b c, 4 years, by The Bondman—Mary C., by Wilton, (2.19¼) 2.07½
Fair Margaret, b m, by Re-Election, (2.27½)—Alabama, (2.15) by McCurdy's Hambletonian, (2.26½) 2.07¾
Henry H., br g, by Gregory the Great, (2.23¾), dam by Wedgewood (2.19) 2.07¾
Peter Dorsey, bl g, by Moving Star—Molly McCauley, (2.16¼, pacing), by Elector, (2.21¾) 2.07¾
Grace, ch f, 3 years, by Peter the Great, (2.07¼)—Orianna, (2.19¼), by Onward, (2.25¼) 2.08
Peter Donna, ch h, by Peter the Great, (2.07¼)—Prima Donna, (2.09¼, pacing), by Betterton 2.09
Alice Roosevelt, ch m, by the Searcher, (2.17¼, pacing)—Pap's Flaxen, by Black Hawk McGregor 2.06¼
Governor Francis, br h, by Arion, (2.08¾)—Gracie V. (2.20), by Crittenden 2.06¼
Justo, b h, by Jay Bird—East Morn, by Baron Wilkes, (2.18) 2.06¼
Major Wellington, b g, by Nico 1L, (2.23)—Darcey Hey, by Clonmore, (2.21) 2.06¼
Margate, ro g, by Marmaye, (2.15½)—Duchess O'Neill, (2.12¾, pacing), by Bonnie McGregor, (2.15½) 2.06¼
*Peter W., b h, by Peter the Great, (2.07¼)—The Widow, (2.23½), by Wilton, (2.19¼) 2.06½
*Silver Silk, b f, 4 years, by Moko—Green Silk, (2.28½), by Prodigal, (2.16) 2.06¼
Zombronut, b h, by Zombro, (2.11) Mont Rose, by Pilot Lemont, (2.21½) 2.06¼
Bervaldo, b g, by The Tramp—Tenella, by Bow Bells, (2.19¼) 2.06¾
*Crystallion, b h, by Arion, (2.07¼)—Crystaline, (2.19¼), by Onward, (2.25¼) 2.06¾
Dr. Treg, br g, 4 years, by Tregantle, (2.09¼)—Helen H., (2.19¼), by Moquette, (2.10) 3.06¾
*Empire Queen, b m, by Empire Expedition—Candida, by Candidate, (2.26¼) 2.06¾
*Lou Pillinar, b f, 3 years, by John A. McKerron, (2.04¼)—Lou Dillon, (1.58½), by Sidney Dillon 2.06¾
Remorseful, bl g, by Wiggins, (2.19¼) —Alice W. B., by Simmons, (2.28) .2.06¾
*Ormonde, b h, by Wilkes Boy, (2.24½)—Paronella, by Parkville .2.06¾
Admiral Red, b h, by Red Wilkes—Tiny Tun, by Victor von Bismarck 2.06¾
Captain George, b c, 4 years, by Admiral Dewey, (2.04¾)—Miss Jefferson, by Jefferson, (2.23½), by Jefferson 2.06¾
Creighton, b g, by The Bondsman—Lady Valdemeer, by Valdemeer, (2.28) 2.06¾
Direct Tone, br g, by Directum Kelly, (2.08¼)—Tarara, by Alcantara, (2.23) 2.06¾
Emily Ellen, br f, 3 years, by Todd, (2.14¾)—Morning Bell, by Bow Bells, (2.19¼) 2.06¾
Pete Maiden, b m, by Prince of India, (2.17¼)—Buffalo Maiden, by Jerome Eddy, (2.16¾) 2.06¾
Helen Stiles, b m, by Sidney Dillon—Silver Haw, by Silver Bow, (2.16) ..2.06¾
Martha Tipton, b f, 4 years, by Walnut Hall, (2.08¾)—Sister Min, by Moko 2.06¾
Miss Stokes, b f, 2 years, by Peter the Great, (2.07¼)—Tillie Thompson, by Guy Wilkes, (2.15¼) 2.06¾
Robbie B. McGregor, g g, by Robert T. McGregor, (2.09¼)—Russian Belle, by Alturas (2.12¾, pacing) 2.06¾
Vito, b c, 4 years, by Prodigal, (2.16) —Mary North, by Moko 2.06¾
Baron Penn., b h, by William Penn, (2.07¾)—Mary King, by Mambrino King 2.06¾
*Belle Bird, b m, by Jay Tine—Nancy Medium, by Bayonne Prince, (2.21¼) 2.06½
J. Malcolm Forbes, bl c, 2 years, by Binzen, (2.06¾)—Santos, by Grand Sentinel, (2.27¼) 2.06½
Justice Brooke, b c, 2 years, by Baronzelo (2.11¼)—Expectation, by Autograph, (2.16¼) 2.06½
Orlean, br h, by Onward, (2.25½)—Helena, (2.11¼), by Electioneer 2.06½
Parsy Elkrut, b m, by Elkrut, (2.29¼)—Emma O., by Moxie 2.06½
*Vendetta, br h, by Bernadotte, (2.23¼)—Zoulou, by Electrol-Benton, (2.21¼) 2.06½
Carolin Crisp, bl s, Dancourt, (2.14¼) —Geraldine, (2.21¾, pacing) by Kaiser, (2.23¼) 2.06¾
George Todd, b c, 2 years, by Todd, (2.14¾)—Betty B. H., (2.29), by King Lorne 2.06¾
Mount Cæsar, b m, by Mamonica, (2.15¾)—Alma Cæsar, by Julius Cæsar 2.06¾
*Alice Redlac, b m, by Redlac, (2.07¼)—Alice M., by Game Onward 2.10
*Gen. Custer, ch h, by Baronmore, (2.14¾)—Marble, (2.14), by King Ray 2.10
*La Rondie, b m, by Wilask, (2.11¼) —Resemble, (2.23½), by Earl, (2.23¾) 2.10
*Miss Baritone, br m, by Baritone, (2.23¼)—Chicadee by Mambrino King 2.10

The second was made against time.

The racing qualities of these fifty-seven trotters is indicated by the fact that all but fourteen of them made their records in contested events "for the money." Another particularly notable thing is the number of "colt trotters" among them, there being no less than nineteen 2, 3 and 4 year olds.

POP.

SHIPMENTS TO THE WEST.

Many high-classed horses are being shipped from Ontario to the west. Recently, as told in the columns of The World, a large consignment was sent out by J. M. Gardhome and last week his brother Mark sent his champion Shire stallion with a number of other horses to Oregon, where the Shire is said to be growing greatly in favor. Mark also shipped his champion of 1909 to the same state. Messrs. Graham & Renfrew have also recently made some important shipments to the west and so too have the famous firm of Graham Bros., Claremont, who say they have at present in their barns the finest stock of heavy horses they ever possessed. Smith & Richardson of Columbus, Ont., have also sent some good ones forward. Altogether the horse trade is remarkably brisk for this time of the year and holds out the brightest possible progress for 1911.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Good Business for This Time of the Year.

Shippers report that the horse trade in no year at this period has been better than now. Westerners are buying earlier than usual and, adopting ordinary commercial methods, are placing orders in advance. During the past week dealers have been exceptionally busy collecting car-lots for shipment west during the next week or two. Breeders and importers report extra full barns, but they say that business is being done all the time and that they merely stocked up in anticipation of extra activity following the Christmas holidays.

At the Exchange.

Altho there is usually a lull in the bulk of horse sales during December, the said lull in the present month is not nearly so apparent as generally. At the Repository the year's business has been largely in excess of any other year and now that reckoning-up time is at hand it is anticipated that the returns will show a full forty per cent. increase over 1909, which was the banner year up to that time. Lumber horses are in extra demand and heavy horses generally of good substance command ready sale. Drivers are a bit off but expressers and delivery horses are fairly active. Altogether the Repository managers say matters are more than satisfactory. The same report comes to hand from Maher's Repository, where during the past week carloads have been taken up for shipment both east and west. In fact several buyers have been in town from down east and have placed orders at the well-managed Bloor-street establishment, and the proprietor of which is always ready with wit and joke and courteous response to enquiries.

Mr. "Bert" Smith, the man behind the guns at the Toronto Stock Yards, says that while matters have slackened off a bit, as is usual, there is still a steady demand for draughters and delivery horses at average prices. On the whole, however, the tendency is towards conservatism with buyers looking for greater bargains than are available. Still if horses are wanted now is the time to buy and their purchase will repay their keep until the new year opens up. Mr. Smith further reports that he has on hand at present an order for 500 serviceably carried horses, weighing from eleven to fourteen hundred pounds, and to be delivered by January 15.

Sales This Week.

Monday, December 5:—At Maher's Horse Exchange, 150 of all classes, including a special offering of a cracking good team of black mares of combined hackney and standard breeding, a handsome and stylish chestnut mare consigned by Mrs. Lothar Reinhardt, the coachman's livery of His Majesty the King of England, consigned by a Buffalo gentleman, and two Brewster broughams.

The Union Stock Yards.

Monday, December 5:—200 horses of all classes and six new specially designed buggies. Some superior draughters, expressers and drivers are promised at this sale.

Tuesday, December 6:—At the Repository, Simcoe-street, 200 horses of all classes including some specially selected fresh young animals well broken and fit for delivery combined with family driving. Several extra good butcher horses will be found here. Altogether Messrs. Burns & Sheppard will offer something extra good on the coming Tuesday, including forty horses used to city work and specially got together for the holiday trade.

Wednesday, December 7:—At Union Stock Yards, 125 horses of all classes.

Thursday, December 8:—At Maher's Horse Exchange, 100 horses of all classes.

Friday, December 9:—At the Repository, Simcoe-street, 125 horses of all classes. This is announced as bargain day at The Repository.

The Crown Attorney's Bargain.

Mr. W. Seymour Corley, County Crown Attorney, is to be congratulated on securing a bargain and to be complimented on his perspicacity in seizing the opportunity. The "bargain" in duestion is one of the best road horses. Mr. Pat Maher, of Maher's Horse Exchange, Bloor-street east, has ever passed thru his hands. Mr. Corley's purchase is standard bred, a bright bay with black points, 5 years old, 15.2 in height and can travel the road at a 2.40 clip. He is perfectly broken and of a type that is exceptionally hard to get, for unhappily such animals are not being bred in any marked quantity.

HAS CUT ITS MELON.

Ontario Jockey Club Increases its Capital Stock to $200,000.

Following the custom of modern business corporations the Ontario Jockey Club has "cut a melon." In other words it has without absolute warranty or necessity increased its stock from the original figure of $10,000 to $200,000, and made the original hundred dollar shares, on which only thirty dollars had been made, of the par value of $1000. The O. J. C. of course has a right to do what it likes with its own, but sight should not be lost of the fact that the object of the promoters of the O. J. C. primarily was not to make money or capital but to give the public good racing and to cultivate horse-breeding. The wisdom of the move at such a juncture as this may be doubted but after all the O. J. C. is only following established leads and the days of a perfectly philanthropical paradise have not yet arrived.

St. Andrew's College.

St. Andrew's College breaks up for the Christmas vacation on December 20, and re-opens on January 11, 1911. The term just closing has been one of the most successful in the history of the college. The attendance has been large and the general spirit of the boys excellent.

MAHER'S HORSE EXCHANGE

16 TO 28 HAYDEN STREET

Near Cor. Yonge and Bloor Sts. PHONE NORTH 3920

AUCTION SALES Every Monday and Thursday at 11 a.m.

PRIVATE SALES of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., EVERY DAY

"THE HORSE MARKET OF CANADA."

AUCTION SALES NEXT WEEK OF 250 HORSES

December 5th, December 8th

MONDAY at 11 a.m. 150 HORSES

THURSDAY at 11 a.m. 100 HORSES

A FINE SELECTION OF ALL CLASSES—Heavy Draught, General Purpose, Express and Delivery Horses, Carriage Cobs, Matched Teams, Saddle and Road Horses, Trotters, Pacers, all classes of Ponies, consigned to us every week by some of the best horsemen in Canada. We will have a large number of first-class young Heavy Horses for sale next week, which will be the feature of our two auction sales. We have also a few Special Consignments, among which are the following, which we shall sell on

MONDAY NEXT

BLACK MARE TEAM—5 years, 16 hands, full sisters, by Sportsman (Hackney), out of a Standard-bred mare. These will make a first-class carriage team or a high-class team for an undertaker. This is an extra classy pair and will be sold to the highest bidder.

CONSIGNED BY MRS. REINHARDT—A Chestnut Mare, 15.3 hands high, a very good stepper and a beautiful harness horse, perfectly broken, quiet and kind, and broken to saddle, under which she looks especially well. She will be sold on Monday for the high dollar.

and

THE COACHMAN'S LIVERY of the KING OF ENGLAND — This outfit, consisting of Summer and Winter Coats, Vests, Buckskin Breeches, etc., was brought to this country some time ago, and as the owner wishes to dispose of it, we have received instructions to sell it all by public auction. This livery WE GUARANTEE to be all we claim for it, and it WILL BE SOLD.

and

CONSIGNED BY MR. COLQUHOUN, BUFFALO, N. Y. — Two Brewster Broughams, in first-class shape, practically brand new, to be sold without the slightest reserve.

ALSO ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY WE SHALL SELL a number of serviceably sound Workers and Drivers, consigned to us by city people who have no further use for them; also a large number of Robes, Blankets, New and Second-hand Harness, etc., which we shall sell.

WE SELL STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

COMMISSION: 5 per cent. ENTRY FEE (if not sold): $1 per Horse.

ALL HORSES sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following day of sale, if not as represented.

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

P. MAHER, Proprietor. GEORGE JACKSON, Auctioneer.

THE REPOSITORY

"THE CENTRE OF THE HORSE TRADE."

CORNER SIMCOE AND NELSON STREETS, TORONTO

BURNS & SHEPPARD Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS

AUCTION SALES 325 Horses

Sales Every Tuesday and Friday, Beginning at 11 a.m. Private Sales Any Time.

Tuesday, Dec. 6th

200 Horses

AT 11 A.M.

FRESH AND SEASONED STOCK, the best of all classes: Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Express, Delivery, Workers, Wagon, Drivers and Saddle Horses.

We have advice from quite a number of our shippers that they will be in with their loads this week, and buyers of any class or any number of horses should visit our sales during the week to come. And if it is not convenient to come to the auctions, and you want a horse or horses, come anyway, and we will do our best to give you satisfaction. Among the consignors for this week will be Messrs. Green, Mitchell, Cruse, Meade, Watson, Pearson, Watts and Williamson.

Thoroughbreds for Tuesday

We have consigned to us for absolute sale by a thoroughbred horseman in the city two 3-year-old fillies and one gelding, 5 years, which was twice placed at the Woodbine. This stock is well bred.

We Will Also Sell on Tuesday About

40 CITY HORSES

These have been used by local firms, expressmen and others about the city, and many of them have nothing wrong with them with the exception of being footsore from the city pavements. We will have an extra number of city horses next Tuesday, as we have several consignments of small lots. Both buyers and sellers should note this sale.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9

125 HORSES

AT 11 A.M.

THE BEST SELECTION OF ALL CLASSES

Buyers wanting horses of any class can get some bargains on Friday. We will have fresh loads for our Friday sale, too, and we will have the usual large consignments of city horses.

We have two carloads of new Sleighs and Cutters, shipped direct from the manufacturer, and we will sell these privately any time now. The prices are most reasonable. We will also sell at our Tuesday and Friday auctions such vehicles and harness as are consigned to us for sale.

Carriage and Harness Department

This is where the purchaser gets the finishing touches for his equipment. We have everything a horse pulls or wears. Enquire for our prices.

We are Sole Canadian Agents for Reducine, the great absorbent and remedy for splint, curb, thoroughpin, bog-spavin, wind gall or enlargements. Ask your horseman friend about it, and should it be that he has not heard of Reducine, write us for illustrated booklet. Reducine is undoubtedly the most genuine and greatest remedy on sale.

CHARLES A. BURNS, Gen. Mgr. & Auctioneer.

ISAAC WATSON, Asst. Mgr. & Auctioneer.

UNION STOCK YARDS

HORSE EXCHANGE TORONTO, ONT.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness Every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness Always on Hand for Private Sale.

The Only Horse Exchange With Railway Loading Chutes at Stable Doors, Both G.T.R. and C.P.R. Northwest buyers will appreciate this. Take a Dundas Car.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market

ACCOMMODATION FOR 1000 HORSES

AUCTION SALES The Coming Week of 325 HORSES

Auction Sale, Monday, Dec. 5, 1910 AT 11 A. M.

200 Horses

of all classes. The best grade of Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Farm Mares and Geldings, Express and Wagon Horses, Carriage Horses, Drivers, Trotters and Pacers. Also a number of

SECOND-HAND HORSES

of all descriptions. In addition we will offer

6 NEW BUGGIES

These Buggies are consigned by a large manufacturer for positive sale, and comprise one Stanhope Buggy, leather top, cushion tires; one open Stanhope Buggy, cushion tires; two Cut-under Runabout Buggies, steel tires; two Golf Wagons, 4-passenger, side springs, and a number of second-hand Buggies of all styles. Also Harness, etc.

Auction Sale, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1910 AT 11 A. M.

125 Horses

of all classes will be offered.

500 HORSES WANTED

We have orders for the above number of horses, to be delivered by Jan. 15. Horses to be serviceably sound and to weigh from 1200 to 1400 lbs. each. No objection to a good aged one. Send in your entries or write for particulars.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

DR. SOPER DR. WHITE

SPECIALISTS

In the following Diseases of Men:

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Diabetes, Varicocele, Epilepsy, Syphilis, Stricture, Emissions, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Lost Vitality, Skin Diseases, Kidney Affections

And Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call, or send history for free advice. Free Book on diseases, and Question Blank. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation free.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

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LOWERS
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The Only Horse Exchange With Railway Loading Chutes at Stable Doors, Both G.T.R. and C. P. R.
Northwest buyers will appreciate this. Take a Dundas Car.

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RSES
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ITH, Manager.

T ITS MELON.
Club Increases its Capk to $200,000.
custom of modern rations the Ontario "cut a melon." In has without absolute cessity increased its riginal figure of $10,nd made the original hares, on which only d been made, of the 00. The O. J. C. of nt to do what it likes t sight should not be hat the object of the e O. J. C. primarily money or capital but good racing and to eeding. The wisdom ch a juncture as this but after all the O. wing established leads a perfectly philane have not yet ar-

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SOPER
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Diseases of Men:
Dyspepsia
Rheumatism
Lost Vitality
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Kidney Affections
e and Bladder Dise send history for e Book on diseases. ank. Medicine furform. Hours—10 a. 1 2 to 6 p.m. Sun1 p.m. Consulta-
R & WHITE
., Toronto, Ont.

ILLUSTRATED SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

30TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 8 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING DECEMBER 4 1910 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Final Struggle for the Rugby Championship of Canada--Varsity 16, Tigers 7

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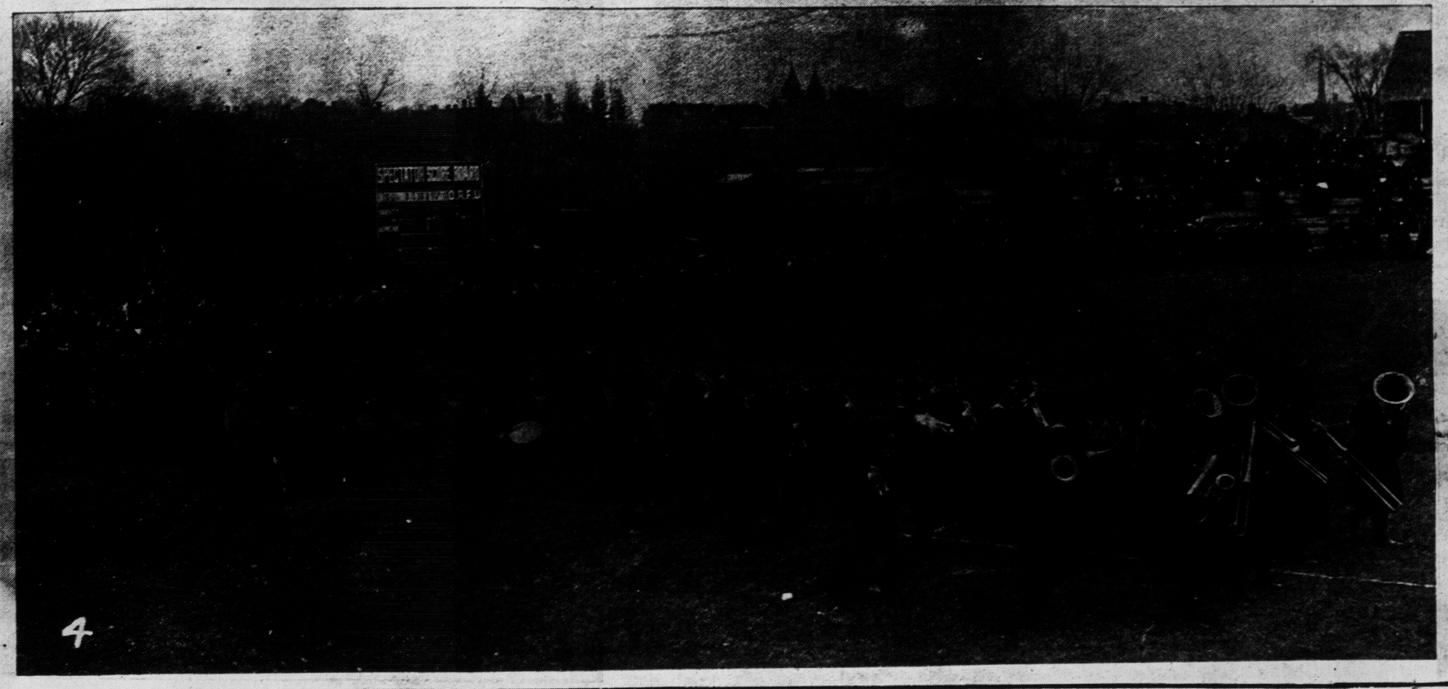
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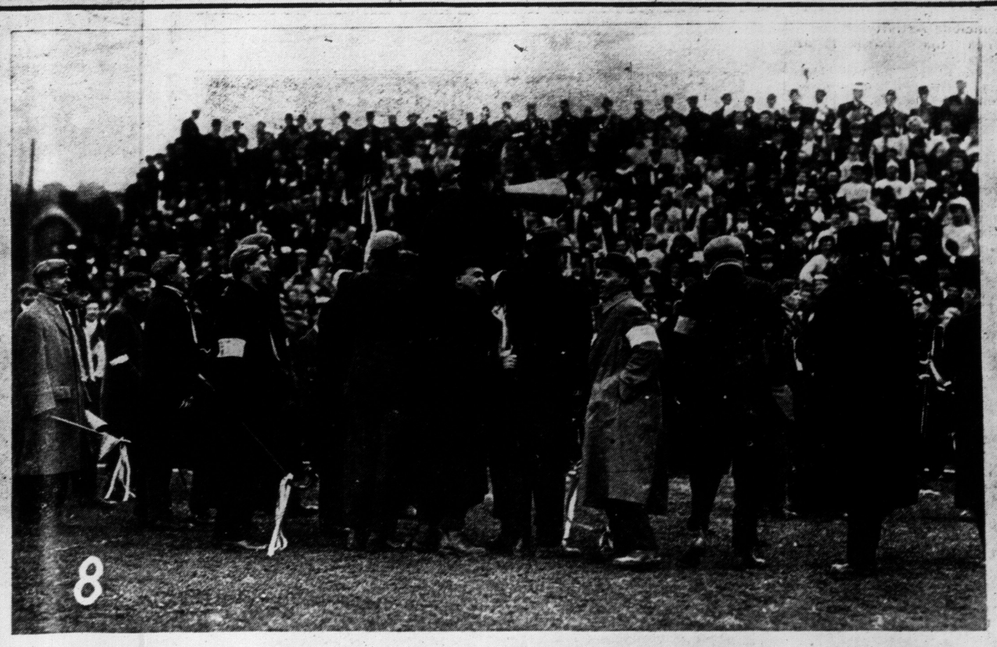
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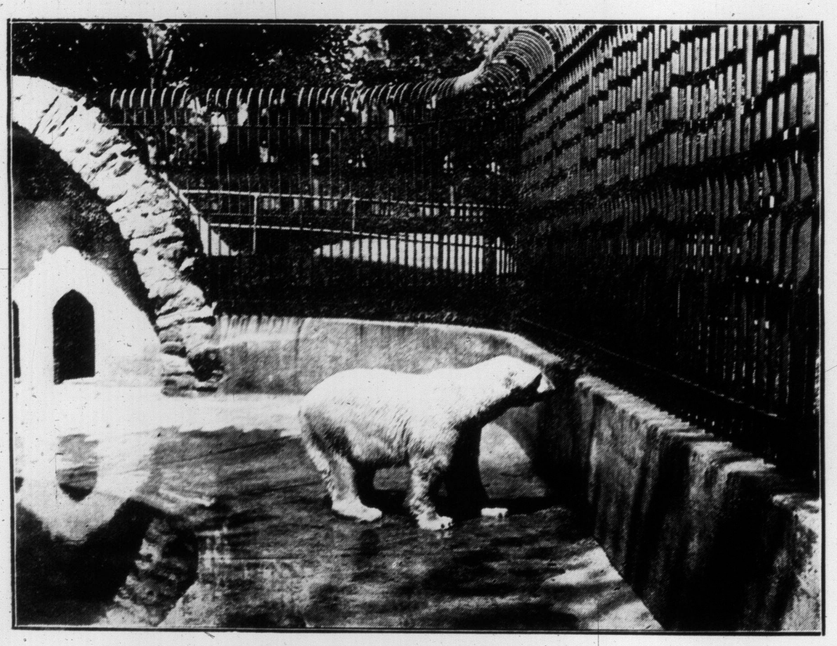
1. VARSITY FORCING THE BALL OVER THE TIGER TOUCH LINE. 2. CROWDS GATHERING AT THE GORE FOR THE PROCESSION TO THE GROUNDS. 3. EJECTING A HAMILTON MAN FROM THE VARSITY ROOTERS' SECTION. 4. HAMILTON PROCESSION CIRCLING THE GROUNDS, LED BY THE THIRTEENTH BAND. 5. TIGER ROOTERS CARRYING THE CORPSE OF VARSITY. THIS WAS BEFORE THE GAME—AFTER THE CORPSE WAS VERY MUCH ALIVE. 6. THE VARSITY ROOTERS. THE WHITE SWEATERS FORMED THE WORD "TORONTO." 7. THE PLAY. 8. MAYOR GEARY WAS LIFTED ONTO THE SHOULDERS OF A BUNCH OF VARSITY BOYS. HE IS ADDRESSING THE STAND WITH THE AID OF A MEGAPHONE.

FRANK LACY AND MAY BUCKLE Y, IN HENRY W. SAVAGE'S PRODUCTION OF "THE LITTLE DAMOZEL," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK.



FIRST TOUCH OF WINTER PLEASES NANSEN OF RIVERDALE PARK.

Pernicious Activity.

Madge—I hear that Charlie is an awful spendthrift.

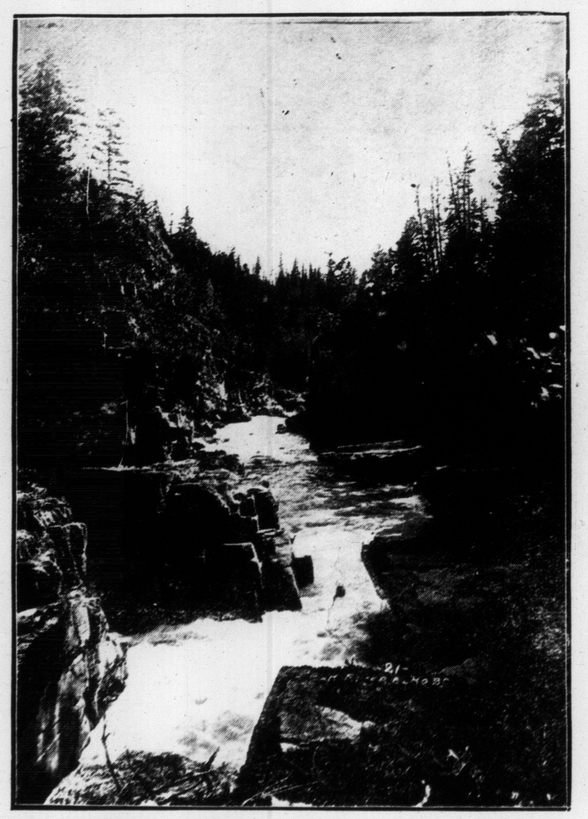
Marjorie—I should say he was. He's trying to make two wild oats grow where only one grew before.—Puck.

The liner Balmoral Castle will be escorted by the Duke of Edinburgh from [illegible] to Sierra Leone and by [illegible] between Sierra [illegible] South Africa. The royal party [illegible] sea, arriving [illegible] Boxing Day. [illegible] at St. Helena [illegible] and at Las [illegible] Portsmouth [illegible] homeward [illegible]

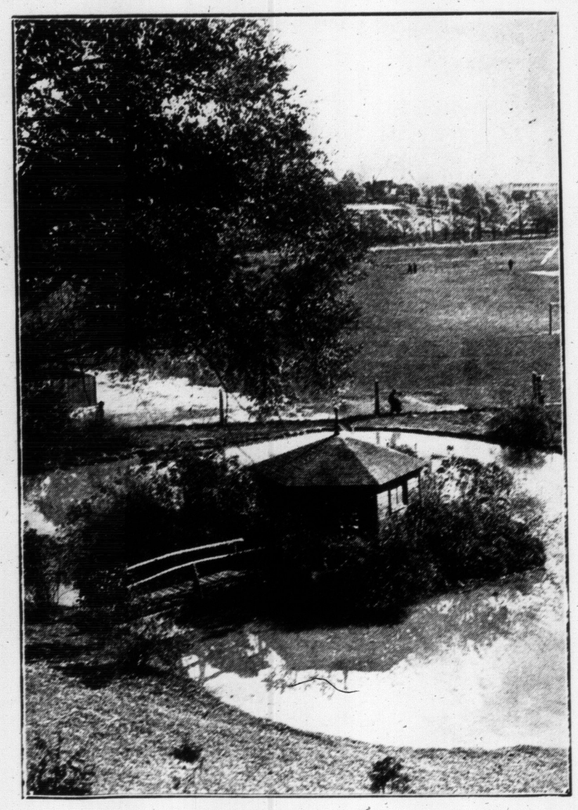
MITCHELL
Slide-Easy
TIES
Keep Your Temper
They Cannot Stick
50¢
Your Dealer or write
NIAGARA NECKWEAR
NIAGARA FALLS Co

FOUR GENERATIONS—MRS. RITCHIE; HER DAUGHTER, MRS. FRASER; HER DAUGHTER, MRS. McINTOSH AND HER SON, FRASER McINTOSH.

EDWIN LUTTRELL, CHOIR BOY ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.



CHARMING BRITISH COLUMBIA.—ELK RIVER FALLS, ELKO, B.C.



IN RIVERDALE PARK.

Meyer's Parlors

Events Held During Week.

The Indians' Social Club dance, the Jolly Thirty Club dance, the Noisy Seven masquerade, Parkdale Lodge 74, O.O.F. at home, Canadian Home Circle No. 57 at home, Sunnyside Saturday Club dance.

The Personal View.

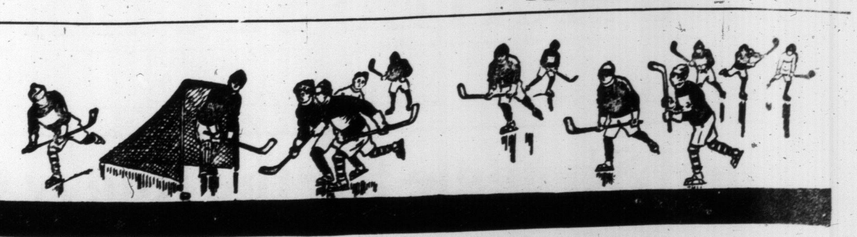
"What do you think about the idea of putting a light on your vehicle?"

"It wouldn't be a bit of use to the hoss I always drive to town," replied Farmer Corntossel. "He's blind."—Washington Star.

Along the Road.

A wistful ghost companions
Each silent passerby,
Who seems alone to journey
Where broad the highroads lie.

And oh, the strangeness of it,
Not any watcher knows
What grief on that one follows,
What joy with this one goes.
—Charlotte Becker.



"To Glide O'er Frozen Waters on Polished Blades of Steel"
use
Starr Skates

No matter what kind of a skate you purchase, just as long as it has the name "Starr Mfg. Co. Limited" on it, you can depend on it being the very best obtainable. Forty years experience making skates has enabled us to lead the world in this regard.
"Wherever there is ice there will be found Starr Skates". No matter, if its on the lakes and rinks of Canada—on the frozen rivers of Europe—on the artificial ice in California and Australia—or in the frigid regions of Alaska, the favorite skate is, and always will be, the famous "Starr" Skates. It can be safely said that the sun never sets on Starr Skates. You are safe in buying them. Ask your dealer for them, or write us for the new Starr Skate Book.

STARR MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED • DARTMOUTH, N.S., CANADA.
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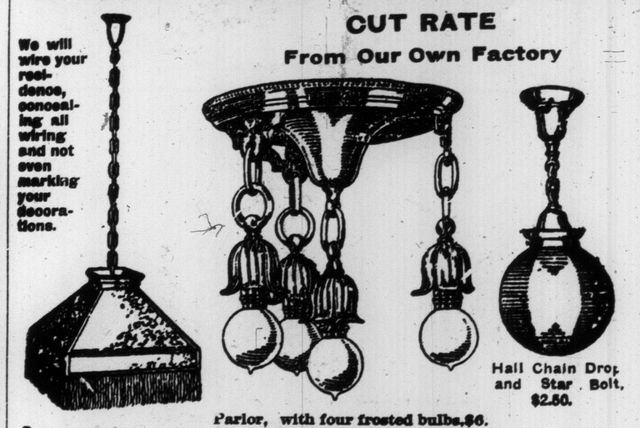
ELECTRIC FIXTURES
CUT RATE
From Our Own Factory

We will wire your residence, concealing all wiring and not even marking your decorations.



Dome, round or square $10.00
Parlor, with four frosted bulbs, $6. Four-light Fixture and four frosted bulbs, complete, $7.00.
Hall Chain Drop and Star Bolt, $2.50.

All Fixtures Installed Free—No Extras. Open Evenings, 7 to 9 o'clock
ELECTRIC WIRING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO.
261 COLLEGE ST., COR. SPADINA AVENUE. PHONE COLL. 1878.

A Box of LISSUE Handkerchiefs Makes a Charming Gift.

THE LISSUE is a new handkerchief for ladies. It is taking London and New York by storm. Every particular woman is delighted with its soft, silky finish and the exquisite coloured borders to harmonize with each gown. An airy trifle, but both finish and colours are positively permanent and laundry-proof. Box of 6, full size $1.20; box of 6, glove size, 90c. at all good stores.

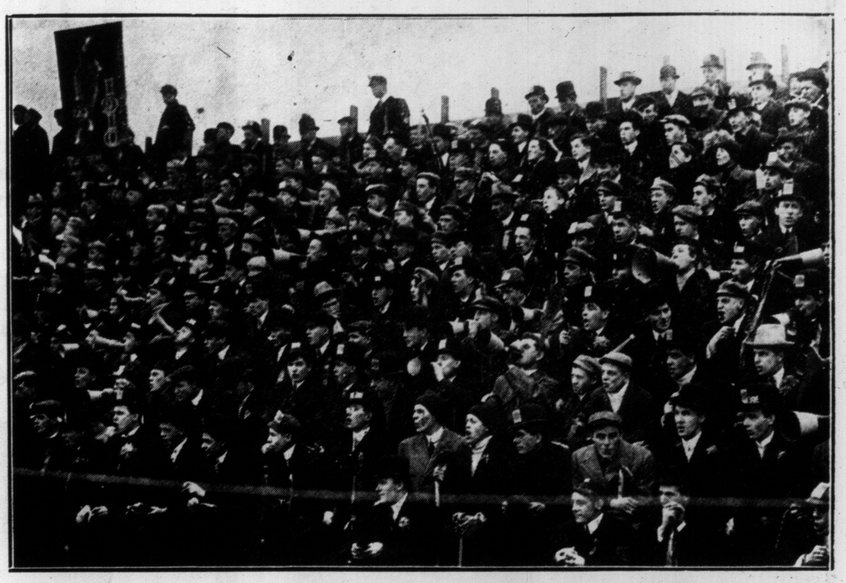
OUR GUARANTEE—Every LISSUE Handkerchief is guaranteed indelible colours, superior quality and permanent finish. If found otherwise, you can obtain free replacements or your money back in full.
BROPHY, PARSONS & RODDEN, MONTREAL LIMITED
AGENTS FOR CANADA. 5-0-0

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
For Alcoholic and Drug Addictions.
1253 Dundas St. Toronto.

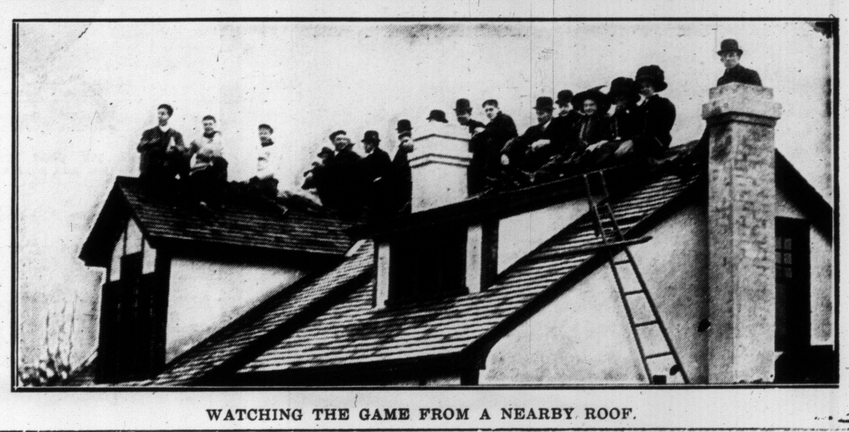
Cowan's
Milk Chocolate Stick, Medallions, Croquettes, Cream Bars etc. are truly delicious.
For sale by all dealers from Coast to Coast.
THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.
75

Hamilton Football Mad--Incidents of Final Game for Dominion Championship

ROUGH HOUSE IN VARSITY ROOTERS' SECTION.—PASSING A GOOD THING ALONG.



TIGERS' NOISE SECTION.—OBSERVE THE VOCALIZING EFFORTS OF THIS BUNCH OF HAMILTONIANS



WATCHING THE GAME FROM A NEARBY ROOF.

HAMILTON FOOTBALL MAD.—THE BUSIEST CORNER IN THE AMBITIOUS CITY JUST BEFORE THE PROCESSION STARTED FOR THE GROUNDS.

NARROW SQUEAK FOR VARSITY.—TIGERS CARRIED THE BALL TO WITHIN TWO FEET OF VARSITY GOAL AND FAILED TO SCORE.

VARSITY'S FIRST TRY.—THIS IS A SECTION OF THE U. OF T. CROWD. THEY ARE MAKING A FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO SHOW THEIR APPRECIATION OF THE BLUE AND WHITE.

THE TORONTO CROWD.—GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, M.L.A., MAY BE SEEN IN THE FRONT ROW WEARING THE COLORS OF VARSITY.

MAUDE ADAMS, WHO IS TO BE SEEN AS MAGGIE WYLIE IN BARRIE'S "WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS," PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

ON THE BLACK RIVER NEAR WASHAGO.

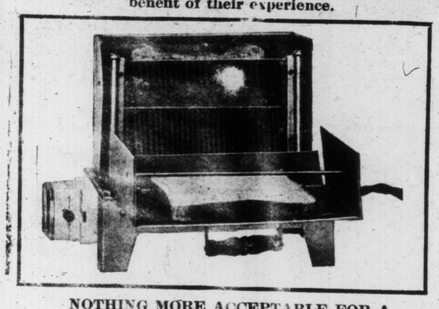
THE BIG EMPORIUM

For Electric Fixtures LIGHTING AND HEATING NOVELTIES

The very latest Novelties in Fixtures in the most exquisite designs for Drawing-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, Sleeping Chambers, etc.

Recherche Figures for Halls and Reception Rooms

We will be pleased to inspect your house and offer suggestions for the entire equipment. Our experts will be glad to tender the benefit of their experience.



NOTHING MORE ACCEPTABLE FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT THAN OUR

ELECTRIC TOASTER **$3.00**

ELECTRIC IRON **$3.50**

SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE.
BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS
WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Morden AND Company

80 KING STREET WEST
Main 7446—North 2434.

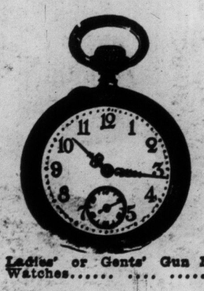
TISDALL'S FACTORY-TO-POCKET JEWELRY STORE
IS TORONTO'S FAVORITE STORE FOR HOLIDAY SHOPPING

WE keep abreast of modern methods by manufacturing our own jewelry, and selling it direct to you, thereby enabling you to save all middlemen's profits.

Months of preparation in our modern Jewelry Factory have enabled us to present jewelry of our own manufacture, in great variety. Our exquisite designs, and the massive rich and dignified treatment of our jewelry, would justify prices considerably higher than we quote, but our Factory to Pocket method enables us to offer special inducements, and you will find here a display that will appeal to all who are planning for the most suitable and acceptable Xmas gifts. Discriminating people have learned that Tisdall's is the "store of satisfaction." They know also that nowhere else will be found such splendid stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and kindred lines, at such low prices. Herewith is a partial list of beautiful and inexpensive Jewelry, the kind that is always in great demand.

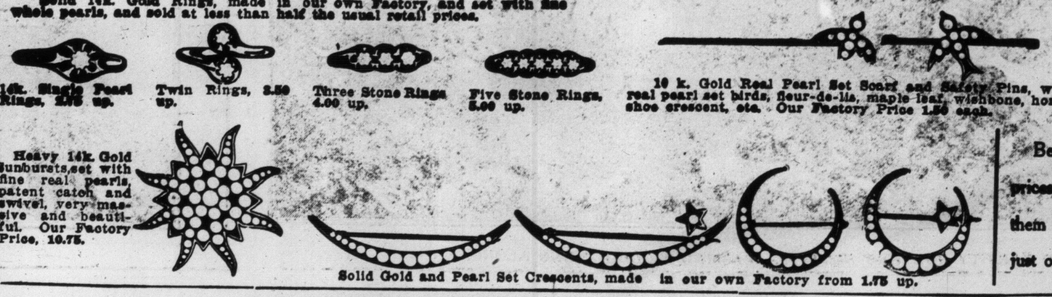
Tisdall Non-magnetic Watch, granted highest award at the Brussels' World's Exposition 1910, fitted in genuine Fortune Gold Filled Case, 8.50

Gold Filled Ladies' and Gent's Watches, finely jewelled lever movements, fully guaranteed..... 8.75



Ladies' or Gents' Gun Metal Watches..... 1.95

Solid 14k. Gold Rings, made in our own Factory, and set with fine whole pearls, and sold at less than half the usual retail prices.



14k. Single Pearl Rings, 2.75 up.

Twin Rings, 3.50 up.

Three Stone Rings 4.00 up.

Five Stone Rings, 5.00 up.

10 k. Gold Real Pearl Set Scarf and Safety Pins, with real pearl set birds, fleur-de-lis, maple leaf, wishbone, horseshoe crescent, etc. Our Factory Price 1.50 each.

Heavy 10k. Rings, set with Ruby, Sapphire or Emerald doublets 1.00.

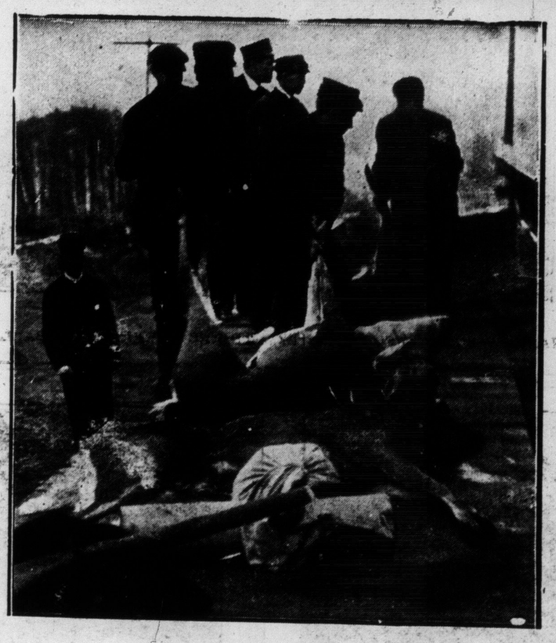
Heavy 14k. Gold Sunbursts, set with fine real pearls, patent catch and swivel, very massive and beautiful. Our Factory Price, 10.75.

Solid Gold and Pearl Set Crescents, made in our own Factory from 1.75 up.

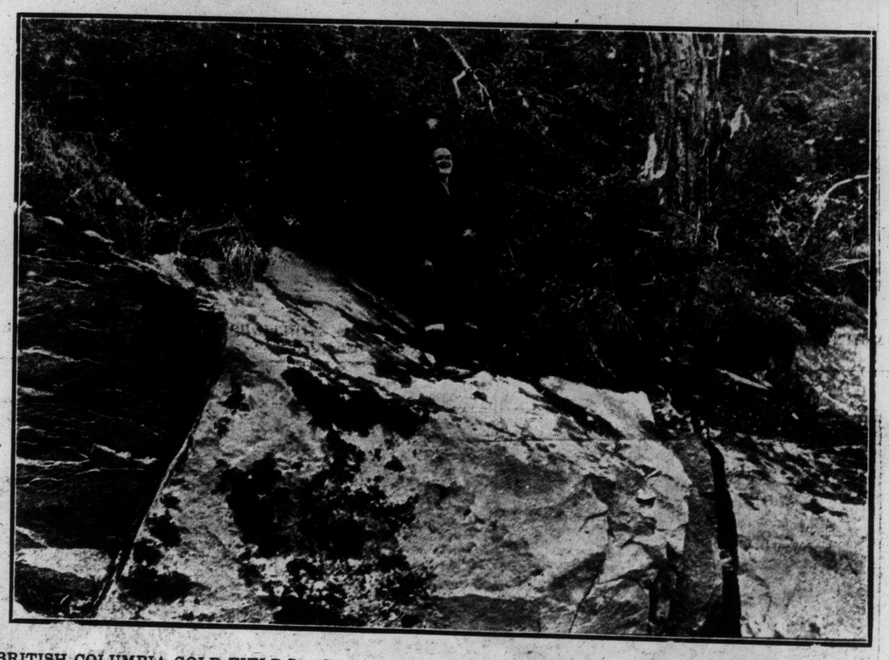
Before buying a Diamond, don't fail to get our prices. We import direct from the Cutters, mount them in our own Factory and sell direct to you, with just one small profit added.

Do Your Christmas shopping now. We are ready. You are ready. Why wait?
The arguments are all in favor of early purchasing. Crowds are less. Assortments are better. Salespeople can give more time to each customer, and it is more satisfactory all round. Co-operate with us, by making your purchases as early in the day, and as early in December as possible. Any article will be set away for you upon payment of a small deposit.
Send for Our Catalog. Mail Orders Promptly Filled. WE KEEP OPEN EVENINGS.

TISDALL'S FACTORY-TO-POCKET JEWELRY STORE
150 YONGE STREET (Just South of Richmond Street)



LOADING THE DEER ON THE C.N.O.R., PARRY SOUND DISTRICT



BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD FIELDS.—C. C. LABREE, 261 BEATRICE-STREET, TORONTO, AT BITTER CREEK, NEAR STEWART.

CANADA'S HOPEFULS. DON'T THEY LOOK IT?

MISS EDITH STEVENSON, BRILLIANT YOUNG PORTRAIT PAINTER OF TORONTO.

THE MILITAIRE

"THE MILITAIRE" Full Dress Protector—will fill a long felt want, a protector in Every sense of the word—fits the neck closely back and front—No extra thickness under Coat Collar. NO GENTLEMEN'S Wardrobe is Complete with out one of these full Dress Requisites.

NOTE

We were unable to display the Militaire in this issue as promised. Next week however we will have photo's showing how it may be worn for Full Dress use or ordinary street wear.

FOR SALE

You will find "THE MILITAIRE" in all the leading furnishers in this city. Out of town customers Must order by mail or thru their furnisher.

THE
SWORD NECKWEAR
Co., Limited Toronto

Notice to Employers

A box of good cigars is undoubtedly one of the most appreciated holiday gifts which an employer can give to an employe who smokes.

It has come to be recognized as a gift of standard value and excellence.

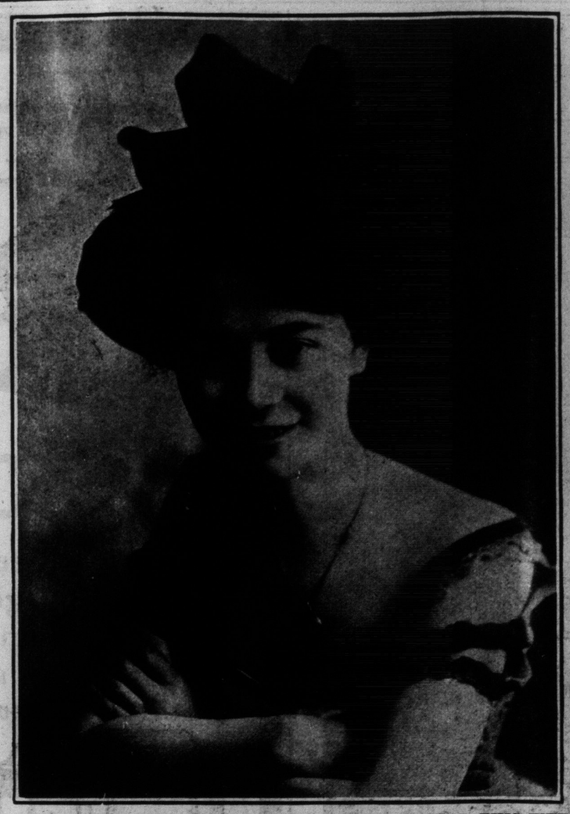
The approaching festive season will find us well prepared to serve your requirements in this respect. Our stock of all the leading brands of Cigars is very large.

We respectfully solicit an opportunity of quoting prices where quantities of Cigars are wanted. Our facilities for buying are such that we can make it a decided advantage for you to buy your Cigars from us.

3 STORES in Town

Club & Sons

5 King West at Yonge
262 Yonge above Trinity Sq.
445 Yonge at College



MINNIE RHINEHARDT, "STAR SHOW GIRLS," AT STAR THIS WEEK.

EVERYTHING IN FIXTURES TO SACRIFICE AT COST

WE have Massive Fixtures and Smaller Fixtures in every design and every effect. On each dollar you save 33 1-3 cents and positively no exceptions.

Appropriate For 'Xmas

Reading Lamps
Newel Lights

Bronze Figures
Table Lamps

We are retiring from the fixture business.

The BENNETT & WRIGHT CO., Limited

Temporary Showrooms 149 CHURCH ST. Few Doors North of Queen St.

THIS IS A LITTLE OF THE OVER FLOW.—THO THE SCORE-BOARD LOOKED BAD FOR THE LOCAL TEAM, THE BUNCH OF ROOTERS ARE BY NO MEANS DISHEARTENED.

EILEEN SHERIDAN AND HER BATHING GIRLS, WITH JACK SINGER'S BEHMAN SHOW, GAYETY.

GOOD BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS

LET THE ROOF FALL IN
By FRANK DANBY, author of THE HEART OF A CHILD etc. A fascinating story done in this author's most artistic style.
CLOTH $1.25.

A NEW JAS. WHITCOMB RILEY GIFT BOOK,
A HOOSIER ROMANCE. A gift book of unusual daintiness and taste in the making with 8 full page pictures in colors and 30 illustrations in black-and-white.
PRICE $1.50

THE COLLECTED VERSE of RUDYARD KIPLING
A new edition beautifully illustrated with 17 full page illustrations in full colors by W. HEATH ROBINSON, bound in cloth, boxed.
$3.50 NET.

Have you read "MOLLY MAKE BELIEVE"?
AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

The COPP CLARK CO. Limited
Publishers - ∴ - Toronto

WOOLNOUGH'S
$6 CORSETS
Tailored-to-Order
Made to your measure during December only at this special price $5.10

This special inducement is made in order to ensure keeping our expert corsetiers busy during December, and to demonstrate that we can make to your individual measure not only a more perfect fitting, more comfortable and hygienic corset, but can, at this price, $5.10, put into that corset a superior quality of material to anything procurable in a ready-made corset at the same price — yes, at an advance upon this price. Remember that we are offering you our regular standard $6 tailored-to-order Corset at $5.10, and not a special corset made up to sell at $5.10.
This is an opportunity for the woman who has never yet experienced the satisfaction of having her corset made to measure. Leave your order now and profit by the saving.
WOOLNOUGH'S—CORSETIERS
104 King St. West

Diamonds

My diamond business is bigger to-day than it ever was before. Square, honest dealing will build up any business, and this is particularly true of precious stones. I import my stock direct from the foreign dealers and select every stone carefully. You're absolutely sure of the quality of every diamond you get here, and my guarantee goes with it. I also carry a full line of Xmas goods, including cuff links, pearl goods and cut glass. Purchases now will be set aside for Christmas on small deposit if desired.

R. A. GLEDHILL
21 YONGE ST. ARCADE.

The only Importer of Diamonds doing business under small expense.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Phones M. 3292—Coll. 4058.

Nipissing Statement.
The statement of the Nipissing mine for the month of October, issued yesterday, showed a production during the month of 336,902 ounces of silver.

LETTERING ON HANDKERCHIEF.

Advising Womanly Industry and Bible Reading.

London Globe: Mr. C. Van Noorden declares that he has sought for ten years for one of these articles in vain, but he has recently been rewarded by receiving a specimen of the true moral pockethandkerchief from a lady collector of such things, who had picked up this article in a curio shop at Hammersmith. The specimen is not of Pickwickian date, but is some 60 years old.

The lettering on this handkerchief is as follows: "Famous queens of England have worked with their own hands, Mary, queen of William III., when not better employed, wrought with so constant diligence as if she had been compelled to earn her bread by it. She looked on idleness as the great corrupter of human nature, and that if the mind and no employment given it it would create some of the worst sort to itself. Some persons have worked to give away to others, Dorcas was a woman of this character, as is shown in the Bible; Acts ix., 37-39."

Then follows the line in large letters: "Female industry in the use of the needle." A second morality printed below the picture refers to Dr. Johnson's views on the value of Bible reading.

The moral pocket handkerchief idea is an old one, as several passages in our seventeenth century drama shaw. Thus, in Jasper Mayne's "City Match," played before royalty at Whitehall in 1639, these lines occur:

She works religious petticoats; for flowers
She'll make church histories; her needle doth
So sanctify my cushionets! Besides
My smock sleeves have such holy embroideries,
And are so learned that I fear, in time
All my apparel will be quoted by
Some pure instructor.

Political handkerchiefs have, of course, long been common, and were issued as lately as the time of the Boer war.

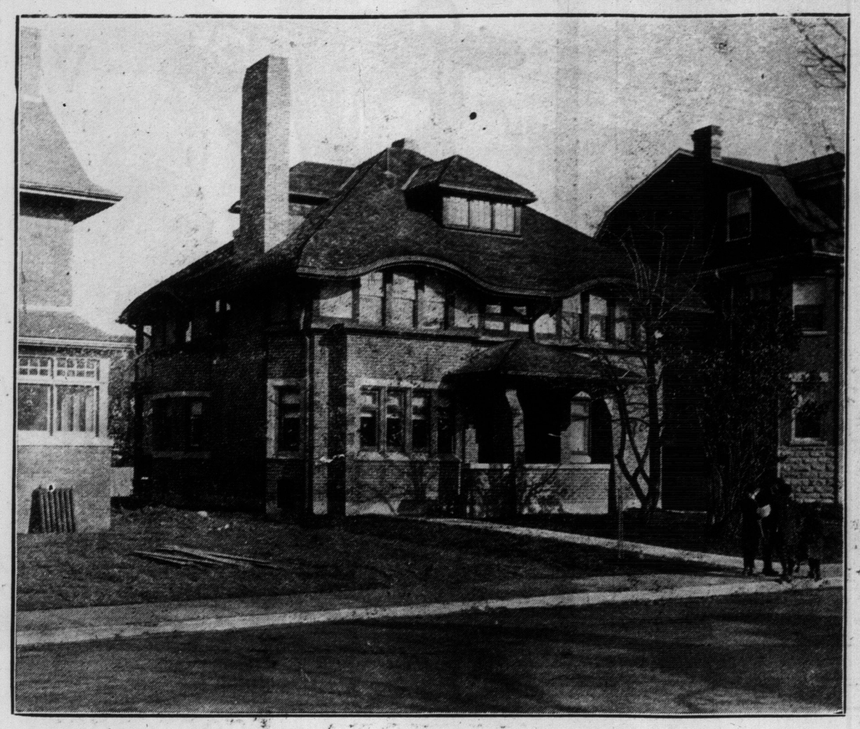
THE VICTORIOUS VARSITY TEAM.—THE U. OF T. TOOK EVERY AVAILABLE MAN TO HAMILTON FOR THE FINAL GAME WITH THE TIGERS. DOOLEY, THE TEAM'S MASCOT, IS IN THE FOREGROUND.

THE BEATEN TIGERS, AS THEY LINED UP FOR THE SUNDAY WORLD CAMERA JUST BEFORE THE GAME. BEN SIMPSON, HAMILTON'S MOST FAMOUS PLAYER, IS THE SEVENTH MAN FROM THE LEFT.

Architectural Suggestions Artistic and Practical

HOW OTHERS HAVE BUILT

Edited by FRANKLIN E. BELFRY



RESIDENCE OF MRS. M. E. WEBB, LYNNWOOD-AVENUE.

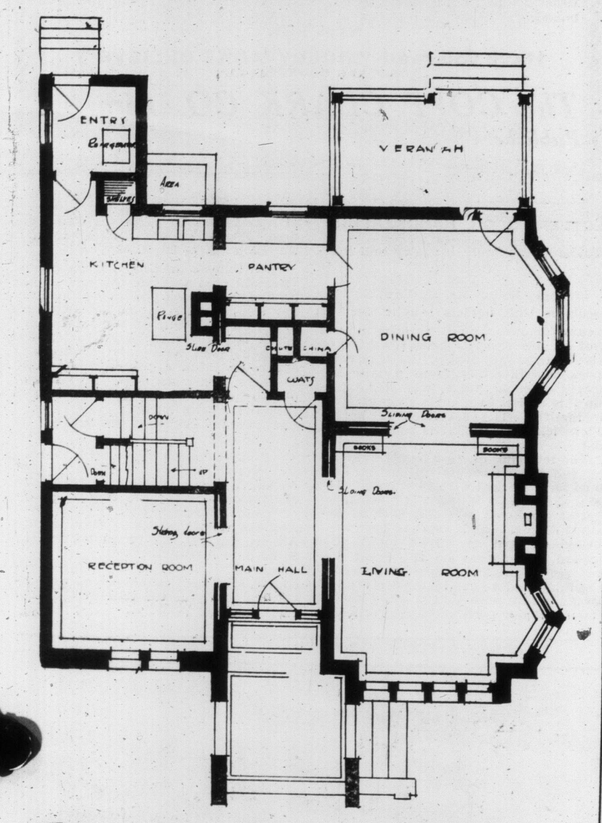
This house, which was built for Mrs. M. E. Webb on Lynnwood-avenue, makes a handsome residence and possesses some novel features. It has been designed with good proportions, and while it can hardly be said that it is an example of any style in particular yet it bears the influence of English work in its detail. It is decidedly "original" and a splendid example of the architect's inventive genius.

The coloring is a pretty blending of browns, and is made attractive with a frieze of stucco and brown timbered work. The low-hanging roof, which reminds one of a bungalow, is largely responsible for the interest in this house. You may notice, emphasized by the hips, how the roof lines round off to the eaves. This is done to imitate the outline of a thatched roof. In some of the southern countries the natives roofed their huts and cottages with a thatching made up of rush reeds and sheaves of straw, interwoven to a thickness of twelve to eighteen inches, and the tops naturally rounded off to the edges. This may have presented quite a rude and primitive appearance, but unmistakaly conveyed the true impression of a shelter or resting-place.

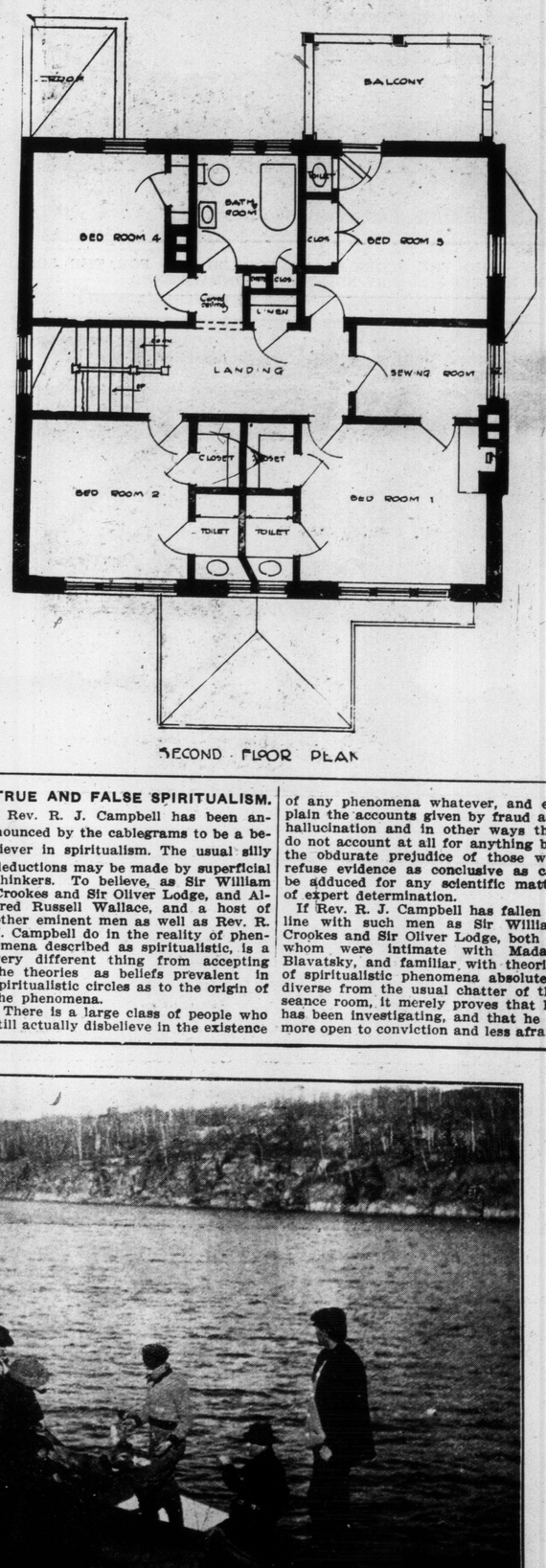
The plan presents an interesting arrangement of rooms. The general fitting in of the kitchen, pantry and closet spaces is especially worthy of mention, and the washrooms, with running water, adjoining the bedrooms are a convenience. The principal rooms are thrown open and featured with bay windows, which make their size and brightness most noticeable. The reception-room is treated in a champagne color, while the living and dining rooms are decorated in greens and cream, with fireplace of red brick, with white joints, and a very neat plaster cornice.

The entire wood-work, trim and flooring is quarter-cut oak, and altogether the effect is rich.

The house was designed and erected by Wickson & Gregg, and is another example of how the better architects are reaching for something new in our modern house building.



GROUND or FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

TRUE AND FALSE SPIRITUALISM.

Rev. R. J. Campbell has been announced by the cablegrams to be a believer in spiritualism. The usual silly deductions may be made by superficial thinkers. To believe, as Sir William Crookes and Sir Oliver Lodge, and Alfred Russell Wallace, and a host of other eminent men as well as Rev. R. J. Campbell do in the reality of phenomena described as spiritualistic, is a very different thing from accepting the theories as beliefs prevalent in spiritualistic circles as to the origin of the phenomena.

There is a large class of people who still actually disbelieve in the existence of any phenomena whatever, and explain the accounts given by fraud and hallucination and in other ways that do not account at all for anything but the obdurate prejudice of those who refuse evidence as conclusive as can be adduced for any scientific matter of expert determination.

If Rev. R. J. Campbell has fallen in line with such men as Sir William Crookes and Sir Oliver Lodge, both of whom were intimate with Madam Blavatsky, and familiar with theories of spiritualistic phenomena absolutely diverse from the usual chatter of the seance room, it merely proves that he has been investigating, and that he is more open to conviction and less afraid of telling what he knows than many others still are.

At the same time he did well to call attention to the demoralizing effects of so-called "mediumship" on those who practise it, and to the dangers that attend the practice of any form of necromancy.

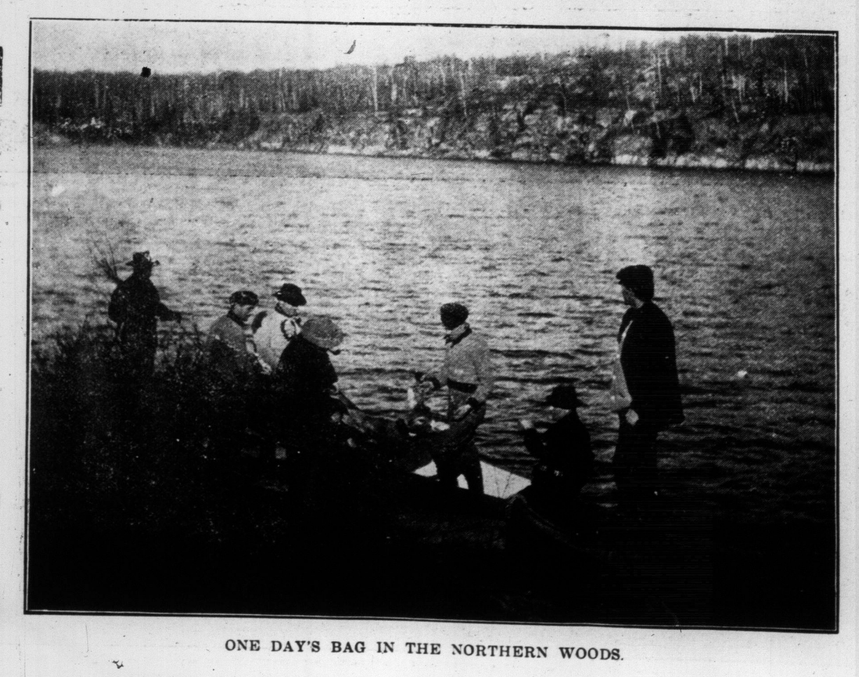
When You Break Your Glasses

Phone Main 7746.

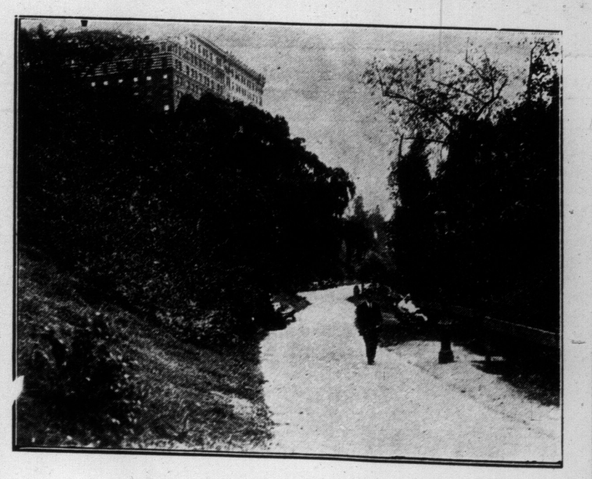
We will promptly call for and return them without trouble to you.

131 YONGE ST.

HARRY R. RANKS
Funeral Director and Embalmer
Private Ambulance Service
455-57 Queen St. West.
Phone Main 2681.



ONE DAY'S BAG IN THE NORTHERN WOODS.



RIVERDALE PARK NEW YORK.

Gram-o-phones $15.00 up
Easy Payments

The One Best Christmas Gift

and the one that brings the most grateful recollections of the giver is to be found in

Victor & Berliner (GRAM-O-PHONES)

Never has it been possible before to give so much entertainment and genuine pleasure at so modest an outlay. Think of obtaining for a few dollars the means whereby there is always at one's command the priceless voices of the world's great singers, exquisite instrumental melodies by famous bands and orchestras, and the best achievements of the kings and queens of comedy. ¶ Think of having all this in the home ready to entertain yourself, a few friends or a house full of guests.

Victrolas $100 to $300

Easy payments

¶ Sizes, styles and prices ($15.00 up) to suit all purses. Over 3,000 selections to choose from.

¶ Double-sided records are 90c. for the two. Sample by mail on receipt of price and 10c. for postage.

¶ Call at the nearest dealer's to-day and know what this wonderful entertainer means to you.

¶ Be sure to hear the VICTROLA.

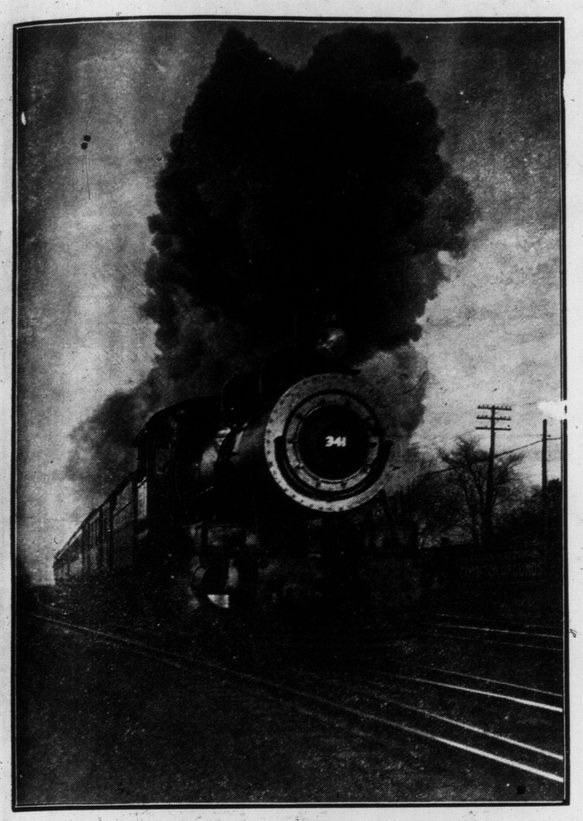
Berliner Gram-o-phone Co., Limited
MONTREAL Dealers Everywhere
Remember this trade mark and you can't go wrong 18

VICTOR GRAMOPHONES VICTROLAS And Complete SELECTION OF RECORDS
The R.S. WILLIAMS & Sons Co., Limited
143 Yonge St. - - - Toronto.

Largest Stock in City on Sale at
Bell Piano Warerooms
(GRAMOPHONE DEPARTMENT)
146 Yonge St. - - Toronto

Buy Your Victor Records at His Master's Voice Gramophone Co.
286 Yonge Street, Toronto

Whooping Cough
CROUP ASTHMA COUGHS
BRONCHITIS CATARRH COLDS
Vapo-Cresolene
ESTABLISHED 1879
A simple, safe and effective treatment for bronchial troubles, avoiding drugs. Vapo-Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves croup at once. It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma. The air rendered strongly antiseptic, inspired with every breath, makes breathing easy; soothes the sore throat, and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. It is invaluable to mothers with young children.
Send us postal for descriptive booklet. 300
ALL DRUGGISTS
Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat. They are simple, effective and antiseptic. Of your druggist or from us, 10c. in stamps.
Vapo Cresolene Co.
Leeming-Miles Bldg.
MONTREAL
Cures While You Sleep



NO SMOKE-CONSUMER HERE.—THE GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS FOR HAMILTON NEAR THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

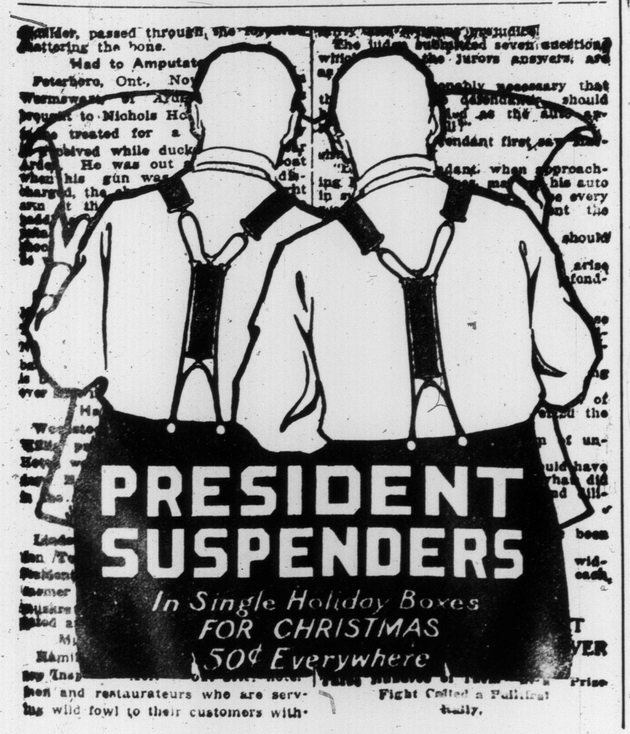
HYDRO-ELECTRIC TOWER IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

COMPANY ADDLED EGGS.

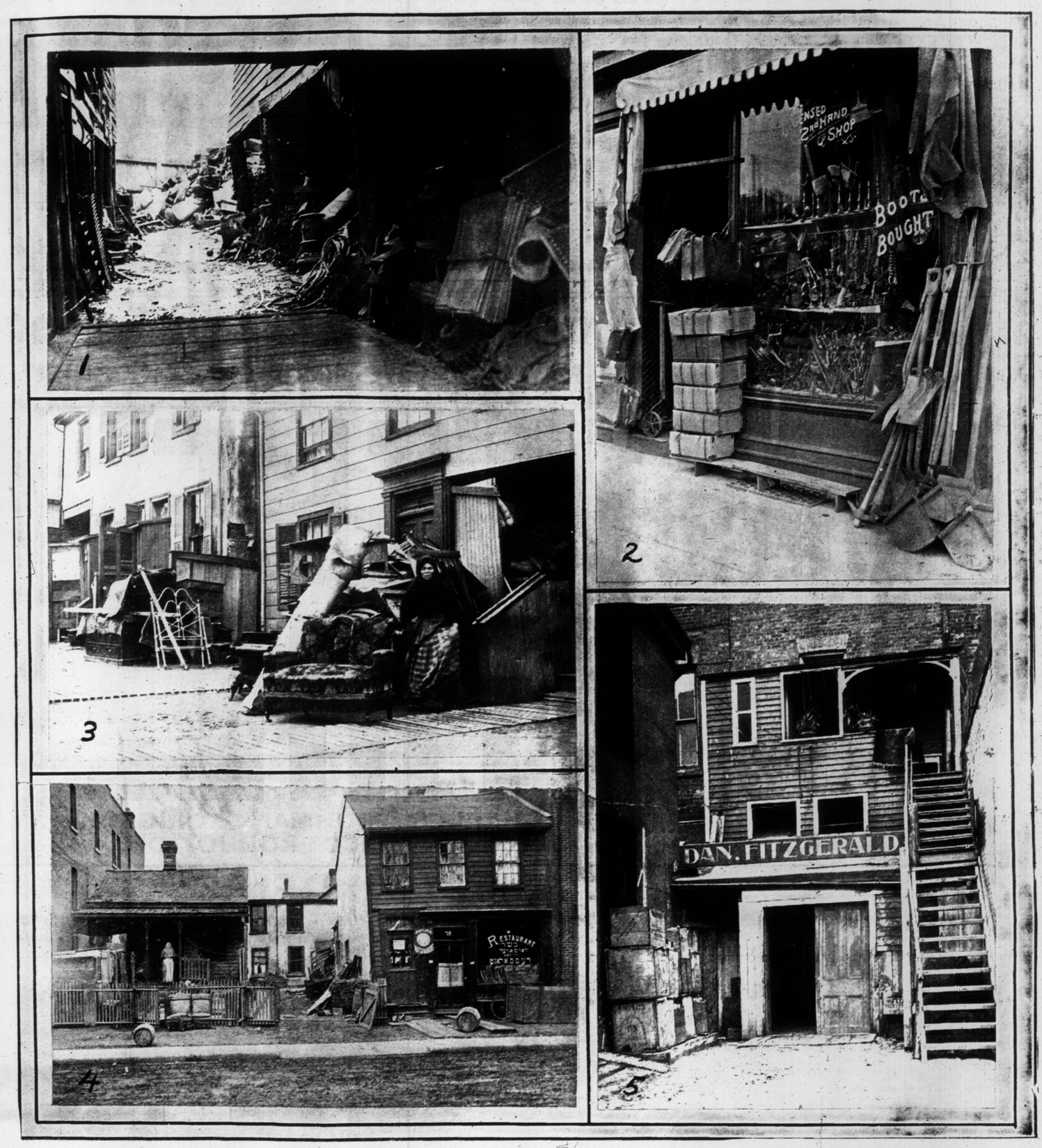
The London Electric Light Co. asked the city two years ago to pay $440,000 for their plant and business. The city declined to be held up, and proceeded with the construction of a municipal service. The company now states its willingness to take $200,000 for its plant and business. Sir Henry Pellatt and his friends of the Toronto Electric Light Co. would do well to ponder over this fact.

Two years ago the city offered $135 a share for the plant and business of the company. The company haughtily refused. The city proceeded to construct its new system, which is now well developed. The company would be highly remunerated to-day by the payment of $67.50 a share, and the citizens are in no humor to give more than half that amount. To pay more would be to load up the cheap light and power scheme with unnecessary costs.

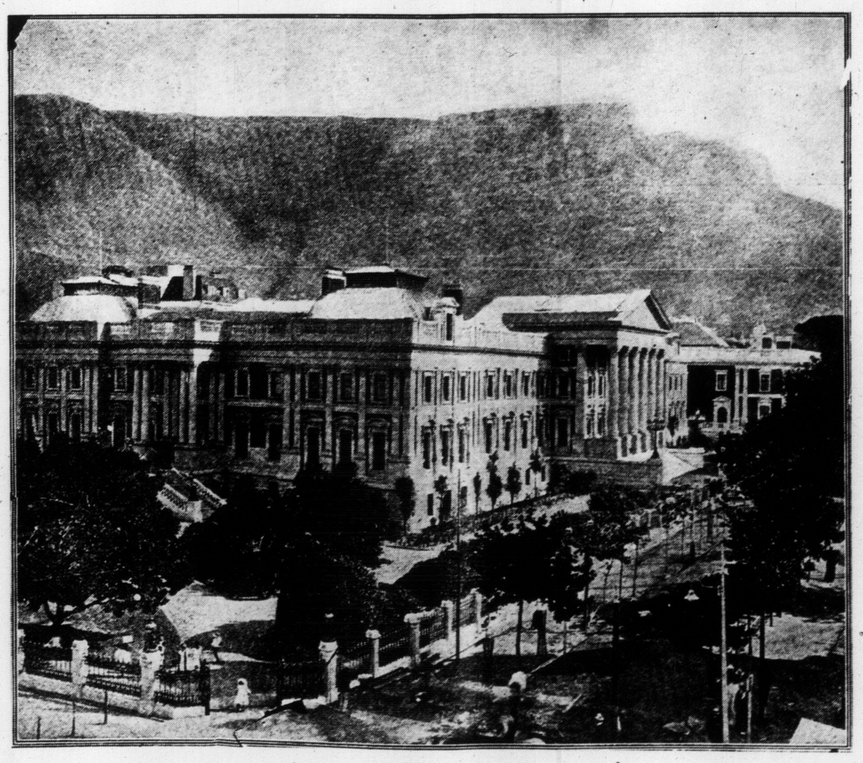
The shareholders who have followed Sir Henry Pellatt in his disdain of municipal policies ought to look into this London transaction, and endeavor to realize that a bird in the hand is worth a lot of addled eggs in last year's nest.



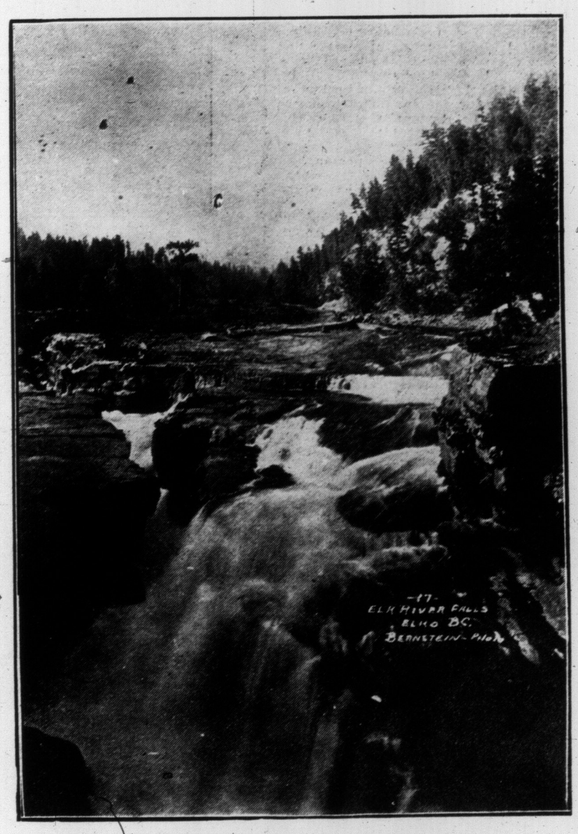
PICTURESQUE IF NOT ARTISTIC.—GLIMPSES OF "THE WARD."



1. Junk heap in rear of a thriving Richmond-street establishment. 2. York-street departmental store. 3. Furniture warehouse in the open street, Agnes-street. 4. Agnes-street restaurant. 5. Back yard of a York-street emporium.



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—WHERE THE MANY BRILLIANT FUNCTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNION TOOK PLACE RECENTLY. A GENERAL VIEW OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CAPE TOWN, VISITED BY THE DUKE AND DU CHESS OF CONNAUGHT.



ELK RIVER FALLS, ELKO, B.C.

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25c & 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

PRICES NEVER CHANGE

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25c & 50c.

THE TRIUMPH OF TWO CONTINENTS AND FIRST TIME HERE AT LESS THAN DOLLAR-FIFTY PRICES

NOT TO HAVE SEEN THIS PLAY IS TO HAVE MISSED ONE OF THE GREATEST DRAMAS OF THE DAY

BLANCHE SHIRLEY as MARIE LOUISE VOYSIN

THE THIEF

CHARLES FROHMAN'S ORIGINAL NEW YORK PRODUCTION

A PLAY THAT GRIPS BOTH THE HEART AND THE MIND, DISMISSING ITS AUDIENCES WITH THOUGHTS ACTIVE AS TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IT ALL.

NEXT WEEK — THE RACE TRACK STORY YOU ALL KNOW SO WELL "WILDFIRE" WITH A GREAT CAST AND THE BIG PRODUCTION — NEXT WEEK

THE MAN AND THE WOMAN.

The dominant thought in the mind of an American woman is how to dress herself to be interesting and attractive. It is around this thought that the powerful story of "The Thief" was written by that genius of the theatre, M. Bernstein, and produced by Charles Frohman at the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

Dresses and good looks seem trivial things, perhaps, in a world in which so much that is important goes wrong. But nobody knows what suffering women go thru, yearning for the admiration of their husbands or their sweethearts, and deprived of those things which they feel would make them attractive.

How different the man is from the woman!

Women live with thin, scrawny, undersized, insignificant, bald husbands. They praise those husbands constantly. If he can't grow a beard, then the wife hates a beard. If he has a beard like the mane of a roar lion, then the wife thinks the beard is "so manly." If the husband is bald, the wife thinks that is a sign of brains and refinement, or she says she thinks so. She even points out the fact that burglars are never bald!

If the husband is a thin-legged, narrow-shouldered little person, the wife hates "mere brute strength." If the husband is as strong as a prize-fighter, then the wife studies up the histories of strong men like Hercules, and is always asking the husband in public to double up his arm and let people feel his muscle, or to swell out his enormous chest.

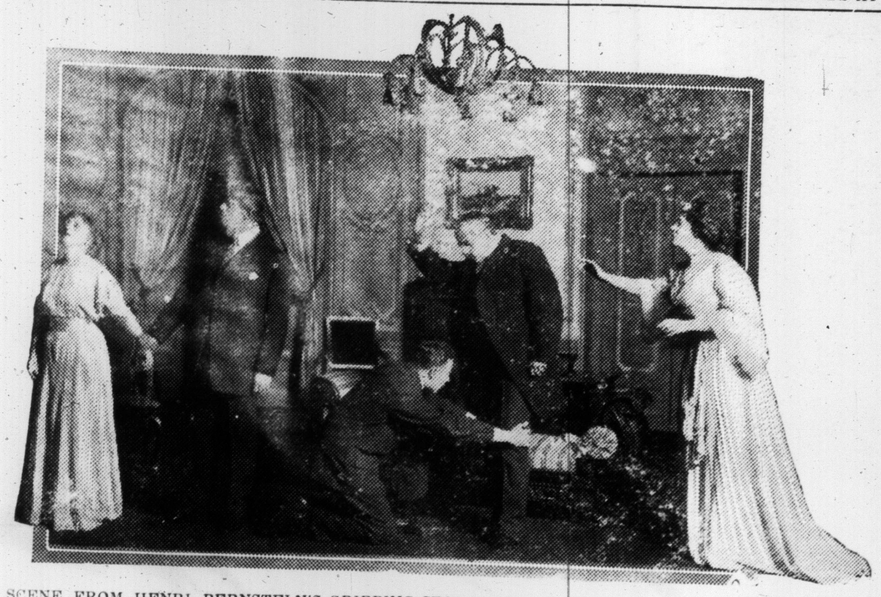
But what do husbands do? They ask their poor little dumpy, fat wives if they can't "pull themselves together a little" and "have some style." If the tips of their wives' noses get red in the early morning, instead of ignoring that, they talk about it and give sage advice. They tell their wives about new gray hairs or wrinkles.

Truly it is wonderful the patience that wives have with husbands, wonderful how they stand them.

Every wife, every husband, every lover, every sweetheart in the country should see "The Thief" which is a parade of a husband's criticism and a wife's endeavor to please even at the sacrifice of her reputation.

OUTSIDE THE CRICKET GROUNDS AT HAMILTON.

PARK, VARSITY, MAKING A RUN, BACKED UP BY MAYNARD.



SCENE FROM HENRI BERNSTEIN'S GRIPPING STORY, "THE THIEF," AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE THIS WEEK.

The "pay as you enter" plan has been in existence for years on Yonge Street, altho not strictly compulsory. Many are not able to pay down the full amount, and, to-day we point with pride to hundreds whose splendid positions are due to the fact that the Moon College met them half way, and the balance they paid after learning their 30-day shorthand. They place all graduates in good positions. 284 Yonge Street.

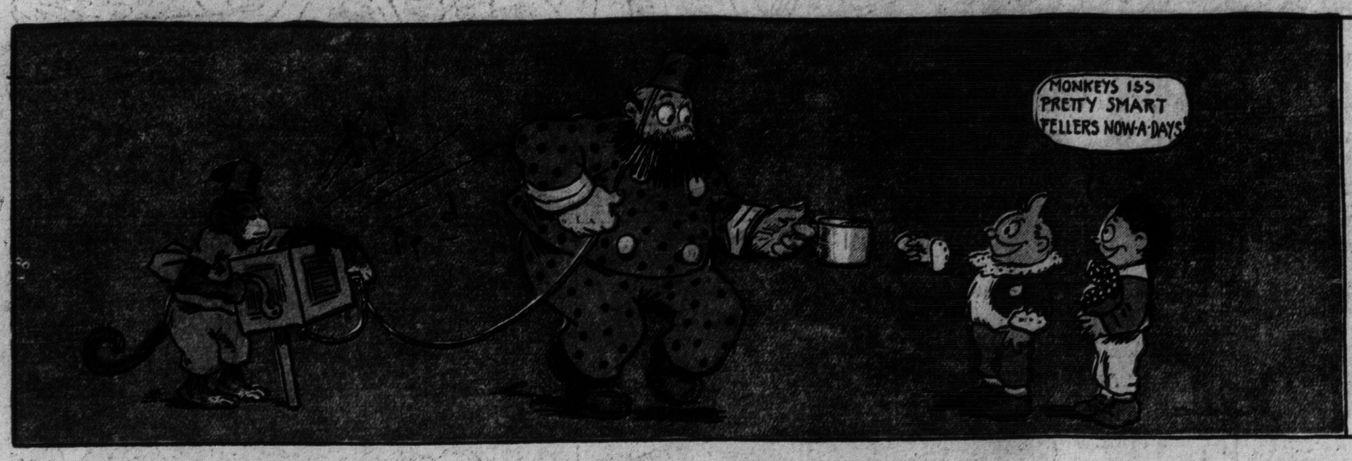
Hunt for a Rare Bird.

London Daily Mail: A final attempt is being made by the New Zealand Government to obtain specimens of the huia, a bird which has been practically exterminated by the vogue for its feathers, which obtains among the Maoris.

The huia is a jet black bird with a white band at the extreme end of its tail feathers. The birds are hatched in pairs. The male has a short, strong beak and the female a long, slender, incurved beak; the male breaks the bark off dead trees and the female then dips her beak into the holes of the big grubs with attack dead timber. She presents one grub to her spouse and then has one herself, alternating most conscientiously.

The Maoris say that when one dies the other must necessarily die of starvation because nature has so arranged that each is dependent on the other.

A SHIPMENT OF HUETHER'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED "WURTZBURGER" AND "PILSNER" LAGER FROM THE BERLIN LION BREWERY, BERLIN AND TORONTO.



Comic Section of the Toronto World

December 4th 1910.

The Monkeyshines of Hans and Fritz!

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THIS TIME THE LAUGH IS ON

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IT'S TIRE TROUBLE

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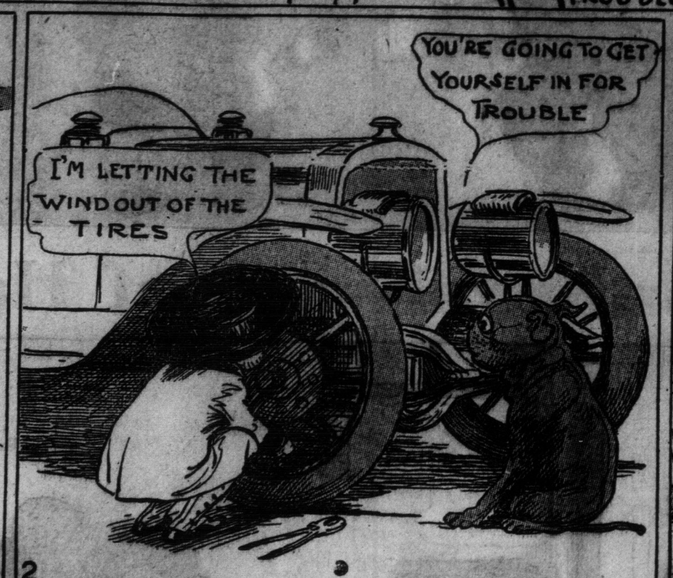

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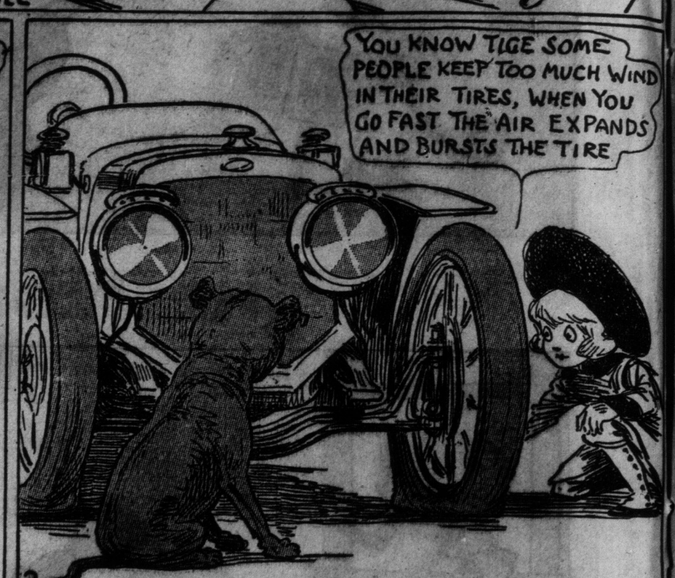

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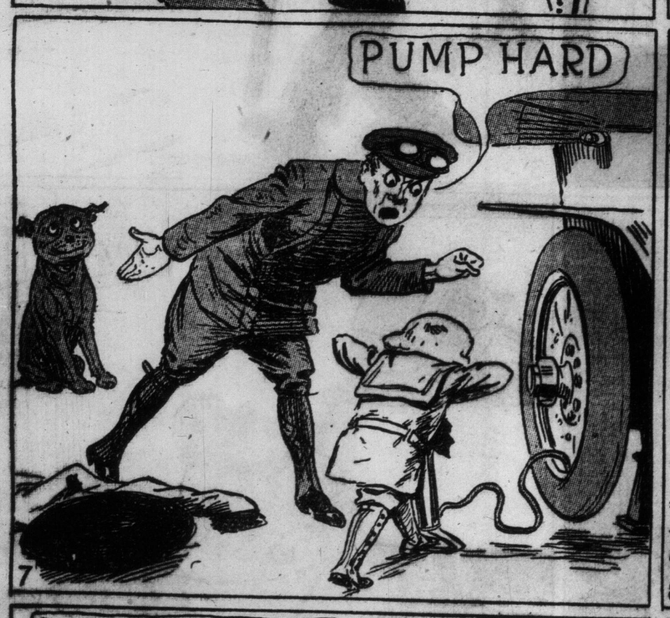

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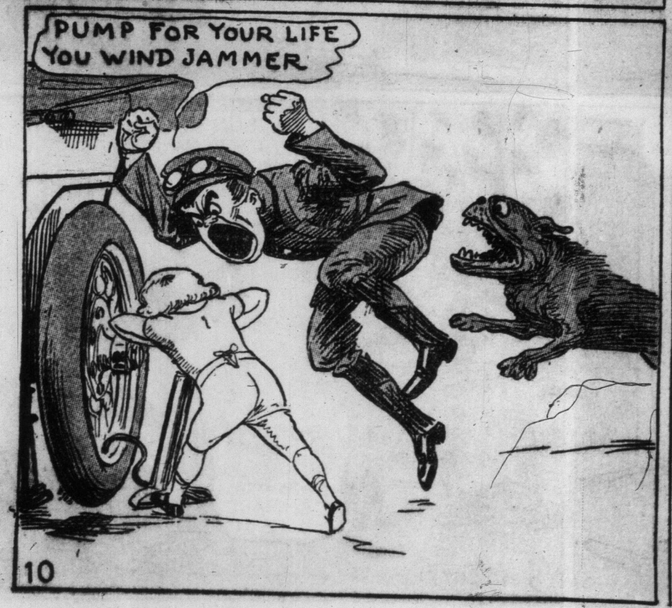

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11

WE PUMP OUR TIRES WITH AN AUTOMATIC PUMP

SPEAKING OF TIRES, I AM TIRED SOME MYSELF

RESOLVED THAT

I HAVE KNOWN PEOPLE WHO SAY THEY WONT BELIEVE ANYTHING THEY CANT SEE. THEY CANT SEE AIR AND YET THE AIR IN THE TIRES IS WHAT MAKES THE AUTOMOBILE POSSIBLE. WE CANT SEE GAS, AND YET THE GAS IN A BALLOON HOLDS IT UP. WE CANT SEE THE ELECTRICITY IN THE WIRE, YET IT MAKES THE TRAIN OR CAR FLY ALONG AND LIGHTS IT & HEATS IT. THE LAW OF GRAVITATION IS INVISIBLE BUT IT HOLDS THE UNIVERSE IN PLACE & BALANCES IT. ON A DARK NIGHT WE CANT SEE THE MOUNTAIN BUT IT IS THERE. WE CANT SEE FAITH YET IT WILL MOVE MOUNTAINS. FAITH CURES. FAITH HOLDS OUR COMMERCIAL SYSTEM TOGETHER. WITH DRAW FAITH AND THE MARKETS DROP. WITH DRAW FAITH AND BANKS FAIL. WITHOUT FAITH OUR CREDITS ARE GONE. FAITH IS DIVINE. BY FAITH WE CAN DESCERN SPIRITUAL THINGS. CULTIVATE IT. IT WORKS

12

R. F. Outcault

Jimmy--He Compromises with Father!

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1. "WHATEVER YOU DO JIMMY DON'T LEAVE BABY ALONE!" "HUH! HE WOULDN'T DO SUCH A THING, WOULD YOU, YOU LITTLE RASCAL?" "OH, NO, MAMMA!"

2. "I GUESS I'LL GO OUT AND WATCH HIM JUST FOR FUN. I'LL BET HE LEAVES BABY!"

3. "READY! ONE! TWO—" "NOW HES MET HIS FRIENDS, I BET HE'LL LEAVE BABY!" "HULLO CHAMES! WHATS DOIN?" "LO FELLERS!" "GLUB" "LO CHAMES ME LAD!"

4. "HI! HI!"

5.

6. "GIVE IT TO 'EM GOOD BROTHER THOMPSON. IT'LL LOIN 'EM A LESSON!" "MAMMA!"

7. "YOU LET MY BOYS ALONE! YOU BIG BRUTE!" "HERE'S YER HAT, BROTHER THOMPSON!"

8. "HEY CHIMMY! HERE'S YOUR BABY WOT I FOUND!"

9. "NOW JAMES, IT WAS VERY, VERY WRONG OF YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS TO LEAVE BABY BUT ER—LET US ALL AGREE TO SAY NOTHING OF THE—ER—UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE ER—OF THE DAY AND I'LL OVERLOOK IT THIS TIME." "AW DRY UP!" "DATS FAIR BROTHER THOMPSON!" SKINNERTON '10

A Quiet Night at Howson Lott's!

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1. BILL YOU'LL HAVE TO BUNK IN WITH UNCLE GEORGE TO-NIGHT. HE JUST CAME BACK FROM BRAZIL AND WE'RE A LITTLE OVER-CROWDED. NANCY LEE WAS A FINE YOUNG LASS,—

2. AND A FINE YOUNG LASS WAS SHE,—

3. OUCH!

4. AND JOLLY JACK HE LOVED HER WELL—

5. AS HE SAILED ACROSS THE SEA!

6. WHAT WAS ALL THAT NOISE, UNCLE? WHERE'S BILL? SING YO, HEAVE HO, FOR THE WATCH BELOW, AS HE SAILED ACROSS THE SEA! HE GRABBED HIS CLOTHES AND WENT OUT OF THE WINDOW. BUT WHAT DID HE HIT ME FOR? F. Opper

Sure! Happy Was Ready to Do a Good Toin!

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Foxy Grandpa and The Boys — Little Brother

The Boys Take a Run in the Woods, but Foxy Grandpa and Little Brother Get Busy and Welcome Them on Their Return.

1. BOYS—Gran'pa, we are tired sitting on this old lumber pile. We are going into the woods to see if we can't find something more exciting.

2. BOYS—The very thing! We will build a wigwam out of this old brushwood and surprise Gran'pa and Little Brother.

3. GRANDPA—It's lucky I followed the boys, baby. They are going to try and surprise us, so we must get busy and be ready for them.

4. BOYS—Won't Gran'pa and baby think we are wonders when they see this!

5. BOYS—Now to spring our little surprise.

6. GRANDPA—Dear me! Why, here you are, boys! What a long time you have been away!

WHERE OUR A·B·C's CAME FROM.

WHAT EACH LETTER OF THE ALPHABET REALLY MEANT 100,000 YEARS AGO, AND HOW IT HAPPENED THAT WOMEN WERE THE FIRST WRITERS.

OUR alphabet, the familiar A, B, C, is only a succession of pictures which through thousands of centuries of evolution have become conventionalized into the forms in which we know them. A hundred thousand years ago—and perhaps another hundred thousand years before that—those symbols for spoken sound and linked thought were being born. They were then rude sketches scratched with a sharpened stone or bone upon the bones of the mammoth, the sabre-toothed tiger or the walls of caves that were places of refuge for the humanity of that ancient day.

Through recent exhaustive researches by the great German philologists, Paul and Schrader, it is possible to reconstruct the actual pictures which gave rise to our alphabet. This reconstruction has been brought about by comparative studies of the oldest alphabets—the Phoenician and the Hebrew—and sketches immeasurably old, which still remain on the walls of the caverns of Europe, where primitive man seems to have left the greatest part of his records. These sketches have been augmented by study of the pictured bones found among the debris of these same caves.

With this interesting reconstruction the equally interesting fact that women were the first writers—were, in fact, the inventors of the alphabet pictures—seems to be proven.

It is likely, it seems from these researches, that the picture writing preceded language itself, for before humanity communicated in words—words that were anything more than mere sounds—they used a combination of drawings and gestures to convey thought. When humanity struggled first to express itself in speech its sound-thought expressions were onomatopoetic—that is, the sounds made by man were intended to represent the sound made by the object described. The same rule applied to the written language.

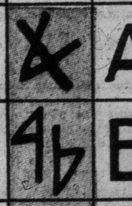
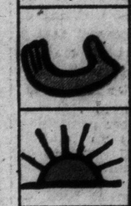
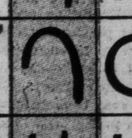
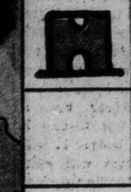
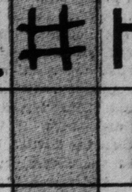
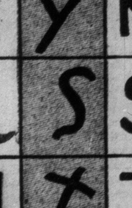
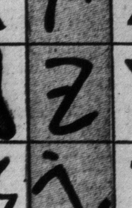
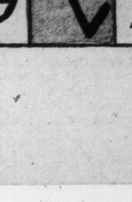
Before taking up an analysis of the alphabet in this order it may make this point a little clearer to call attention to the original picture for the sound of "C" given in the table. This original picture was a hollow palm. Naturally, before cups were invented man drank from his hand. The sound of the sucking up of the water by the lips is the sound of C. Hence the hollow hand was linked on the primitive mind with the sound caused by the immensely important fact of drinking. It became naturally the symbol for the sound. Our C is then only the rough picture of the hollow hand, drawn thousands of centuries ago and turned by evolutionary progress on end.

Next, it is most interesting to know why we are convinced that woman was the first writer and the inventor of these signs. In the earliest known period of civilization, the palaeolithic age, women ruled the world. That was the matriarchal age, which preceded the patriarchal.

Woman's duties as a mother gave her a sense of responsibility that was lacking in the man. He was merely a nomadic hunter, and no child knew positively who was his father. Woman devised agricultural implements and conducted agriculture. She kept the primitive home to-

(Continued on Next Page.)

HUNDRED·THOUSAND·YEAR·OLD·BONE·CARVINGS. FROM JUST·SUCH·PICTURES, DONE PERHAPS BY·WOMEN·IN·LEISURE MOMENTS, CAME·THE·LETTERS OF·OUR·ALPHABET.

THE ANCIENT ORIGINAL ALPHABET PICTURES.	HOW THE PHOENICIANS MODIFIED THEM.	HOW THEY HAVE CHANGED IN OUR ALPHABET.	WHAT THEY MEANT
		A	The Ox's Head.—The ox was of primary importance in ancient agricultural life.
		B	The Arrow Head.—The slit for shaft finally became modified into our B.
		C	The Hollow Hand.—Primitive man drank from his palm. The drinking sound is C.
		D	Shine, or Sun's Rays.—This became conventionaliezd into the D, or half the sun's disk.
		E	There were no real vowels in the ancient languages, and so no pictures for them.
		F	A Cleft Stick.—A simple symbol whose origin is plain in the Phoenician character.
		G	A Bow.—One of the earliest implements of the chase and warfare.
		H	A House.—The sides and roof indicated roughly and afterward simplified.
		I	Like E, is a vowel and not a true letter, and not in the early languages.
		J	This letter did not exist in ancient languages, except as partaking of the character of Y
		K	The Hand Again.—The hard sound of C and K are identical.
		L	Primitive Ploughshare.—In ancient Phoenician the letter itself meant to plant or plough.
		M	Growing Trees.—Afterward the strokes only were used in the letter.
		N	Pick Axe.—An agricultural symbol like M, preserving only the strokes.
		O	Another vowel, and not used in the ancient languages
		P	The Human Ear.—The upright stroke and the curve only are preserved in the modern letter.
		Q	A Knot.—Necessarily one of the earliest devices of primitive man.
		R	The Face and Neck.—A highly conventionalized picture in its modern form.
		S	A Snake.—An object of early fear, whose hissing sound the symbol naturally typifies.
		T	The Tally—When men and women began to count they tallied by crossing lines. This is the T.
		U	Another vowel, which had no place in old languages.
		V	The Yoke.—Most important to primitive man and modified only slightly.
		W	Is merely double "U," and not explicable by ancient letters.
		X	Originally a drawing for cross-roads, and has kept its shape practically unchanged.
		Y	The Right Hand, showing the five fingers, later reduced to two only, first and last fingers
		Z	A Hissing Goose.—A very ancient picture, of which only the angles remain.

THE WORLD AT LARGE AND SPORT IN GENERAL

CONDUCTED BY H. J. P. GOOD

Affairs of the Day

Ireland will get home rule, if not as result of the present election, at any rate in the very near future. By constitutional methods she has won the fight. She has worn England down by absorbing attention. The premier country of the great trio—Wales is only a principality—is becoming impatient at the lack of consideration for herself and at having her legislation ruled by Ireland, which it has practically been for the past year and is likely to be in succeeding years if a change does not come. England is bound ultimately to take this view, the upshot being the formation of legislatures in Scotland and Ireland, and, perhaps, in Wales. It is not a far cry to imagine an entire revolution of the British parliamentary system, following reform of the house of lords. An imperial council formed by delegates selected by the various legislatures thruout the empire to meet every two, three or four years might prove a power for good.

* * * * * * *

Did you ever hear of a prudential prude? You may have heard of a prurient prude, but how about the prudential species? A couple of weeks ago an article appeared in The Sunday World advocating that appliances used for the prevention of child-bearing should be put in the same category as poisons and their sale prohibited except by special order from a physician. This article was the subject of discussion at a certain woman's club the other day and sundry ladies expressed horror at the indelicacy displayed in open discussion of such a subject. In their view the matter should never be mentioned. In other words, they would permit one of the greatest evils of the day in the English-speaking world to go on unchecked. Vermin that have eaten into the marrow can only be eradicated and destroyed by exposure. These ladies would tacitly encourage secret practices, yes, secret vice, for it is as certain as day follows the night if it were not for the ease with which these things are procured there would not be half the looseness of character there is. There is the best of reasons for believing that even physicians are too complacent in such matters but it isn't every man and every woman that can get the ear of a doctor and, therefore, with his certificate a necessity before the sale of such articles there would assuredly be less recklessness on the part of the vicious-minded. The prudential prude may not see the thing this way, or perhaps her prudentiality is more apparent on occasions than her prudeness.

* * * * * * *

A lady correspondent of the good Globe urges Canadians to spend the winter in the West Indies. I would strongly urge them to stay at home. If they want a change for health or other reasons, they will find if they look for them equally as salubrious spots in their own country with a more equal tempered and hardier climate. Statistics would be useful giving the number of deaths that follow the return of sojourners at so-called health resorts to their own homes. I am of the firm faith that more constitutions are weakened by this flitting to and fro than are strengthened. At any rate stay-at-homes live the longest. The question will then perhaps be asked, why do birds migrate? Because of the difficulty to find food in frozen waters and snow-bound land. Man has conquered this difficulty. The birds have not. Besides we are far from being little feathery things, much as some of us at intervals might desire to be. No, to my thinking there is more health to be found in this good country of ours than in all the West Indies that ever existed. If we must follow the example of the birds and migrate, we can find salubrity on the Pacific coast and let me say that some of the places on the Atlantic coast of Canada are not half bad even in the depth of winter. Last winter the weather was not nearly so severe at St. John, N. B., as at Toronto, Ont.

* * * * * * *

A traveler in the settlements of Alberta and Saskatchewan referring to the statement of Barrister Waldron regarding the smallness of the birth-rate in rural districts says: "What could you expect? Women cannot have the necessary medical or domestic attention and nature demands that they protect themselves. It is up to the various governments to pay as much attention to the health and comfort of men and women as they do to the dairy or beef cow. Medical inspectors should be appointed for every township whose duty it should be to visit the various households and keep tab on the health of the members thereof." This idea is surely a good one and as the visit need only be made say every month, the burden on the local rates would not be very great, while the good that would result would be untold. At present too much is left to that good man the clergyman, who cannot in any way be held responsible for happenings.

* * * * * * *

Often in my travels I have noticed the absence of signs. I have observed the same as regards our educational buildings. Why shouldn't every one be adorned in a prominent place on the outer walls with its name? Visitors, yes, and city people, are frequently driven hither and thither most vexatiously in their search after knowledge that should be obtainable at a glance by all who run. Railway stations, too, should have their names conspicuously emblazoned. It would sometimes help the locality and at the same time be a boon to travelers, who often peer and peer in vain in the hope of securing some knowledge of the district in which they may happen to be.

* * * * * * *

It does not appear that anybody could be out of accord with Publisher McClure's declaration that the "breed of men is as important as the breed of horses and cattle." Perhaps my good friend Deputy Minister James of the Ontario Department of Agriculture will differ with this dictim. But I hardly thing he will. If he doesn't he might urge on his friends of the provincial health department the necessity of giving some attention towards wiping out the stain of a decreasing birth rate in some counties and to the rearing of children.

* * * * * * *

"I have read your articles on the establishment of remount depots and the encouragement of the breeding of horses for military purposes," said a well-known horse expert to me the other day. "I also agree with you," he said, "that every soldier and volunteer should know how to ride and manage a horse. If it were possible to convert with confidence an infantry regiment into a mounted regiment at short notice a great point would be gained. A contribution of horses and horsemen would be a great boon to the empire in times of stress. If horses should happen to be declared contraband of war, and they assuredly are, Britain would be in a nice mess for a supply of horses with her colonies unable to supply her deficiency. Maintain the agitation; you are doing good work. Everybody is the better for being able to ride. There is no better exercise for the liver in this world. Automobiling is a fool beside equestrianism. It is a woman's game."

* * * * * * *

The suffragettes are rampant and with that persistency characteristic of the English breed appear to be determined to go to any lengths to accomplish their object. No really great end has ever been successfully achieved in the motherland except by similar methods. Reform in the franchise, the emblem and guarantee of the people's liberty, did not take place until after the chartist riots. It was the same with the cornlaws. Great bodies move slowly and there has never been a greater and there is not to-day a greater than the British body. It will move and the suffragettes will gain their end. And why not? The soverest part of creation are the women. The ordinary, every-day woman does not drink nor leisure to the same extent as the man, but she toils to a far greater extent. Her work, her solicitude are never done. Why then should she be deprived of the franchise. Is it that she may be too radical in her methods? Is it that she may be too easily influenced? The answer to the first question is that her methods will be for the common good as she sees it. Her life, proves that. The second question if answered in the way it is put simply suggests that she will act as the presumed superior being desires. In either case there can be no objection to her having the franchise. These, it must be understood, are my own private opinions and not those of the paper in which they appear. I believe in female franchise and believe that being granted it will be used for the best interests of all. Women in emergency can be greater than men. They have proved it. There are no better counsellors. Their weakness is their strength. They trust the men. Their complacency makes the man worse than he would or should be. Give them power and they will use it as their sympathies lie and in ninety cases out of a hundred, it will be with those of the men they trust. And the man who has not the love, sympathy and trust of a woman is no man. Their physical infirmities will not allow them to go into the battle of politics as strenuously, persistently and energetically as we men do, but their wisdom will give us strength and courage as it does in all other things of life. Petticoat government is good to sneer at but it is a mighty good government nevertheless and no good man will say otherwise.

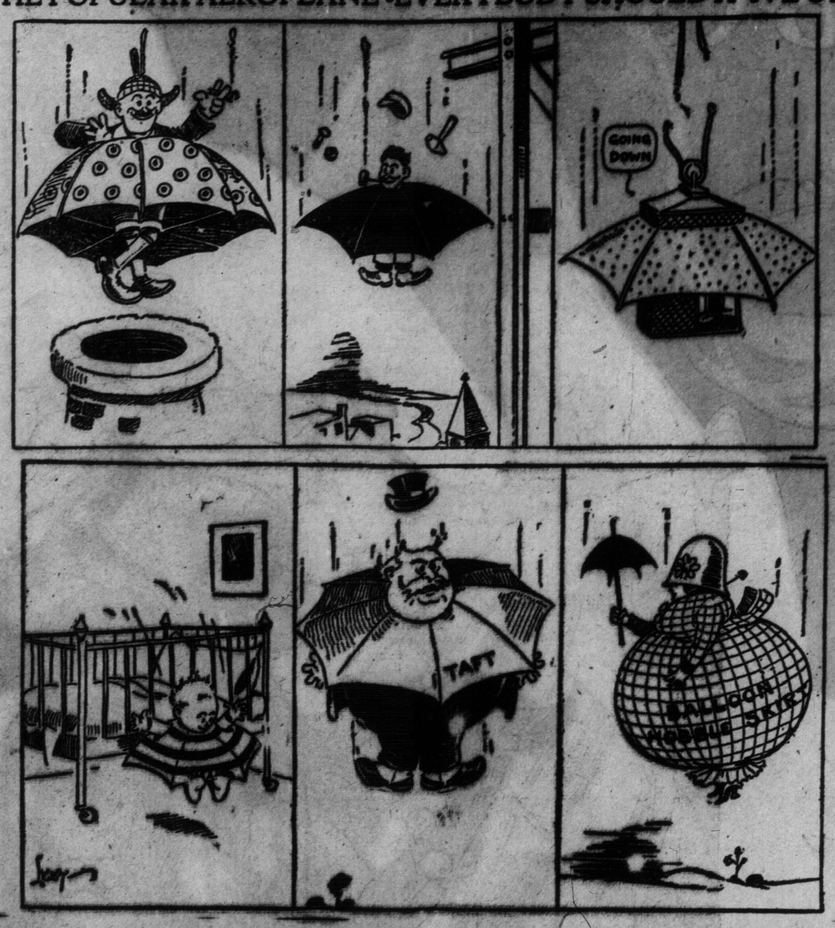
* * * * * * *

The Unionists in England in the unopposed elections have all the best of it, but when it comes to fighting with a practically solid Scotland, a practically solid Ireland, a practically solid Wales, against them, where will they be? in the soup! What then must result? Home rule, or the larger must forever be content to be ruled and governed by the smaller bodies. That is all there is to it. England must take a leaf out of the book of her colonies and the once rebellious States. It is the march of progress, of development, that the ancient must give way to the youth, who has the former's wisdom, follow and experience to profit by. 'Twas ever thus. 'Tis ever thus—in all mundane affairs. At the same time it is well that revolutionary movements should be opposed because out of the opposition comes the best of both sides—modification of the one and advancement of the other.

* * * * * * *

There were no cheers we are told when Arthur Gilbert, newly elected member for Drummond and Arthabaska, was introduced to the house of commons. Why? Is he a renagade? If so, to what? Is he a traitor? If so, to what? He has his views and they are not those seemingly of either party. And yet those views when they have been chastened by the fire may prove triumphant and the despised, the silently introduced, Arthur Gilbert of to-day, may win the plaudits of the multitude. He did not fight the battle of the opposition as the opposition would like to have had it fought. But he fought their battle nevertheless. He helped to turn the rascals out, and "rascals" it should be mentioned here is used as a figure of speech. Presumably the members of the opposition believe that they could give the country better government than it present enjoys. Why then should they not show some gratification at the weakening of the armor of their opponents? Why then should they not accord Arthur Gilbert, who at least has the courage of his convictions, courteous treatment? He was a win from the Liberals anyhow and he may prove a Tory as Beaconsfield did or a bright, shining light of the Liberal party as Gladstone did. His future is before him and his welcome might not have been a paeon of joy, but the opposition would have lost nothing by a measure of approval and their expressed expression of satisfaction at a weakening of the government by graft, as they profess to believe it. Put the opposition on the horns of either dilemma and their weakness is manifest.

THE POPULAR AEROPLANE—EVERYBODY SHOULD HAVE ONE



Great Was the Close Thereof

Never in the History of Canada Was Rugby Football so Well Contested to the End and the Championship Better or More Honorably Won.

The old rugby game died hard, three bucks and a kick had carried teams thru to victory year after year, the team with the heavy line and a good booter on the back division was strong enough to stack up against anything. In 1909 Mr. Harry Griffith took over his duties as a lecturer at Trinity University. He had always been fond of football and at Ridley College where he was head house master before he came to Trinity, he had developed such men as Casey Baldwin and "Moon" Lee, so that to a few close followers of the game, his ability as a rugby coach was known and appreciated before he came to take charge of the Varsity team which he did in the fall of 1908. That season he took hold of a practically green team, but before the season came to a close he had them battling with the Tigers for the Dominion championship. They were beaten it is true, but that victory for the interprovincial champions three seasons back was the beginning of the end of the old football methods; a new style of play had been introduced by the Varsity team and with the master mind of the Trinity professor behind it the open play with kicking and running brought to a stage of perfection which had never before been attained by any rugby team in Canada with the possible exception of the famous Osgoode team "our fathers" talk about.

In 1909 the blue and white again conquered in the intercollegiate and were called upon to meet the famous Ottawa Rough Riders who had won out from the Tigers for the honors in the interprovincial. Again the sport writers and followers of the game in the east picked Ottawa to win because of their weight, altho as a matter of fact with the exception of their scrimmage they were not as heavy as Varsity on the line. But it was not weight that made the Rough Riders look like novices before the onslaught of the four-teen trained by Mr. Harry Griffith. Men like Jack Williams and Ferguson and Kennedy who had been stars for years and had made Ottawa famous as a rugby centre were like children in the hands of the intercollegiate champions. The variety of their attack, the speed of the wings and their deadly tackling swept the Ottawas off their feet and left them gasping and fighting around like fish out of water. From the start to the finish Varsity did as they pleased and the men from the capital could do nothing. It must be said the in defence of the old style of play that Varsity were superior on the line so, that even under the old style of play they would have defeated the Rough Riders.

Now we come down to the season which has just closed with Varsity again winners of the Dominion championship. Varsity went thru their intercollegiate season without defeat and in McGill they had to meet a wing line that was the heaviest and biggest line playing the game this season. They beat them here by one point and in Montreal a few weeks later when they had been able to get into better shape McGill fell an easy victim right at home. Then came the final game with the Tigers, their old-time rivals, and it was to be played in Hamilton. It was the final clash between the old game and the new. Hamilton had become famous for its heavy line and great bucking ability and the mere mention of the Tiger forwards drew up a picture in the mind of a collection of giants, all over 190 pounds, with two fast outside wings to stop the end runs of their opponents and a good kicker on the back division. Varsity on the other hand had a wing line that were a collection of outside wings and had three scrimmagers who could also hold on to the job at the outside with no small degree of credit to themselves. They had a fast back division, all of whom could kick when necessary but whose outstanding feature was their great team work. No team in recent years had ever attempted the passing game to the extent that the Varsity teams of the last three years have and the fourteen that met the Tigers were all adepts at that style of play. The only way to stop them as Hamilton discovered was to tackle everybody in sight and then it was good betting that somebody would come from nowhere and go ahead with the ball. Varsity's speed and following up nonplussed the stupid crew completely. They were fairly carried off their pins early in the fray and before they had discovered what was the matter 11 points were scored against them. Varsity did the trick mostly by end runs supplemented with the fine punting of Maynard and Gall. A few attempts at straight line bucking were made and generally successfully, but it was found that this method of play was practically playing into the other fellow's hands and it was dropped toward the close. Hamilton could not make any impression on the Varsity line. Their forwards took the big wings off their feet whenever they attempted to buck thru and little progress was made. Moore, of the halves, was the only man to gain any ground by end runs, his shiftiness combined with the slippery ground enabling him to make some spectacular dashes. Without Ben Simpson the Tigers would have been swamped. As it was only his fine catching and punting kept them in the game. He played a marveious game and the Tigers can thank their lucky stars that he was on edge. Hamilton forced matters for a while the cause of Varsity's failure to kick oftener but as soon as Gall resorted to the booting game the Tigers faded away. They closed up like a jack knife under the bombardment of punts thrown at them and the students were making a runaway of it at the close. The real star of the game was Jack Maynard. The little half-back not only punted as well as Gall, but made a number of spectacular runs and tackles. He played like a veteran altho this is his first season in senior company. Gall as a matter of fact has shown better form. His punts frequently lacked length and on two occasions he jeopardized his own line by keeping into touch less than ten yards from where he was standing. In other respects he was the Gall of old, while his handling of the team was superb. The best team won beyond question. Modern football triumphed over the ancient style and there you are.

Where Our A B C's Came From

Continued From Preceding Page.

gether. She devised weapons for the man. In her spare moments she made drawings on bone and stone. Desiring to express herself, she invented the rudiments of the alphabet.

And so woman drew pictures—rude rough sketches of the things about her, scratched on the bones of the cave-bear, or the mammoth, or on the walls of her lair, during moments of leisure. These scratches were the first letters, and hunting men of the day carried them to their destinations. Man was the first messenger boy.

Our first words were of one syllable. They were simply combinations of consonants—gutturals, labials, liquids. With the exception of the A sound, there were no vowels; the pauses between the tumbling consonants took their place. The vowels in language were a comparatively modern invention.

So the pictures, which were the first writing began to be identified with the sounds of the words for which they stood. The hollow hand, which in theoriginal picture writing had been the symbol for information or thought concerning drinking water and wells, rain and streams, began to be thought of as a C, and to lose its purely pictorial character. The crude sketch of a house, a block with an entrance and an opening for light set in a place where it would be safe from invasion, began to be thought of as the sound H, because that sound in the most primitive of tongues means a house or dwelling place.

How this simplification has progressed is shown plainly in our letter A. Schrader has conclusive evidence, too bulky to be gone into here, that the sound of A was originally pictured as an ox's head. The ox was naturally of primary importance in the agricultural life of the matriarchate. The root of the word meaning ox is formed of the A sound. The tendency would be to leave out the markings for the eyes and the nose, and to use the line forming the horns and the triangle of the jaws and forehead. Our A consists of the same three marks, but with the horns cut off and the whole head turned upside down!

The sound B in the ancient picture beginnings was denoted by an arrow-head. The conventionalization of this symbol by the Phoenicians is shown in the table on the front page. The Romans seem either to have combined the two signs or, what is more probable, took their character from a similar one, of which there is now no record, but in which the slit where the shaft is placed became the division of the two arcs of the B.

D, in the original picture writing, was the word for light or shine. It was drawn as the sun and also as the semi-circular entrance to the lairs thru which the light entered. Conventionalized, stripped of its rays and placed on end, it is our D.

F was first pictured as a cleft stick. Its evolution is plain. Coming down to the L, it would seem, according to the early writings found by Schrader, that this symbol was originally drawn as the primitive plowshare. The word it indicated is Lam, meaning to plant or plow for planting. So the sound M was symbolized by growing trees and the word Mu meant to grow. Later only the strokes were preserved. N is another agricultural symbol. P appears to have been first made as a human ear. The early picture of a knot was simplified into the letter Q, having the peculiar sound different from K in all languages.

The tail in our R and in the Phoenician is probably either the result of haste in writing it or, more likely for decorative finish. Its original symbol was the human head. The snake, from the very first beginnings of human life, was a dreaded and important thing. It pursued us when we were arboreal in our habits and living in trees. It was our dread as we walked thru meadow and forest. Its shape and hiss are preserved in our S.

It soon became necessary for women to keep count or tally. The primitive tallies are much the same as the modern, the crossed lines enclosed with the square. Later, when the simplifying process took place, it diminished into a part of the crossed lines, or the T. The V's relationship to the yoke picture seems plain. W is only the double U.

The Y sound has place in all sacred names of the ancients and was a word of much strength and importance. It was first pictured as that most important of members, the right hand. Simplification of it gives us only the wrist and the first and last fingers.

Z, or the hissing goose, is plainly an onomatopoetic character, and as such was recognized, as well as its origin, by the Greeks, as well as the Romans and Phoenicians.

Pastimes of the People

Probably no greater tribute to the excellence of the rules that govern rugby football in Canada could be had than was furnished by the match between Varsity and Hamilton for the national championship. That a fierce contest should be fought to the bitter end, with passions aroused and playful insults offered that would have better fitted the prize ring than the field of play of a pastime particularly favored of young gentlemen, without serious casualty or pugilistic embroglio of a calamitous nature, is something to marvel at and something that speaks in trumpet tones of the sportsmanlike spirit that dominated the temperatuous tempers of the respective partizans. The regettable feature is the amount of betting that took place. Talk about horse-racing, but it is safe to say that betting had its beginning on the amateur playing field and amateur water-course long before its advent on the race course, where the class of bettors are mainly of mature age. Two wrongs do not make a right it is true but moral reformers should take a wholesale comprehensive glance at the situation before entering upon a campaign of eradication. Removal of a supposed evil in one direction all too frequently means its spread and increased strength in another. If you doubt that statement ask Mayor Evans of Winnipeg for his opinion.

* * * * * *

So the Ottawa Rowing Club proposes to send its champion eight to Henley next year. We, one and all, will wish them luck, while the majority of us will be dubious as to their final success. The Ottawa crew is undoubtedly a superior aggregation, but whether it is superior enough to beat the crack crews of England on their own water is a matter for grave doubt. The Argonauts of this city have made several essays to win the Grand Challenge Cup on Henley's historic course, but altho flattered by preliminary success they have always succumbed in the final whenever they have had the luck to reach that interesting point. Of course the Ottawas may find the task a not too difficult one to accomplish, and if they do they can be sure the rowing men of this city will hasten with as much zeal and vim to do them honor as the people of their own city. Win or lose such visits are worthy of encouragement, for they broaden the views of the participant and give them a better idea than they would otherwise have of the grandeur of the empire and the sportsmanlike spirit that is to be found across the big pond. Indeed an admirable example of this was afforded this year by the Thames and Winnipeg crews. All the same, while a moral victory possesses its virtue the actual is more to be desired and I for one most sincerely wish the capitalites a successful ending to their enterprising venture. Long ago I suggested that one of the prizes at the Canadian Henley could advantageously be a trip to England to the parent regatta. I am still of that opinion and trust some day the idea may be carried out. Meantime the occasion is surely ripe for a return visit by an English crew. We should very much like to see what they can do off their own dung-hill. Perhaps they still retain vigorous memory of the treatment experienced by the Guiston-Labatt crew thirty-four years ago. But that was at Philadelphia and not in Canada, and I feel justified in saying that if they come here they will have no reason to complain of lack of courtesy, fair play or hospitality.

* * * * * *

It is announced that England will be unable to send a representative polo team to America in 1911. This is the opinion of Revy Grenfell, captain of the Ranelagh team, that met some of the strongest Yankee players last summer. Mr. Grenfell said for England recently, and in speaking of the polo team of which Harry Payne Whitney is the captain, and which brought the international cup to America: "We cannot beat the Meadow Brook team, but we will give them a good game." Grenfell was enthusiastic over the treatment which he received while playing in America. He appeared delighted to learn that the American Polo Association had received a letter from Captain Miller of the English international polo four, which stated that the English are making preparations to come to the U. S. next spring in an effort to win back the polo trophy. At the same time he doubted if anything really tangible would eventuate from the proposition.

When Grenfell was told that he had been selected as a member of the team which will invade America, he said he hoped it would be possible for him to come. If not, he said that he would bring an English team to America next fall to play a series of matches. Whether Mr. Grenfell or Captain Miller bring a team over it is probable an effort will be made to secure a visit to Canada.

* * * * * *

The next session of the New York State legislature will be asked to pass a bill imposing a license fee of $1000 a year upon boxing clubs, thus barring the fly-by-night affairs. A commission of physicians to examine boxers and see that they are physically fit will be urged. Fights of twenty rounds are proposed, with the referee under instructions that he must prevent a knockout at all hazards. The commission, appointed by the state officials, if the bill becomes a law, will be asked to appoint official referees, who have a thoro knowledge of the game; to adopt a set of uniform boxing rules; stipulate the weight of the gloves, the time for weighing in and all other conditions. The backers of the bill believe that under state supervision they may conduct their fight clubs in such a way as to open the way for longer and better fights in the future, under state control and with every assurance of safety to public and fighters.

* * * * * *

Speaking of drivers of harness horses who have come to the front this year, The New York Herald has this to say of George T. Haag of Calgary, Alta.:

"George T. Haag, with only one horse in his stable, made a campaign with General H., 2.04¾, which would do credit to Geers or any other driver on the trotting turf, yet Haag was never heard of on the big tracks until last Oak Purse in Hartford, together with several other important races, always placing and driving the stallion with judgment, and keeping him in good form thru a long and arduous campaign. Nottingham, the driver of Hallworthy, 2.04¾; Harrison, the driver of Gamar, 2.07¼, and several other drivers from the minor tracks were so successful as to suggest that great horses make great reinsmen more frequently than the drivers make the horses.

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One of the most remarkable facts in modern times in the world of sport is the extraordinary advance in popularity of ten-pin bowling. A few years ago all the games that were played and all the bowling that took place were in connection with some saloon or hotel at a summer resort. Now there are over two score of well-appointed places in Toronto alone at which the game is practised while as an annex to the saloon the alleys have completely vanished. There are as well, fully a score of leagues in the city and outside there is not a town of any size that hasn't its alleys and its crack bowlers. On the other hand billiard, once the only indoor game of any real popularity, has taken a back seat. Matches are rarely heard of, while as a paying attraction it is known no more in Canada, altho at one time this country sent out world's champions. The two Dions, for instance, have become almost a memory, but in their day they were peers of the best. Australia, however, is turning out world-beaters. One of these at present in England is Geo. Gray, a young player, who has a standing challenge to all comers and who has had phenomenal success. Unfortunately his championship aspirations are handicapped by he having hired himself out to a firm of billiard ball and table manufacturers who will not allow him to use in his matches any but their wares.

ECHOES OF NEW YORK'S HORSE SHOW

Marked Increase of Hackney-Bred Horses and a Distinct Falling Off in the Trotting-Bred Division.

Awards in the open horness classes at the recent National Horse Show in New York discloses a marked increase in the number of imported English hackney prize winners, with a corresponding falling off in native trotting bred carriage horses, and affording a striking commentary on the condition of things among breeders of high stepping harness horses in America. Ten years ago the breed of trotting horses supplied more than seventy-five per cent. of all the fashionable high steppers sold in New York market and shown at Madison Square Garden. From 1895 to 1902 every champion high stepper of the National Horse Show was the offspring of a trotting sire, except in two instances, where the blood of the winners was unknown.

At the National Horse Show of 1910 a majority of all the winners in the heavy harness division were imported horses, and among the winners of first prizes the native high steppers were outnumbered more than two to one, animals bred in Great Britain having won thirty-four blue ribbons and championships, as compared with thirteen for those bred in America.

The surprising decline of the native carriage horse, as reflected by these records, can be attributed very largely to the wholesale destruction of the finest trotting bred stallions of the heavy harness type, which for fifteen years have been sought in every part of the country and converted into fashionable high steppers for the market and the show ring. The present tendency of trotting horse breeders is to make the trotter a racing machine like the runner, and the practical extinction of the heavy harness type, which, until a few years ago, was a most valuable by-product of the breed, now seems to be threatened in the craze for early and extreme speed.

The hackney harness horse was almost a curiosity at the Garden show in the days when Coxey, The Whirl of the Town, Cogent and Red Cloud were sweeping everything before them, but the shoe is on the other foot at the present time. Of the forty-seven open competitions for high steppers, otg and little, at this year's horse show, thirty-eight were won by the offspring of hackney sires, as against nine for the representatives of all other breeds. For the first time in the history of the Garden show, perhaps, the hackney bred high steppers outnumbered those of all other breeds combined in the list of entries as well as in the list of champions and blue ribbon winners. In twenty-two open harness classes they finished first and second. In fourteen classes they won all the prizes and all the ribbons except the "H. C.," and in seven classes they made a clean sweep by taking all four of the ribbons. In several classes the hackneys were the only harness horses shown.

There were seven harness champions at the horse show of 1910, and all but one of these were won by hackneys. J. W. Harriman's superb trotting bred stallion Nala being the only survivor of the breed that once dominated this division of the show. In five of the seven champion classes the hackneys were placed first and second and in one class they were alone in the rig, five pairs having been shown.

Lady Dilham, the lightweight champion, was bred in America by E. D. Jordan, of Boston. She is the daughter of the imported hackney stallion Dilham Prime Minister. It was her third victoryin the champion class at the Garden. Lady Seaton, the middleweight champion is an Engnsh bred hackney, by Edemynag, Nala, the heavyweight champion, was bred in Missouri, and is a grandson of Lauoncelot, 2.22, a well known trotting sire raised in Orange Cohnty, N. Y.

My Secrets of Beauty.

No. 101 – How to Train Children to be Beautiful.

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.

Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY LAFAYETTE CHARLES LONDON.

THE theme of Mme. Cavalieri's lecture on beauty today is one that should interest every woman, for all women have been mothers or may become mothers, or wish that the gift of children had been given them.

Mme. Cavalieri tells how a thoughtful mother may train a child to be beautiful. She describes the means of making the mouth and nose shapely. She points out the evils of the "adenoid face" and how to prevent it. She tells how King Alfonso of Spain might have become a comely sovereign instead of one of the ugliest rulers in Europe. Next week she will write "Advice to the Woman of Thirty-five."

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri

A WEE bundle of flesh, bald, red-faced, blinking and unpromising, is placed in a young mother's arms. She craves that dower for her baby which she has enjoyed, or which, perhaps, has been denied her. Knowing that it is an inestimable gift to women, she prays for beauty for her little daughter. Will it be granted her? That depends greatly upon the young mother herself.

If the baby has inherited beauty, so much the better, though it has often happened that handsome parents produce ugly children and plain parents beautiful offspring. The laws governing the transmission of beauty have not become fixed, or at least not thoroughly understood. But even if baby is born beautiful her beauty must be nourished and preserved.

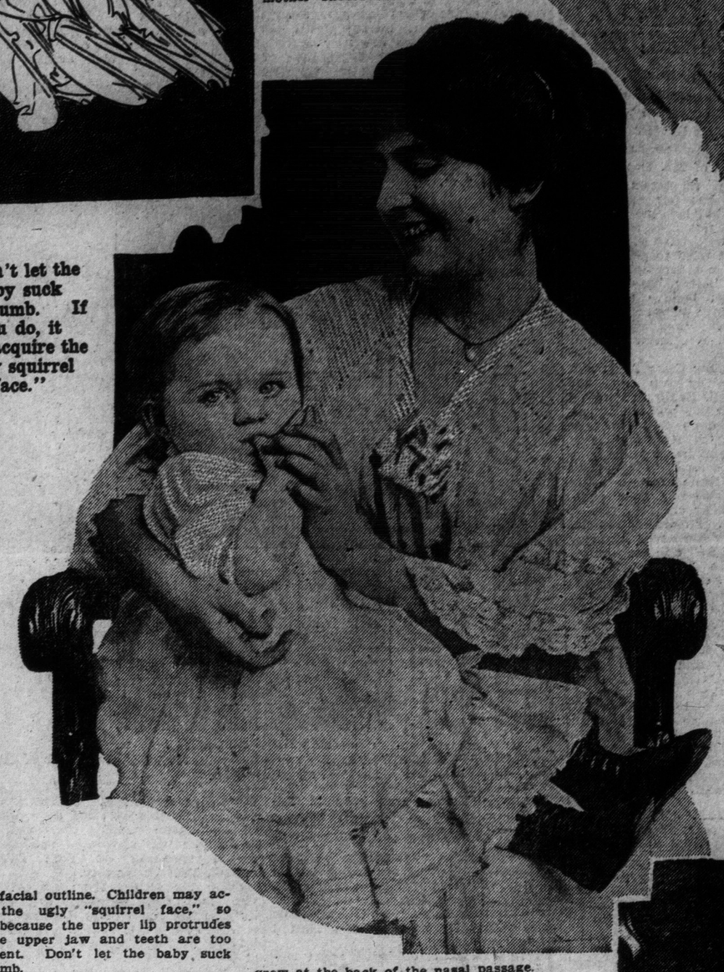
Time will fade the apoplectic redness of the new, strange little face that she presses to her breast to a proper hue. Time will thatch the bare little dome that crowns the head. It is only the features that need give her grave concern in those first hours. Are the features outlined or are they an almost indistinguishable mass? If they are nebulous they must be encouraged.

The contour of the face is a most important consideration. Especially if seen first in profile view it is what makes the first distinct impression upon the beholder, and upon the first impression much depends. The growing improvement in the science of dentistry shows that the first teeth, considered a mere unimportant item to be gotten rid of as soon as possible, is a mistake. The first teeth have an important bearing on the second.

In this advanced stage of dentistry—and let me interrupt myself here long enough to say that the American dentists are conceded by Europeans to be the best in the world—it is known that there is no need of an "undershot" or "overshot" or otherwise malformed jaw. Intelligent dentistry teaches the mother that unless the milk teeth appear at the proper time and in the proper place, the second or permanent teeth will appear in the wrong place and time.

Had King Alfonso of Spain had the benefit of the intelligent dentistry of to-day he would not have his singular and unpleasant—his enemies describe it an uncanny—profile. For this reason it is a great misfortune for a baby to lose one of its first teeth. The child's jaws should both be large enough to accommodate the full set of thirty-two permanent teeth. When a child loses one of its milk teeth nature, who is a diplomat, always trying to adjust conditions to meet others, contracts the jaw by so much. If more than one tooth is lost the jaw shrinks a considerable distance, and there is not enough room for the full set of new teeth which will overrun each other, giving the unpleasant crowded condition of the teeth that is unbecoming and inconvenient and dangerous to the health of the teeth.

Protrusion of the upper or the lower jaw may be caused by thumb sucking, this habit leading to a complete change in the facial outline. Children may acquire the ugly "squirrel face," so called because the upper lip protrudes and the upper jaw and teeth are too prominent. Don't let the baby suck its thumb.



"Don't let the baby suck its thumb. If you do, it may acquire the ugly squirrel face."

Resolve to take your little one regularly to a dentist, at least three times a year, that, if there are any cavities they may be filled, but especially so that any habits or lack of care dangerous to the teeth may be discovered. Orthodontia, the treatment of crowded and misset teeth, making them regular by the use of strong rubber bands, is a great aid in developing a regular set of teeth.

The adenoid face is another hindrance to the beauty of a child that must be avoided. I know an adenoid child when I see it across the room.

Usually the child breathes through its mouth, the lips being unbecomingly parted. There is a strained look in the eyes and about the muscles of the mouth, showing that the child breathes with difficulty. Adenoids, every young mother should know, are polypi that grow at the back of the nasal passage. They can be reached through the mouth, and some physicians remove them with the fingernails, the fingernails having been sterilized, of course. Be sure, if your child has difficulty in breathing, to take him to a physician who will remove them, in the way I have described, or with instruments. Upon the success of the operation may depend your child's health for life, so make no mistake and permit no delay.

A well-shaped nose is a most desirable feature. It gives distinction to a face that might otherwise be commonplace. Its size should be in harmony with the face—neither too large nor too small. The bridge should be well defined, but not sharp. The nostrils should be well developed. Fortunate is the mother who, scrutinizing her infant's face, sees that it has large nostrils, for they indicate that it gives promise of strong and active lungs. The wide-nostrilled person is not foredoomed to tuberculosis.

Suppose that the young mother decides that her baby's nose is too tiny and too flat. When baby has been on the planet long enough to learn the trick of breathing well, of feeding and sleeping and the other tremendous commonplaces of existence, the mother may begin to make the nose over into a new and better shape by gently pinching it. She must do this often, but discreetly. If baby rebels against the treatment she may know that there is one of two reasons for its protest. Either there is an obstruction in the nose, perhaps a growth not before noticed, or the pinching is not gentle.

"If baby's nose is too tiny or too flat press it between the first and second fingers."

Press it between the first and second fingers, lightly but firmly moving the fingers from the outer flare of the nostrils toward the bridge. A dozen or twenty times a day this gentle massage of the nose may be given, and the wee bit of cartilage and the delicate muscles are sure to respond. A nose, more than any other feature, may be trained in its infancy.

Is the mouth loose-lipped and shapeless, too large? Again a light manipulation will do much to correct this and make this feature prettier. Pinch the lips again between the first two fingers, working from the corners of the mouth to the middle, and pinching with emphasis the middle of the upper lip to make the cleft deeper. So with the lower lip, except that there is no need of emphasis at the middle. It is better to dip the fingers into olive oil before the massage.

"Do the ears stand out from the head? Use a well ventilated cap to hold them back."

Are the ears too small? They may be gently stretched to larger proportions by lightly pulling downward the lobe of the ear and by drawing the upper fold of the ear upward. It may be widened by a careful manipulation backward. Or, on the contrary, I knew a mother whose baby's ears were a trifle too large for the tiny head who coaxed them to a normal size by gently crumpling them. The soft cartilage yielded to the compressing, and three years later when I saw the little girl again her ears were pretty and in entire harmony with the size of her face and head.

Do the child's ears lie back well against the head, as they should, or do they look close pressed against it as a prune is squeezed in a box? If they lie too close to the head they can be coaxed farther away, by thrusting the forefinger beneath the ear and the head and pressing the ear toward the face. A very effective way to accomplish this is to double up the ear under the child's head when it goes to sleep—alternating the right and left ears.

Do the ears stand out from the head, as small sails driven by a strong wind? There is the device of the small tight cap made of perforated cloth, and strengthened by transverse stitched bands. These perfectly ventilated caps hold the ears well back against the head, but permit a perfect passage of air through the hair. These ear-training caps are admirable aids for the baby with bat-like ears.

The eyes to be beautiful must be strong. To make them strong keep them clean. A baby's eyes should be cleaned with:

Lukewarm water.....1 pint.
Boric acid, ¼ of an even teaspoonful.

Let the acid dissolve in the water. Dip a piece of soft linen or muslin into the water and carefully wash the edges of the eyelids.

Or let the eye bath be of

Lukewarm water .... 1 pint
Table salt ..... 1 teaspoonful

If pus appears upon the edges of the eyelids cleanse them every hour with

Lukewarm water ..... 1 oz.
Boric acid ..... 10 grains

If in the morning the lids stick together loosen them with the eyewash I have described, but rub a little vaseline or some pure olive oil on the rims of the eyelids at night. If despite all this the condition continues, the child should have the services of a physician.

Never let a bright light fall directly upon an infant's eyes. Do not let the little one awake staring into strong sunlight pouring through the window, or into a strong glare of gas or electric light. Guard them by a screen or your hands. Protect its eyes from the glare on the street by a veil.

To assure a good crop of hair the soil should be nourished. Begin at once to rub olive oil into the scalp once a week or oftener. Keep the skin of the scalp loose by pressing it softly with the fingers, beginning at the hair line and working back toward the crown. The head should be washed with water and pure soap once a week. It would seem unnecessary to tell young mothers or nurses that the baby's head must be thoroughly dried afterward with soft, warm towels, yet I have known both nurses and mothers to neglect this and wonder why the baby caught cold.

He Was Enthusiastic

Not About Work, but About Nature

HAVING engaged a new hired man, after breakfast the honest old farmer escorted him toward the barn to explain his duties. The new hired man, who wore a 'rah-'rah hat and gave other evidence of a collegiate training, paused half-way to the barn and looked around at the landscape. Then he cried:

"How wonderful it is! It is hard to look upon these verdant hills and valleys and realize that they once formed the floor of a vast sea. Yet there is no doubt of it. Where that sorrel mare is feeding, with her colt at her side, the ungainly mosasaur once dragged its slimy length. How much do we owe to such men as Cope and Lesquereaux, who have reconstructed the fossil remains"——

"I don't care a whoop about the fossil remains," interrupted the farmer, with some heat. "It's nearly 7 o'clock, and if you're going to shuck any corn this forenoon you'll have to get a move on you. After this I'll expect you to get up at 5 o'clock and have your team ready for the field an hour later. Now, come along, quick."

He Didn't Enthuse.

"Haste is the mark of a weak mind," replied the new hired man. "Shucking corn is no doubt a useful employment, but he possesses an essentially sordid mind who can gaze upon such a landscape as this and forget the wonders revealed by those patient scientists who have labored so long to gain an understanding of antediluvian life. Do you realize that yonder cheap-looking brindled cow is grazing where once wallowed that strange dinosaur trachodon, whose teeth were arranged as in a magazine, one below another, so that when the old teeth wore out, others were always ready to take their place? Sternberg says, in a most interesting brochure entitled Myledaphus Bipartitus"——

"Sternberg be hanged! What Sternberg says doesn't cut any grass on this farm, and if you want to hold your job you'll have to come out of your trance right now! There are no dinosaurs on the place, but you'll find a span of roan mules in the barn, and you'd better hustle and show me that you can hitch them up!"

"Nothing is ever gained by panic haste," replied the young man calmly. "The men who accomplish things always are deliberate. I'll reach your cornfield in good time and achieve a great deal more in a few hours than the hurried man would in a week.

"The call of the cornfield is not so urgent that one should shut his eyes to the marvelous panorama disclosed by nature on such a morning as this. To speak of hurry under such conditions as now prevail is a sin. Was Sternberg in a hurry when he made his great contributions to science? No, sir! With infinite patience he dug into the chalk formation, excavating an ounce at a time, lying on his back for hours and days together, until he laid bare the complete skeleton of the ramnosed tylosaur, technibetter known as the snake-necked"——

Not a Traitor to Nature.

"Well, you hitch up those ramnosed mules or get off the ranch!" cried the farmer, furiously. "I've had some experience in my day with wooden-headed chimpanzees, but for pure chuckle-headed, feeble-mindedness you take the padded cell! Suffering whiskers! Do you expect to stand here all day talking about ramnosed what-you-call-'ems and draw pay for shucking corn?"

"I expect to shuck enough corn to earn the paltry sum you have agreed to pay me, but I refuse to be a traitor to nature and ignore her magnificent handiwork. More than that, I have little respect for the man who is so absorbed in the sordid material things of the present moment that he is indifferent to the majestic facts of nature's history. Yonder lies a bullsnake you killed yesterday. When you were destroying that innocent creature did you think once of its distant progenitor, elasmosaurus platyurus, better known as the snake-necked"——

It was at this juncture that the assault and battery took place.

THE ONE THING NEW.

"Jones has canceled his subscription," said the country editor. "He says there's never anything new in our paper."

"Waal, I'll be ding batted!" exclaimed the general storekeeper. "Why, there's sumthin' new in it ev'ry week."

"Glad you think so."

"Yaas. The date's al'ays new."

SO ABSURD.

Youth—Look here! This horse I hired from you runs on to the pavement every time he sees a motor-car.

Horse Dealer—Well, you don't expect a horse to run up a telegraph pole or climb a tree, do you?

THE CRUELLEST CUT OF ALL.

The Barber—Did I ever shave you before, sir?

Customer—Yes; once.

"I don't remember your face."

"No, I suppose not. It's all healed up now."

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS.

Young Father—My dear, to-day a movement has started which is going to revolutionize popular government.

Young Wife—Yes, darling, and to-day baby for the first time said "Mam-mam."

A CONTRADICTION.

"That retired sea captain you brought to see us is certainly very fresh."

"That's odd for an old salt."

"Light manipulation will improve a mouth that is loose-lipped."

IN THE MEANWHILE.

Rich Man (to beggar)—Not a cent! Remember that you will have your reward in heaven.

Beggar—Will I? Then lend me five dollars now and I will pay it back then. I'll drop it down the chute.

SIGNS OF EMOTION.

"I presume her heart beat faster when you proposed?"

"I can't say. I did notice that she chewed her gum with greater rapidity."

MOVE ON A DIFFERENT PLANE.

Philip—These motorists seem to think the ordinary pedestrians are beneath them.

Harry—Well, they often are!

UNTIL DEATH.

"I could die for you!" he pleaded.

"You don't say so," replied the girl indifferently.

"And," he continued, "my life is insured for $10,000."

"I am yours," she cried, "till death."

THE NEXT BEST.

"I want a boy to carry a message in a hurry. One who won't read a dime novel on the way."

"Can't fill that bill, sir, but here's a boy who will finish his book in a couple of chapters more."

THE DIFFERENCE.

Manager of Railway—And you want $2,000 damages for the breaking of a man's leg? Your figurec are pretty steep, aren't they? Why, we had a man last week who asked only $1,000 for a broken leg.

Lawyer—Yes, but my client's leg is broken in two places.

Tommy—Pop, what is a dividend?

Tommy's Pop (who has been stung in P. D. & Q.)—A dividend, my son, is what is left for the stockholders after the divvy.

* * *

Mrs. Oldun—I hope you and your husband live happily together?

Mrs. Strongmind—I should say we do. I'd just like to see him live unhappily with me!

* * *

"Do you have much trouble with your automobile?"

"Trouble! Say, I couldn't have more if I was married to the blamed machine."

* * *

"When do they use bitts on a vessel?"

"In the teeth of a driving gale, I suppose."

In the Fields of Literature, Science and Education

Edited by Donald G. French

Acting Upon An Inspiration

When you rise from reading a great book that has inspired you to better and greater things, then is the time to set down in writing your new-made resolutions and to put at least some part of them into immediate practice. Perhaps you have decided to seek a higher place among your fellowmen? Then go out among them, prepared to render service. Be interested in their welfare, and give to them freely of your sympathy and cheerfulness. Cultivate a true-hearted and intelligent optimism toward every one. Carry in your voice and manner a message of hope and good-will, and give what you can without thought of receiving.

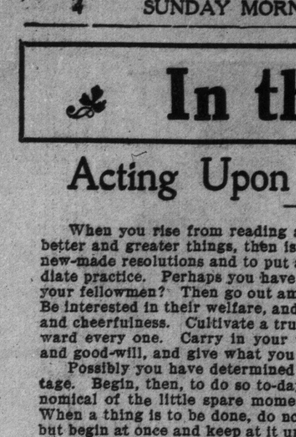
Possibly you have determined to employ your time to better advantage. Begin, then, to do so to-day. Have a definite program. Be economical of the little spare moments that are so easily frittered away. When a thing is to be done, do not merely survey it, or worry about it, but begin at once and keep at it until it is done. If you are interrupted, excuse yourself as soon as possible, and apply your time and energies with increased diligence. Work daily toward larger and more important things. Think of nothing as being too high or too great for your ambition. Resolve to waste no time. Outside of your regular calling, devote yourself earnestly to studies and recreations that upbuild, strengthen and fit you for larger pursuits.

Perhaps you have resolved to develop more courage and independence. Stand up at once, lift your chest high and full into the attitude of the man you would be. Look the next person you meet straight in the eyes, and, as you talk to him, put earnestness and conviction into every word you utter. Think of yourself as a strong, energetic, cheerful, positive character, while all the time endeavoring to express these qualities in your face, voice, words, manner, walk and daily life.—From "How to Develop Self-Confidence," by Grenville Kleiser.

The New Books

Impersonating the Prodigal.

"The Prodigal Pro Tem" is a new tale by F. Orin Bartlett, the author of "The Seventh Noon," "The Web of the Golden Spider," etc. Richard Barnes, artist, on a walking and sketching tour thru New England finds a charming girl in tears over a letter which is from a brother in Alaska refusing to come home to see his father, with whom he quarreled five years before. The old man has become blind and is pining away with



F. O. BARTLETT.

longing for his son. Barnes offers to impersonate the son and in so doing saves the father's life, but when his sight also begins to come back, the young man is in a quandary; however the real son returns repentant and Barnes and the heroine are happy. The wild tales of Alaska which Barnes invents to give local color to his deception are most entertaining.

John Winterbourne's Family.

In this story Miss Brown has made John Winterbourne an interesting, irresponsible, lovable character but we do not pretend to understand him or his motives, perhaps because her method is less direct than usual. When John gave his wife, Catherine, three-fourths of all he had and she went abroad with Celia, the adopted daughter, he retired to Clyde, let the aged "Lyddy" keep house for him—when she felt like it—read Theocritus with his poet-friend, Jim Lovell, went clamming with Dwight Hunter, and told delightful stories to the five neglected

ALICE BROWN.

children of a suffragette neighbor, whom he called "Mrs. Jellaby." His stories are delicious in their humor and scarcely veiled truth.

Without warning, Catherine, who has wasted all her money, invades this masculine paradise, bringing Celia and her recently discovered sister "Bess"—the best character in the book. There are many complications, and the readjustment of the family and love affairs of the young people make an interesting but not convincing story. There are some good theories on making the best of bad bargains, and a strong light is thrown on the inadequacy of that which is wholly artificial. Parts of the book will repay thoughtful reading. (Published in Canada by McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto).

The Earthquake in Sicily.

In this her latest and strongest book, "Sicily in Shadow and in Sun," Maud Howe tells the story of the earthquake in Sicily and Calabria, the greatest disaster in history. She takes us to the buried cities of Messina and Reggio, and to the ruined villages in the interior and on the coast. In a series of graphic pictures she shows us the ruin and the desolation, the suffering and despair of the few survivors. This is the shadow that lay on Sicily and darkened the whole world. After the shadow comes the sun, out of darkness light, out of the thunder cloud the silver lining. The tragedy of the earthquake is followed by the romance of the rescue. The red cross knights of civilization hasten to the relief of the stricken people.

The story of this latter day crusade is told with the enthusiasm of one who took part in it, with the authority of one who knows whereof she writes. Mrs. Elliott was the secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the American Relief Committee and had every opportunity to study every phase of the relief work, from the cruise of the Bayern, the first American relief ship, to the completion of the American village at Messina. The story of the American relief work as planned and organized by Ambassador Lloyd C. Griscom, and executed by Lieutenant Commander Reginald Rowan Belknap and his men, is one of the most romantic incidents in the history of the navy. The writer gives us also delightful pictures of Taormina, "the most beautiful town in the world after Athens," of Palermo, Girgente and Syracuse.

In her own inimitable manner she gives us glimpses of ancient Sicily, weaving them into the fabric of the story like a rich tapestry background in a portrait. The book is illustrated with original drawings and pictures from photographs taken at the scene of the catastrophe by John Elliott, who was at Messina thruout the relief work. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston: McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto).

Down to the Sea.

A collection of "Yarns From Labrador" is contained in Dr. Grenfell's new book, "Down to the Sea." Sketches of the life and work of the earnest missionary, the problems and troubles of the people of these rugged coasts, all told with the simplicity, sincerity and earnestness which is characteristic of this eager helper of mankind. The book is illustrated with a number of photographs of persons and places of the "coast." (Henry Frowde, Toronto).

What's Wrong With the World.

"Fireworks," said a critical friend, on being questioned as to the style and quality of G. K. Chesterton's recent book and others. Having found nothing better to describe "What's Wrong With the World," by G. K. Chesterton (Cassell & Co.), I pass along to you the epithet. Fireworks, scintillating, sparkling, glistening, glimmering, showing up the faults and foibles of humanity with all possible kaleidoscopic effects. Of course one likes to see a display of fireworks occasionally and this description is not intended to advise you against reading the book. Having read it, however, do not expect that you will have a much clearer idea of what is wrong with the world or what can be done to make it right.

How to Argue and Win.

The aim of the book "How to Argue and Win," by Grenville Kleiser (McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto), is to train the mind in habits of accurate thinking and in the power of clear and effective statement. It has special chapters for the benefit of the lawyer, the business man, the preacher, the salesman, and the public speaker. Good common sense advice, simply and effectively presented, makes it a valuable book for everybody.

Developing Self-Confidence.

"Thousands of persons are held in physical and mental bondage, owing to lack of self-confidence," says Grenville Kleiser in his book "How to Develop Self-Confidence in Speech and Manner" (McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto). This book develops in a logical and simple manner a plan for building up a powerful personality thru personal training in self-confidence. It is a powerful mental and spiritual tonic.

See?

If one proves weak whom you fancied strong,
Or false whom you fancied true,
Just ease the smart of your wounded heart
With the thought that it is not you.

If many forget a promise made,
And your faith falls into the dust,
Then look meanwhile in your mirror, and smile,
And say, "I am one to trust."

If you search in vain for an ageing face
Unharrowed by fretful fears,
Then take right now, and keep, your vow
To grow in grace with years.

If you lose your faith in the word of man,
As you go from the port of youth
Just say as you sail, "I will not fail
To keep to the course of Truth."

For this is the way, and the only way;
At least so it seems to me.
It is up to you to be, and do,
What you look for in others. See?
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Cassell's Magazine.

With the Gossips

Hewlett Weakening.

Maurice Hewlett, says "Current Literature," like Henry James, grows more vague and inconclusive as he grows older. He is still the master of a consummate style; he still knows how to weave his magic spells; but his touch is not as sure as it once was. Even his warmest admirers find it difficult to agree as to the worth of his latest venture.

High Priced Poetry.

Poe's dedication copy of "The Raven" inscribed on the fly leaf "To Miss Elizabeth Barrett Barrett, with the respects of Edgar A. Poe," has has just been sold at auction in London for $455. This is the edition which is dedicated thus: "To the noblest of her sex—to the author of the 'Drama of Exile'—to Miss Elizabeth Barrett Barrett of England. I dedicate this poem with the most enthusiastic admiration, and with the most sincere esteem."

Novel Losing Vogue.

It is said that the novel is growing less and less popular in England. Fewer novels than usual are coming out this season. It is very seldom now," says a publisher, "that even an established author sells more than five thousand copies; the average author, who is neither a genius nor a popular writer, but just a talented mediocrity, sells between 1000 and 1500, and the 'sheets' are sold in America at a price which brings the author about £3 in royalties." The illustrated quasi-historical biography, it is stated, is taking the place of fiction.

English View of "Dooley."

Commenting on the work of the noted "Mr. Dooley," an English writer in The London Saturday Review says:

"And does an Irish-American really speak the language of Mr. Dooley? If he does talk the phonetics of Mr. Dooley's book, he has our sympathy. Certainly he should lose no time in severing the home ties that remain to him. As for the true Irish accent, he is a bold man that tries to get it onto paper. Synge did not attempt it, and Mr. Kipling had better have left it alone. We cannot believe that Mr. Dooley's mechanically perverse orthography represents any language or accent under the sun. We know it is not Irish.

"Either you swallow these American humorists whole, or you do not stomach them at all. Begin to winnow away the chaff and you will find when the winnowing is done there is very little left. As wit, the stuff is clumsy and blunt. As literature it will never count. As humor or satire—the terms are a misnomer. None of it—not the best of Mark Twain—will bear comparison with anything classicly comic, classicly humorous, or classicly satiric.

"To think for a moment of Moliere, of Shakspere, or of Swift in connection with this American "humor" is impossible. To think, even, of Congreve, or of Thackeray, or of Voltaire is to thrown down "The Tramp Abroad" with a kind of wonder to catch one's self reading it. We doubt if it is even possible to think of Sir Arthur Pinero, or of Lady Gregory and to feel quite comfortable with Artemus Ward.

"What, then, is the virture of these American humorists at the best? Why do we refuse to examine them for fear of having to put them down? Scores of people who read Artemus Ward bolt him with a kind of relish; but if they stopped to have a good look at him they would recoil in something like disgust."

Meredith Nicholson's Retreat.

It is said in Indianapolis, that centre of literary activity, that Meredith Nicholson is the hardest man to find in town. He leaves his house early every morning, and disappears toward the heart of the city, but nobody seems to know where he spends the day. He's as mysterious as David Belasco. To a few persons he has confided a telephone number which is not in the directory, but even these do not know where his bell rings when they call him up. He is supposed to be buried in the midst of a tall office building, but his name is on no door, and the elevator boy denies knowledge of any such man. Persons seeking him at home are told that he is at the University Club, where he appears irregularly during the luncheon hour. Later in the afternoon he visits a certain bookstore, also a haunt of Riley, the Hoosier poet, who is even harder to get audience with.

"I do not work every day or every other day," said Mr. Nicholson to an investigator who had trailed him to his down-town retreat by patient Sherlocking. "I have my room down here to think in. Like the father of the classic anecdote, I sometimes sit and think and then again I just sit. The only sorrow of my life is the persistence with which the janitor's window-washing staff attack my door. These outlaws don't seem to understand that I don't want my windows washed. They believe me to be quite mad, I think. Nothing is harder on my business than a washed window. I'd give a good deal for a few cobwebs, but I guess I can't do anything about it. In my work-room on Mackinac Island I acquired a hornet last summer and that was something gained. But here,—you see the fiends clean this room every night with a lot of weird apparatus that drives out all the microbes that might be helpful."

He Got It.

When Richard Olney was secretary of state he frequently gave expression to the opinion that appointees to the consular service should speak the languages of the countries to which they were respectively accredited. It is said that when a certain breezy and enterprising western politician who was desirous of serving the Cleveland administration in the capacity of consul of the Chinese ports presented his papers to Mr. Olney, the secretary remarked: "Are you aware, Mr. Blank, that I never recommend to the president the appointment of a consul unless he speaks the language of the country to which he desires to go? Now, I suppose you do not speak Chinese?" Whereupon the westerner grinned broadly. "Ir, Mr. Secretary, said he, "you will ask me a question in Chinese, Ishall be happy to answer it." He got the appointment.

Evening Playgrounds For School Children

Remarkable Success of Plan of Mrs. Humphry Ward, the English Novelist.

By Walter Rollins.

There is no English novelist so perversely unappreciated in England as Mrs. Humphry Ward. Not long ago I heard Hilaire Belloc, who with the assistance of Father Andrew Lang sheds a literary tone over The Morning Post, remark to himself: "Oh, yes, they read Mrs. Ward in America, I am told." Other gentlemen, after attempting to prove the petcability of our literary taste, conclude their argument with: "But what can you expect of a nation that reads Mrs. Ward!" She seems to be regarded here as a Marie Corelli trying to be George Eliot.

This lofty literary condemnation is nothing, however, to the slanders which the suffragettes have circulated; "the things they say" can be described best as "real mean." Mrs. Ward, like everyone else in the world, did not foresee in its beginning that the suffrage movement would attain the foothold it has in England. In spite of the fact that her sympathies are and always have been anti-suffrage, she is now accused of regretting her affiliation with the anti-suffragettes. Petty accusations of this kind are unanswerable. Nevertheless the splendid work Mrs. Ward has done for the poor children of London makes ninety-nine per cent of the suffragettes look small.

Growth of the Work.

Five years ago, Mrs. Ward began to plead the cause of evening playgrounds for school children. So successful has she been that there are now sixteen centers, and a weekly attendance of 40,000. When I expressed my surprise at these remarkable figures Mrs. Ward exclaimed "But!—We are only still at the beginning. There is nothing for it but to go on asking, with all the urgency I can, for more sympathy and more help. The growth of the centers has outstripped the fund, and we are at a standstill until those who love children come once more to our aid.

"The winter evenings will be upon us directly, and in the vast working-class districts of London, thousands of children, as they come trooping out of school at half-past four into winter darkness, or fog, or rain, will have at least three or four hours of leisure before there is any chance of their going to bed.

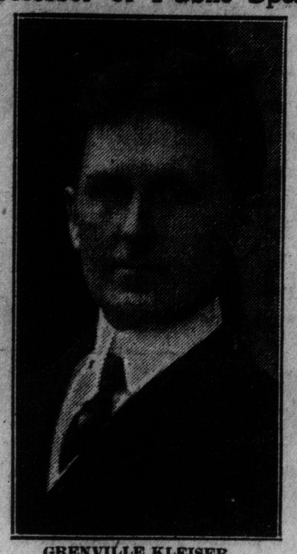
Need of the Outlet.

"We all know the pathetic, familiar figure of the 'little mother,' the girl of eleven or twelve who wheels or carries the family 'biby' about for hours; and then there is much earning of stray pennies among the elder boys. But the majority of the children, especially of those between five and eleven, have no home duties; they are simply in the way in the small tenement rooms where they live. The parents turn them out, and they have nothing to do but roam the streets, to get all the excitement they can out of them, to hang around the saloons and watch all the unsavory things that may go on in their neighborhood, with no supervision, nothing to stand between them and the vice that lies in wait for them. Besides the moral dangers of the streets, think of the exposure that often befalls young children in the winter evenings. And then the childish loneliness and misery they go thru is pitiful to see.

"Meanwhile, close to these thousands of unshepherded children are the great school buildings, with their large bright rooms, standing empty, just in these hours between the end of school and the beginning of the evening classes. What the play centers committee does is to obtain free use of them and then turn in a proper staff of play-leaders and handwork teachers, with proper supply of toys and materials."

There aren't many suffragettes who have created a paradise for 40,000 children, or authors either.

A Professor of Public Speaking



GRENVILLE KLEISER.

A Canadian who has won an international reputation as a teacher of the art of expression.

Grenville Kleiser was born in Toronto, Canada, July 15, 1867. He attended Victoria and Ryerson schools, and at nineteen engaged in business for himself. Having studied elocution as an accomplishment, he subsequently made it a profession, and for several years gave dramatic and humorous recitals in all parts of the United States and Canada.

In this work he achieved great distinction, especially in his delineation of characters from Dickens. The press accorded him the highest praise for his recitals of "David Copperfield," and "Our American Cousin," in each of which he represented a dozen or more characters without change of costume, depending entirely upon modulation of voice and variation of posture and facial expression.

In 1893 he became private secretary to the eminent actor, Richard Mansfield, who offered him tempting inducements to go upon the stage. Mr. Kleiser, however, preferred his work as a public reader, and continued to give recitals before large and appreciative audiences. Meanwhile the demand for his services as a teacher of expression rapidly increased, and in 1902 he was appointed professor of public speaking at Yale Divinity School, Yale University.

Upon his return from an extended visit to Greece, Palestine and Egypt, he founded the Public Speaking Club of America, when nearly five hundred leading business and professional men of New York City met together under his personal instruction. Last May Mr. Kleiser gave a course of lectures in London, which resulted in the organizing of the Public Speaking Club of Great Britain, thus making the movement which he inaugurated for better speech an international one.

Mr. Kleiser has been exceptionally successful as the author of such practical books as "How to Speak in Public," "How to Develop Power and Personality," "How to Argue and Win," "Humorous Hits and How to Hold an Audience," "How to Develop Self-Confidence in Speech and Manner," and is the compiler and editor of "The World's Great Sermons."

Say Not!

Say not, my soul, that life is disappointing,
That youth's fresh visions were but things unreal,
For kingship surely follows God's anointing,
And humble service still is God's ideal.

Say not, my soul, that life has been a burden,
That sorrows press upon thee more and more;
The Peace of God may still be sorrow's guerdon,
As loved ones lost still open Heaven's door.

Say not, O soul, thy skies are grey above thee,
That Spring's sweet songs are turned to Autumn's wail,
For now, as then, there's still a God to love thee,
And Heaven's success for those who nobly fail.

A. B. Cooper in "The Quiver."

Yes, He Knew.

In the bright sunlight on a railroad station in Georgia slept a colored brother. He snored gently, with his mouth ajar and his long, moist tongue resting on his chest like a pink plush necktie. A northerner climbed off a train to stretch his legs, unscrewed the top of a capsule, and, advancing on tiptoe, dusted ten grains of quinine on the surface of the darkey's tongue. Presently the negro sucked his tongue back inside his mouth and instantly he arose with a start and looked about him wildly.

"Mistah," he said to the joker, "is you a doctah?"

"Nope."

"Well then, kin yo tell me whar I kin fin' me a doctah right away?"

"What do you want with a doctor?"

"I'm sick."

"How sick?"

"Powerful sick."

"Do you know what's the matter with you?"

"Suttinly I knows whut's de matteh with me—mah gall's busted!"

Gems From Shakspere

Antony at the Death of Brutus

(Play: Julius Caesar)

This was the noblest Roman of them all:
All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar;
He only, in a general honest thought
And common good to all, made one of them.
His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "THIS WAS A MAN!"

Our Birthday Book

Mrs. Susanna Moodie, Born December 6, 1803; Died April 8, 1885.

Mrs. Susanna Moodie was a member of the Strickland family, whose names were familiar to Canadian readers in the pioneer days. They came to Canada in 1832 and settled in the unbroken bush near Peterboro. Mrs. Moodie wrote chiefly of personal experiences and incidents of early Canadian life. "Roughing It in the Bush" is a typical example of her work, altho she wrote also verses and sketches. She was a sister of Catherine Parr Traill.

Science Jottings

No Sargasso Sea.

The recent Norwegian expedition sent out to search for the Sargasso Sea has returned with the tidings that "there ain't no such a place." The expedition, in fact, resembled one dispatched to look for mermaids, the sea-serpent, or the Island of Ogygia. Seaweed indeed it found, as might have been expected, but no such romantic conditions as have been reported for the last few centuries by veracious travelers and enshrined in marine literature.

Recovering Sunken Art Treasures.

Two thousand years ago a Greek galley with a cargo of art treasures foundered in a gale off the African shore near Mahdia, and Mr. Alfred Merlin, a scientist entrusted by the French Government with archeological researches in Tunis, has made the sea give up some of this sunken treasure.

A group of sponge fishermen discovered, in 1907, at a point on the Tunisian coast, between Soussa and Sfax, three miles northeast of the fishing port of Mahdia, the wreck of an ancient ship. It was lying at a depth of nineteen fathoms, and judging from the objects subsequently removed from it by divers, was sunk during a voyage from Athens to Italy at the beginning of the Christian era. The bulk of the cargo, it is said, consisted of sixty marble columns, with the capitals and bases, most of which were of the Ionic type. Besides these were many objects in bronze which have withstood their long immersion, as the marbles have not.

The Whole-Souled Fight.

The man who does his level best
Has toed the mark and stood the test;
And even when he fails to get
The thing he sought for, there is yet
Another day in which to try,
Another chance for which to vie.
E'en tho success has passed him by
He has not really missed her eye;
She always notes a whole-souled fight
And in the end makes matters right.
When next he sets his will and heart
To topmost pitch and makes a start,
The knowledge that he did not quail,
That grit and courage did not fail,
Will add such power to his might
And give him such a sense of sight,
Will prove such weapons for the fight,
That he'll be bound to reach his height.
—Herbert Kaufman.

New Western Author

CHARLES TENNY JACKSON.

I wonder what Young Lochinvar really looked like when he came out of the west? Was he actually as spick and span in his apparel and as superlatively mounted as he has been represented? Or was he, perhaps, a trifle travel stained? And might his steed have been a bit inclined to favor its off hind leg? If one can picture him thus handicapped, yet as having that about him which later on made the guests say that they had seen at once that he was no ordinary country cousin, I should be inclined to wonder whether Charles Tenney Jackson, whose novel, "My Brother's Keeper" (Bobbs-Merrill, $1.50), is among the fall books, might not turn out to be related to the Lochinvar family. At any rate, the story, in spite of a technical lameness, is worth reading, and the author has that in him which will bear watching. Taken at its surface meaning the novel is the story of an egotistical ne'er-do-well's return to his rich father's Chicago home; his sardonic play with the conflicting interests and personalities of its inmates; and his contemptuous showing up of their real selves to their unwilling eyes. Read between the lines it is at once a parable and a prophecy. In fact, there is a certain resemblance between "My Brother's Keeper" and Mr. Jerome's "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" and Mr. Kennedy's "The Servant in the House." Only while both of these plays were intended to recall to a forgetful generation the supernatural origin, divine nature and pliant strength of the Christ spirit among men, Mr. Jackson's story is meant to outline and foretell the despised sources, the grim human nature and the resistless march of that Spirit of Service that is somehow (by growth rather than by revelation) beginning to enter into the consciousness of mankind.—J. B. Kerfoot in Life.

Stalled.

He—Has Maude reached twenty-four yet?

She—Oh, yes, she reached it several years ago; but she hasn't passed it yet.—Boston Transcript.

Modern Writers in Miniature

GRACE DONWORTH

Miss Grace Donworth might be called an accidental humorist. She began writing the Jennie Allen letters which brought her fame and no little fortune to solicit donations for the San Francisco earthquake sufferers. The simplified spelling, which is as delightful as the delectable humor of her composition, was so well done that no one suspected that the letters were not genuine. Because the humor was so inexpressibly good, one of her letters was sent to Mark Twain, and in his speech before the American Publishers Association in which he highly commended simplified spelling, he used this letter as evidence of the ease with which an earnest soul might find expression without strictly adhering to orthography or etymology. The letter was also published and used as a leaflet by the Simplified Spelling Society of New York, and published in the newspapers reporting the dinner at which it was read by Mark Twain.

Comes From Maine.

Miss Grace Donworth, whom "The Letters of Jennie Allen" has made a humorist, was born at Machias, Maine, and was one of a large and highly gifted family, the children of highly gifted parents. Miss Donworth's father was one of those extensive lumber merchants of Eastern Maine; his business would nowadays be represented by a corporation or a syndicate. Four of Miss Donworth's brothers are lawyers and each of them is among the prominent at the bar where he is engaged. We might remark in passing that they all are known as excellent after-dinner speakers, and many of their witticisms have found their way into Jennie Allen's reports.

On the mother's side, Miss Donworth is a cousin of the celebrated Margaret Fuller, and comes from the same stock also as Mrs. Grover Cleveland. "The best blood of the nation" was quoted in a notice of Mrs. Donworth, her mother, who was descended on both sides from officers of the Revolutionary War. With mixed Irish and English blood from her father, and Puritan ancestry from her mother, Miss Donworth has inherited wit and the quality of repartee together with pride of stock and the traits that will support it.

An Hospitable Home.

In the family home at Machias, hospitality was the law, and the family group was almost daily extended into a larger number. Not even the Aliens could welcome more generously than did Mr. and Mrs. Donworth into their happy home. There are other resemblances in the book to the actual home life of the author, for, altho the Donworth household was in excellent circumstances, and there was no approach to the necessities of the Aliens, the children had very similar amusements.

GRACE DONWORTH.

After the early education at a private school in Machias, and partly at the public school, Miss Donworth went to one of the most prominent of our boarding schools. After her graduation she continued to devote herself more or less to drawing, for which she has genuine talent. She studied etching under Mr. Blaney of Boston, and some of her work in this line as well as in kindred ones is remarkably good. She has never made any business use of her drawing.

Large Hearted Humorist.

Of course, Miss Donworth's whole life has been an apprenticeship for her stories. The various members of her family and all her close friends have been at some time or other the victim of her bogus letters; one special friend was once on the verge of nervous prostration, and a letter assuming to be from a girl who wished to go and live as maid in the family caused so much amusement and discussion that the illness disappeared without notice.

Miss Donworth lives during the winter at Providence, Rhode Island. The centre of the fun-loving family is Grace herself; her jokes, her devices, and her incessant wit are exhaustless. For years the family and their friends had no pleasure to be compared to Grace's suggestions of schemes, and often the carrying out of the suggestions. Her caricatures are absolute, and no one laughs more or more heartily than their victims. Joined to this, she has a very kind heart. And she gives away like Jennie herself. She never could hoard up—not even for Jamesy!—From "Human Life" Magazine.

MUSIC

Toronto Man's Work Is Highly Commended

W. O. Forsyth Receives Cordial Letter From Noted Pianist-Conductor—Recommended to Concert Players.

The following appreciative letter was recently received by W. O. Forsyth from the celebrated pianist and conductor Mr. Brahm Van den Berg regarding some comparatively new piano compositions:

854 Beck St.,
New York, N. Y.
Nov. 4th, 1910.

My Dear Forsyth: It is with the greatest pleasure that I have played over several of your piano compositions, including "Moto Appassionato," "Poeme d' Amour," "A Night in June" and "Picturesque Valses," and I hereby take pleasure in recommending your works to the concert players as well as the piano teachers who desire to have highly interesting and poetic novelties.

Hoping to meet you soon in Toronto, I remain with my best wishes for a continuous success.

Yours most sincerely,
Brahm Van den Berg.

An Acquisition

Toronto is becoming more and more a musical centre and many noted musicians are making their homes here. Among the most recent of these is Mr. Oscar Goldschmidt, late conductor of the Royal Opera, Cassel, Germany.

Mr. Goldschmidt has been with Henry Savage as conductor. He is a nephew of Jenny Lind the famous singer. He specializes in pianoforte and theory, coaching for grand and light opera, song interpretation and lectures with musical illustrations.

Mr. Goldschmidt has decided to settle in Toronto and will introduce himself to the musical people of the city by a lecture on Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," on December 8, under the auspices of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto.

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Conservatory Recital

The following program was given in the Conservatory Music Hall on Saturday afternoon last, by pupils of the pianoforte and vocal departments, intermediate grade, being one of the regularly fortnightly recitals.

Godard, valse chromatique, op. 38, Miss Alice M. Wark; Leschtetizky, Les deux alouettes (The Two Larks), Miss Mabel G. McFaul; Raff, La Fileuse, Miss Madeline Dykes; Beethoven, Sonata, op. 2, No. 3, (first movement), Miss Virginia Coyne; Gounod (Sing, Smile Slumber), Miss Hazel Ellis; Chopin, waltz, C sharp minor, Miss Evelyn Charlebois; Rachmaninoff, prelude, op. 3, Miss Vera Chatterson; Chaminade, consolation, op. 27, Miss Marguerite Kiely; (a) Bartlett, A Dream, (b) White, To Mary, Miss Sadie Terry; Rheinhold, impromptu, op. 28, No. 3, Miss Violet Mathews; (a) Laszt, Consolation in E, (b) Karganoff, Tarantelle, op. 4, Miss Olive M. Skirrow.

The teachers represented were, Miss Alma Tipp, Miss R. E. A. Wilson, Miss Ada Briggs, Miss Ethel Rolls, Miss Annie Hallworth, Miss Edith Myers, Mr Norman T. Ives, Mr. Donald Herald, Mr. W. J. McNally.

Flonzaley Quartet

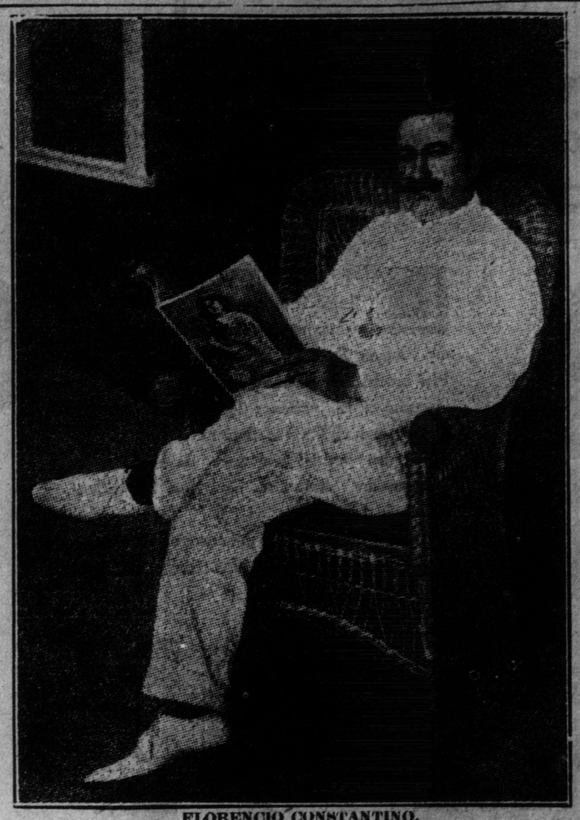
The Women's Musical Club of Toronto provided a treat for the music lovers of the city when they brought the famous Flonzaley Quartet here for a concert which took place on Monday evening, November 28.

This quartet is perhaps the most famous chamber music organization in existence and their work has received great praise from the most critical of American and continental audiences.

The opening number, Haydn's Quartet in G minor, was beautifully rendered and formed a marked contrast to the modern Debussy number which followed it. Another number by Handel arranged for violin and cello was beautifully played by two members of the quartet.

Mr. Arthur Blight announces a recital to be given in the Margaret Eaton School of Expression, Thursday evening, December 8, at eight o'clock by the following pupils: Miss Ada Robertson, Miss Helen Murray, Miss Keith Cameron, Miss Elsie Morrison, Dr. J. W. Armstrong, Mr. Lewis Van Every, Mr. Charles Stanley, assisted by Mr. Arthur Singer, pianist, pupil of Mr. W. O. Forsyth, and Miss Lilyan I Smith, accompanist.

Mr. Joseph Twigg has resigned his position as soloist at Broadway Tabernacle.



FLORENCIO CONSTANTINO.
A snapshot of the Boston Opera Company tenor, taken en route from Panama to Boston.

The Messiah

As will be seen by the advertisement in another column the sub-lists for the annual Yuletide performance of the "Messiah" under the direction of Dr. Torrington will close on Dec. 16, and those who intend hearing this immortal work should lose no time in having their names entered either at the College of Music, the different music stores or at the Bell Piano warerooms, 146 Yonge-st. The quartet engaged will consist of Miss Eileen Millett, soprano; Mrs. Carter-Merry, contralto; Mr. Edward Strong of New York, tenor; and Mr. Frank Croxton also of New York, bass. These artists have all been chosen for the work on account of their special capabilities in oratorio production and music lovers may look forward to one of the best renderings of this immortal work ever given in Toronto. The Toronto Orchestra of about sixty-five players at rehearsals are giving a splendid account of themselves and the chorus of over two hundred are stronger and better balanced than even that of last year. In an interview with the veteran conductor, Dr. Torrington expressed the opinion that "he has never had a better orchestra or a more intelligent chorus under his baton in the many years he has been before the public as an oratorio director than that of this season."

Innes-Taylor Recital

One of the most interesting vocal recitals that have taken place this season was that of Madame Kathryn Innes-Taylor at the Conservatory Music Hall on Saturday, November 26.

Madame Innes-Taylor's voice is a beautiful, clear soprano, thoroly trained and always under perfect control. The program consisted of old French, English and Irish songs. Her excellent interpretation of the sentiment expressed in her different numbers was particularly noticeable. In Pierne's "Le Moulin" she scored her greatest triumph. Among the English numbers "Nymphs and Shepherds" was noticeable.

Madame Innes-Taylor has an excellent stage presence and a great deal of magnetism and charm of manner. The assisting artist, Miss Grace Smith, once again proved her mastery of the piano. She also selected her program from among the more ancient composers.

The audience was very large and the reception they accorded to both Madame Innes-Taylor and her assisting artist was most cordial.

Nordica

Madam Nordica's recent Wagnerian performances at the Paris Opera, have been such an overwhelming success and occasioned such a sensation that the great prima donna was oblized to postpone her home-sailing date, as she acceded to the urgent demand of the opera directors for two additional performances of "Tristan and Isolde," the first of which was given November 7. The great interest which has been aroused in Germany as a result of the diva's Parisian triumph is evidenced by the special invitation of His Majesty, Emperor William, for Nordica to sing "Isolde" at the Berlin Royal Opera. The invitation was conveyed to Madam Nordica thru Baron Hulsen.

Player Piano Recital

An interesting Player Piano recital, the first of a series to be given during the winter, was held on November 26 at the Recital Hall of the R. S. Williams Company, Yonge Street. Mr. Birdsall officiated at the Player Piano and the wonderfully beautiful effects which he obtained should be sufficient argument against those who maintain that the Player Piano is a mechanical device.

In an instrument of this kind the tempo and expression is absolutely under the control of the player and he is able to render the music in any way which he feels inclined. Mr. Rhynd Jamieson, the well-known baritone, sang several songs to a Player Piano accompaniment in a most artistic way.

Good House Certain For National Chorus

Miss Margaret Keyes and Mlle. Yolando Mero Soloists—New Male Chorus by Conductor.

The advance subscription lists for the National Chorus concert to be given in Massey Hall, January 19, are being very satisfactorily filled and the outlook seems to be a "capacity" house. The soloists for the occasion will be Miss Margaret Keyes, contralto and Mlle. Yolando Mero, pianist. Of a recent performance at which Miss Keyes was one of the artists one of the best known musical critics in America said "The spontaneous honors of the evening fell principally to Miss Margaret Keyes. She possesses a voice of persuasive quality, utterly beyond the power of words to do justice to. Add to that, artistic skill and flawless execution; add to that again much temperament, and it is plain why her audience took her to their hearts. Encores were forced upon her, and each extra number displayed the versatility of her gifts." One of the many attractive numbers on the program will be a male chorus especially composed by Dr. Albert Ham for this concert in which the solo part will be sung by Miss Keyes. For the Brant-invitation concert which the National will give on Jan. 24, Herr Jan Hambourg has been engaged as violin soloist. Subscription lists now at the different music stores, in the hands of the members of the chorus and at the Bell Piano warerooms, 146 Yonge-st., will close Dec. 24.

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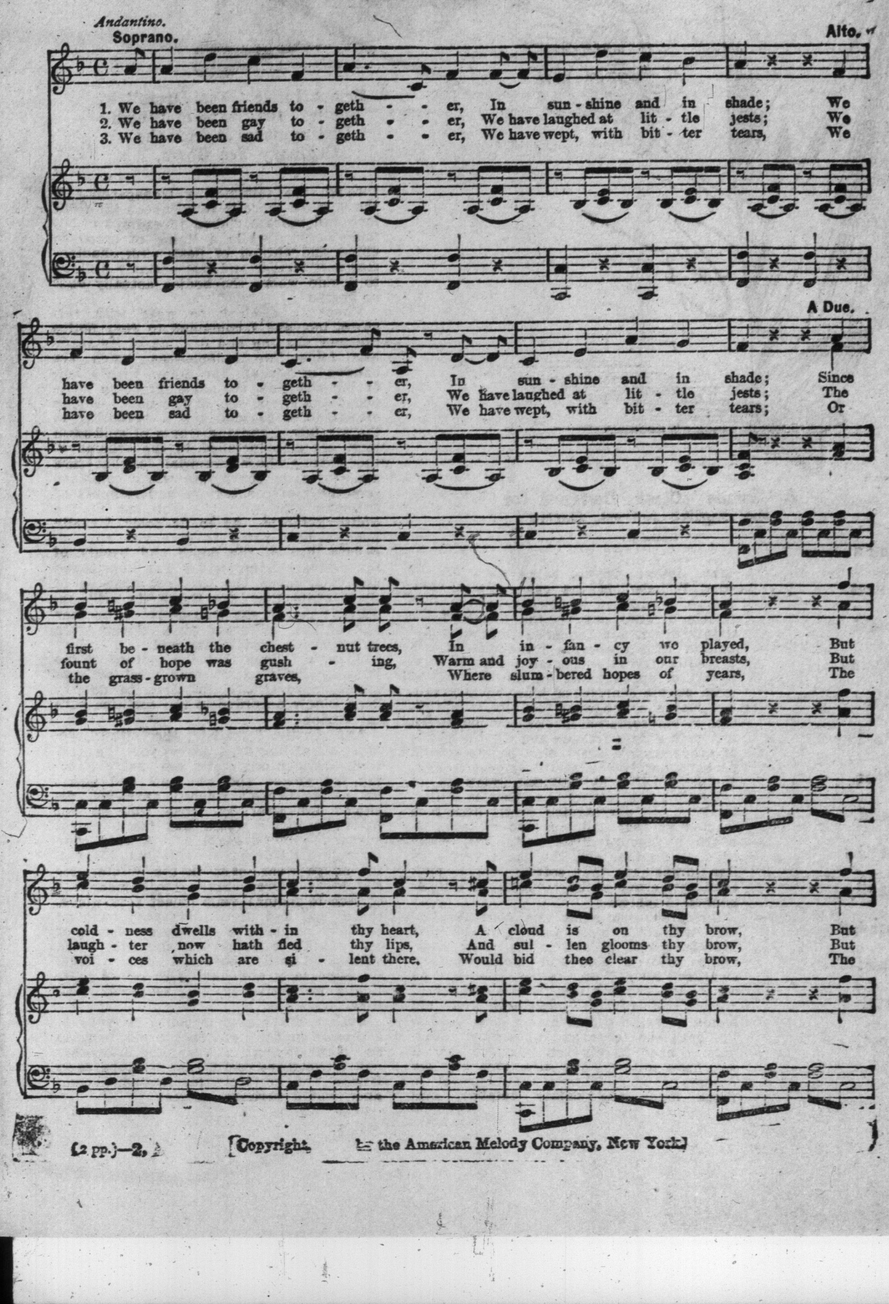
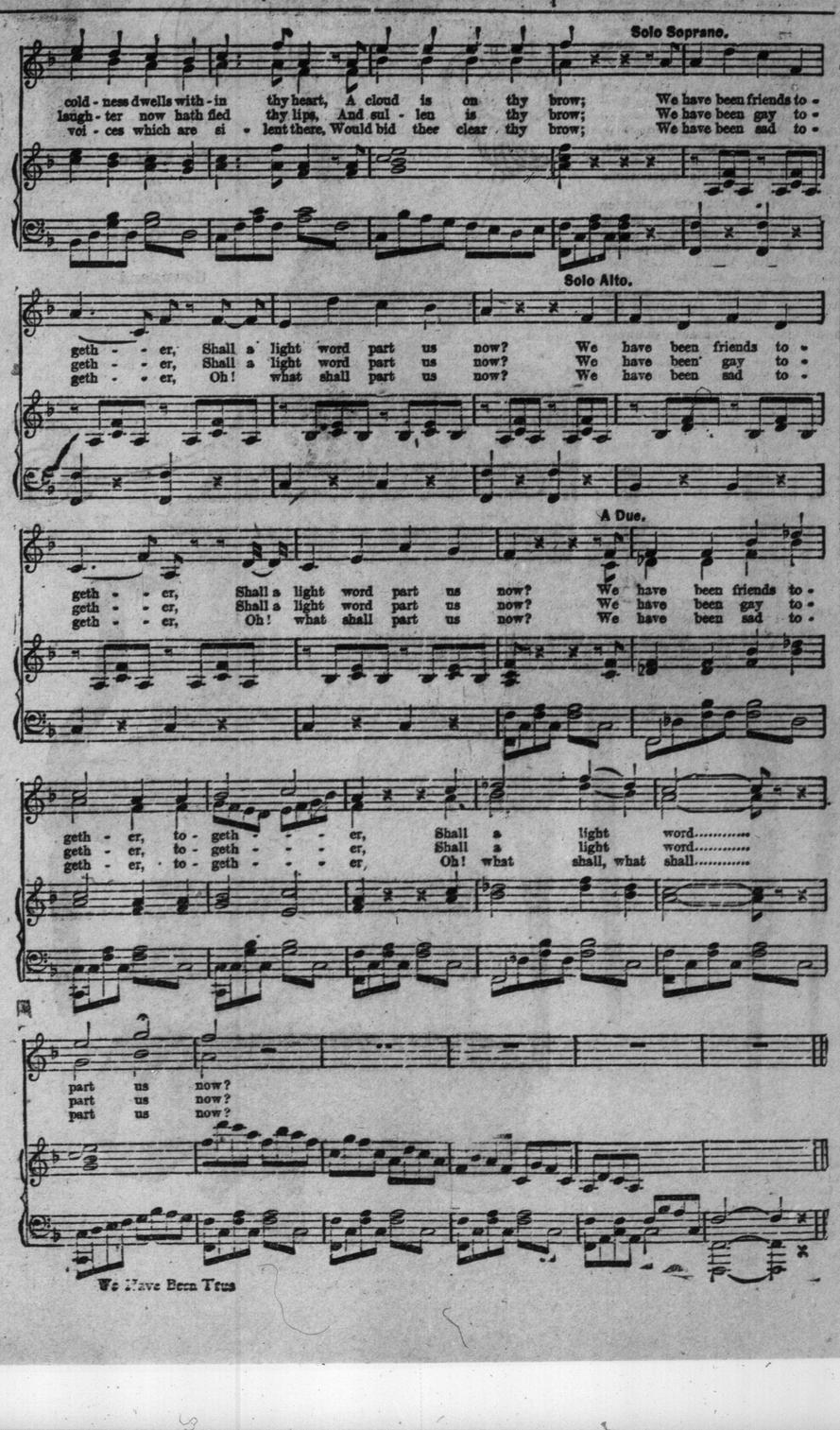
WE HAVE BEEN TRUE

("Treu bis zum Tode")

A Grand Duett, Sung by Mildred Russell and Bob Norton of THE DOLLAR PRINCESS CO.





(2 pp.)—2. [Copyright, by the American Melody Company, New York.]

We Have Been True

Dresses of Demure Simplicity.

"Quaker" Dresses Which Have Started a New Mode—The "Trouser-Skirt" That Shatters the Feminine Ideal.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London and the foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes the Fashion Page for this newspaper each week. Her articles are illustrated with sketches and photographs of her exclusive London and American models, and of Parisian fashions.

In her article this week she discusses the "trouser-skirt" and other new, but less radical, modes.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at No. 17 West Thirty-sixth street, New York.

The "Easy" Tea Gown, with Transparent Coat of Blue Chiffon Brocaded with Gold. An Exclusive "Lucile" Model.

The First of "Lucile's" Newest "Quaker" Gowns and Hats.

A Smart Little "Tea Dress" by "Lucile," the Shape of Which Distinguishes It from the Ordinary Tea Gown.

A "Lucile" Cloak, Designed for the English Actress, Gertie Millar.

And a Poiret Model, Showing the Wide Fur Foot Band, and the Heavily Brocaded Skirt and Coat.

By Lady Duff-Gordon, "Lucile"

SHADES of that "hobble" skirt, against which I lifted up my voice in vehement protest! Positively they seem almost attractively graceful and desirable as compared with the fearsome reality of the latest and most hideous skirt, which is made in such definitely divided form that "it" must needs be called "them!"

Certainly this "trouser-skirt" has, as yet, only made its appearance on the stage, being numbered among the many new costumes displayed during the past week by the pretty chorus girls and "extra ladies" in "The Arcadians"—a production whose popularity has already outlasted, and outworn, two different sets of frocks. These latest ones are supposed to forecast the fashions for the coming season, but I maintain that this particular innovation is never likely to be seen save on the Shaftesbury stage, where it made its first appearance—in London, at any rate, Paris having already attempted—and failed—to win wearers for the dual skirt.

Anything more completely calculated to shatter the halo of exclusiveness and subtle suggestions of sex, which should surround every woman who wishes to charm, I have never before come across, and, really, if I were compelled to choose between the two evils I would assuredly rather select, for personal and even perpetual wear the afore-mentioned "hobble" than its successor, the "trouser-skirt." For, while I uplifted my voice, as I said before—and as the readers of this paper are already well aware—against the first outrage against good taste and smartness, I should need the assistance of a megaphone to blare abroad my abomination of this latest freak of fashion. For you know that the skirt in question was modelled in a cerise cloth, the brightness of which accentuated its sensational shaping and the close fit against the legs on its inner and divided sides. For the rest, it hung with a certain fullness about the feet, and indeed, the circumference of each half would considerably exceed, I fancy, the total dimensions of the hobble skirt. And, of course, the wearer can take quite lengthy steps and, in fact, strides, at every one of which, however, her complete loss of grace and her defiance of good taste will be set in the balance against her gain of freedom of movement. Oh! the pity of it—when there are so many altogether fascinating and attractive phases of fashion to be displayed, that such a monstrous mode should have been permitted!

However, really, its appearance may serve as a timely warning, and just show to what the present desire for dress sensation may lead in time unless it be curbed by personal good taste and public disapproval. I simply can't imagine any man worthy of the name permitting a woman in whom he took a "proprietary" interest to thus display herself in an unbecoming and, indeed, unseemly travesty of his own nether garments, and what men will dislike women will never wear—for any length of time, at any rate. For, after all, the desire to look well in the eyes of some one particular "Him"—and of mankind in general, too—is at the bottom of all our dressing up and beautifying, though, of course, there also enters into our calculations the possibility—the truly pleasant possibility!—of arousing envious admiration in every other woman, be she friend or foe!

Any way, I think we may safely leave the new skirt to its doom — and death. Both are likely to be sure and speedy, and, so, now to more pleasant and profitable discussions and dresses.

For I want to introduce to you piquant Gertie Millar as garbed in attire of a demure simplicity, which justifies her personation of "The Quaker Girl," who is the heroine of George Edwarde's latest musical production, your popular countryman, Joseph Coyne, being also, by the way, included in the cast. Satin charmeuse in a blue so soft as to be first cousin to dove gray is the fabric of the dainty dress, and the fichu folds of white chiffon with bordering broideries of silk are so contrived and combined as to form a sort of apron panel on the skirt. The long, supple scarf is of blue, equally soft, but just a shade more definite, and this, too, is embroidered in silk and bordered, too, with a deep fringe—and what a means of grace such a scarf may be you would perhaps hardly realize till you saw it manipulated by such a past mistress of coquetry and charm as Gertie Millar. Imagine, too, her roguish, pretty little face framed by that delicious cap of lace, beneath a demure little satin hat, while then, in another act, she has a very similar dress in the softest coral pink shadings, crowned by a veritable Quaker bonnet to match.

But afterward when she dons fashionable attire! I have made for her that evening gown of soft white satin charmeuse with a blue and broidered sash swathed about, or, rather, above, the waist, and beneath the kimono corsage of silver and crystal bugle-broidered net bands of shining embroidery also border-ing both the tunic and underskirt. Perhaps I need hardly tell you, too (for if you have followed my directions and my dresses you will know that I revel in these inner and dainty details), that through the shimmering transparency of the corsage there is faintly seen the filmy lace and roseate ribbon threadings of the under-bodice, while a lining of crepe de chine and chiffon of flesh pink shadings makes it further and fascinatingly difficult to decide where the bodice actually ends or begins.

There is a cloak to wear with this gown, too, and I commend to your notice the new shaping and draping of its seamless folds into half-sleeves which are banded in beneath the elbow with a bordering of skunk, the same fur being introduced again, you see, at the neck. Golden ornament of tassels, and a bordering to the straightly hanging fronts of gold-sewn lace, are also included in the scheme of the cloak, whose material is that new make of satin charmeuse which combines something of the texture and richness of Ottoman silk with the softness of the ordinary fabric. As to its color, I really need a new name to give you any adequate idea of the depth and beauty of the cerise shading which has imprisoned and interwoven the loveliest nuances of lilac, while then the lining—in still another type of charmeuse—is of another and entirely different pink, closely akin to terracotta and Indian red.

So now I hope that the picture of the "Quaker girl's" gown may meet with as much approval over in America as has been kindly accorded to the realities here in London.

And, finally, I shall let the faithful records of photographs show you the contrast between one of my new softly clinging tea gowns and the new and smart little "tea dress" which I have just designed for wear by those who do not favor an attire which has the slightest suggestion of "deshabille." A very comfortable little dress you will find this, too, for house wear, even in the Winter, for its cherry-colored chiffon (with insertions of lace to match) veils palest pink ninon, these dual and filmy folds permitting no outward suspicion of the inner presence of still another underskirt of fine pink nun's veiling, daintily bordered with ribbon-threaded lace, and having therefore practically protective as well as pretty qualities.

Such a dress as this could be worn at a theatre matinee or concert, too, beneath an all-enveloping fur wrap, and altogether will prove more useful than its apparently fragile and certainly fascinating appearance would perhaps suggest.

International Press Bible Question Club

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS.

ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON BY REV. DR. LINSCOTT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

(Copyright 1910 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School Lesson, by Rev. Dr. Linscott, in this issue of The Toronto Sunday World.

.....

.....

Date.....

THE CONTEST.

The most popular and the most practical plan for Bible study, together with a prize Bible contest, commences in the present issue of The Sunday World. For the past thirteen weeks we have been explaining the importance of this course of Bible study, and the conditions of the contest, and urging all our readers to join our Local Club. If there are any who do not understand fully about the contest, and the prizes, call at this office and it will be fully explained.

In short, the Sunday School Lesson must be read each week for 52 weeks, also the "Suggestive Questions," and the coupon should be cut out each week and signed, certifying that this has been done. Then any five of the questions that are indicated to be answered in writing must also be answered, and at the end of the term the coupons and written answers, duly signed with name and address, must be delivered to this office. The prizes will be awarded according to the number of coupons sent in, and the merits of the written answers. You can get all the help you want with the written answers.

Go in to win one of the solid gold medals. If you complete the course, you will get a beautifuly engraved Diploma, in three colors, in any event. Get all you can to join you in this course of Bible study.

You become a member of our Local Club by commencing this course of reading with our issue of December 4 and cutting a coupon out of this paper each week, from that time up to 52 weeks, certifying that the reading has been done.

December 4th, 1910.

(Copyrighted 1910 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Peter's Denial. Matt. xxvi., 31-35, 69-75.

Golden Text—Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. I. Cor. x., 12.

Verse 31—Is it, or not, usual for a company, or a cause, to be scattered when the leader is taken away? Give some examples.

Did the writer in Zec. xiii., 7, from which Jesus quotes, have Jesus in mind at the time he wrote, and does Jesus mean to imply that he did? Give your reasons.

Why is not the flock to be blamed for scattering when the wolf is upon them, and the shepherd has been smitten.

Verses 32-35—Why would it have been better or worse, for Peter, or the cause of God, if, in view of subsequent events, he had not made his strong declaration of loyalty to Jesus?

Regardless of what the future may develop, ought we, in the present, with unshaken confidence, to make an eternal covenant of loyalty to God, with full expectation of keeping it? Give your reasons.

In the obtainment of technical or intellectual knowledge, mistakes are absolutely unavoidable, why, therefore, does not the same rule obtain in acquiring moral courage, knowledge or conduct?

Which man is more likely to be true to God, and why, one who is confident from his warm love to God that he will be faithful to Him in the future, or the one who is timid and fearful that he will be unfaithful?

Verses 69-70—By what law, moral, spiritual or psychological, did this truly earnest Peter deny Christ that a few hours, at most, before he said he would die for?

Was Peter's denial moral cowardice or policy, a suddenly formed plan of campaign to defeat the enemy?

If Peter's denial was not a real denial, from his heart, what moral blame would you attach to it?

Verse 71—When a lie has been told, whether "white" or "black," what are the chances that more lies will be necessary to back it up?

Describe the nature of each of Peter's three lies, and show how they illustrate that those who start at wrongdoing invariably get "worse and worse."

When a man has to curse and swear to back up his statement, is it, or not, prima facie evidence that he is lying?

Verse 75—What is the value of warning, or good advice, when we know it will be disregarded?

What is the moral difference between the sin of Judas and that of Peter?

What evils, or good results, have followed from Peter's sin? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Is the world and the church, better or worse because of Peter's denying Jesus?

December 11th, 1910.

(Copyrighted 1910 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

The Crucifixion, Matt. xxvii., 15-50.

Golden Text—He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities. Isa. liii., 5.

(1.) Verses 15-18—What feast is here referred to, and what did it commemorate?

(2.) Why was it either a good or a bad custom, for the governor to release a criminal, to the Jews, at this feast?

(3.) Was Pilate right in his conjecture that the Jews had delivered Jesus to him thru "envy," and what did he mean by that word?

(4.) Who was this Barabbas, and what crimes had he committed?

(5.) Verses 19-21—What was probably the character of Pilate's wife?

(6.) What was the significance of the dream of Mrs. Pilate?

(7.) How much dependence can we place in dreams in these days?

(8.) These chief priests were more kindly disposed to a thief and a murderer than they were to a good man, whom they regarded as a heretic; how do you account for this?

(9.) Why have so-called heretics in the past been treated so cruelly? How are they treated to-day?

(10.) What motives prompted Pilate's desire to release Jesus?

(11.) Verses 22-24—What ought Pilate to have done with Jesus, without asking his persecutors?

(12.) How much credit, if any, should be accorded to Pilate for saying Jesus was a just man, and for wanting to release him?

(13.) Verse 25—A few days before this the people gave Jesus a royal welcome to the city and shouted, "Hosanna to the Son of David," now do you account for their now wanting Him to be crucified?

(14.) Has God verily held the Jews guilty of the murder of Jesus, and in what sense has His blood been on their heads?

(15.) Verses 26-28—How do you estimate the character of Pilate, who, knowing Jesus to be a just man, condemns him to death to please the people?

(16.) Verses 29-33—What was their purpose in putting a crown of thorns on Jesus' head, putting on Him a scarlet robe and putting a reed in His hands?

(17.) Why did Jesus submit to all these cruel insults?

(18.) When have followers of Jesus, since then, had to suffer similar insults and cruelty, and do they ever have to endure anything similar to-day?

(19.) Verse 34—Did they give Jesus the vinegar, mingled with gall, as an act of cruelty or mercy?

(20.) Did David know when he wrote Ps. xxii., 18, which is quoted here in verse 35, that he was speaking of what was to happen to Jesus? Why or why not?

(21.) What was the method of crucifixion in those days?

(22.) Verses 39-42—If we were standing at the foot of the cross of Jesus, seeing Him ebbing out His life's blood, ought we to be glad or sad? Why? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(23.) Were the inhabitants of heaven, and was God glad or sorry to witness the crucifixion of Jesus? Give your reasons.

(24.) Give your ideas, as to whether God could have preferred that the Jews should have accepted Jesus, and not crucified him?

(25.) Verses 43-50—Why, as in the case of Jesus, does God often allow us to suffer, to the full limit, the agonies of pain and sorrow?

(26.) Had God actually forsaken Jesus, or was this cry the result of his exquisite suffering?

Lesson for Sunday Dec. 18, 1910: The Resurrection, Matt. xxviii., 1-20.

Under the Pines

What Women are Doing for the Advancement of Civilization — Suffrage News.

BY FLORA Mac D. DENISON.

Tuesday evening at Massey Hall we will again have the privilege of listening to the brilliant orator Mrs. Philip Snowden, who so charmed us just a year ago. Last year our old friend and champion Mr. James L. Hughes occupied the chair and was of splendid assistance all thru Mrs. Snowden's visit to our city.

This year Mrs. Snowden will be under the patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Gibson and His Honor will occupy the chair. As everyone knows Mrs. Snowden is an ardent suffragist and on this occasion she will probably be asked to give her views of the present situation in England, especially on the actions of the militant wing, whose latest raids and riots have caused such sensational cables to startle our peace-loving citizens.

Mrs. Snowden's lecture proper, however will be on "The Mother of Parliaments," and we are sure of an entertaining and instructive address from this highly gifted woman.

What a delightful combination of Irish and English characteristics Mrs. Snowden possesses. With emphatic precision she clearly and logically places her case before her audience and then with quick flashes of wit she drives home each point made. Her beauty and youth add much to her charm and I doubt if ever a woman appeared in Toronto who carried away more approval and praise than she did. On looking over the clippings from last year's newspapers I find the most extravagant eulogies accorded to her and not an adverse criticism.

It seems to have astonished many Toronto people that both she and Mrs. Pankhurst were both so womanly, dignified and refined. But we are learning that it takes the very highest type of woman to successfully plead for and fight for the freedom of her own sex. It is the unselfish, idealistic, high-minded women who are willing to give their time and ability that all women may have justice accorded them. Mrs. Snowden will be the guest of honor at the Press Club which will also be ladies' night with them. This supper will be given in the banquet hall of the St. Charles and the function will be over in plenty of time for all the guests to hear Mrs. Snowden in Massey Hall.

Many invitations to extend hospitality to Mrs. Snowden have been received and no one could be more highly appreciative than she, but her time in Toronto is limited to the one day and that is crowded full Those of us who were fortunate enough to really get acquainted with Mrs. Snowdon look forward to her coming with great anticipation. It has been her ambition to introduce Mr. Snowden to her Toronto friends and wrote in joyful glee of her happiness in having him with her, when alas—the British house dissolved and Mr. Snowden had to return to England to contest another election.

There is something rarely romantic in the love story of these two gifted people. Mr. Snowden had had a life of hard work and suffering. An accident having left him a cripple, he concentrated all his wonderful mental ability on social problems with an idea of combating socialism, but became a convert to its seductive philosophy and since his election to the British house of commons he has been of one of the bitterest opponents of the privileged classes.

That he should have been the successful suiter of the bright, beautiful, talented girl who is now his wife, seems to prove that after all a law of compensation is at work, and he has been rewarded for his sufferings. Some other day we hope to welcome them together.

Exciting events follow each other thick and fast in England. Parliament met on November 15 after a recess. Mrs. Pankhurst and her associates waited for three days, as they had said they would do, to see if the cabinet ministers would promise to grant time for the pending "conciliation bill" which had passed its second reading by a majority of 110 to come up for the third reading and final vote.

Receiving no assurance, they held a great meeting in Caxton Hall, and then about one thousand of them set out for the house of parliament, going in squads of not more than thirteen together, so as to keep within the law. The houses of parliament were surrounded by a strong cordon of police. The women made repeated efforts to break thru. A great crowd looked on, including many American sailors from the visiting fleet, who cheered the women on.

There were 116 women arrested. When after a prolonged struggle, the police had cleared the square, three of the leaders of the demonstration, including and headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, were allowed to enter the lobby of the chamber. They were informed by Mr. Asquith's secretary that the premier refused to see them, and that there was no chance of their bill being allowed to come up for a third reading at this session.

The daily papers have given glowing accounts of the further disturbances and the unfortunate happenings. Mrs. Pankhurst is among the later arrests but we must remember that the press dispatches about the militant doings have always been misleading, and, no doubt, they are so now.

For instance, they say that the women's indigation against Mr. Asquith was because he would not introduce a suffrage bill, whereas it was because he would not let the bill now pending, come to a vote, altho on second reading it had had a majority larger than he had been able to get for any of his own bills.

Meanwhile the Welsh miners are rioting with far greater damage to persons and property than the women have inflicted, and the government is trying to conciliate them, instead of telling them that their tactics show them unfit to have the franchise. I am so continually called upon to discuss the English militant movement that I give this explanation as somewhat of a defence for their methods. And now I feel like making humble apologies. These methods are the methods of Mrs. Pankhurst and to my mind Mrs. Pankhurst is the greatest woman in the world to-day.

She has done more to win the victories that have been won in any part of the world in the last four years than any other woman. It is to her credit that the women are waking up all over the world to rebel against the undignified position they have been obliged to occupy.

A letter comes to-day from the Countess Mirovitch, Moscow, expressing her gratitude to the brave English leader, who keeps up her courage when things look hopeless. For remember every blow that Mrs. Pankhurst has struck for the freedom of women is struck for the women of every country as well as Engiish women. The Countess Mirovitch tells of the death of Prof. Mouromzoff who was the first president of Russia's first parliament.

All the progressive papers went in mourning and the funeral was so grand and impressive that the government began to realize how much the love of liberty and justice was alive in the country.

Such a discovery was not pleasant to the reactionary elements and at once drastic measures were adopted to supress newspaper sympathy and those who spoke words of commendation on the great reformer's grave were arrested. Under these circumstances the woman's movement is afraid to do anything but centre on education. Five years ago our universities were opened to women but mostly in name for few of any women are allowed to enter, and so great is the longing for education among women that they resort to male attire to gain admittance. The position of Jewish girls is still more tragical, as they are not allowed to live in towns where there are any advantages for women. However, so great is their thirst for learning that many have taken a yellow ticket (a registered prostitute) which gives them the right to reside in any town.

PLUNDER ISLAND

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE,

Author of "The Chase of the Gladstone Bag." "Don Quixote." "Milady of the Mercenaries." "The Private War." "Terence O'Rourke." "The Green Lamp," etc.

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Synopsis of Previous Chapters.

Peter Cadogan, with his servant, Terry Creagh, aboard the schooner Colleen, is making for New Orleans to pick up Lomax, prior to a cruise in the Caribbean Sea, when suddenly he is aroused from his slumbers by a cry of "Help!" coming across the water.

Investigating, Cadogan finds, half a mile astern, a dory containing a young girl, Jane Todd, unconscious from exposure. He explains that he heard her call for assistance, and is mystified by her reply that she did not call.

They sail for Cedar Island, the lighthouse on which is tended by Jane's father.

They run into a violent storm during which Cadogan and Creagh are washed overboard. Miss Todd grasps the wheel and brings the vessel around in an effort to rescue the two men.

Continued From Last Sunday.

The discovery numbed his brain to some extent. Cadogan had never looked upon woman in such wise ere this. He bent and, lifting the unconscious Irishman, bore him, staggering, down the companionway.

The girl's gaze followed him, then turned to the sea and sky—in other words, to business.

The day had blown as clear as glass. With the exception of a few racing drifts of snowy cloud, the heavens were unflawed, and the gulf had borrowed of its blue to enrich its own deep tint. As the Colleen lifted high upon the summit of a wave the sea spread itself out on every hand, a welter of sapphire and diamonds and gold; and the girl's eye, seeking the horizon ahead, saw, rearing up out of the waves off the port bows a pillar of red, topped with a glaring, dazzling helmet of crystal. Which was—Home, to her; to others, Cedar Island Light.

She compressed her lips at the sight, and the divine flush ebbed in her cheeks, yet she abated no jot of her vigilance, tho her heart was sore with the knowledge that the curtain was slowly falling, that the play would soon be over. And then Cadogan, two minutes later, came on deck, he found her handling the Colleen with no less ease than when he had left.

He made his way as swiftly as he could to her side. "Let me take the wheel," he began. "You must be tired."

But she shook her head.

"No," thank you," she cried against the clamor of the gale and the waves.

And with a swift, searching glance gauged at once Cadogan's expression, the set of the canvas, the velocity of the nearest roller and the lay of the schooner on her course toward that thin red line against the blue.

Something that she saw in one of these brought back the color to her face.

But Cadogan was stubborn.

"You've done wonders!" he said, sincerely; "twice as much as could be expected of you. Now you must rest, Miss Todd."

"No." The small, slender, strong brown hands shifted the spoke, unconcernedly. "Let me keep her, please. I am competent, and I know the coast better than you. Don't you think it's best to defer to my wisdom?"

This last with a smile.

"Well," he grudged, reluctantly. "I know you're competent and—can't blame you for mistrusting me. You saved my life—our lives."

On receipt of this startling bit of news the girl laughed outright.

"But you saved mine, and so we're quits. How did it happen?"

Cadogan nodded toward the lighthouse over the counter.

"I saw that, and told Creagh to ask you what light it was. Thought perhaps you'd know."

"It's Cedar Island."

"Good!" It seemed from his tone that he was more sincerely pleased than she with the prospect of being rid of his passenger so soon. "I thought so—wasn't sure.

"I had the wheel. Terry started for the cabin. Half-way there a sea came aboard. He had plenty of warning, but somehow missed his hold on the life-line and lost his footing. When the water went over the side he was slipping over. I left the wheel and made a dive for him—and he took me with him. It was God's mercy that I managed to fetch the rail and that you were"—he paused—"that you were."

She acknowledged the compliment with a nod.

"And Terry, Mr. Cadogan?"

"He was unconscious. I managed to bring him round, tho, and told him to stay below and change his clothes. He'll be as fit as a fiddle in half an hour."

In that same half-hour the Colleen had raised the lighthouse clear above the horizon and most of Cedar Island with it. Cadogan eyed it curiously from time to time, standing by The girl, ready to lend a hand should she require it. Apparently he was a superfluous figure by the wheel, however. He was not called upon. Miss Todd filled the post of helmsman, and later of pilot, with masterly address and complete independence.

A smother of surf, leaping, flashing, screaming and thundering, masked the lower portions of the island. A haze of spindrift, glittering like diamond dust, hung like a curtain of metallic gauze over all, disconcerting the inquisitive eye.

The main body of land, however, appeared to lie to westward, the lighthouse to occupy the inner and larger of two detached islets of rocks off its eastern extremity. More than this, it was not possible to discern accurately. Cadogan determined no more than that Cedar Island seemed to enjoy an extremely exposed position and to have no immediate neighbors.

The schooner bore down upon the line of breakers at express speed. As it drew nearer and yet more near without being permitted by the girl at the wheel to deviate a handbreadth from its course Cadogan became alarmed. He glanced once or twice, apprehensively, toward her, but she kept her eyes forward, presenting only her profile to his regard. Her expression denoted close attention to her work.

But dare he trust her? The Colleen's stern was pointing directly for the rocks at the base of the lighthouse. If maintained so two minutes more—there would presently be no Colleen.

It was already too late to interfere; yet he could not subdue his uneasiness. The chant of the shattering surf was in his ears like the pealing of a mighty organ. He had to scream vigorously to make his voice carry above it.

"Miss Todd!"

He stepped to her sied and laid a hand on the wheel.

The girl shook her head impatiently. Her lips moved, and to his surprise her words came to him clear, despite the uproar.

"Stand ready with the mainsheet, please.

He did not hesitate further. Too late, indeed, to interfere! Was it possible that there was a streak of madness in her composition? Was she determined to wreck the schooner? Why had he trusted her? But now he could do no more than obey. Perhaps—it was a fain hope—she knew what she was about.

Almost before the last syllable of her injunction had been uttered he had freed the mainsheet from its cleat and was standing ready, the braided hemp cutting into his hands.

And still she held on.

He made certain that the next instant would bring the shock of grounding, and held his breath. Nor did relief come until the bowsprit seemed actually to piece the crest of a breaking comber.

Then suddenly the girl's voice rang like a bell:

"Ease her! Let it run!"

The girl bore heavily upon the wheel, swinging it to windward. The sheet released by Cadogan, whizzed thru the blocks. And the Colleen turned on her heel, like a flash, and with the wind over her port quarter shot past the lighthouse in a smoke of foam, and so close to it that Cadogan could have tossed a pin ashore.

For 30 pulse beats they were in a brawling channel, a score of yards in width, between the lighthouse and the outer rock, a sandy shore streaking past close under the larboard rail. And then——

"Hard-a-lee! Mind your head, Mr. Cadogan!"

Stupefied with astonishment, he needed the warning. He ducked barely in time as the girl put the wheel down hard and the great boom came swinging athwartships. When, immediately, he lifted his head, the Colleen, her mad momentum checked by the sudden turn about, was gliding slowly to a standstill under the lee of the land, in waters so calm that by contrast they seemed like a shallow pond.

And the girl was facing him with twin imps of laughing mischief in her eyes, her lips a-tremble with repressed mirth.

"And now if you will be kind enough to drop anchor before the wind blows us out into the sound, Mr. Cadogan."

Her impudence was infectious inspiring. Cadogan, automatically putting his hand to his brow to see if it was really bedewed with cold sweat, hesitated and caught himself smiling, then laughed outright. And laughing, ran forward to do her bidding.

As he passed the companionway Creagh, his face a study in perplexity, tumbled up, apparently wholly recovered from his accident.

"Now, hivin be good to us!" he exclaimed. "And hoy in hivin's name, sir, did we get here?"

"Don't ask me, Terry. Never mind; we're here, and that's the main point. Come along with you and lend me a hand."

A few minutes later, the anchor havinb been dropped, Cadogan left Creagh to lower and furl the canvas, and turned aft, to find the girl standing where he had left her and watching fixedly a man who had put in appearance on the beach, and who was, with every sign of haste, shoving a small rowboat down the shingle to the water.

From her expression Cadogan did not gather that she was altogether pleased to see the fellow, and wondered.

"Your father, Miss Todd?" he asked, stopping at her side.

"No." She did not detach her attention from the man ashore, who, while she was speaking, became a man afloat and plying a brisk pair of oars, heading his boat for the Colleen. "No, and I do not understand why my father isn't with him. That is Mr. Willing."

"Yes?" inquired Cadogan with the rising inflection.

"My father's assistant?"

"But, I'm afraid I don't understand."

"My father, Mr. Cadogan, is the head keeper of Cedar Island Light."

"Oh, I see," quietly. Cadogan repressed any betrayal of his surprise. The girl had spoken without emphasis, yet with (he fancied) a trace of defiance underlying her tone, as if she dared him to question her statement. And why should he?

"There's no law," he admitted to himself, "no law that I know of restraining a keeper in the lighthouse service from having a daughter, pretty and intelligent and attractive and a gentlewoman."

On the other hand, he could not deny that she was hardly the sort of a girl one would have thought to find leading the humble and prosaic existence that she must have done in that forsaken spot. Hardly.

CHAPTER IV.
The House On the Hilltop.

Before the boat had reached the side the girl was leaning anxiously over the rail and hailing the oarsman.

"Mr. Willing! Where is my father?"

"In his bed, Miss Todd," the man jerked over his shoulder. "He worried about you so much that it brought on one of his nervous headaches."

He brought the rowboat skillfully in under the rail, shipped oars and sprang aboard, painter in hand.

"If it hadn't been for that—he's fairly blind—we'd 've been out looking for you all day. As it was, I thought the only thing to do was to take care of him."

He smiled in friendly fashion as he spoke, and shot quick, curious glances—searching glances that missed nothing—from stem to stern of the deck. Concluding, he acknowledged Cadogan's presence with an easy, off-hand nod.

"How d'ye do? I take it we've you to thank for saving Miss Todd's life. I tell you what, it's been an anxious time for us two men, not knowing what'd become of her, and glad I was to see her at the wheel when you came piling thru the channel there."

"This is Mr. Cadogan, Willing," the girl interrupted. "He picked me up early this morning, before the storm broke."

Cadogan fancied a trace of dislike, a taint of distrust, in her attitude toward the man. On his part, Willing assumed toward them both an air half truculent, half assured—a demeanor which might or might not be the man's common habit, but which assorted well enough with his appearance.

He was a sturdy fellow of medium height, stout, broad-shouldered, active on his feet. His somewhat florid face was set with shrewd, twinkling eyes, overhung with uncommonly heavy brows—eyes that were quick to see and steady to meet another's. A three-days' growth of beard showed rusty on chin and jowls and about a mouth of fatly humorous, easy-going conformation.

Altogether, his cast of feature was calculated to impress the observer with a sense of a character good-natured, candid, careless, independent, self-confident. A picturesque shabbiness, the result of pardonable negligence, was expressed in his apparel.

Eyes sharpened by the suggestion of distaste and suspicion in the girl's manner toward him could penetrate a little below the surface veneer of the man and divine a nature sharp, cunning and not too scrupulous. At least Cadogan thought his eyes could. The impression he received was of a personality forceful, calculating, broad; one sympathetic and loyal when it chose to be, cold and relentless when it did not, the whole masked by a hearty, hail-fellow-well-met air.

Cadogan was not sure that he liked Mr. Willing. He was quite positive that he did not dislike him, however, and found no cause to refuse to unbend to his amiable greeting.

"Please to make your acquaintance, Mr. Cadogan. Cruising for pleasure, I take it? Nice, handy little craft you've got. I watched her walk in, and she's a lady, she is. You own her?"

"I'm half owner," responded Cadogan pleasantly. "A friend owns the other half. Yes, the Colleen's a good boat."

Willing nodded agreement.

"Yes, sir! I never saw anything of her size stand up better under a blow. And it's blowing some outside and no mistake! I guess Miss Todd, here, was in luck, all right, when you picked her up. Cap'n Todd and I have got to find some way to thank you."

"I think my father would like to speak for himself, Mr. Willing."

The girl's rebuke was veiled in child-like candor, and Willing, tho brought up short in his effusiveness, showed no resentment, a circumstance which argued a dullness of wit and thickness of skin which Cadogan, who knew men with average thoroness, found it hard to fit to his estimate of his new acquaintance.

Watching, and saying little, as was his wont with strangers, the younger man experienced the effect of an under-current, of a feeling which he did not thoroly comprehend, between the girl and Willing.

"I am anxious to go to him," continued Miss Todd. "You will come ashore later, won't you, Mr. Cadogan?"

She turned to him as she spoke, and her eyes met his in unaffected liking. Quite simply she offered her hand.

"My father will want to express his gratitude."

"You must not let him." Cadogan was curiously conscious of the warmth of the hand in his. He released it with reluctance. "You remember that we agreed to cry quits? If Creagh and I have been of service, you have doubly redeemed the obligation. My debt is to you and to my good fortune."

He was unpleasantly aware of the stiffness of his speech, but she glossed it with sympathy and understanding, prettily relieving his embarrassment.

"That was nicely put, Mr. Cadogan. Then you won't run away?"

"Not while this wind holds. I think the Colleen will do very well here, until morning, at least." Cadogan followed them to the rail. "I will bring your dory ashore when we come later," he added.

"Thank you, Mr. Cadogan."

"Glad to see you when you come," Willing told him, with a parting, nonchalant flirt of his hand ere he lifted the oars. "Not that there's much to show you; it's a lonely hole, Cedar Island, but we're glad of company."

Cadogan smiled comprehendingly, and the little boat drew away. Then, with a word to Creagh, he dropped below for a change of clothing. In the lee of the island the air was bland, but the sensation of being soaking wet from head to heel beneath his oilskins was anything but agreeable, and one to be relieved at the earliest opportunity.

On the other hand, there was no particular excuse for the rather resplendent get-up which he had assumed, finally and, after some deliberation, when he stepped into the Colleen's dory to be rowed ashore by Creagh. He was then immaculate, and very much pleased with himself, in white flannels, a circumstance which caused him to be ostentatiously ignorant of Creagh's look and snort of disdain.

The elderly Irishman had known his employer from babyhood up. When the Colleen was out of commission he served as his valet ashore. He was not slow, therefore, to express his mind. He knew Peter Cadogan—knew him thoroly—and recognizing in this extraordinary care for his appearance a familiar symptom of an affection of the heart, was pleased to be openly disgusted.

The daughter of a lighthouse-keeper, indeed! Not that she wasn't a wonderfully fine young woman—not at all. But Mr. Peter ought to remember that he was the son of Peter Cadogan, sr.—dead this many a year, worse luck and peace to his soul!—one of the salt of the earth, and an aristocrat, if ever there was one.

Continued Next Sunday.

Death Waits in the Shadow for Us All

Do Men Fear Death More Than Life Imprisonment? Of Course They Do. For We Are All "Life Prisoners" on This Earth, and We All Fight Against Death to the Last Moment.

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TWO learned judges discussed the question, "Is life imprisonment worse than death?" One of them thinks death the worse of the two evils. The other thinks life imprisonment worse than many deaths.

This interests us all, for although the thoughtful judges did not mention the fact, they, and all other human beings, are life prisoners, fastened to this earth, condemned to hard labor and anxiety.

And the fact that we are here, the fact that the two wise judges are here in spite of accumulated years and presumable disappointments, is proof that human beings, with few morbid exceptions, infinitely prefer life imprisonment to death.

We all have our choice, to stay on, struggle, worry and wait for the inevitable, or after the fashion of some of the old Greeks and Romans, to say, "I have had enough of life," and then get out of it.

The life prisoner whom the judge sends to the penitentiary is, of course, infinitely more unhappy than the life prisoner roaming around the earth as he will. The prisoner in jail has some advantages over the free prisoner outside.

There is no rent day in jail, no butcher's bill, no lack of employment, no worry about providing for the future or the high cost of living. All that is settled by the iron rule of the prison.

But there is also no opportunity in jail to exercise the instinctive ambitions, desires and WILL of man.

And the thwarting of the instincts that eternal wisdom has planted in man for his direction and improvement is that which makes life imprisonment in the penitentiary so horrible.

On the other hand, man, a prisoner here on earth, nearly always unhappy, and always dissatisfied, still struggles on, hoping to find happiness. This is due to his power to exercise and satisfy, partially at least, the passions and attractions within him. And to do that work FOR WHICH HE WAS PUT HERE.

Every little baby that arrives on this planet, from mysterious "somewhere," is a human creature condemned at birth to life imprisonment on this planet.

It arrives here struggling, red in the face, and usually begins screaming and protesting—most wisely.

Once here, its sorrows promptly begin in this round prison house. It has stomach aches, its highly intelligent grunts and cries are not understood. Pins stick into it. Foolish giants tease it, play with it, and tire it. Then it becomes a child, and other sorrows come, and next, when almost grown, new sorrows, sentimental, romantic, visionary, afflict it.

Then it is full grown, and all the curses and tribulations of life imprisonment on earth accumulate rapidly.

Yet, this life prisoner hangs on to his prison and to his life. He is not only under sentence of death. Death waits him in the end, and life imprisonment and struggle are his fate meanwhile.

He wriggles along somehow, optimistic being that he is, rarely stopping to pity himself, often believing himself really happy.

He does the work that he is intended to do here on this earth—BECAUSE HE MUST—and the better he does his work the more patiently and intelligently he strives, the more rapidly he will bring about that progress which ultimately will make of this prison house a real paradise, in which men will live far beyond the century mark, and in which they will find true happiness and freedom from to-day's worries.

In the prison that man builds the guardians are men and forces OUTSIDE OF THE PRISONER.

Once inside of a penitentiary cell the will within the man becomes subordinated to wills, regulations, beings and other visible surroundings.

There is the high stone wall, which says, "You must not go out!"—and he doesn't even try. There are the jailers, and the warden, and the rules of the prison that say, "You must eat, whether you will or not. If you try to starve yourself, we will force down the food."

There is the law which says "You shall not kill yourself here, you shall have no tool with which you could end your life, for your sentence is to STAY here until you die naturally, and you shall not dodge your sentence."

It is different outside in the great earth prison in which the human race lives, paying the penalty of its sins, mistakes and savagery, always struggling and slowly improving.

We are sent here to do a real work—apart from the gratification of our own selfish desires. Can anybody doubt that?

Suppose that you were the ruler of this universe, sitting somewhere in space, endless billions of miles off. Suppose that you ruled millions and millions of suns, with the planets circling around them. This earth is one of the very smallest among those planets; there are suns one million times as great as our sun.

Infinite power and wisdom would, of course, enable you to see the tiny little human insects glued to the little planet. You would pity them, you would give them what they needed, and especially the faculty to develop, BY CARING FOR THEMSELVES. But if you owned both this beautiful earth and the human race on it, wouldn't you be at least as much interested in the EARTH as in the human beings?

If you have a garden and a gardener at work, you have sympathetic and kind feeling for your gardener. YOU ARE ALSO INTERESTED IN YOUR GARDEN.

This earth is one of endless billions of gardens floating in space. It must be cultivated, taken care of, beautified, made perfect. And for that men are here. That is why they are suffering life imprisonment here. They do not do this without a reward. For doing their work properly here they in the end will find absolute happiness, absolute gratification of all their desires here on the earth. Perfection for themselves and their planet HERE, greater and different joys hereafter.

And notice how well the work of controlling the earth's inhabitants is managed. There is no visible outside jailer here to put a rough hand on us if we try to escape. We are all free to go. The ocean, the lake, the river are there, and we can all jump in if we choose. There are no walls that hold us, no armed guards—yet we stay.

Within our own consciousness, our own souls, we have the guards, the rules, the stone walls—far more efficient than any invented by prison authorities.

The chief warden that keeps us here is "THE WILL TO LIVE," which is the strongest instinct in men, especially strong in primitive men that suffer most from nature's roughness.

We are ruled, not by outside visible forces, but by forces put within us, put in every child long before its birth, hanging on desperately into extreme old age, sickness and suffering.

There are three things that man must do here to carry out his destiny and to obey the will of the eternal laws that rule the universe.

First, he must live and STAY here. He stays, because the instinct of self-preservation, with its unreasoning horror of death, keeps him here, no matter how much he may suffer.

You will find a leper, half eaten with his disease, clinging to life in his hut more desperately perhaps than the rich man in his mansion with servants to wait upon him and every conceivable facility for weakening his desires by over-indulgence.

You will find the idiot, unable to talk, reason apparently gone, still fighting against death and clinging to life as ardently as the most active man. Wonderfully efficient is that guardian which keeps us life prisoners, clinging to our task and to our prison here.

That will to live is the first great instinct put in men to keep them here while the earth is imperfect, uncomfortable.

Next in importance, after men consent to live here and do their work, is that they should leave others to carry on the work when they are gone. And therefore the instinct of PATERNITY, of the family, is the second strong instinct in primitive man—which means the man of past ages and the man of to-day—FOR MAN IN THE MASS IS STILL PRIMITIVE.

And the third instinct, that which is weakest in man thus far, and that which will ultimately be the strongest and the ruling instinct in all human beings, is the instinct of AMBITION. This is the instinct which can scarcely be defined, which pushes man on to all of his achievements, beyond the mere activities of eating and drinking, keeping himself alive and finding a wife.

It was ambition that made the first men decorate their heads with sheep's fat, and put pieces of bone or wood through their ears and noses. The same ambition that made Napoleon take the crown from the Pope and put it on his own head, decorating himself at the same time with a long velvet cloak lined with ermine, was not different essentially from the ambition that makes the cannibal king wear the stovepipe hat of the missionary that he has eaten.

Ambition is the desire for change, the desire for achievement, THE DESIRE TO DO SOMETHING.

These three instincts, expressions of human will, or primary passions, whatever you may choose to call them, are our guardians, educators, protectors and developers here in our prison, which is destined to become an earthly paradise.

The instinct of self-preservation KEEPS us here. It kept men struggling, hanging on to life, when they lived in swamps, in caves, cold, miserable, scattered, living the life of wild beasts. It keeps the intelligent educated man here, hanging on to life, even when he knows that his work is done, when disease has claimed him, and there is nothing but suffering ahead for him, and trouble for his friends.

The instinct of the family has kept the race constantly growing. The other tribes of animals are falling off on this earth. The most powerful are going first, the lions and the tigers and the elephants and the bisons—they all disappear—but man multiplies always, growing in millions and tens of millions. The instinct of the family attends to that.

The instinct of ambition, the noblest instinct in man, has kept him constantly going ahead. It has moved him from a miserable hole in the ground to an enormous forty-story steel skyscraper. It has changed him from the savage, watching for fish in the canoe burned out of a log, to a very much higher savage, in a steamship eight hundred feet long, crossing the ocean to other lands, borrowing hundreds of millions there and coming back to stretch railroads across this continent.

The instinct of ambition has changed man from a savage, cruel, brutal, superstitious, into the average man of to-day, almost human, willing to help others when he is SURE that he has more than he needs for himself.

This ambition in the end will make of the human race really civilized beings—many centuries from now probably. But it will come—when the LOWEST man living on this earth shall be as high in education, in kindness and in unselfishness as the BEST man that has ever lived here thus far. That will be the beginning of real civilization.

This has taken us a long distance from the question discussed by the learned judges, "Is death more to be dreaded than life imprisonment?"

Humanity's "life imprisonment" on this earth is dreary enough thus far for the majority.

The man who can be indifferent to the sufferings of the millions around him is not really human, and what he calls happiness is really the happiness of the brute with its feet in the trough. The man or woman who knows what other human beings suffer, who realizes the poverty, hopelessness and anxiety that crush a majority of humanity, cannot be happy in this life imprisonment.

But that will change. It will change when the three instincts that control men are REVERSED in their power—when that which is now the weakest shall have become the strongest.

With the exception of a few millions of human beings possibly out of the earth's total population of fifteen hundred millions, men will sacrifice anything to save their own lives. Once his own life is safe, a savage man will sacrifice anything else to the welfare of his wife and family and his clan. Last of all comes his ambition.

Under real civilization this will be reversed. Man will sacrifice everything to his ambition—that is to say, to his sense of duty to the human race as a whole.

Next will come his family, which means simply the perpetuation of his own individuality, and last of all his own life.

Religion properly understood in the future, and based upon the great religious truths of to-day, will bring about this change. Already we see it coming. The slightest knowledge of history shows that man has hitherto interpreted religion to mean that he must first of all TAKE CARE OF HIS OWN INDIVIDUAL, UNIMPORTANT SOUL. He must do everything that he can to keep HIS soul safe and happy, to land it in the happy hunting ground of the Indians or in the Nirvana of those that follow Gautama or in the idealized celestial dive imagined by Mahomet.

"First," says selfish man, "MY soul must be looked after, and then we'll think about the others." That will change under the influence of true religion. Men will realize that the race is all one, and that the individual is nothing compared with that entire race.

As for the question of the learned judge, "Is life imprisonment worse than death?" our answer is:

Men are wound up, constructed, inwardly impelled in a certain way before they reach this earth. And they are wound up in a way that makes them want to STAY here. And that desire TO STAY lasts in prison and out of prison.

Therefore man prefers life imprisonment to death because he can't help himself.

Even among those that used to be tortured in the old days, undergoing excruciating suffering, only a minority used to beg that their lives be ended—and probably a majority of that minority didn't mean it. We cling to life in our prison, big or little, because the wisdom above us wills that we shall live, and MAKES US will to live.

Editorial Section of The Toronto Sunday World

30TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 10 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING DECEMBER 4 1910 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Goldwin Smith's Quarrel With Disraeli.

McClure's Magazine for this month contains the third instalment of Goldwin Smith's Reminiscences. It is of exceptional interest, both personal and historical, since it gives some of his recollections of great Englishmen in that inimitable style which was peculiarly his own. Goldwin Smith, by natural bent and acquired conviction, was a philosophical Liberal in politics, and this, together with his connection with journalism and his Eton and social connections led to intimacy with some public men, with the Peelite circle at first and afterwards with Bright, Cobden and the Manchester school. "Peel himself," he adds, "was always the object of my political allegiance. I saw in him a statesman, in his later days at all events, above party, who sought and studied with singleness of heart the good of the whole nation; and, tho I had less respect for some venerable institutions than he had, I recognized his wisdom in preferring administrative reform, which he steadfastly pursued, to organic change."

Goldwin Smith's admiration for Sir Robert Peel and his sympathy with the later phases of that distinguished statesman's policy, particularly that which included the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the ultimate adoption of free trade for the United Kingdom, led directly to the affair with Disraeli which always rankled in his memory. Interest in Disraeli has been revived by the recent publication of the first volume of his biography, which, however, only brings his astonishing career down to his entrance into the House of Commons. To Goldwin Smith's mind, Disraeli had, in reality, no great difficulties to overcome. In this estimate, he is probably correct, tho it is certain that for many years the man who had early determined to become prime minister, and achieved his ambition, was heavily in debt and lived for years in imminent peril of being committed to the Fleet. Starting as a Radical, he entered parliament as a Conservative, and seized the opportunity offered by Peel's adoption of the free corn policy to become the spokesman and later the leader of the protectionist stalwarts.

Disraeli came into political prominence by his envenomed personal attacks on Peel, who, however, as Goldwin Smith notes, showed such indifference that he once only stooped to take cursory notice of them. In connection with the current story that Peel wanted to send Disraeli a challenge for something said by the latter during one of the Corn Law debates, Goldwin Smith explains that Peel's quarrel was really with Lord George Bentinck. Bentinck, whose biography Disraeli wrote, was leader of the protectionist party, and the story of the challenge was given by the Duke of Newcastle to Goldwin Smith, and prompted the enquiry why Peel felt so much a blow from Bentinck's bludgeon while so indifferent to Disraeli's poinard. "The duke's answer was that, calling at Peel's house on his way to the House of Commons, he had been shown by Peel, who took it from his bag, a letter from Disraeli asking place. That he had ever asked Peel for place Disraeli in the House of Commons denied. The letter which proves that he lied is now published by Mr. Charles Parker—and most abject it is."

Goldwin Smith had full liberty from the Duke of Newcastle to use the fact which he also became cognizant of thru the proposal that he should undertake to write a projected life of Peel. His inspection of Peel's correspondence was confidential, and he refrained from embarrassing the literary executors. "Thus the fact remained unknown till after a long delay, caused by various accidents, Peel's correspondence saw the light. To me," writes Goldwin Smith, "however it was well known what the man was who was making his gambling table of my country. I do not feel that I did right in keeping the secret. Divulged, it might have averted mischief; but Peel had kept it." It says much for the high sense of honor characteristic of the highest stamp of British public men that an incident of which such advantage could have been taken only became known long after those immediately concerned had passed away. Equally creditable to Goldwin Smith is his silence, even after Disraeli's gross slander upon him in "Lothair," published in 1870, after he had crossed the Atlantic.

That remarkable novel, by the way, met with one of the severest criticisms ever penned in the columns of that staunch Conservative periodical Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. The reviewer described "Lothair" as the kind of novel that would be written by "a madman in plush breeches," and otherwise tore it to pieces in the most aproved style of the redoubtable Maga. But to return to the attack on Goldwin Smith, who figured in the book in the guise of an Oxford professor on the point of going to the United States. He was branded as "a social sycophant," but Goldwin Smith promptly gave Disraeli the lie, "and neither he nor any of his organs ever ventured to repeat the calumny. Surely nothing," Goldwin Smith, after the lapse of years, indignantly protests, "can be more dastardly than an attack on character under cover of a pseudonym. However false and malicious the slander may be the person attacked cannot repel it without seeming to recognize its aptitude."

Some years ago a flaring advertisement appeared in another Toronto newspaper of a new edition of Disraeli's novels, with "official key" to the allusions. Knowing that one of the allusions was to himself, Goldwin Smith thought it right to send a letter to The World, placing a contradiction on record. "It is possible," he wrote, "that the matter may pass without notice here. But, in case it should be noticed, I put my contradiction in your hands." The World has kept the letter and has now pleasure in placing it on record. But no one who knew Goldwin Smith needs his contradiction to avouch his entire freedom from the stigma he repulsed. It was indeed far more attributable to the man who forced his way into politics as he did into society. Goldwin Smith says that Disraeli's "cleverness nobody denies. It was shown by leading the gentlemen of England out of the path of honor. But his whole course was one of manoeuvring with a selfish aim. Long as was his career, not one good measure of importance bears his name. Nor in his speeches is there anything high or noble, anything that can be quoted for its sentiment, anything that shows genius, unless it be the genius of the literary stabber." So, when all have departed, comes the end of an o'd quarrel whose beginning few living remember. Goldwin Smith being dead yet speaketh and his is the last word.

COMING DOWN

Debate on the Navy

Since the opening of parliament two weeks ago, the house of commons has been making much ado about the creation of the Canadian navy, and the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne has seldom gone beyond that topic. It would appear to most independent men that the position of the government on that question is a reasonable one. Nearly two years ago, when the German war scare was at its height, Mr. Foster was one of the first to come forward with a policy, which he announced in a resolution that "Canada should no longer delay in assuming her proper share of the responsibility and financial burden incident to the suitable protection of her exposed coast line and great seaports."

That apeared to be good doctrine and a resolution framed by the prime minister along those lines, and concurred in by the leader of the opposition with some slight verbal changes, was unanimously endorsed by the house. Out of that resolution sprung the government's naval policy and the purchase of ships to form the nucleus of the Canadian navy.

To-day, however, the opposition in parliament has shifted its ground and demands that before a step of this kind is taken there should be a reference to the people. There was nothing in Mr. Foster's resolution, or in the resolution concurred in by the whole house about referendum. There was no time to be lost two years ago, but to-day we must have delay and the people must be consulted.

If ever there was a policy for which the government of the day must take full responsibility it is this one. We are big enough now to assume our share of the burden of defence and to relieve the Mother Country of that responsibility, and we would fail in our duty to Britain were we to refuse at this time, with an enemy of the empire looming up, to bear a portion of the burden. And how would Canada look if we backed out of what we have crystallized into an act of parliament?

Poetry that Lives

I have had playmates, I have had companions,
In my days of youth, in my joyful school-days,
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I have been laughing, I have been carousing,
Drinking late, sitting late, with my bosom cronies,
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I loved a love once, fairest among women;
Closed are her doors on me, I must not see her—
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I have a friend, a kinder friend has no man;
Like an ingrate, I left my friend abruptly;
Left him, to muse on the old familiar faces.

Ghost-like, I passed round the haunts of my childhood.
Earth seemed a desert I was bound to traverse,
Seeking to find the old familiar faces.

Friend of my bosom, thou more than a brother,
Why wert thou not born in my father's dwelling?
So might we talk of the old familiar faces—

How some they have died, and some they have left me,
And some are taken from me; all are departed;
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

—Charles Lamb.

The English Way

By the time this is in print the British elections will have fairly started, and it would be foolish to predict the result. The struggle is interesting, however, as affording an example of the way they play the game in England. The Liberals, who, with the aid of the Nationalists and Laborites, have a majority in the House of Commons are allowing the Unionists to run away with the first fruits, namely the unopposed elections. Both sides are determined to keep out of the "sure thing" districts and concentrate all their energy on the seats that they have a reasonable hope of winning.

In the last election in Canada but two members of parliament were elected by acclamation, Hon. L. P. Brodeur and Mr. W. F. Maclean. In all the other 219 ridings there was a fight, tho in a great many of them it was a foregone conclusion how they would go. But the Conservatives on one side and the Liberals on the other could not afford to allow the other side to have the better of it, and many dummy candidates were put up in consequence. The "effect" on the country of one side securing the preliminary advantage over the other was an important factor.

Not so in England, however. The English people vote every time as their conscience directs, without regard to the probable result thruout the country.

Canadians find it hard to understand why the by-elections in England are nearly always "agin" the government. Here there is a scramble to be on the winning side, and it is the exception for a close constituency to return an opponent of the administration. The other day Drummond and Arthabaska furnished the exception, when one of the strongest Liberal ridings in the whole Dominion cast off a regular Liberal and elected a dissentient Liberal. But that is another story.

We all admire the English way of doing things, but we seldom follow their example.

One of the knockers of the progress-over-the-Don program objects to the Bloor-street viaduct because it will cost more than last year. This is a good argument for its construction before the cost of the work increases prohibitively.

Joy reigns at the T.S.R. offices over the success of the P.A.Y.E. system, it having been discovered that the no-paye system wasn't altogether satisfactory from the standpoint of the shareholders.

The Isolation Hospital.

Altho the main charges against the management of the Isolation Hospital were found by Judge Winchester not to be substantiated by the evidence, nevertheless his honor has made several important recommendations to the city council with reference to the future conduct of the physicians, nurses and attendants of that institution.

After reading the report, it is difficult to see how the investigator arrived at the conclusion that the charges have failed. One has only to peruse the document itself to know that there was ample justification for the complaints made against the management.

Let us see just what his honor does say:

Engineers were grossly careless.
Outside doctors do not wear cap and gown.
Maids mingle without precaution against contagion.

What more is wanted to prove that there was something wrong, and a great deal wrong with the institution? It will not do to say that Dr. Sheard did "noble work" and that hospital doctors did their work well, and that there was a great deal that was to be commended.

The gravamen of the charge was that little children were taken from their homes with a contagious disease, and while in the Isolation Hospital contracted other diseases that often caused death. This double infection was due to conditions that the judge himself found to exist, namely mingling of nurses from various wards; the passing of doctors from one ward to another without taking the precaution to properly disinfect, and the gross carelessness of the engineers who, in their work, were required to pass from one apartment to another—these were the very things the judge found to exist, and which The Sunday World condemned.

Yet it is held that the charges are not substantiated.

The Sunday World was the first to take up this matter and to call for an enquiry. It feels that good will come out of that investigation, and that the recommendations of the judge will, if carried out, go far to remove cause for future complaint.

Refined Graft

An enterprising woman of New York has demonstrated that it doesn't take very much of a start to make a living, and, judging from her case, a very good living. Self-made millionaires delight to tell of the days when they started out with 30 cents to make a fortune and succeeded.

This woman started with nothing but a banana skin, and, if her own account is to be credited, she made something like $4500 out of the investment. It is true that her business affairs have landed her in the courts, but she lived high while the graft lasted. Her particular trick was to conveniently let a banana skin fall on the car steps and then step on it and wait for the claim agent to come around and settle.

Her Waterloo came when she tried the trick on the New York Central and the road discovered, after it had settled for $500, that the banana skin had come from the lady's pocketbook just before she took her tumble. Now they have sued her and started criminal action.

This recalls the story of the London woman who was recently caught after she had tapped about all the tills in the theatres with a scheme which was to buy a ticket, attend the show and then bill the management with her claim of a lost purse.

Which goes to show that the belief that the world owes everyone a living is not dead yet by any means.

Appears from despatches that the suffragettes don't care a heap for Winston Churchill.

Rearing Children By Rule

A Chicago physician has promulgated another set of scientific rules for rearing children.

Ordinarily this is the self-imposed task of unmarried ladies of uncertain age and confirmed bachelors, but occasionally when business is dull a medical practitioner will tackle the problem.

The code set forth may be briefly summarized in the single warning: "Don't coddle the child." Good advice, no doubt. But the mistake made by most of the scientific rule-makers is that they do not differentiate between children and vegetables.

The principles involved in the successful cultivation of cabbages or string beans may be codified and followed with more or less success, due allowance being made for differences of soil and climate. But when it comes to following hard-and-fast rules in the rearing of children—that's quite another matter. No two children ever were or ever will be alike in temperament, disposition, moral sense or physical qualities. What is coddling for one would be almost ill-treatment and neglect for another.

What is most needed is scientific rules for the training of parents—rules that will permit them to know and understand their own offspring.

The Mother of Parliaments

There must be a high principle behind the members of the British Parliament who cheered the announcement of a new election, notwithstanding that they knew it meant to them a heavy personal expenditure, probably $5000 or more, with the possibility of their not being returned to the house—and that on top of an equal expenditure less than a year ago, says The Vancouver Province. This action taken in connection with the fact that the members receive no salary or indemnity for their parliamentary service is strong proof that their hearts are in the work. No other such self-sacrificing body of legislators exists in the world. It is well named the "Mother of Parliaments," for it sets a high example to all the nations of the earth in self-sacrifice.

Small Bread

Justices of the court of appeal appear to be at sea as to the meaning of the words "small bread," while acknowledging unanimity on the definition of "small beer" and "small potatoes." In view of the differences of opinion which existed on a memorable occasion in London and to prevent a recurrence of the discomfiture of a certain political party, it might be well for the learned justices to hand down a hard-and-fast decision on the "small beer" question for the enlightenment of the "small fry" booze and ballot dispensers in future elections.

Isn't it unfair to quote Mr. Foster's speech of a year ago in favor of the creation of a Canadian navy, just at the moment that Mr. Foster is about to vote for something else? Politicians must turn corners and perform flipflops all the time.

DISHED!

John Bull. "And may I ask how you arrived at this result?"
Chef Asquith (with dignity). "I am not at liberty, Sir, to disclose the ingredients."

LITTLE STORIES IN THE LIGHTER VEIN

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD.
FOUNDED 1891.
Published Weekly at 40 West Richmond Street, Toronto, by THE WORLD NEWSPAPER CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED.
W. E. Remion, Secretary-Treasurer.
Subscription by mail $2.00 per annum. Telephone Main 5308.

Our Weekly Short Story
Tom Smith of England

By S. Walkey.

The Reverend John Keppel was in despair. For twelve months things had been going from bad to worse, and since his wife's last illness he had gone deeper into the mire. A curate who marries on the magnificent income of $650 a year is either a very gallant gentleman or a very stupid one; but Agnes Courcy, so Keppel thought, had been wearing out her life as a governess quite long enough, so he persuaded her that a quick marriage was infinitely better than a long engagement.

For a time all went well. Jack Keppel and his wife were perfectly happy—perfectly devoted to one another, and until the children came there was no difficulty about meeting the weekly and quarterly bills.

Keppel had one great failing—a failing which would have been a virtue had his pocket always been full instead of nearly empty. He could not resist giving away money to his poor—money that he could not afford to give.

But somehow things drifted on. There were plenty of poor in Merton Somerford, the little country town in the south of England where Jack chanced to be curate-in-charge of a mission church; and they adored Keppel.

His appearance, as a parson, was against him, so far as the ladies were concerned. A huge freckled-faced giant, with red hair. Jack was not what one would call a drawing-room man, but his jolly, infectious laugh was always welcome.

But on this morning, the gloom had settled on his soul. He had worried more than anyone knew, except, perhaps, his friend Dick Valentine, the local bank manager, who had pressed a loan upon him out of his own pocket when the twins had arrived. But at last the crisis had come. Keppel had for the first time been threatened with a writ. He had been foolish enough to go to a money-lender that he might be able to pay the butcher and the baker; and the money-lender had come down on him with the callousness of his kind, because he had failed in one monthly payment.

Jack flung himself into a chair and sat brooding until the little maid-of-all-work entered with the ha'penny London paper. Wearily he glanced over it. There were the usual headlines. Naval review. Cyclone havoc. The King's visit to Aldershot. Conference on the veto. The Northborough murder. Airship trials. Arizona Joe's challenge not yet accepted; and so on.

The twins were romping in the room above; but Jack had not the heart to go up and join the scramble on the floor, and presently Mrs. Keppel entered.

She greeted Jack with her usual cheerfulness, but he fancied that another blow was coming when she hesitated a little before asking him to read a letter which had just arrived from a tradesman who was himself in difficulties, and who begged Keppel to settle his bill without delay. But at last she handed it to him.

"What can we do, Jack?"

"Agnes," he said, "we must clear out of Merton Somerford. I must write to the bishop and tell him why. I can't stay here any longer; and yet it drives me mad to think I must go away leaving debts behind me—debts which I may not be able to pay for a long time."

"What shall I tell Wilson, dear?" she asked, "He is waiting."

"Tell him he shall have his bill paid within a month," said Keppel, suddenly.

She looked at him for an instant, doubtingly, then went softly away. The door closed.

Keppel took up the paper again—then dashed it down, and began to tramp the room, muttering thickly.

"Yes," he said at last. "I'll do it! No one will know, not even Agnes, until it's all over. And then; well, then I don't care what happens!"

That evening Keppel went for a long walk in the country, and visited a strange, battered old character who lived at a village some miles from Merton Somerford. It was late when he returned, and he was very tired. But the evening walks continued, and Agnes thought they did him good. He usually came home in splendid spirits, and he looked harder and leaner, and there was a lightness in his step such as she had not noticed for years. He went about among his poor as usual; he spent quite recklessly, money which Agnes thought should have gone to Mr. Wilson.

But Jack cried: "Hang Mr. Wilson! Haven't I said he shall be paid within a month? Listen, Agnes! I'm going away next week for a few days. I've seen the vicar. I've told him I want leave of absence for urgent private reasons. He grumbled but consented. Now don't ask me a single question. Be content to know that I'm going to try to get some money to pay all our debts—all of them!"

Two days later Jack Keppel had vanished from Merton Somerford.

Mrs. Keppel, busy with the twins, went out very little during the following week; and was rather glad when a friend called one evening to ask how to go to an entertainment at the Assembly Rooms—an ugly building used for lectures, concerts, political meetings, and occasionally as a theatre.

It was a wet, stormy night and the hall was thronged. The entertainment was of a kind that appealed to Merton Somerford—a little comedy—a short concert—and, finally, the cinematograph.

Sir Joseph Molloy, a generous if pompous gentleman, had paid for his portion of the entertainment, and a great shout went up when a stout man, in dress clothes, announced that he had a surprise in store.

"In a word, ladies and gentlemen!" cried he, "I am about to show you the most wonderful series of pictures that ever you set eyes upon. I believe I am the first to exhibit them. Presently, ladies and gentlemen, you shall see the great prize-fight between Arizona Joe, of America and Tom Smith of England, for a purse of $60,000—the winner to receive $50,000, the loser to receive the remainder.

"You will remember that Arizona Joe, six months back, beat the negro Black Sam, who held the heavy-weight championship of the world. Since then, Arizona Joe has been challenging all comers; but until recently not a single man had the pluck to stand up to him. Then, ladies and gentlemen—then — Tom Smith of England, said that he would take the Yankee on.

A roar of applause sounded.

Tom Smith of England was a dark horse!" continued the stout man. "No one had heard of him! No one know who he was. His photo was never published. But he proved his right to fight Arizona Joe. As you are aware, the battle took place near Monte Carlo. All the best sportsmen of Europe and America were present. Thousand of ladies were there; and that is why I ask the ladies here to-night not to be alarmed, but to stay and watch Tom Smith and Arizona Joe fight their great fight for the championship of the world!"

A deafening roar from the audience, a buzz of excitement, and the pictures began to appear.

"Crowd making toward the ring!" announced the stout man in charge of the cinematograph. "Lifelike, isn't it, ladies and gentlemen? A vast gathering, you observe! And now the ring itself! Arizona Joe jumps the ropes! There he stands! An ugly customer.

Fastinated against her will, Agnes Keppel stared at the ungainly, brutal-looking gladiator who stood grinning in the ring.

"Arizona Joe!" cried the stout man. "Now comes our champion! Ladies and gentleman, this is Tom Smith of England!"

A tempest of applause, and then a dead silence, except for the buzzing of the little dynamo.

All eyes were upon the picture of the ring, and upon Tom Smith of England—a towering, splendid giant—magnificently proportioned, and with a smile upon his face that did one's heart good. He was arrayed like Arizona Joe, in short drawers and white boots—on his hands were light gloves and in that fleeting glance at him, as he stood there, the champion of England, Agnes Keppel recognized her husband.

"The fight!" cried the stout man.

White to the lips, Agnes sat like a figure cut in stone, staring—staring. The men had fallen into position. Tom Smith led lightly with his left. Arizona Joe countered and tried a body blow; and in an instant the Englishman got his right home with terrific effect. Any other fighter but Arizona Joe would have gone down. The Yankee had held his man too cheaply; and the first round ended in favor of Smith.

Agnes saw a second pass a sponge over her husband's face, while another flapped a towel. Presently he was facing the Yankee for the next round.

Arizona Joe was more cautious—more than once he got in a dangerous body blow; and then Tom Smith became wary, and a beautiful upper-cut spelt the Yankee's game, and jarred him badly. The round was all in favor of the Englishman; but in the next Arizona Joe sent Tom Smith down heavily; and he was only up again in the nick of time.

Men in the hall were bursting into excited shouts and wild exclamations. Someone had cried:

"Oh, Lord! it's our parson! Give him a cheer, boys. It's our parson!"

The cinematograph went on with the pictures.

Like two living gladiators Tom Smith of England, and Arizona Joe fought round after round. Agnes began to think that it was all a dreadful dream—that this man—this Tom Smith, was a double of her husband.

And some how, in a flash, a strange exultation seized her. All her heart went out to Tom Smith of England. She watched each round with breathless excitement; and when Tom went down a second time under the terrific blows of his antagonist, she felt herself praying that he would rise in time, and not be counted out.

She gave a little cry of joy when she saw him again on his feet.

"Last round, ladies and gentlemen!"

Arizona Joe was smiling in a ghastly way. Agnes Keppel hated him as he went in, with confidence, to finish Tom smith of England. There had been more than one hurricane round, but this beat the lot. The Yankee was serving the Englishman as he had served the negro when he wrested the championship of the world from Black Sam. Surely flesh and blood could not stand such punishment. And then—and then—came that magnificent upper-cut of Tom Smith of England—so sudden, so terrific, that Arizona Joe, knocked out as cleanly as could be, lay like a dead man by the ropes, champion of the world no longer.

A yell of triumph rang thru the hall; and then there was a cry. Mrs. Keppel had fallen forward in a swoon.

A little later she found herself in Sir Joseph Molloy's carriage, and when it stopped by her door she was sufficiently recovered to be able to enter unassisted.

The gas was burning in the passage, and the fragrance of excellent tobacco came from the snug study.

Softly she pushed back the half-open door and entered.

And there sat Tom Smith of England. Not her husband as he had left her, but a cherry giant with a swollen face, and his head swathed in bandages. He rose from his chair and caught her in his arms.

"Jack," she whispered. "Oh Jack! How could you? Why did you do it?"

He pointed to a draft for $50,000 that lay on the table.

"That's why," said Jack Keppel.

* * *

"We must make the fellow a bishop," said his grace. "There's a man wanted for northwest Canada. Keppel shall go there. It won't do to keep him here in England. He'll be too popular with the sporting set. He might get spoilt. But out in a new country, among a rough and ready lot of men, he'll be in his proper sphere."

And they did. Out there he is known not as Bishop Keppel, but as Tom Smith of England.

THE END.

The Hooligan of the Tidewaters
By H. M. Mosdell.

There was no mistaking the fact that a good-sized riot was in progress amongst the rowdy element of the population of the tide-water. In fact, so general did the fighting appear to be, it might almost be dubbed a civil war. And the whole trouble was due to the quarrelsome nature of the sticklebacks, who scrapped whenever they could spare time from their large and frequent meals.

The fight took place in the brackish water at the river mouth and the combatants chased each other in and out amongst the tall water plants, apparently treating the matter as seriously as if they had good cause for creating such a disturbance. The little belligerents were well provided with weapons equally serviceable for purposes of attack and defence. Each was armed with a number of long, bony spikes with which the sticklebacks had developed the extremely unpleasant habit of rising suddenly from the depths and prodding an enemy from below. From the abdomen, just aft the gills, protruded two or three other sharp, bony spikes, and the powerful jaws were armed with a set of very business-like teeth.

Just now the water was all a-swirl as the sticklebacks fought indiscriminately amongst themselves, making effective use of mouth and spiky fins. Occasionally a combatant got firm hold with the mouth on a rival's head or gill and then he hung on with all the tenacity of a bull-dog, until he had worried the life out of his victim. Duels were fought on every hand, the combatants whirling round and round in the water, dropping below or surmounting their rivals to get in an effective prod with a spike, feinting, attacking and retreating, all with a swiftness that was almost incredible, until presently one of the combatants confesses itself by turning tail and fleeing hurriedly for shelter. Then the conqueror assumed all the flaming insignia of victory. His back became one glow of vivid green, his sides and head were gorgeous in scarlet and gold, while the underside of his body gleamed with a silvery whiteness. His vanquished opponent, on the other hand, sneaked about in a very sober livery, his colors dimmed and most inglorious. For the stickleback has the power of adapting his colcration to the feelings and circumstances of the moment.

Despite the fact that he is such an inveterate scrapper, the stickleback is very domestic in his tastes. His first care, when fully developed, is to construct a comfortable home to which to bring the mate of his choice. And he goes about this matter of homebuilding with the same display of energy and ingenuity as marked his numerous contests with other members of his family. The site is selected with due care and deliberation, generally where there is a good supply of sand and plenty of water plants available as building material. The stickleback commences operations by constructing a kind of platform to serve as a floor for his dwelling. He effects this by weaving together branches of the water plants, using some convenient stems as pillars to support. Then he scoops up sand from the bottom with his nose, flinging it on to the platform which in this way is kept firmly down in place. On this foundation the little toiler constructs his tiny house somewhat after the shape of a barrel, leaving an entrance in the walls.

The stickleback is as thoro as he is energetic in his methods of construction. Every section of the walls of his house is strongly cemented together with a thick, sticky substance which he employs somewhat after the manner of mortar, and as he builds he subjects his creation to a most rigorous series of tests before he adjudges it quite satisfactory. The little builder prods the walls of the house vigorously with his nose, gives them an occasional thwack with his powerful tail and circles round and round the whole to make quite sure that it is perfectly and strongly compacted together. Having completed the rougher portions of his house, the stickleback proceeds to make it cosy and attractive. Over the outside he rubs more of the sticky, cement-like substance he had used as a building mortar, smoothing over and filling up all the defects and inequalities, and then he proceeds, with many contortions, to adorn the interior in like manner. But this preoccupation with the multitudinous duties of home-building by no means signified the stickleback's conversion to the ways of peace. Ever and anon he quits work to scrap with all who approach him, whether their intentions be good or evil—a matter he does not bother waiting to inquire into.

And now behold the provident young stickleback, arrayed in most gorgeous attire, set forth to woo and win a mate. He seeks the female stickleback amongst the aquatic forests and loses no time in pressing his suit, alleging many weighty arguments concerned with personal and property matters, in support thereof. She follows him willingly enough to the house provided, enters and deposits several eggs therein, the male stickleback meanwhile circling round and round his dwelling in a most evident state of excitement. He's a most exacting mate, however, and after the female stickleback has rested awhile he endeavors to persuade her to reenter the house and repeat the egg-laying act. Should she prove diffident about acting according to his wishes, he does not hesitate to chase her away from the house, and then bies him away to seek a more accommodating mate. Mr. Stickleback employs these rough and ready methods of mating and divorce until his house is crowded to the limit with eggs and then he mounts guard to await the hatching of the stickleback fry.

Mr. Stickleback makes a most attentive nurse. He never relaxes his vigilance, savagely fighting off the many enemies who would prey on his precious and helpless household. He hovers continually round the entrance, tail and fins in motion to keep fresh water continually circulating amongst the eggs. Occasionally, too, he enters the house and moves the eggs around, going to a great deal of trouble in adjusting them in what he considers a more favorable position. His former wives cause him much trouble and anxiety, some of them persisting in seeking entrance to the house with the evident intention of adding to its contents which already fill all the space available. But Mr. Stickleback always succeeds in persuading these injudicious females that the locality is decidedly too unhealthy for further egg-laying.

His troubles increase when the scores of young sticklebacks appear. His enemies redouble their efforts to destroy his offspring which are to them tid-bits of most tasty food. So Mr. Stickleback fights for his family and also keeps them from wandering too far from the shelter of their home. Should any venturesome young stickleback wander off into the enemies' territory, the fond parent hastens after it and chases it back again, using tail and spikes as rods of reproof and correction. And even here his numerous wives add to his many other troubles, prowling round the house with the evident intention of gobbling such of their own children as chance to be abroad without their father's company. And yet, with all his care and attention, most of the helpless little ones do fall as prey to their ever present and watchful enemies, so that eventually only a dozen or so of the numerous fry that emerged from his house grow big and strong enough to fend for themselves. And when this does occur, Mr. Stickleback mysteriously disappears, as if, his duties all completed, he had sought some quiet place in which to render up the life of which he had made such vigorous and effective use.

STICKLEBACKS AND THEIR NESTS.

Prof. Ehrlich and His Work
German Who Has Discovered Specific For Germ of Most Widespread of Contagious Diseases.

A change is coming in the way the newspapers approach veneral disease—hitherto strictly limited to the advertising columns at so much per. The big American monthly magazines have for a year or two been discussing the facts and directing attention to the widespread character of these and other diseases and the enormous amount of suffering that they entail on innocent people, especially women and children. Concurrent with this change is the great advance medical science has made in discovering specifics for nearly all of these diseases that are characterized by a germ. Only four years ago, the germ of the most widespread of them all, syphilis, was located, and now Professor Ehrlich who is at the head of German medical research has discovered a specific that has, so the report says, been experimented with by six thousand physicians in Europe, nearly every one of whom has declared that absolute cures have been effected in all their cases. The treatment is now to be used in America.

In an article in the December McClure there is a sketch of Dr. Ehrlich. In that article a full account is given of Prof. Ehrlich's discoveries of antitoxins for various germ diseases, such as sleeping sickness, cancer and snake venoms. Regarding cure of syphilis the article says:

Altho this disease (syphilis) has been know in Europe for over four hundred years, its causative factor was not known until 1905, when it was discovered by Dr. Schaudinn. This proved to be a thin spirochaeta, which, because it was difficult to stain, he named Spirochaeta pallida. This belongs to a large family of parasites, known as spirilla, which cause a variety of diseases in man and in many animals. Physicians have long since learned empirically that iodide of potash and mercury in different forms have a checking influence on the disease, tho whether either of these drugs is capable of curing is still a debatable question.

A Cure for Syphilis.

Ehrlich decided to find a drug by which with one injection he would be able completely to cure the disease. As he expected, those chemicals which affected the trypanosomes had no effect whatever on the spirochaeta. His previous work very much simplified the problem confronting him. It required only a short time for him to find (1909) a substance (another atoxyl derivative) which gives all experimental evidence of answering the purpose. One injection into any infected rabbit causes the spirochaetes to disappear immediately and permanently. The drug is named dioxydiamido-arsenobenzol, but being the six hundred and sixth of the series, is popularly called "606."

There are now over six hundred leading authorities all over the world testing "606" on human beings, with the most astonishing results. Among these are Professors Neisser of Breslau, Lesser, Wechselmann, Fraenckel, and Kraus of Berlin, and Pick and Van Norden in Vienna.

Ehrlich has records of 10,000 cases, all of which, except a minimal percentage, have been absolutely cured in an incredibly short period of time; those few failures were seemingly due to the fact that at the beginning it was not known how large a dose the human organism could stand, and consequently too small a quantity was given.

It is worthy of mention that in all the cases on record there has not been one where the eyes of the patient have been affectd, a thing which was greatly feared, since "606" is an atoxyl derivative. Whether the cure is in all cases absolutely lasting can be determined only by years of painstaking observation.

As the causative factor of relapsing fever, an acute disease found in eastern and southeastern Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America, is morphologically closely related to the Spirochaeta pallida, the new substance has also been tried for this disease, with astonishing results, by Dr. Iversen in Russia. One injection of a small dose definitely cures relapsing fever in man. Finally, a small injection of this drug into chickens also cures a disease caused by a similar spirillum, which has devasted numerous farms in all parts of the world.

Personal Traits of Professor Ehrlich.

There are several salient features of Professor Ehrlich's mind that stand out as characteristic and individual. He is gifted with a remarkably quick perception; whatever is before his eyes he sees at once in its full significance. He reads only what interests him; in medical literature only what bears directly on the subject with which he is laboring, and by way of amusement principally light detective stories—American dime novels, for the most part(which, by the way, have been abundantly translated into German). In all his reading, just as in his work, Ehrlich has the gift of picking out the essential points with lightning rapidity. His method is first empirical and only subsequently constructive: as, for instance, in his work on sleeping-sickness, he first tried out hundreds of drugs, then picked out those that were in any measure effective, and upon these as a foundation he built until he reached the desired goal.

Ehrlich believes firmly in absolute concentration—concentrated work along one line and concentrated amusement in hours of recreation. Perhaps his greatest gift of all is his remarkable imagination. He has said of himself that his most powerful asset is his "chemical imagination," which is unique. Altho he has never studied chemistry much in the conventional way, and during his student days never attended his chemistry lectures, he possesses an unrivaled knowledge of the properties and actions of organic chemicals (those derived for m the vegetable and animal kingdom), especially the dye-stuffs.

Contrary to usual chemical methods, he never works quantitatively, and rarely with a definite end in view. To use his own words, his is a play-chemistry (Spiel-Chemie), and is simply used as a means toward an end; that of curing disease, and of explaining the phenomena of the action of chemisals upon the human body. In this connection even the most fantastic for Ehrlich says that thru this experience, wherein chance has played a considerable part, he has learned that nothing is to be regarded as ridiculous or barren until it has been actually proved so.

Since Professor Ehrlich is still comparatively a young man, and has already opened up many new paths to knowledge and done much to alleviate the sufferings of the human family, and as he is even now laying the foundation of a new science, there is every reason to expect still greater achievements from his extraordinary mind.

CRUSTS & CRUMBS
BY
Albert Ernest Stafford.

Sarah Bernhardt was about forty when I saw her first, in her very prime. Her voice was a wonderful thing. The mellow flute tones with which it throbbed and thrilled and stirred one sank into deep reed-notes as musical as the caressing amours of the violoncello. In petulance or fury her accents never lost power or control, and her gentlest words melted like Aeolian whispers. The critics used to say she was angular in figure, and caricaturists built her up out of triangles. She gave no evidence of it on the stage. A bow here and a ribbon there were sufficient to cut off any corners, and no more graceful woman ever stepped. It was the grace of the tiger, under whose sleek and terrible beauty you may watch the muscles moving over their framework. The old Theatre Royal had been burned down in Belfast and temporary quarters had been engaged by the excellent lessee, J. F. Warden, a sterling actor and genial manager in his day. It was the Ulster Hall was chosen, and on the platform a temporary stage was erected. Many important engagements were pending. Henry Irving appeared for the first time with his Lyceum Company in Belfast, and told a friend that he was having "drawing-room theatricals that week." And Sarah Bernhardt's engagement fell during this period. There was a very strong prejudice against the theatre at that time, nearly thirty years ago, in Belfast, and what is still known thru the rest of Ireland as the "black-mouthed" element, would never enter a theatre door. But the Ulster Hall was different. There was nothing sinful about a hall. So scores of leading citizens went to see Irving and Bernhardt who would never have permitted themselves that privilege on a real stage. I have seen grey-haired men during that week sobbing in their handkerchiefs along with the women during the parting of Henrietta Maria with her husband in W. G. Wills' "Charles I." In spite of the stage limitations I never saw Irving more splendidly regal than in this play. He also presented "The Bells," "The Belle' Stratagem," "Hamlet," "The Cup" and "The Merchant of Venice," as well as "Charles I." It was on this stage I first saw Sarah Bernhardt.

In her last appearance in Toronto Sarah Bernhardt showed the passage of the years more in the quality of her voice than in anything else. It was moving as ever, gentle, caressing and affecting even to the "depths of some divine despair," in her quiet, pathetic moments, but it had lost the ringing quality and the full-rounded golden-throatedness of thirty years ago. In almost everything else she was superb as ever. She had a much better company with her than is usual in such a travelling organization. In the presentation of L'Aiglon" the artistic value of the performance was greatly enhanced by the excellent balance preserved in the presentation of the several characters. Especially striking was the acting of M. Decoeur as the old grenadier, loyal to the death, and consumed with a futile ambition for his old emperor's son. Metternich, the cold-blooded, long-headed diplomat was finely done by M. Maxudian, who excelled in the powerful hallucination scene, when he apostrophises Napoleon's old hat. The Emperor Francis was presented with faithful characterization of the alternate senile affection and wrath of the old man, played upon by the subtle Metternich. M. Favieres took the part with distinction. Theresa, the young girl who is in love with the duke, was charmingly presented by Mme. Duc, whose simplicity and sweetness were notable. The Archduchess Sophia was admirably done by Mme. Desroches.

It is Madam Bernhardt herself who still remains supreme. It is not to be expected that the same lithe, tigerish grace could be present as in the pliant body of 25 years ago. The voice has lost its flute-like tone when under strain, but the compelling genius of a matchless art still thrills in the vibrant notes of the less emphasized passages. There are moments in the death-bed scene when the tears spring to the caressing play of her aeolian accents in spite of oneself ruled by the sole magic of her speech. The part of L'Aiglon is thoroly adapted to Madam Bernhardt's present limitations, and one could discover no flaw in the picture. The sickly boy with his dreams and his ineffective attempt at self-assertion fades away in the most affecting of deaths. He longs for the cradle songs of his infancy. "Who now, to soothe me to sleep, will croon a lullaby?" he asks, he who was loved of women as they love a child. The young Napoleon is known at the Austrian court as the Duke of Reichstadt, and first appears among a fashionable throng which has been thrown into confusion by cries of "Vive Napoleon!" It turns out that he had been leaping his horse cleverly over a difficult jump, and this is explained by an Austrian soldier, whose blundering frankness was very well done. From this point onwards the interest is supposed to be concentrated upon the young duke. Theresa, a young aristocrat, who loves him, endeavors to stir him into a sense of his destiny:

"Courage, O child abased of race divine,
Thou bearest in thy face the royal sign
For all who look."

she exclaims. His aunt, the Archduchess Sophia, loves him devotedly, and assists him to obtain a true knowledge of French history. Fanny Elsner, the dancer, who is supposed to be his mistress, is one of his teachers, and as the curtain falls she is shown utilizing every moment she is left with him in instructing him in matters of French statecraft. Before this a trifling incident is made the point of a fine piece of declamatory rhetoric. Upon such trivial incidents most of the strong scenes in the play are made to turn. In this case a tailor comes in and tries to sell the duke a new suit of clothes. Everything is refused until he expresses his desire to have a suit of green like his father's. The tailor turns out to be a Napoleonic agent from France, and he pleads with the duke to take up the great cause. He procrastinates, and his tutors come into the room with their prepared and false history lessons. The duke breaks into rhapsodic account of his father's victories at Ulm and Austerlitz, while the tutors are in distraction, and the tailor and the countess behind the screen are so excited they discover themselves, and the tutors bring in Marie Louise, the duke's mother. The strong grip of this scene brought forth rounds of applause, but almost immediately a striking contrast was produced in the interview which follows between the duke and his mother. It was here that the thrilling accents which modulated Madam Bernhardt's voice showed for the first time her wonderful command of vocal expression. The tenderness of her tones, the throb in every accent, as he addressed her, realizing her utter futility for his purpose creates the strongest impression. "Ah, my mother, go to the ball. The waltz will drive away your weariness. Forget! You forget so easily. My poor mother!" And then Fanny Elsner comes to teach him his real history lessons.

It is all of no avail. The second act shows the police going thru his papers, searching under the table, in his desk, for treasonable documents. Another piece of declamatory rhetoric follows, as the duke unloads his bitter contempt and scorn of the conditions under which he has to live. In Macaulay-like antitheses he recounts his alleged privileges with a stinging "Mais!" after each. The Archduchess Sophia tries to show him the advantage of persuading his grandfather the emperor of Austria to assist him, and following this comes a scene in which Madam Bernhardt tears a passion to tatters with furious energy. The rest of the scene is occupied with the transcendent interest of the address of the old soldier, who acts magnificently thruout his part. The climax is reached when he reveals himself—"Jean Pierre Seraphin Flambeau," a hero of sixteen campaigns. The applause bestowed on M. Decoeur was well-deserved and he continued on a high level of interpretation. The quaint humor of the scene when he brings out all the little mementoes to prove how dear the memory of Napoleon still lives in France and the duke weeps, is excellent. "Weep into this!" he cries as he hands the print handkerchief to the boy. Three recalls followed the fall of the curtain. In the third act L'Aiglon adopts the name of the Eaglet. He has an affecting interview with the emperor and wins him to the memory of earlier years. But Metternich enters and quickly changes the situation. Francis drives him from his sight. The duke places the signal for flight, one of his father's hats on the table, and Flambeau prepares for the event. But Metternich again forestalls the situation. He sees the hat after a soliloquy about the fallen Napoleon, and is startled into a magnificent apostrophe to the old hat. Then up stands the old grenadier in the old uniform, and Metternich thinks for a time that he is hallucinated. Flambeau forbids his entrance to the Eaglet's chamber. "L'Empereur dort. Ne bougez pas!" These words were uttered by M. Decoeur with peculiarly artistic effect. The powerful scene in which Metternich drags the shuddering boy before the mirror still further heightens the dramatic effect. He shows him what a weak and ineffective creature he is. The Austrian mark of degeneracy is ineffaceable, and the duke, in despair, smashes the mirror with a crash. The fourth act was omitted, and the fifth carried the action to the site of the battle of Wagram, where the plotted escape is frustrated, and the faithful Flambeau kills himself. The duke, in a sort of trance, soliloquizes over the dead body, and in delirium, imagines himself at the head of an army. The Austrian soldiers march in and he resumes his rank as an Austrian officer. The last act portrays the death of the ill-fated boy, and is one of Madam Bernhardt's most pathetic triumphs. For a republican audience nothing could be more symbolic than this scene. And yet it is Metternich, the agent of occult forces, the real master of the destinies of Europe, who has the last word.

The Country Dance
BY T. M. HUMBLE.

Bill Smith was jest a tellin' 'bout all the fun they had
At the dance at old Abe Snider's an' 'ow Zeke Jones got mad
'Cos Mandy Sparks wus dancin' a mostly all the night
With "Curly" Brown, the teacher, an' a chap called Ruben White.

An' Bill wus laffin fit to kill 'bout 'ow old Hiram Brown
"Made up" to Widder Johnson, an' 'ow he hoed it down
Aswingin' round the widder till she wus 'bout half dead,
An' the folks wus all a sayin' 'ow old Hiram'd lost his head.

Jake Simms wus doin' the fiddlin', "Bunty" Wilson callin' off:
"Balance all, an' eight hands round; down the centre; your're the stuff;
Ladies to right an' gents to left; swing yer partner; take a run;
Balance all, an' swing 'em agin; get to your seats; the dance is done."

Asquith Idea of German Navy Is Exploded by Berlin Paper

British and Foreign Cables

Money Panic Every Ten Years Some Big Failures in England

German Navy Building Not at Crest of Wave Just Making a Start

Expenditures Will Rise From 1912 When Mr. Asquith Figured They Would Reach Their Maximum—Keeping Within Existing Naval Law.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Tageblatt publishes an article emanating from "naval quarters" which thoroly disposes of Mr. Asquith's theory that German naval construction will reach "the crest of the wave" in 1912. That year, on the contrary, is to witness the beginning of a period of still greater expenditure.

The Tageblatt's communication asserts that the speech delivered by Grand Admiral von Koester, president of the Navy League, denotes definitely that the German admiralty intends asking the Reichstag in 1911 to sanction the laying down of six of the most powerful cruiser battleships between 1912 and 1917. The naval estimates, in other words, instead of decreasing gradually after 1912, as has been hitehrto proclaimed, will actually rise annually by $11,250,000, the approximate cost of a vessel of the Von der Tann type.

It will be possible, nevertheless, for the German admiralty to maintain the fiction, both for domestic and foreign consumption, that the six new cruser battleships can be built strictly within the limitations of the existing naval law. The Tageblatt explains how this will be accomplished. He says:

"Section B of the naval law, which regulates the 'substitute vessels' to be built until 1917, will be given a new form after 1912. According to Section B, one substitute cruiser battleship shall be laid down annually during the six years from 1912 to 1917, these being six vessels intended to take the place of five crusers of the Hertha class and of the Kaiserin Augusta. Admiral von Koester now demands an additional cruiser battleship annually after 1912, so that the six substitutes will be laid down not in six but in three years.

Section B further provides for the building of one substitute battleship annually between 1912 and 1917. After 1912, therefore, three of the largest type vessels will be taken in hand instead of two, as heretofore contemplated."

It becomes plain from the above statements that the German naval estimates, which were to reach their maximum in 1911 with the enormous expenditure of $115,425,000 (an increase of $5,000,000 over 1910), will actually rise during the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 to over $127,925,000.

"The proposed supplementary program for the substitute cruiser battleships will make the hope of a reduction of naval expenditure wholly illusory, even if we leave entirely out of consideration the heavily increased cost of maintaining the reserve battle fleet which will burden the naval estimates of succeeding years."

Hotel-Keeper Advanced Money to Aid Elopers

Brings Action Against Princess Louise of Belguim, Claiming Repayment of $35,000.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—An hotel keeper named Weitzer has brought an action against Princess Louise of Belgium, claiming repayment of $65,000.

Weitzer stated that he advanced considerable sums to Lieutenant Mattachich, in order to facilitate the elopement of the princess, and that since that time he had made further advances, which went to the support of the princess. He had been refunded about a third of the money and interest.

The plaintiff was allowed a certain sum on account and the case was adjourned until January 15, 1911.

Their Place

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Whatever be their faults, Scottish folks have not got a reputation for snobbishness. In London however some of them do not seem to retain the Spartan virtues of the north. Two quietly dressed ladies who attended one of the most fashionable Presbyterian churches in the west end a few Sundays ago, were startled to be told by the verger that "servants are expected to sit in the back seats."

Fortune Left to Pets In Court Eleven Years

Beneficiaries Died Six Years Ago Of Old Age, But Will Still in Chancery.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The slowness with which business is got thru in the French courts is as much of a byword as is the leniency of magistrates, but the following constitutes a record. The principal characters in the story are a cat and a dog. Once upon a time there lived a dear old lady in a small suburban villa, with an aged cat named Raton and an old dog known by the delightful name of Pataud, but let me say, en passant, that he was christened long before the notorious king of light was even dreamt of. These animals were the old lady's sole companions. She had heard nothing of her relatives since she had lost her fortune in unsuccessful speculation. Thus she lived in happy seclusion with the two animals she dearly loved.

And it came to pass one day that the good old lady died. A few days later a lawyer brought her will to light. In it she bequeathed ten thousand dollars to the Society for Protection of Animals on condition that they looked after and cared for Pataud and Raton in their old age. Ten thousand dollars! Nobody ever knew she possessed such a sum, and as soon as it was known relations of the old lady sprang up from everywhere and anywhere as if by magic. The house was besieged by a motley crowd. Pataud and Raton were chased away with brooms and sticks, and they took refuge, one in the cellar the other in the loft.

Finally the case of "Relations versus Pataud and Raton" came up before the courts. That was eleven years ago. Since then, innumerable difficulties have impeded the course of justice. It took the court five years to decide that the sworn evidence of Pataud and Raton as principal parties in the case, could be dispensed with, but that by no means ended the debates. At last, however, the case was wound up and judgment was given the other day in favor of the cat and dog. But, unfortunately, Pataud and Raton died five or six years ago of old age, so perhaps in twenty-two years' time we may hear, eventually, what is to become of the famous ten thousand dollars.

Tax on Bachelors And Russ Spinsters

French Municipality Appeals to Celibates and Furnishes Names of Marriageable Women.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—Young Russians of marriageable age who skirk matrimony are to be penalized. The financial commission of the Duma has approved of a bill imposing a tax, in the form of a percentage on incomes, on bachelors and spinsters. Russia has thus followed the example of Bulgaria, which last year imposed a tax of 8s 4d. a year upon her 27,600 bachelors over thirty years of age. Now spinsters will have to pay as well in Russia.

Whatever other towns may do, Mende, in Auvergne, France, is bent on sending up its birth-rate. Every bachelor there has just received the following circular:

League against depopulation; appeal to Celibates.

Dear Sir: In an essentially humanitarian and patriotic cause, we have the honor to acquaint you with the names of the spinsters of Mende aged 18 and upwards.—Yours truly, the Managing Committee.

A list of 200 names of marriageable young ladies followed with their addresses appended. A post-schiptum was added: "The committee has at the disposal of those concerned a list of twenty-seven more young ladies who did not wish their names disclosed."

In England and Wales there are 1,481,833 bachelors and 1,745,178 spinsters over twenty-one, and a ten-shilling tax on them would bring in enough money to build a new dreadnought each year.

Striker. "Tha knows, Bill, if we dunna mind. t' Masters will be t' Bosses!"

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

This interesting photograph, shows the famous Japanese naval commander, Admiral Togo, with Jock, the eldest son of Rear-Admiral Dundas of Dundas. While in one sense Britain may be said to have been the foster-mother of the Japanese Navy, the good feeling of our alliance with Japan is charmingly shown by this portrait of one of Japan's heroes with a young defender of Britain.

—Black and White

Most English German Is Young Crown Prince

Has Little of Kaiser's Dynamic Energy and Country Will Breathe Easier When He Comes to Throne.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—It was an English writer of international renown who once remarked that when the German Crown Prince should come to the throne Germany would "breathe easier" and "enjoy a rest." What this cynic meant to convey was that the boyish, light-hearted heir to imperial Germany's throne seems to have inherited little of his gifted father's dynamic energy, and that the crown prince's accession would inaugurate an era of repose compared to the restless atmosphere which the world associates with William II.

British India and the Far East are about to have an opportunity of judging for themselves what manner of man the Crown Prince William is. He has left here for a seven months' tour of Asia, the kaiser's latest project for equipping his heir for the time when he will direct the destinies of the German empire. Fully one-third of the crown prince's time in the Far East will be spent in British dominions. His first stopping place is Ceylon, where he will remain for three weeks. Then he proceeds to Bombay for a two months' sojourn in India.

Predilections Are English.

His long stay on British soil and the intimate contact with British environment which it will provide him are very much indeed to the crown prince's taste. He is probably the most English German alive. All his proclivities and predilections, notably his dominating passion for sport, are English to the core. He is personally responsible for the growing love of outdoor life now manifesting itself among the younger generation of Germans. He has popularized tennis, rowing, polo, hockey, football and boxing. For a long time he has set the example in horsemanship and yachting. His latest venture is the establishment of a modest racing stable in partnership with his "chum" and equerry, Lieutenant von Zobeltitz, who accompanies him to Asia.

Except for his whole heart love of sport, the crown prince is what the Germans call an "unbeschriebenes Blatt"—an unknown quantity. What the country has contrived to glean concerning his personality and characteristics tell, however, strongly in his favor. For one thing, he selected a most charming consort in the pretty brunette Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg, who, since her marriage in 1905, has splendidly liver up to Hohenzollern traditions and has given him three sturdy sons.

One speaks of the crown prince's "selection" of his wife advisedly, for it was essentially a love match, devoid of any suggestion of political alliance. It was contracted, indeed, so thoroly on the prince's own initiative that the kaiser himself hardly knew that the courtship was pending. The crown prince's popularity has enormously increased since his marriage, for Germans, like the rest of the world, love a lover, and they have learned that he is devotedly fond of his beautiful princess,, who, half Russian and more French than German, is probably the best liked woman in the Fatherland to-day.

Not Sturdy.

The crown prince is now in his twenty-ninth year. He has not inherited the sturdy physique of either his father or grandfather. Blonde, tall and slight, he does not give the impression of being skillful in the saddle, with the gun, the oar, the racquet, or with the gloves. Yet at all these strenuous pursuits he is a master. Six or eight years ago, before the responsibilities of fatherhood began to play their sobering role, the prince was one of the most daring hurdle jumpers in the army. One of his celebrated pranks was to ride his squadron of mounted Cuirassier Guards up the terraced steps of the Sans Souci Palace at Potsdam.

The zeal with which he dedicates himself to sport has made some critics forget that the crown prince has shown that he realizes to the full the obligations awaiting him in later life. Three years ago the kaiser began to put the crown prince thru a regular course of training for rulership. His imperial highness was first sent to the offices of the Potsdam Provincial Government for several months' study of local administration. Then he was turned over to the Prussian ministry of the interior, to acquaint himself with the intricate routine under which two-third of Germany's population are governed. Since then the crown prince has studied naval administration at the admiralty, and has been initiated into the mysteries of Bismarchian diplomacy at the foreign office. In all these varied courses of study the prince has distinguished himself by earnestness and receptivity.

Admirer of Napoleon.

The crown prince's most passionate object of admiration, next to his wife and children, is the great Napoleon. Pictures, statuettes, busts, medallions, and engravings of the Corsican conqueror are to be seen in profusion in the crown prince's study at the marble palace in Potsdam. The conqueror who divided this Hohenzollern town Prussia into French province is said to be his model of what a great leader and ruler ought to be. "Who knows," a French writer once asked, "whether it may not perhaps be the secret dream of this young man to be a surviving and triumphand Duke of Reichstadt to take up the wonderful inheritance?"

To Wed Future Earl

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It is current gossip in society that the heir to an earldom has been successful in capturing the heart of Miss Marguerite Shonts of New York, the beautiful sister of the Duchess of Chaulnes.

Make Weather to Order With Electricity Costing Sixteenth Present Rate

Possible to Control by Electrical Means Sunshine and in Certain Climates to Produce Rainfall at Will.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—That by our increased knowledge of electricity we shall one day be able to control the weather was the remarkable forecast made in an inaugural address at the opening of the new premises of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

S. Z. de Ferranti, the president, was the speaker, and he explained a scheme for the universal supply of electricity for all purposes, which would reduce the average cost of current to one-eighth of a penny per unit, whereas it is now about two pence

Electricity of one-sixteenth of its present cost would not only be supplied for heating, lighting, power, and for immense industries, such as the manufacture of pig iron, but by generating it on scientific and properly controlled lines the by-products of the coal used would give sufficient ammonium sulphate—artificial manure—to render intensive cultivation of the whole of the cultivated land in this country a feasible and straightforward matter. Our coal supply would also last twice as long.

"It may safely be said," declared Mr. de Ferranti, "that, wherever coal, gas, or power are now used, everything for which they are used will be better done when electricity is the medium of application. I believe the time will come when it will be thought no more wonderful largely to control our weather than it is now thought wonderful to control the water after it has fallen on the land. I think that it will be possible to acquire knowlege which will enable us largely to control by electrical means the sunshine which reaches us and, in a climate which usually has ample moisture in the atmosphere, to produce rainfall when and where we require it."

Tommy Atkins Poses For Cinematograph

With Idea of Giving Fillip to Recruiting Army Council Orders Sham Fight for Pictures.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Probably in the hope of giving a much-needed fillip to recruiting, the Army Council has just given permission for the troops at Aldershot to take part in a sham fight solely for the purpose of making cinematograph films. In the past, officers have usually done their best to balk photographers, and have even been known to upset and smash cameras by means of a sudden movement of men; but now they have got to play the game for the picture procurer, in order that the public in the countless bioscope palaces may have a clear idea of Tommy Atkins at work.

Married Lady of Title In Love With Waiter

Meanwhile Trusting Hubby Accepts Her Reason for Long Trips Abroad.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—There is a curious story in circulation about a well-known society lady of title who, it is alleged, fell violently in love with the head waiter at one of the principal west end restaurants. The waiter has since received an appointment in New York. It certainly is curious why a distinguished society lady should spend so much time on the other side of the water. Her own explanation is that she finds it the best place for a "rest cure." The indulgent husband has, up to the present, fully accepted her statement.

Two Women Mayors

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Two women have been elected as mayors in England—Miss Sarah Lees at Oldham and Miss G. Morgan at Brecon. The Marquis of Londonderry has been elected mayor of Durham, and Earl Brownlow mayor of Granthsm, and among London mayors Mr. Justice Phillimore has been elected for Kensington.

English Money Panics That Live in History

Kills His Own Son To Spite His Wife

Frenchman Takes Boy From School and Shoots Him to Revenge Unfaithful Spouse.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A man named Emile Lapierre murdered his son, aged twelve years, at Marseilles the other day solely by way of revenge against his wife, whom he suspected of unfaithfulness.

The father called at the boy's school and took him for a walk along the shore. When he found a lonely spot he drew a revolver and shot the lad dead.

Connaught Meets 100 Basuto Chiefs

Natives Asked That They Might Not Be Handed Over to Union Authorities.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Dec. 3.—The most picturesque incident of the Duke of Connaught's triumphal tour thru South Africa, the success of which has eclipsed all expectations, was his meeting with a hundred Basuto chiefs.

All the natives wore European dress, altho the costumes were much varied. When the duke etered the room he was greeted with shouts of barbaric welcome. A chief then asked the duke that Basutoland might not be handed over to the Union authorities. In reply the duke said:

"You must remember that your father has much trouble in settling the affairs of his elder children. It is quite right for the Basutos to tell him their difficulties, but you must trust and obey your father."

Everyone agrees that Capetown has risen to the occasion with remarkable public spirit and devoted loyalty. Nothing like the decorations and illuminations had ever been seen in South Africa before. The royal visit has been a delightful crescendo of enthusiasm. The duke leaves behind him the pleasantest possible memories of kindness and geniality. All the towns have been stimulated by the example of Capetown to make special efforts to welcome the royal visitors in a manner worthy of the great event which is the occasion of their visit.

Religion May Dethrone Alfonso

Spain Will Follow Portugal Should Cortes Not Accept Canalejas' Reform Proposals.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—An intimate friend of the present Spanish premier, in the course of conversation a few evenings ago, predicted that Spain would follow Portugal's lead in regard to dispensing with the monarchy should the Cortes not accept the reform proposals laid down by Senor Canalejas.

These include the alteration of the form of religious oath and the passing into law of the "el candado" (padlock) decree, under which no more religious establishments can enter Spain without special permission from the government.

Plot to Kill Mikado Conspirators to Die

Twenty-Six Japanese Found Guilty of Plot and Will Get Extreme Penalty.

TOKIO, Dec. 3.—Twenty-six Japanese who were charged with being concerned in the plot to assassinate the emperor while visiting the military school outside Tokio, have been found guilty by the special secret court which was constituted to try the case.

The court recommended the infliction of the severest penalty under the law—namely, capital punishment.

In 1797 Bank of England Suspended Payment and Upset in Monetary Conditions Occurs Every Ten Years.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—From time to time the financial history of England has shown that "monetary panics" are of more or less frequent occurrence, and very small causes often make depositors nervous as to the safety of their money. A bank may be compelled to stop cash payments from two causes, either because it is unable to meet its just liabilities, or because there is a sudden run upon it owing to a general "panic." In this case the bank itself may be perfectly sound, tho unable to meet the sudden demand, upon its store of ready cash.

In 1797 the Bank of England suspended cash payments, and in view of the crisis, the unprecedented course was taken of calling a cabinet meeting at Whitehall, on a Sunday to deal with the situation. Confidence was soon restored when it was found that the bank was as sound and as solvent as ever; and the only reason that cash payment was stopped was that the bank had advanced such immense sums to the government, and the feeling of insecurity in the country was so great, that people were beginning to insist upon having gold instead of notes. The actual cash at the bank at this time had been reduced to $5,420,850, but as soon as confidence was restored bank notes were accepted as readily as gold.

Panic of 1825.

There was a great commercial panic in 1825, and again much uneasiness was caused in 1862 owing to the fact that a quantity of bank paper had been stolen from the makers. As was expected, a large number of forged bank notes were soon in circulation, but early in the next year the forgers were discovered, tried, and convicted.

Any defalcation or fraud upon banks to a large amount will naturally cause uneasiness. For example, in 1828 Rowland Stephenson, M. P., banker, and the treasurer of St. Thomas' Hospital, absconded. His defalcations amounted to no less than $1,000,000, of which $350,000 were exchequer bills, and this had a serious effect upon bankers in London. Many people will remember when Goudie, in 1901, absconded from the Bank of Liverpool, having appropriated sums to the tune of $850,000. Those who did not know of the stability of this bank were somewhat nervous as to whether its finances would be able to stand the strain.

Every Ten Years.

It has been remarked as strange that monetary panics should occur, on an average, about every ten years. The most important occurred in the years, 1825, 1837, 1847, 1857, 1866 and 1875. That of 1866 was caused by the break up of the Joint Stock Discount Company, which was followed by the stoppage of Barned's Bank of Liverpool, with liabilities of three and a half millions. Also, in 1855, the interests of private banking were greatly injured owing to the failure of Strahan, Paul and Bates, thru the unlawful use of securities.

But perhaps the greatest failure which marks the whole of the nineteenth century was that of Overend, Gurney & Co., Limited, on May 10, 1866, for fifty million dollars. It was at the height of the commercial panic of that year, and the following day, a Friday, has since been known as "Black Friday." Messrs. John, Henry and Edmund Gurney and their partners were committed for trial for conspiracy to defraud, but eventually acquitted. The scenes in the city on "Black Friday" were such as have not been witnessed before or since. Lombard-street being rendered impassable thru the seething crowd of creditors which besieged the offices.

Iron Companies Fail.

In 1875 the crisis was due rather to improper direction of enterprise than anything else, and the failures were chiefly among iron companies. But a small concern in London, the City and County Bank, stopped payment, which helped to add to the general uneasiness, tho it was not of importance except to those directly interested. The primary cause of a crisis in 1878 was the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, and the same year saw the failure of March, Willis, Percival & Co., bankers, of Lombard-street, and the West of England Bank in Bristol.

Mention of "Black Friday" recalls another disaster which occurred on Friday, November 21, 1890, when temporary panic was caused by the embarrassment of Messrs. Baring Bros. Tho in serious difficulties, these were eventually overcome, and the firm was reconstructed as a joint stock company under the name of Baring Bros. & Co., with a capital of $5,000,000.

The greatest smash of recent years was probably that of Dumbell's Bank in the Isle of Man in 1900. The director, the manager, and the auditors were convicted of issuing false balance-sheets, and the director and the manager were also found guilty of misappropriating the moneys of the bank. The widespread distress caused by this failure is still fresh in the minds of many.

Cocoa Husk Cigarettes.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A certain Mme. Levillian has been convicted of manufacturing cigars and cigarets out of cocoa husks, in contravention of the tobacco monopoly, and has been sentenced to four separate fines of $800 each. The court held that the manufacture was forbidden by law.

It appeared from evidence that three and a half millions of these cigarets, which were capable of being smoked, had been placed on the market annually.

DAUGHTERS OF LEWIS HARCOURT, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

News and Notes of Interest to All Who Use Gasoline as a Motive Power

Beautiful Body Finish Carelessly Destroyed

Do not Use Old Waste to Wipe Off Car Any More Than You Would to Clean Your Piano.

The average automobile owner or dealer has a very faint idea as to the method pursued in producing that beautiful mirror-like effect on the finished body of an automobile, and a much smaller percentage of them have any idea as to the method to be pursued in preserving that finish which is of so much interest to the man that prides himself on the appearance of his car, or the dealer who realizes the importance of the beauty of the car in making the sale. The following is the process used by the large manufacturing concerns in finishing a car:

The body is first sand-papered, after which it is given a coat of oil which is allowed to dry for 24 hours. Then the priming coat of lead and oil, then another drying spell of 24 hours, after which it is gone over with hard putty. Next comes a coat of filler, which is allowed to dry for 24 hours; the last item is repeated four to five times, with 24 hours' drying time between each coat.

Then the surface is sand-papered down smooth and the first coat of color applied and allowed to dry for 24 hours, after which the second coat of color is put on.

Then follows one coat of rubbing varish, which, after being thoroly dried, is rubbed down with pulverized pumice stone, then the body is striped or finished with any ornamental design that is required, after which the second coat of rubbing varnish is put on, allowed to dry and is then rubbed down, after which the finishing coat is applied and is left to dry.

The above complete, you have a finished surface equal to a mirror.

Now the question is how to preserve that beautiful luster.

Everyone tells you how to preserve your tires. How to protect your engines. How to prevent this trouble, and how to prevent that trouble.

An Important Item.

But as yet no one has ever attempted to enlighten you on one of the most important items in the trouble line, one that creeps on you unawares and when once there takes from $50 o $100 to repair it. The item in question is the appearance of your car, one that has as much if not more to do with your final decision in selecting your car than any other.

To prevent your car from assuming a dull, faded and unattractive appearance it requires your most careful attention.

The occupants of a highly polished car are the ones that enjoy the ride. The friend that comments on your car remarks the appearance first of all.

The writer in a recent visit to one of the downtown garages came very forcibly in contact with the advisability of the owner keeping his car in first-class condition as to its appearance.

There were two cars on the floor, same model, same make; one had been taken care of and the other neglected. The owners of the cars wanted to sell them and in the trade that ensued the man that owned the car that was clean and well-kept received $300 more for his car than the man with the car that was dirty, scratched and ill-kept. The dealer explained that the good-looking car caused him no trouble or delay in selling it and getting back the money allowed on the new car. While in the case of the neglected car, it was a plain case of having his money tied up for from four to eight weeks while the car was being repainted and refinished at a cost of from $75 to $150 or possibly more. It easily pays to keep a car in good condition as to appearance.

Careless Chauffeurs.

The dealer went a little further in his talk on appearance and the method of cleaning used by a great many chauffeurs. When they start to clean a car they hunt around for a piece of waste and when found it more than likely is taken out of an old tool box; it is then rubbed on the varnished parts that have been partly washed, coevred with grease and mud spots here and there; the grease spots are smeared over about four times the amount of space they originally covered and the sand and mud are rubbed over another four times the space they covered; the result is a smear that will catch all the dust and a lot of sand scratches.

At this stage he branches off to remark, "Can you imagine anyone going into your parlor and trying to polish your piano with an old dirty piece of waste? What you would do to them would be enough. You should at least be as careful with a machine that cost you as much as five or ten pianos."

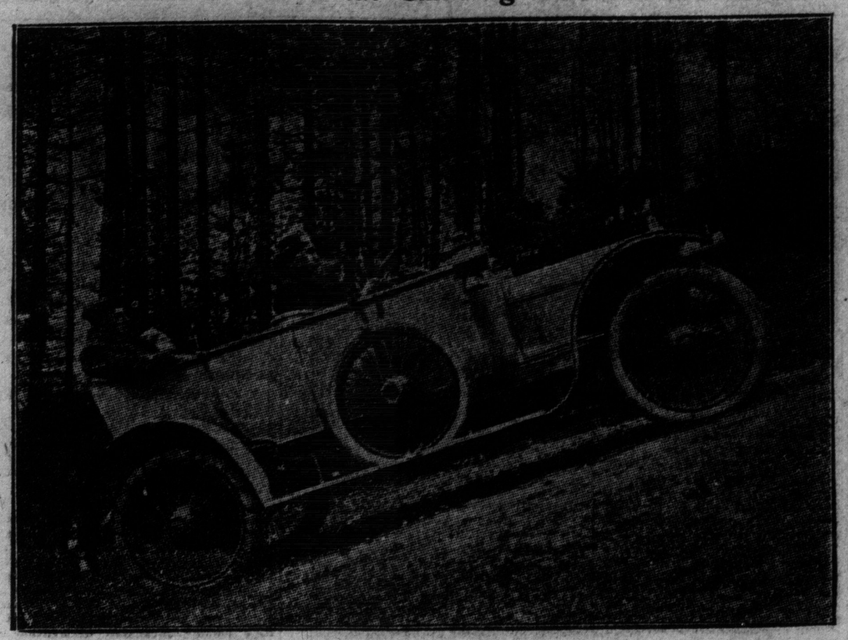
A handsome looking car is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

In buying a body polish get the best and don't buy one that you happen to find because it is cheap. The best is the cheapest.

SMOKE.

It is said that visible smoke consists of solid carbon particles and solid or liquid hydrocarbon particles or tar vapors. Smoke emanations are signs of incomplete combustion, but it may be true that complete combustion is impossible, due in some instances to the methods employed, and in other cases to the qualities that reside in the fuel. Excess of oxygen, i. e., more air, is the proper way to eliminate smoke.

A Great Climbing Car



Beggar's Roost Hill, near Lynton, is probably the worst hill in England. Most tourists in that part of the West Country give the hill a wide berth. Our illustration show an 18-24 h.p. light Austin car on the steepest part of the hill, where the gradient is 1 in 3.64. On this occasion the car in question, with four passengers "up," made light work of the hill. Standard gear was fitted, with a ratio of 5 to 1 on the second speed, which speed was used for the ascent.

Andrew Carnegie, who, when one of his steel mill superintendents told him that all production records for a day had been broken, replied, "Why not do it every day?"

A FORD RECORD.

What local owner of an automobile can boast of a 100,000 record?

Wearing its fifth coat of paint, a little battered looking and somewhat out-of-date, a Ford Model "R" owned by F. C. Royse of Santa Cruz, California, has reached the 100,000-mile service mark.

The Californian has driven the little $500 Ford Runabout since early in 1907 when it made its first appearance upon the market; the big mileage record has been made in and about Santa Cruz.

This feat is worthy of mention in the most exclusive of automobile circles, there are now a number of factory cars manned by drivers, who have had experience in reliability contest driving, after such records, but none of them have come near this mark.

San Francisco Woman Is Pioneer Motorist

Started a Motor Stage, Did Speed Stunts and Edited Auto Journal A Famous Car Decorator.

The fascination of motoring has appealed to many well-known women but no combination of motoring pleasure and business has given quite as much prominence to a women as the pioneer efforts of Mrs. Lulu Linz of San Francisco, the wife of F. J. Linz, manager of the United Motor San Francisco Company. From the time the first automobile made its appearance in Golden Gate City, Mrs. Linz has been recognized as the premier woman motorist of the Pacific Coast.

When the romantic old stage coach got its first warning of relegation, Mrs Linz was the driver who showed what the automobile stage could accomplish. She was the first woman to pass the severe park examination in 'Frisco in 1904. Six weeks after receiving her permit she started the motor stage line between Carson City and Shaw Hot Springs, Nevada, the only automobile stage in the state at that time. The same year found her driving a Maxwell touring car up the court house steps at Bakersfield, California. Two years later she appeared on the Vanderbilt Cup course with a 50-horse power touring car and made one lap which almost equalled the practice record for the course.

Love of sport, however, did not keep her away from the business end of automobiles and two years later she was managing the second San Francisco Automobile Show in the capacity of president and general manager. At the same time she was president of the first American Motor Club of Women, and was later made an honorary member of the Ladies' Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, of which the Duchess of Southerland was president. She founded in that year the automobile department of an Oakland newspaper and edited its automobile news for a year. Tho retired from active newspaper and magazine work, she is still a frequent contributor to various automobile periodicals. She was associate editor of the only motor magazine on the Pacific Coast at that time.

Mrs. Linz has won every first prize offered in San Francisco and Oakland for the best decorated car, securing five silver cups, the famous Portola silver urn, gold medals and various cash prizes.

UNITED STATES MOTOR HAVE ENGLISH BRANCH

Big American Selling Company Becomes International In Scope.

Having accomplished his mission abroad—the formation of the United International Motors, Limited—President Benjamin Briscoe of the United States Motor Company has sailed from Liverpool to New York on the Mauretania, accompanied by Mrs. Briscoe and W. R. DeVoe, the former's private secretary.

The English concern will manufacture products of the United States Motor Company for European trade. The designs, patents, etc., of the Maxwell, Brush, Columbia, Stoddard-Dayton, Courier and Sampson 35 will be transferred to the English company, but the machinery and factory equipment will be purchased abroad. The United International Motors, Limited, have opened salesrooms at 114 Wardour-street, London west, where models of the affiliated companies are now on exhibition.

The new concern makes the following announcement: "We have completed arrangements with the United States Motor Company of the United States of America by which we become the concessionnaires of that company, with the sole and exclusive right to manufacture and sell in the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe the type of motor cars which have been brought to such a high state of development by that company. We will install a manufacturing department which, having the full co-operation of our affiliated companies will have advantages which cannot be excelled."

NEW TYPE ENGINE AT LONDON SHOW

Cast "en Bloc" With Cylinder at Each Corner Runs Well.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Messrs. Harvey Frost and Co., the makers of the well-known vulcanizers, fathered a new engine of interesting design at the Olympic Show. It is of the en bloc character, practically square in plan with a cylinder in each corner. The mixture from the carburetter reaches each of these cylinders in their proper turn thru the agency of a very simple central rotary-valve, with a poppet-valve placed in the mixture-lead between the rotary-valve and each cylinder. The poppet-valves, which are operated by a cam thru a bell-crank lever, remain open thru the whole of the inlet and exhaust strokes of the pistons, and closed during the compression and explosion strokes. They act merely as seals against the compression and the explosion, and preserve the faces of the rotary-valve and ports from the effect of the burning gases. The engine shown, the puely experimental, had brought the chassis to which it was fitted up by road from Bristol, and appeared to run quite satisfactorily and also quietly, considering it was the first of its kind. Assuredly, more will be heard of this motor in the future, for it promises economy of space, weight, and cost in manufacture.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF AUTO FUEL

Quality of Gasoline Cannot be Tested by a Hydrometer.

Attempting to determine the quality of automobile gasoline by sticking a hydrometer into a measure of it and observing the specific gravity of the liquid as a whole is a useless undertaking. The specific gravity may be taken without difficulty, but it will not be a measure of either the fuel value of the liquid (by indirect indication) or of the volatility of the same, due to the fact that the distiller, if he takes five fractions, can so balance the lighter with the heavier fractions as to bring about a given specific gravity without using that measure of the middle fractions that will produce the most desirable grade of automobile gasoline. No method of indicating quality should be used in determining the same, if the compounder of the mixture can by jugglery produce the apparent result without having to deliver the goods. If hexane, for instance, is the best fractional distillate then the method to employ in the determination of the quality of the gasoline is that method which will show hexane, if it is present, or the absence of hexane, if it is left out. It should be understood by automobilists that automobile gasoline is not gasoline proper; there may not be any gasoline in the mixture that he buys for gasoline. The probabilities are that automobile gasoline is a compound of the three benzine distillates, with enough hexane to permit of starting the motor, it being the more volatile fraction. To whatever extent it is possible to make a composite pure, thus eliminating by-products in the process of manufacture, it is a good thing; the price is affected favorably.

THE PREMIER.

The automobile editor is in receipt of the Premier catalog for 1911. This well-known firm have their usual complete line of four and six cylinder machines.

The Premier is so well and favorably known both from its success on the track and in endurance runs, that no comment on it is necessary. Intending purchasers should see the Premier catalog before the come to a decision.

HUGE CASH WINNINGS OF DARING AVIATORS

Lots of Money for Men Who Brave the Airlanes.

PARIS, France, Nov. 23.—In thirteen months from the first aviation meeting at Reims, in August, 1909, aviators have won in prizes $712,649.53, and in about the same space of time twenty-four aviators have paid the toll of their lives to the new form of locomotion. The winners of this sum have numbered 107, 66 being French and 41 belonging to other nations.

The heaviest winner has been Louis Paulhan with $82,052, and the smallest is Louis Breguet, the inventor, builder and pilot, with $28.60.

Among the women fliers Mesdames de Laroche, Frank, Niel, Misses Dutilieu and Marvingt, the first named won $32.80 at Rouen and got the $1000 ladies' prize at Reims, altho she had not fulfilled the conditions of the race her flight being stopped by her terrible fall.

The prizes officially won between August, 1909, and the end of September, 1910, are as follows:

Paulhan	$82,052.40
Leon Morane	52,979.80
Latham	52,431.98
Rougier	52,300.00
Chavez	49,273.38
Graham-White	35,100.00
Le Blanc	32,800.00
Farman, Henry	23,200.00
Legagneux	17,898.80
Van den Born	17,739.45
Dickson	17,229.20
Effimoff	16,711.58
Glenn Curties	16,600.00
Cattaneo	16,092.80
Count de Lambert	12,480.00
Auburn	12,260.00
Brookins	11,400.00
Meerot	11,200.00
Wagner	11,054.00
Ollieslaegers	10,200.00
Hamilton	10,200.00
Hamilton	10,000.00
Johnson	9,500.00
Simon	9,230.00
Bleriot	8,400.00
Drexel	8,400.00

Twenty-nine names follow before the winnings are less than $2000, among them Weymann at $2260 and Count Jacques de Lesseps at $2700. Eleven more have won upwards of $1000, among them Rolls with $1708.18.

These figures deal with the money awarded in prizes only, many of the aviators of course receiving in addition large sums for attending flying meetings. Thus Paulhan has a contract for $20,000 a month for flying in America and received substantial sums for Douai, Tournai and Verone.

Latham has been paid for attending meetings at Blackpool, Berlin, Heliopolis, Rouen, etc., and Bleriot for Vienna, Bucharest, Constantinople and Cologne.

Leon Delagrange, who won only $140 in prizes before he was killed on January 4, received $3000 for appearing at Spa and $18,000 for Doncaster.

Mme. Frank had two contracts for England at $2500 each and Miss Dutrieu one for $10,000 for Russia, as had also Mme. de Laroche.

If the guarantees paid to aviators are estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000 and are added to the prize money the total would be from $1,000,000 to $1,100,000, or from $9400 to $10,000 an aviator.

For many fliers these sums have had to cover expenses, and if their career is glorious and at times profitable it is always costly. The purchase of a machine, lessons, the hiring of a shed, wages of at least two mechanics, pieces for repairs, linen and wood—which in aviation are excessively dear—and repairs run away with large sums.

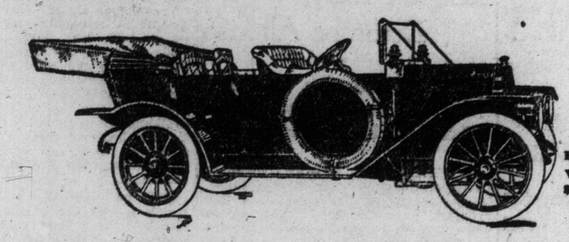
Some aviators break their machines very often; others seldom do. Autrun probably holds a record in having never damaged his apparatus.—New York Sun.

A GREAT STUNT.

An interesting and unusual automobile record is claimed by George Miller who recently drove his Thomas "high gear" car on the five-day reliability run of the Chicago Motor Club. Miller was the mechanic during the New York to Paris race around the world.

At the finish of the Chicago run, Miller's car, which had been used by the technical committee, was also used as the examination car. A brake test was conducted in one city block, the competitive cars being forced to speed their cars to 20 miles an hour from a standing start, within a specified distance, and then at a signal stop them within a specified distance.

The Thomas car carried the examining committee and was forced to travel back and forth in the one city block for about seven hours, before the examination was finished. When the last car had been disposed of, the speedometer registered a trifle over 30 miles, which had been covered within the one block.



RUSSELL "38" With Knight Motor $5,000 Fully Equipped

Growth of the Knight Motor

NOTHING more significant with regard to the gradual steady onward progress of the Knight Motor could be given than the following sketch of the Exhibitions at Olympia in London, England.

In 1908, the only exhibit was the Daimler, who were using the Knight engine in some of their cars.

In 1909 Daimler exhibited, using it exclusively. The Minerva Company, of Belgium, used it for part of their production.

In 1910 the Daimler Company used it exclusively; the Minerva used it exclusively; the Panhard Co., of France, exhibited their first model; the Mercedes, of Germany, exhibited their first model, and the Rover Company, of England, exhibited two models.

When one knows the standing of the firms involved, he appreciates just what this means in the way of recognition of the Knight Motor in the World's Automobile Motor market.

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited, West Toronto

Makers of High Grade Automobiles
Sole owners of Knight engine rights in Canada

TORONTO BRANCH: 100 RICHMOND STREET WEST
Other Branches: Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Melbourne, Aust.

Sunday World Auto Directory

DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd.
Cor. Bay & Temperance Sts. TORONTO
Agents for:
Peerless
Stevens-Duryea
Auto Car and Auto Car Trucks

Cutten & Foster
American Auto Top Manufacturers.
Auto Tops to Suit Any Car. Boat Tops, Tire Covers.
If Your Auto Top Needs Recovering See Us.
179 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.

The Case Cars
TOURING TORPEDO
LIMOUSINE SUBURBAN
ROADSTER
WITH THE FAMOUS PIERCE ENGINE.
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO
345-9 Dufferin St., Toronto
Phone Park 1350

NARROW STREET WORK

Selecting an automobile is not so simple a matter as it looks. The intending purchaser, in addition to desiring a well-built car, of good material, accuracy of workmanship and appropriateness of design, must necessarily have in mind the nature of the service that is to be rendered, and he must govern himself accordingly. If a car is wanted for long-distance touring over mud and such other roads as may be encountered, this service will naturally suggest a long wheelbase, large diameter wheels, much power with great flexibility, a transmission gear with at least three speed changes, a well-fixed gear ratio, excellence of the spring suspension, a good windshield and a proper top, deep cushions and wraps.

But these are precisely the facilities that are not wanted in an automobile that is to go around in a congested district, and be sufficiently mobile to make city service pleasant and profitable. It is worth a great deal to be able to turn a car around in a complete circle, even if the street is comparatively narrow, and this facility puts a limit on the length of the wheelbase. Where the wheelbase can advantageously be from 116 to 124 inches in general touring work, it is necessarily limited to a maximum of 110 inches if turning around in narrow streets is to be measured as a particular advantage, and 100 inches would be a very good figure for town car and taxicab work, considering this point only.

CASE CARS

New Machine With Famous Engine Introduced to Toronto Public.

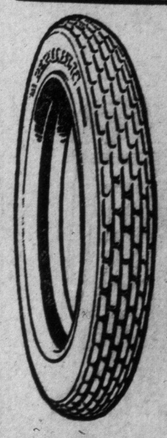
Just recently, another concern has entered the automobile field at Toronto; this is the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., who are selling Case cars, which were formerly known as the Pierce-Racine. The Pierce Motor Co. was re-organized by the first of August, at which time the Case Company took over the entire output and changed the name to the Case cars.

The Case cars are known for the famous engines they possess. It is an engine seventeen years old, so it has plenty of experience behind it.

The line consists of five cars—Three-passenger roadster, four-passenger Torpedo and suburban, five-passenger touring, and the seven-passenger limousine.

The touring car is noted outside of its engine for its roominess and comfort. The famous engine is a four-cyliner, four-cycle, water-cooled motor; the cylinder is 4¼-inch x 5-inch in size.

At the Toronto branch house of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., the different styles of Case cars may be seen; demonstrations are given to purchasers wishing them.



THE Staggard Tread Tires are the most economical you can buy because the double thickness and quality of the riding treads equal that of any two ordinary tires.

Their chief value, however, lies in the protection they afford both passengers and car in checking every tendency to slip or skid on any kind of wet or slippery road or when making sharp emergency turns.

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET
"THE TIRE PERFECT"
which tells why Republic "Staggard Tread" Tires give more service at less expense and are safer than any other kind.

THE DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO.,
Bay and Temperance Sts., Toronto

How About a Swell Little Town Car for Your Wife's Christmas Present?

Small Garage Should Be Protected Against Fire

Sources of Danger—Sand and Fire Extinguishers a Necessity—"No Smoking" in any Garage.

In view of the high rates of insurance many owners of a small garage do not take out policies, preferring to run the risk of a possible fire. This line of action is sometimes dictated by a lack of funds and sometimes by a willingness to trust to luck.

But whatever the cause which may lead one to the neglect or refuse to take out insurance on his garage, he should in any event observe certain simple precautions that will lessen the possibilities of a fire, and he should provide certain simple safeguards that will aid in lessening the damage that might occur in case a fire should get started.

The precautions against fire which every conservative owner will take, include the firm refusal to store or permit to be stored even small quantities of gasoline, wood alcohol, ordinary alchol, kerosene, lubricating oil or other inflammable substances in or near the garage.

Sources of Danger.

The gasoline in the car's tank is a source of danger because: (1) There is always the possibility of a leak developing, which will permit the liquid to flow out over certain parts of the chassis onto the floor or into the drip pan; (2) the needle-valve of the carbureter may not fit the seat properly—it may be held open by so small an object as a grain of sand—this would cause the gasoline to flood the carbureter and overflow onto the floor. The fact that there is gasoline on the floor or dripping from the car is not necessarily a dangerous condition, but it becomes so instantly if a burning match be dropped, or if a stray electric spark due to a short-circuit in battery, timer, magneto or other cause, is produced on attempting to start the engine. Even a spark caused by the nails in one's shoes coming in contact with a hard object (concrete floor, for instance) is perfectly capable of starting a disastrous fire if the conditions are favorable. To avoid the possibility of the carbureter flooding it is, of course, only necessary to remember to turn the cock in the gasoline supply pipe in the evening or at other times when the car is to be left standing for some time.

The "No Smoking" signs posted in all the well-conducted public garages are not the result of the owners' dislike to the use or odor of tobacco, nor because the burning tobacco is necessarily dangerous, but because tobacco, like other substances, must be raised to its kindling temperature before it will burn. The usual method of doing this is by applying a flame from a match or other source. Unfortunately, it is inevitable—inescapable—that the flame which lights the tobacco will also ignite a mixture of gasoline vapor and air. This is a certainty. It happens every time. When it doesn't happen it is because no such mixture is present in the immediate vicinity of the flame.

Another Danger.

Another source of danger which is sometimes unsuspected arises from the position of the gasoline tank on the car. If this is placed across the body under the front or rear seat, with the filling vent at or near either end, the tank should neve be filled quite full; or if it is, the driver should not allow the car to stand inclined at an angle toward the side on which the vent is placed or on a steep down-grade until after the car has been driven long enough to consume sufficient fuel to lower the level in the tank, otherwise the gasoline may easily overflow and under favorable conditions become ignited.

In view of the fact that water will not extinguish burning gasoline or other burning oils, but will, if thrown upon them, merely spread them, thus giving them greater power to cause damage, it is obvious that water should not be used on a gasoline fire. But it frequently happens that while the burning gasoline is rapidly consumed itself, it ignites other substances, such as wood, cloth, upholstery, etc. Under such circumstances water becomes effective after the gasoline (or oil) has been burnt up, to prevent the spread of the flame. Each small garage should therefore have as a part of its equipment several buckets constantly filled with water and kept in definite places; also a bucket or two of clean, fine sand. The latter will, when thrown upon a small gasoline fire, smother it.

Extinguishers.

But the best means of subduing such a fire is by means of chemical fire extinguishers. There are two classes of these on the market—the "dry" extinguisher, which consists of a metal tube, tin, zinc or copper, about 36 inches long and 2 or 2½ inches in diameter, containing dry, powdered ammonium acid carbonate, also called ammonium bicarbonate. These extinguishers after being filled are hermetically sealed by having the top, thru which a hook projects, soldered in carefully, but lightly. They are usually kept suspended from a stout nail or screw at any convenient point on a wall or door jamb. If occasion arises for using them they are given a sharp downward jerk, which pulls off the top; the contents are then sprinkled generously on the incipient fire.

This dry powder on being heated even slightly decomposes into ammonia, carbon dioxide and water vapor. These are gases which are not only non-combustible, but excellent extinguishers is that they surround the burning object and thus exclude the oxygen of the air, which is one of the necessary factors in all combustion. They may be purchased in the market at from 50 cents to $3 each, depending upon the size. If the owner prefers he may make one himself if he has the ability to use a soldering iron. If not, the local tinner will make the tube and the chemical, ammonium bicarbonate, which must be dry and finely powdered, can be purchased from or ordered thru any reliable drug dealer.

The best device, however, is the other type of chemical extinguisher, that which is universally used, and consisting of a copper vessel holding three or more gallons of water containing the proper amount of sodium bicarbonate—baking soda—dissolved in it. The upper part of the vessel contains a glass bottle partially filled with concentrated sulphuric acid, which does not come into contact with the soda solution until at the moment when the extinguisher is to be used; it is then turned upside down, which causes the chemicals to be brought together. This results in the generation of large volumes of carbon dioxide gas, which saturates the water and forces it under great pressure out of the rubber hose attached to the extinguisher.

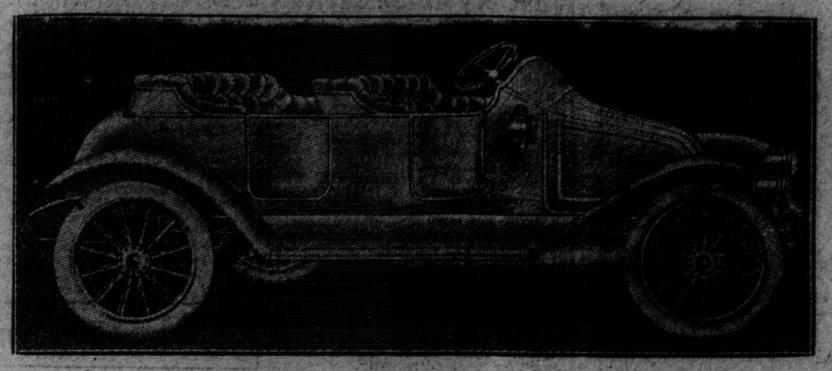
Water No Good.

As pointed out above, water is not a good agent with which to fight a gasoline fire, but the water coming from this extinguisher is highly charged with carbon dioxide—it is essentially a carbonated water, such as is served at soda fountains, minus the flavoring syrups. This renders it an effective extinguisher.

Another excellent means of subduing a gasoline fire is offered by the steel cylinders filled with carbon dioxide or carbonic acid, as it is more popularly called, under great pressure, which the motorist often carries in his car or keeps in the garage for inflating tires. If the cylinder be taken out near the fire, the gas turned on and the current of gas directed against the source of the fire satisfactory results will be obtained in nearly every case. One must be careful not to confuse "air bottles" filled with carbon dioxide with 'air bottles" filled with compresed air, which are also used for inflating tires. To ure the latter in subduing an incipient fire would be a fatal mistake. A current of air directed against it would only increase the conflagration in the same manner that a strong wind aids in the burning of a building. The Automobile.

AUTOMOBILE REFRIGERATOR CAR IN BUENOS, AYRES.

An Electric Touring Car



Electric vehicles capable of going 100 miles are as readily obtainable as a pound of sugar or furniture for a house; they have all the virtues of the same able electric motors that are so advantageously used on trolley cars and the heavy trains that so enjoyably transport millions of citizens from their homes to their places of business and back again day after day with scarcely ever an interruption of any kind. The motors are noted for their great torquing ability, speed-changing facility and ease of control. Speed is but a matter of gear ratio, power has no limit placed upon it, and longevity is at home in this form of equipment.

What seems so be most in need is the suitable placing of a battery large enough to furnish all the current that will be needed in the propulsion of the automobile, and a type of car that will compare favorably with gasoline automobiles for that class of customer who prefers comfort, even luxury, letting the price come as it may. There are now available all the types of electric vehicles, excepting those of the more pretentious touring types, and with batteries that are capable of furnishing the requisite quantity of current;; it is suggested that the last prop be knocked out from the clumsy procrastinator who stands in the way of a wider range of use of the electric vehicle.

In the design of a touring type of electric vehicle, there are many points to be considered, but there is no ground for assuming that all the good work that has been done on gasoline types of automobiles should be disregarded in the newer work. The place where the motor resides in gasoline cars has been selected because of its accessibility, and the constant loading effect it has on the front end of the automobile. These reasons hold equally in electric work; the battery, as the source of power, should have the place of honor, and in the "suggested" model as here presented, the battery is located under the hood, the latter being of the type that can be raised in order that access may be had to the battery.

This particular car is of the shaft-drive type, the motor coming just where the transmission gear would be in a gas car. In an electric vehicle the motor does two things, it takes electric energy from the battery and transforms it into its mechanical equivalent and it also serves as the speed-changing unit. The motor would take up no more room than is required for a transmission gear system, nor is it more necessary to have access to the motor than it would be to get at and work upon the transmission gear. This is proven by the sturdiness of the motors that work so well under trolley cars.—(The Automobile).

The Motor Car Not a Luxury

So much has been said lately about the extravagance in the purchase of motor cars—so much that is without foundation in fact—that it seems proper to enlighten those who are still of the opinion that a motor car is purely a luxury.

I do not deny that any passenger car is a luxury in the sense that it is always a luxury to get where one wants to go swiftly, surely and with the utmost comfort. But a motor car is not an extravagance.

I often wonder how many of the critics who have made the loudest tirades against the motor car have taken time to realize the many benefits which a car brings to the average family.

Perhaps the greatest benefit which a motor car brings to any user is the open-air recreation. We all know that we ought to go into the fresh air and sunshine, but most of us do not do it until we are ordered away by a physician. A motor car probably takes every member of the family into the open air more than any other agency one could name.

Think of the benefit to the head of the family in going to and from business in a car. Think how he gets to the office each morning with the sparkle of the sunshine and fresh air in his blood and brain; how much keener he is for the problems which confront him. Then, too, a motor car is a great saver of time to the business man. He can make his business calls in about one-third the time that is required by a street car or a horse and buggy. With a motor car he has always at his disposal a ready means of entertainment for customers and business associates. The car gives him more time away from his business, enables him to get out into the country, and gives him the mental and physical exercise of driving. Among his business associates he gains prestige, and the result of all of this air exercise is a good appetite, better digestion, better humor and better health.

And the rest of the family benefit proportionately. A motor car enables the wife and daughters to make social calls and to entertain without interference with the usual household duties. For the sons, a motor car has the educative value of understanding and caring for a wonderful piece of machinery. It means clean, open air recreation and decent entertainment in the company of other members of the family.

A man with a motor car lives a fuller life than if he did not have one. And he gives fuller life to every member of his family. A motor car means more experiences, more sensations. Its users do more things. They have wider interests. The man with the motor car lives twice as long in the same length of time as the man who has not a car. Long life is not a question of years so much as it is of experiences and accomplishments. And yet motor cars are great factors in increasing the average span of any man's years because they promote health thru outdoor life.—Hugh Chalmers, president Chalmers Motor Co.

∴ A New Western Highway ∴

The Canadian provinces of Western Canada, especially British Columbia, Alberta, Easkatchewan and Manitoba, have been asked by the Honorable Thomas Taylor, minister of public works of British Columbia, to cooperate with the latter province in the construction of a trunk line highway from Winnipeg to Vancouver, British Columbia already has plans laid for the construction and completion of their share of this road. Alberta is well along, and the matter has been taken up in the other provinces mentioned.

This will mean within the next three or four years a first class transcontinental highway that will connect with the Pacific highway at Vancouver, all the way down the coast to the Republic of Mexico. When these highways are completed it will give the longest continued stretch of first-class road that has ever existed in the world. It is conservatively estimated by prominent officials that this road will draw more money to the Pacific coast than all railroads combined.

It is argued that it will not bring as many in the visitors, but who do come, will stay longer and spend more money, and that is the vital problem that confronts the tourists cities of the Pacific coast to-day.

The University of Washington has recently established a material testing laboratory where all road materials will be tested free of charge for counties and municipalities located in the state, and only a nominal charge will be made for outside cities and other officials who have road construction in hand. This means that only the best materials need be used for outside cities and other officials who have road construction in hand. This means that only the best materials need be used for road construction that is planned for the future. In the past, much good money has been wasted by the use of improper materials and the lack of proportionate use of even the right kind of material.

RUNS TEST TIRES.

"Recent durability contests and endurance runs," says Web Brown of the Republic Rubber Company, "have proved that the chief value of an automobile tire can only be judged thru actual wear and tear of service. In the recent Star cup run a Pennsylvania four-cylinder car was equipped with Republic Staggard tread tires, and altho the car was the heaviest in the run, it succeeded in making a twenty-mile pace at the head of the tour continuously for eleven days. All four Staggard tread tires on the Pennsylvania returned in perfect condition, without a scar of any kind."

Queen Street East.

Hundreds of citizens who live at the Beach or on the other side of where the new trunk sewer crosses Queen-street east, are complaining bitterly about the terrible condition in which that street now is.

The numerous motorists who live in that neighborhood are especially incensed at the conduct of the city in leaving the highway in such a state. Where Queen-street crosses the trunk sewer the city's workmen have just begun the paving and motorists are not allowed to cross this, being turned off into a stretch of mud in which the cars sink to their hubs.

The aldermen who represent that part of the city should see that immediate action is taken in regard to this road and that a large gang of men is at once put to work on it. It is an outrage to ask citizens owning decent automobiles and carriages to attempt to get thru such a sea of muck.

PACKARD SERVICE.

Fine New Building on Long Island For Famous Car.

People having occasion to travel on the Long Island Railroad have become much interested in the rapid rise of an unusually imposing building of concrete and glass, standing monument-like on Thompson-avenue, Long Island City.

This building is now completed and occupied. It was built by the Packard Motor Car Co., of N. Y., with headquarters at Broadway and 61st-street, as a service department and is the first large structure to be erected on this vast extent of available building land for which real estate men predict a great commercial future.

The new building has eight stories and basement, 150 x 96 feet, providing floor space of 129,000 square feet. It is built thruout of steel and concrete. With an extensive sprinkler system it is as near fireproof as can be made. The steel frames are of special design imported from England. The front, rear and sides are entirely of glass affording the greatest possible amount of light on every floor.

In the basement the power plant is located. The main floor is utilized as service and salesrooms; the second floor as a stock room for parts and accessories; the third for storage with space for 600 cars; the fourth and fifth for the painting and upholstering department, and the sixth and seventh floors for the mechanical and overhauling departments. The eighth floor, entirely free of pillars, with a clearance of 15 feet, will be exclusively devoted to truck department where vehicles with the largest bodies may be stored.

Prices of Cars At London Show

Chief Demand of British Market is for Cars Selling at From $2100 to $3500—Show Finish Extra.

There is quite a variety of ways to regard the Olympia Show. Let us look at it financially for a moment. To the small car buyer the interest in it probably ceases at or about the £400 or £450 mark. To the motorist of ample means nothing below that figure is likely to attract, unless he requires a station car or "runabout." To the motorist of super-income tax status, it is doubtful if Olympia has any particular interest. Still, he is catered for, and no doubt attends just to see how progress is maintained. as an index of the tread and volume of demand a census of the cars, shown tabulated on a price basis, is interesting. It reveals that there is no car on view selling at less than £120, and only a couple which can be bought at or under £200. Then competition fairly begins, for one has a choice of quite thirty cars selling at less than £250. About forty can be bought for between £300 and £250. Another forty lie between £300 and £350. Nearly fifty can be had for between £350 and £400, over fifty between £400 and £450, forty more from £450 to £500, about sixty from £500 to £600, nearly sixty from £600 to £700, two dozen from £700 to £800, a dozen and a half from £800 to £900, a dozen from £900 to £1000, and about another dozen are priced above the snow-line of £1000. It must, of course, be borne in mind that one has to pay something extra for "show finish." Altho the figures given are largely ordinary standard prices, the more expensive cars are special models, which could probably be purchased ex-show for something less if other and less costly bodies and equipment were acceptable. Judged by Olympia, the chief demand on the British market would appear to be for the cars which range in price from £450 to £700. But I do not accept that as an entirely reliable guide, for it is generally recognized in the industry that the greatest demand is for the car ranging between £350 to £500. Olympia may be said, therefore, to emulate Goldsmith's village parson, who

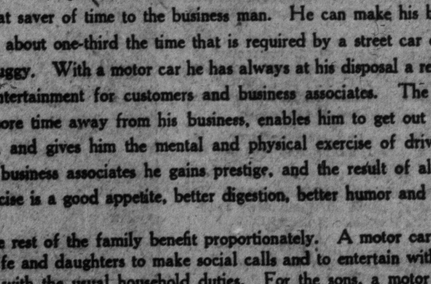
Allured to brighter worlds and led the way.

It is the function of a trade show to induce the visitor to buy something better than he would otherwise have done, and Olympia does that rather effectively. The man who goes thither decided to order a car at £500 may, at times, find all that he requires at £450 or so. But the odds are that he is more often tempted to give another fifty because the value it represents is so much better for his purpose.

LANDAULETS
LIMOUSINES

McLaughlin Enclosed Cars

COUPES
TOWN CARS



AN inspection will convince you of the beauty and luxury of these vehicles.

The thousands of enthusiastic McLAUGHLIN owners are the best guarantee of their efficiency.

McLaughlin Motor Car Co.
LIMITED, OSHAWA
Toronto Salesrcoms—Church and Richmond Streets
Write or phone, a McLaughlin Limousine is at your service for a trial.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

SOCIAL NOTES

A luncheon at the Military Institute and a dinner at Stanley Barracks were among the entertainments given during the week for Gen. MacKenzie.

Mrs. Charles Sheard is giving a house dance on Dec. 22.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Agnes Marion McGill and Mr. Sydney Scott Newton takes place quietly on Dec. 14.

* * *

Mrs. W. G. Hannah is giving a reception and dance at the Metropolitan on Dec. 5, to introduce her daughter Mabel.

* * *

Mrs. C. H. Riggs is giving three teas on Dec. 8, 9 and 10.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Donald of Pitlochrie, Scotland, is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Strathy of Queen's Park, Mrs. Strathy giving a girl's tea in her honor on Thursday next.

* * *

Mrs. Rogers has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Nora Elizabeth, to John Brooks Jarvis, on Saturday, Dec. 10, in St. Andrew's Church.

* * *

The Hon. Henry R. Emmerson has announced the engagement of his daughter Emily Kellor, to Julian Trivitt Cornell of Amherst, N.S., the marriage to take place this month.

* * *

Mrs. Mavor, University-crescent, is giving a small dance on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7.

* * *

The Eaton Athletic Association is giving an at-home on Wednesday evening, at the Parkdale Roller Rink.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Dobie are in New York for a couple of weeks.

* * *

Mrs. McHardy, Parkdale, is giving a tea on Dec. 7., for her daughter Flora, whose marriage to Mr. R. L. Cushing takes place shortly.

* * *

The annual dance of the Amateur Athletic Association will be held at McConkey's on Dec. 16.

* * *

Mrs. A. L. Eastmure and Miss Eastmure are giving a tea on Dec. 15.

* * *

Mrs. H. Barrey Hayes, Spencer-avenue, gives a tea on Dec. 7.

* * *

Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt are sailing for home on Dec. 10.

* * *

Mrs. A. A. M. Kirkpatrick, Rusholme-road, will give a tea on Friday afternoon.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Yates, Montreal, spent the week at the Prince George.

MRS. BRUCE'S DANCE.

Miss Muriel Bruce, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Bruce, Bleecker-street, was the raison d'etre of a delightful small house dance, given on Monday evening by Mrs. Bruce, who welcomed the guests, assisted by her daughter and Miss Muriel Saunders of London, Ont., a guest of the house. The hostess was in a handsome gown of black jet embroidered ninon over satin and amethyst ornaments, while her daughter looked pretty in pale blue chiffon with a corsage bouquet of violets, Miss Saunders wearing white chiffon and satin with pink roses. The whole of the lower floor was used for dancing, and small tables decorated with yellow chrysanthemums were brought out at midnight for supper. The guests included: Miss Gibson of Government House, who was wearing a dainty dress of maize net with turquoise blue velvet bands, and ornaments to match in her hair, she was accompanied by Mr. Sydney Fellowes, A.D.C.; Miss Meta Cross was in blue, and her sister, Winnifred, looked well in ivory satin and lace; Miss F. Le. Mesurier wore mauve, and was accompanied by her brother; Miss Marion Douglas, wore a quaint dress of black ninon over white satin and becoming band of black velvet in her hair, Miss Joyce McDougal was in pale yellow, Miss Eleanor Mackenzie, in white and pale blue; Miss Bailey, Mr. Beatty, Mr. Herbert Klotz, Miss Primrose, in white; Miss Delamere, Miss Francis, Mr. Gerald Greene, Miss Kingsford, Miss Yvonne Galt., Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Alan Taylor, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Kertland, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Young, Miss Kathleen Burns, Miss Marguerite Robins, in mauve; Miss Lillian Crowther, Miss Phyllis Nordheimer, Mr. Roy Nordheimer, Miss Evelyn Taylor, Miss Madeline O'Brien, Mr. Lighthouse, Mr. Darling, Mr. Mills, Mr. Stuart, and others.

Mrs. A. Rutherford, 542 Yonge-street, is offering some choice bargains in Millinery. All the entire stock of trimmed hats are to be sold at greatly reduced prices, as the premises at 542 Yonge-street are to undergo extensive alterations at an early date.

If you suffer from piles, fistulas or any disease of the lower bowel and want to be successfully treated with little or no pain or detention from business, apply to The Toronto Rectal Institute, 21 Wellesley-street, Toronto. Trained nurse in attendance. Write for booklet.

MAUDE ADAMS AT HOME.

WEDDING NOTICES

BASTEDO—COVERNTON.

The marriage of Miss Alice May Covernton, eldest daughter of Mr. C. J. Covernton, Dorchester-street, to Mr. Gilbert Tice Bastedo of Toronto, took place at four o'clock Saturday afternoon at St. George's Church, Montreal which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with quantities of pink and white flowers and greenery. The bridal party stood under an arch of smilax, from the centre of which hung a wedding bell. Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth, assisted by the Rev. Canon Renaud, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a lovely gown of ivory satin draped with ninon hand-embroidered in pearls, the bodice trimmed with real lace, with a long tulle veil caught with a spray of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a platinum pendant, set with diamonds and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Irving Smith, as matron of honor, and her sister, Miss Hazel Covernton, and Miss Winter Marter of Winnipeg, were the bridesmaids. They were dressed alike in pale blue satin, with overdress of pink flowered Parisian chiffon, the lower part of the skirt slightly caught in with a scarf of blue chiffon, the yoke of Limerick lace. Their hats were of black velvet faced with pale blue with wide band of pale blue satin caught at the side with a buckle of pink roses. Each carried a bouquet of Queen roses, and wore the bride's gift, a little finger ring, set with sapphire and pearls. Mr. Cecil Bastedo of Ottawa, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Howard Ambrose and Mr. Norman Williams of Toronto. The bridegroom presented each with a whole pearl stick pin. Miss Covernton, aunt of the bride, wore an amethyst chiffon velvet gown with a hat to match with plumes of the same shade. Mrs. D. H. Bastedo of Toronto, mother of the bridegroom, was in a black sequin gown and black hat with white feathers. Mrs. F. Clarkson of Toronto was gowned in white satin with black velvet hat with blue plumes. Other out of town guests included Miss Goederham, Mrs. Henri Suydam and Miss Ida Smith of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart, and Miss Isabel Henderson of Perth. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father and later Mr. and Mrs. Bastedo left for a trip to New York, prior to taking up their residence in Toronto. The bride travelled in a taupe cloth costume, and black velvet hat with pink roses.

WARNER—MORRISON.

The marriage took place very quietly on Wednesday afternoon in All Saint's Church of Miss Mary Morrison, daughter of the late Mr. James L. Morrison, to Mr. Arthur Livingstone Warner (Chicago). The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. W. E. Carswell, looked very smart in her traveling gown of king blue chiffon broadcloth, large silk beaver hat to match, with black willow plumes, ermine stole and muff. She carried an ivory prayer book, the gift of the rector. Only the immediate relatives and a few friends were present. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. W. J. Southam, rector of the church, and Mr. W. E. Fairclough presided at the organ. The church was decorated with palms and white flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Warner left for a trip south before going to their home in Chicago.

MISS RITCHIE'S DEBUT.

Miss Marjorie Ritchie, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ritchie of Avenue-road, made her debut at McConkey's on Tuesday evening at a very successful large dance, given by her parents, who received with the graceful young debutante, who was wearing a pretty white silk crepe dance frock and carried a bouquet of coral begonias, her other bouquets covering a large table. Mrs. Ritchie was in a handsome pale grey embroidered gown with amethysts, violets, and lilies, and was ably assisted in looking after the 300 guests by her son and two elder daughters. Miss Ritchie, wearing pink and Miss Beatrice Ritchie palest blue silk and lace. The decorations in the cafe, where supper was served, were of golden chrysanthemums and palms were banked in the dancing hall. Mr. Ritchie's partners, Mr. Ludwig and Mr. Ballantyne, were among the guests, accompanied by Mrs. Ludwig and Mrs. Ballantyne, wearing black lace and grey charmeuse respectively. Others noticed were: Mr. E. Pentecost, and his sister, who was wearing a pale blue dress with red roses; Miss Grace Gooderham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gooderham, also in a becoming blue frock, Miss Jessie Lumsis, looking handsome in a painted chiffon frock; Miss Florence Peters, in pale pink and blue; Miss Dyas, white ninon and satin. Miss Dorothy Boyd in white; Miss Gladys Parry, pale blue satin with tunic of silver; Miss Mabel Lennox, who has just returned from abroad, received a hearty welcome from her friends, and was looking as pretty as usual in palest green satin; Miss Marjorie Murray, wore pale pink with overdress of gold spangled gauze; Miss Macdonald, yellow veiled with embroidered black ninon; Miss Maida MacLacland, in white with reseda ribbon in her hair; Miss Dorothy Wright, just home from Ottawa, was one of the belles, and wore a pretty rose colored frock; Miss Kingston, Miss Marks, in white satin and silver; Miss Margaret Nairn, in rose pink; Mr. and Mrs. Reid and their two daughters, both in pretty white frocks: Miss Ethelwyn Gibson, Miss Olga Schwartz, Miss Madeline Walker, Miss Wedd, in yellow and black; Miss Mavor, Miss Ruth Curry, Miss Haidee Crawford, one of the best dancers in the room, wore pretty pale blue frock over painted satin; Misses Armour, in pale blue and pale yellow; Miss Sutherland, Misses Davidson, Miss Gladys Gurney, wearing white lace over satin and pink roses; Miss Henderson, Misses Alley, in their white satin coming-out frocks; the Misses Duggan, a so in white; Misses McKee, Miss Lois Moyes, in a becoming pale green frock and bouquet of roses; Miss [illegible] with touches of pink; Miss Wilkes, Miss Forbes, Miss Mildred Thompson, the Misses Wilson, Miss Morine, Miss Elsie Jackes, in pale blue chiffon; Miss Kinnear, Miss Henderson. A few of the men at the dance were: Mr. Adair Gibson, Mr. Parry, Mr. Murray, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lennon, Dr. Gordon Hyland, Dr. Norman Wilson, Mr. Victor Dyas, Mr. Herbert Klotz, Dr. A. T. Davies, Mr. Morphy, Messrs. Grover, Mr. Johnson, Mr. George Davidson, Mr. Corry, M. Goad, Mr. Hagarty, Mr. Sheard, Mr. Lytle, Mr. Lister, Dr. DePhedran, Mr. Gooderham, Mr. Ivey, Mr. Greenless, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Wood, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Walker, Mr. Field, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Ballard.

The Teapot Inn are now installed in their new tea rooms, 18 Adelaide-street West, where they are prepared to give the same excellent service heretofore experienced by their clientele.

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Society at the Capital

had the honor of being invited to dine at Government House on Wednesday evening: Hon. Sir Louis and lady Davies, Hon. George P. and Mrs. Graham, Sir James and Lady Grant, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Anglin, Lt.-Col. Fred and Mrs. White, Professor Adam Shortt and Mrs. Shortt, Lt.-Col. A. P. and Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. Martin Griffin and Mrs. Griffin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Herridge, Commander Roper, R. N., Mrs. Scarth, Dr. Thos. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Jas. and Mrs. Crowdy.

Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson of London, England, were the guests of Their Excellencies at Government House last week and Lady Borden made Lady Dawson the special guest of a very bright and daintily appointed luncheon at the Country Club one afternoon during their stay in the capital. They sailed by the "Lusitania" for England recently.

The annual ball given by the May Queen and members of the May Court Club—a club instituted by Lady Aberdeen during the regime of Lord Aberdeen as goveral-General—was the principal social event of last week and came off on the evening of the 25th in the Racquet Court. Owing, however, to the fact that court mourning is still in force in the vice-regal household, Their Excellencies did not attend, but a small party from Rideau Hall was present, including Lord Lascelles, Capt. Bingham, A. D. C's; Earl Percy and Mr. Malcolm. The guests were received by the May queen, Miss Elizabeth Borden, who looked very handsome in a gown of white satin veiled in white ninon and trimmed with pearl embroidery, and wearing the locket always presented to the May queen, and carrying a shower bouquet of pink roses. Mrs. Edward Fauquier, a former May queen, assisted in receiving, looking stately in a gown of black jetted net over black satin with silver embroideries. The arrangements for the comfort of the dancers, as well as for those who preferred to "sit out" were carried out with the usual good taste and forethought; the floor was excellent, the music of the best, and the decorations much admired. A very large number of guests were present and dancing was kept up until the early morning hours.

Mrs. Coffey, wife of Senator Coffey of London, Ont., entertained at an afternoon bridge in her apartments in The Russell one afternoon early in the week and was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Burns of London, and a large number of additional guests, principally sessional visitors came in at the tea-hour.

Hon. J. K. Kerr, speaker of the senate and Mrs. Kerr, entertained at a dinner recently, when their guests included Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Sir Richard and Lady Cartwright, Sir Frederick and Lady Borden, Hon. A. B. and Mrs. Aylesworth, Hon. Frank and Mrs. Oliver, Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Pugsley, Hon. William and Mrs. Templeman, Hon. Charles and Madame Marcil, Hon. L. and Mrs. Power, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. MacKeen, Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Cassels, Hon. Jules and Madame Tessier, Hon. J. G. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Mackie of Beamsville and General Otter.

Mrs. Frank Oliver was the hostess at a charming luncheon at The Country Club, given in special honor of several sessional visitors, her guests including: Mrs. G. P. Graham, Mrs. Wm. Paterson, Mrs. Templeman, Lady Ross of Toronto, Mrs. W. C. Edwards, Mrs. Coffey of London, Ont., and her daughter, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Ralph Smith of Nanaimo, B. C., Mrs. McCraney of Rosthern, Sask., Mrs. Congdon of Dawson, Mrs. Sinclair of New Glasgow, N. S., Mrs. J. V. Ellis of St. John, N. B., and Mrs. J. G. Turriff.

Miss Marion Scheiber of Toronto, who was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wright, is now visiting another aunt, Mrs. F. W. Avery.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, deputy minister of railways and canals, entertained at a bright little dinner at The Country Club in honor of Mrs. A. B. Aylesworth's young guests from Toronto, Miss Dorothy Wright and Miss Constance Henderson, the other guests being Miss Margaret Fitzpatrick, Miss Anna Oliver, Miss Evelyn Grange, Miss Irene Herridge, Miss Gladys Ewart, Miss Gladys Carling, Col. Lyons Biggar, Col. Macdonald, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Mr. Glenholme Moss, Mr. Arthur Biggar, Mr. Owen Toller, Mr. Donald White and Mr. Frank McGee.

Miss Adelaide Montizambert of Brantford was the guest of honor of a pleasant little tea given on Monday by Mrs. and Miss Mildred Montizambert.

The formal opening of the new Golf Club took place on December 3, the president and Mrs. P. D. Ross afterwards holding a most enjoyable "at home," at which a very large number of guests were present.

Miss Ruby Barron, daughter of Mr. Justice Barron of Stratford, is the guest of Mrs. H. Allan Bate in Wilbrod-street. Judge Barron was a visitor in the Capital for several days last week.

Mrs. Congdon, wife of the M. P. from Dawson, was the hostess of a delightfully arranged tea on Thursday, given to introduce her debutante daughter, Miss Winifred Congdon.

Mrs. Godfrey Greene entertained at an afternoon bridge party on Friday, the 2nd. of December.

Mrs. Allan Keefer, formerly Miss Claire Oliver, received for the first time since her marriage, on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, and despite the very disagreeable weather a great many visitors called at the pretty apartments in The Westminster. Miss Anna Oliver, Miss Dorothy Brown and Miss Marion Ruddick assisted in the dining-room, where yellow chrysanthemums decorated the prettily arranged table.

Miss Marjorie Monk is at present in Montreal visiting Miss Brenda Molson.

Mrs. Montague Aldous of Winnipeg is the guest of her father, Sir Henry Bate, at Trenwick House.

Mr. John Thompson has been elected president of the Minto Lake, who Club in place of Sir Percy Lake, who has recently returned to England.

Mrs. Northey of Toronto was recently the guest of honor of a most enjoyable luncheon at The Country Club given by Mrs. Douglas Cameron.

Society at Hamilton

Mrs. Meta Gibson, Government House, Toronto, has been a welcome visitor in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Case, Toronto, spent Sunday with Mrs. Case's mother, Mrs. Hendrie, Holmstead.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Scott gave a large dance at the Conservatory of Music on November 25, in honor of their youngest daughter, Miss Frances Scott, one of the season's debutantes. It was a very delightful affair. Among the guests who came up from Toronto for it were: Misses Meta Gibson, Massey, Gouinlock, Mona McClure, Dorothy Braithwaite, Edith Kay, Hilda Barton; Messrs. Gibson, Boyd, Lawson, Mason, Green, Harcourt, Austin.

Mrs. (Dr) Dickson spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. J. Orr Haseings, in Toronto last week.

Mrs. Theo Coleman (Kit), Miss Coleman and Miss Nisbet, went to Toronto Wednesday for the reception given by the Toronto Woman's Press Club, for Mrs. Nellie L. McClung at the King Edward.

Miss Mona McClure, Toronto, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur Rowe.

A very successful bazaar was held at the residence of Mrs. William Hendrie, Jr., Gateside, on Tuesday afternoon, in aid of the funds of the Children's Aid Society, and over $500 was realized. An excellent program was prepared by Miss Margaret Langrill, those taking part being: Mrs. (Dr.) R. Y. Parry, Misses Jeannette Lewis, Langrill, Tuckett, Mamie Havill, Gertrude and Victoria Stares, Dr. McLonghlin, C. Percival Garratt, Rev. Dr. W. H. Sedgwick was chairman.

Mr. and Mrs. Ossip Linde, late of Paris, France, now of New York, are visiting Mrs. Linde's mother, Mrs. William Carey.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ambrose are in New York.

Miss Goulnlock, Toronto, has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Fairgrieve.

Much interest is being taken in the lecture to be given by Mrs. Philip Snowden in Grand Opera House next Monday evening.

Mrs. P. D. Crerar, who underwent a critical operation last Monday, is progressing well.

Press Club Entertains Mrs. McClung.

The Toronto Women's Press Club gave a large reception in the banquet hall of the King Edward last week in honor of Mrs. McClung, the gifted author, who was wearing a black gown with real lace, a black hat and bouquet of lilies of the valley, and received the many guests with Mrs. Snider and Miss Marjorie McMurchy. Tea was served during the afternoon from a long table arranged with crimson carnations in cut glass and a very pleasant hour was spent by those present, some of whom were: Mr. J. W. L. Forster, Miss Smart, the president of the Heliconian Club; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. MacKay, Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Newton MacTavish, Mr. Frank Beer, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Hammond, Mr. B. B. Cooke, Mrs. Coleman (Kit) and her daughter, Miss Patsy Coleman, Mr. and Miss Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yeigh, Mrs. Allward, Miss Warnock, Mrs. McDougall, Mr. Willison, Miss Mason, Miss Doyle, Miss Dyas, Miss Fraser, Miss Deacon, Mrs. and Miss Fairborn, Miss Fairlie, Miss McDonald, Miss Cowan, Miss Hart, Miss Jean Nesbit of Hamilton, Miss O'Donoghue and Miss Estelle Kerr.

Colonel and Mrs. Meritt's At-home.

On Saturday afternoon the president of the Military Institute and Mrs. Hamilton Merritt, gave a large reception at the institute in honor of Mr. Frederick Villiers, the celebrated war artist correspondent. Mrs. Merritt received in the library upstairs, while the entire lower floor was used for an informal dance, an excellent orchestra being in attendance, and refreshments being served from a large table centred with a French gold basket of chysanthemums, the same flowers being used about the rooms. Mrs. Merritt looked pretty in a dainty dress of palest pink ninon with corsage bouquet of roses and black picture hat with a pink rose. Mr. Villiers' lecture at Massey Hall in the evening was a great success, the uniforms of the officers in the audience adding brilliancy to the scene.

Toronto as An Amusement Centre

By Margaret Bell

This erratic public is always clamoring for something new in the line of thrill producers or novelty nerve-ticklers. Here, in Toronto, which has quite appropriately been called the amusement centre of Canada, and the best show town of its size in America, we have all the little bits of laugh and sigh producers, which the matinee girl and football fiend alike weep and shout over.

In the winter, when the glare of a thousand lights point the way to the doors, most brilliantly illuminated of all, when little sirens seem to arise at every street corner, and point the way to the electrically ornamented theatre entrances, the stern-faced business man from Victoria or Toronto-streets looks out from his office and decides to phone for tickets. There is nothing but an upper box, so he hies himself home, and tells his wife that they are going to the show. As the taxi swerves around the corner he remembers that they passed a flower store, not far up the street. The lure of the White Way along King-street has fastened itself upon him, and he needs must spend. There is a charm about the city at night, which invariably makes the man think of cafes and flowers, the woman and girl of soft music and beautiful gowns. The newsies all around, call the latest bit of gossip or scandal of the big world outside, the hurdy-gurdys all along the street bring forth sounds of jollity and mirth, from an asthmatic chest, the street cars even seem as music, and the whole medley of city airs peals out gladsomeness. The man returns to the taxi with a huge bunch of violets and a box of candy.

At the Theatre.

They arrive at the theatre in the midst of a crush, and recognise many of their old friends in the lobby. Why, it is going to be a little social evening, as well as bringing three hours of fun. He shakes hands with his worst business enemy and offers him a cigar. The play is a musical comedy. How he laughs as the fat man sits down on the floor with a thud, and the ingenue stands by laughing. The chorus is exceptionally pretty, and the gowns the most beautiful he has ever noticed. His wife must have one, as soon as she can get down town to order it. He cheers the orchestra between acts, and does not notice that the people from the parquet are beginning to turn their glasses up toward him. All over the house is he same feeling, that of jolly good-fellowship and congeniality. Girls in the front row laugh audbily as the leading man glances down for a moment and smiles. The row of inevitable Johnnies are most vociferous in their applause after the third encore of the chorus. The chorus, on their part, seem to play and sing solely to the row of Johnnies.

And after the last curtain has fallen and the audience scramble for the doors, when the star's cabby sits nodding at the stage door and the voice of the crier out in front calls out on the crisp night air, the business man and his wife turn to the most fashionable cafe, and finish the evening right. Her violets are drooping, but her eyes brighter than before, and she wonders how long it will be till John buys tickets again, and what the play will be. She resolves to watch the papers every day, and keep up with the theatrical times.

A Hot Bird and a Cold Bottle.

Toronto's cafes, tho rather in the minority, have their own little night cliques, their especial clientelle who reserve tables for the season, and tip their waiters ahead of time, so that if the place be filled there is always a nook for the regular patron. Many theatrical people have their dinner after the play, so the busy man, who enjoyed the play so much, catches another glimpse of the players, after the theatre lights are only a splash of blackness, the orchestra a company of swaying strap hangers. They come into the cafe and create an air of Bohemianism all around them. Hot birds and pommes de terre au Gratin taste much more delicious, and the cold bottle—be it secured before eleven—is colder and more appetizing, if a group of professionals occupy the tables up at the farther end of the room, and send in requests to the orchestra. Mr. and Mrs. Business Man tell their associates the next morning that they dined with Fancy Fluffles and her company the night before, "who are playing at the 'Duke's,' you know." And Fancy Fluffles, thinking more about the menu and how long the chef will be in preparing her order, sips her dry Martini and poses languishingly under the shaded lights.

Summer Again.

And then, when summer comes, when the playhouses present a cold countenance to the one-time patron, the boys hasten forth in tennis flannels, the girls in blue and white middy suits, all bound for the Island or the Beaches. Toronto is especially favored in her summer amusements. The cry of the banana man, as it comes up from the water front, or of the peanut vendor, sounds out an invitation, which not even the poor, old beggar from up Yonge can resist. He hobbles down to Bay and the water front, and there stands petitioning the laughing pleasure seekers for a meagre pittance. He hears the splish, splish of the waves against the wharf, the creaking of the boat's timbers, and feels the jostling of the crowds, as they surge by for the Island or Olcott Beach. And then, the spirit of the thing comes over him, the joy of living with all the beautiful things of summer, and he hobbles wearily along till he comes to the wicket where the girl stands selling tickets for Hanlan's. She sees his poor, sightless eyes as he turns them up to her and hands him the tickets, telling him to keep to the right, for the boat is just in. The man at the gate sends a lounging idler with him, to pilot him over the gang plank. The bell sounds, the timsers creak, the water plays against the sides of the boat. And then they are off. The breeze from the lake strikes his face soothingly as he sits up in the front deck, the hum of conversation comes to him, and he begins to hum a little airhe learned when a boy.

Fun at Hanlans.

And soon the boat creaks again, the cables are flung out, and the sounds which greet him from all sides tell plainly that they are at Hanlan's. What fun, and riot! He can almost see the girls stroll up from their canoes to the ice cream booths. He can hear them crunching the cones, and cracking peanuts. Everything whirls around him, the dips, the devil's gorge, the chutes, the roller coaster. The cars swoop down, and everyone shrieks. He likes to sit out underneath the trees and listen to it all. The fakirs over near the stadium are calling their fakes, the lemonade mixers are shouting out the excellence of their beverage. A whole menagerie of dogs and ponies come over from a neighboring tent, and begin a series of "Stunts" on the grandstand. He hears the kiddies laugh, the mothers croon to them. And soon a whole blaze of light seems to flash over his sightless eyes and he knows the boat will soon be crowded. A kind-voiced boy beside him helps him thru the crowd to the gate. A boat is waiting. He stumbles on, holding the boy's arm, and finds a seat in the cabin. Up on deck they are singing and laughing. He closes his eyes and dreams of the days when he could see. He starts up, as someone brushes against him, and hears the creaking of the timbers against the wharf. A feeling of familiarity comes over him, and he known he is back at Bay-street dock again with the noise and sultriness of the city in summer.

Rah, Rah Boys Have Day.

Then in the between seasons, when the trees drop tiny fragments of gold and brown down on the streets, when the gardeners in the parks are busy with their rakes, there is another opportunity offered for the lover of excitement and pleasure. Down the streets, past dignified buildings in grey stone and marble, a whole line of young enthusiasts are marching. In large checked coats and acutely angled hats with blue and white pennants floating in the air and songs of victory coming from their throats, they sally down to join the other fellows who are already lined up, in front of the store which displays much paraphenalia such as they carry with them. The football season is opened with much pomp and many yells. For hours, these young enthusiasts who are on the lookout for some new bit of excitmeent to burn their brows and make their pulses start madly, stand waiting, waiting. This is half the fun, this waiting, this keyed-up nervousness which bids them keep their place, and not harrass the other fellow in front. As the most unexpected hour, one may hear cries come hurtling up to the clouds, cries which only an experienced one, who has been thru the mill himself, can understand. The saunterer who is ignorant of the visisitudes of Varsity life think it is a group of supers from the streets of Cairo which appeared at the Beach during the summer; the oldtime graduate wanders idly over to the boys and seeks a tip on the game. The philosopher, whose code is "Get all you can with the least effort possible," sneaks up and attempts to get in front. He has bills enough on him to buy ninety-nine seats. But he is ousted from his place and requested to keep in the rear of the procession.

This is just the prelude to the big gam, which takes place in a few days. Rehearsals have been held, all the bits of blue and white in the city procured, pulses beat faster than ever, and palms are damp from the perspiration-glory of eagerness. When the last goal is made and Toronto is declared the victor of the Dominion (?) wild discords rend the ether, and the good citizens shake their heads and hum, "It looks like a big night to-night."

And so it goes, the bargain hunters, the chocolate soda sippers, the matinee girls, the frequenters of Nickelodiums, the gymnasts on swaying straps, the lovers of choral music, the dodgers of autos, all find sweet excitement in Toronto, the best show town of its size.

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Kingston, Ont., June 6th, 1909.

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Similar letters to the above are not infrequent, though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use ORANGE LILY longer than the Trial Treatment in order to effect a complete cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use ORANGE LILY or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and ORANGE LILY will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.

In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, I will send enough of ORANGE LILY for 10 days treatment, absolutely free, to each lady who will send me her address. MRS. FRANCIS E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT. 10

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The Masters of Capital In America

Lurid Light Thrown on Methods of High Finance as Applied to Public Services.

Leading place is given in the December number of McClure's Magazine to the second of the series of articles by John Moody and George Kibbe Turner on "The Masters of Capital in America." This article deals with the multi-millionaires of the great Northern system; the aggregation of a billion dollar railway corporation in their hands and their alliance with J. Pierpont Morgan. It turns a lurid light on the methods of high finance as applied to public services and sufficiently explains the necessity for the supervision and control of the railway systems. Beginning with the history of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad and its failure in 1873, the article traces J. J. Hill's interest in the proposition, the obtaining of an option from the Dutch bondholders at 30 cents per dollar for their part of the twenty million dollar securities. The eight months' option cost one builder 40 cents.

Hill had the time of his life getting a bill thru the Minnesota legislature. He then got the state government to validate the two million acres of land grants and with their option the six men interested had then forty per cent. option and found themselves in the fortunate position of being able to mortgage the property for more than they paid for it. In all $283,000 was paid out in completing the deal and the arrangements and in 1878 they secured and advanced the money necessary to complete the road. In 1879 they paid for everything out of two new bond issues and made in addition several millions of dollars profit. "The enterprise was then divided into five parts—Stephen, Smith, Kennedy and Hill had one-fifth apiece. Angus and Kittson divided the other fifth and Hill's fifth was given to him."

The following extracts from the article contain the main points of the interesting and instructive narrative.

Men Who Knew How to Hold on.

Very few of the cloudbursts of fortune which created the multimillionaires of last century equaled this one. It had cost this group of six Scotchmen $283,000 to get this railroad property; in 1883, four years after its incorporation, their investment showed a value of nearly $40,000,000. The $15,000,000 of stock which they issued to themselves was worth $140 a share by 1882; that is $21,000,000 in the aggregate. In 1883 they divided between a million and two million more of profit by issuing to themselves $6,000,000 more of this stock at par. In 1883 they issued to themselves $10,-000,000 worth of 6 per cent. bonds for $1,-000,000. Together with the profits from their first bond issues, they had securities and profits aggregating well toward $40,-000,000.

This was an interesting thing, but not of chief importance. The main thing was the strong young corporation which this group had sewed, and which was to grow under their hands. It was a little thing, comparatively, in 1879; less than 600 miles of cheaply constructed railroad, 49 locomotives, 58 passenger cars, 761 freight cars, and a capitalization of $31,600,000, about equally divided between stock and bonds. That was all. But before it, if rightly directed, was a future of tremendous and irresistible growth.

It was in exactly the right hands to hold it—six wise, canny Scotchmen, of the type that has pioneered and developed the whole of the Canadian Northwest. Everyone of them, with the possible exception of Kittson, saw the growth that was coming, and every one of them held on to the property to get the benefits of it. Lord Strathcona, in particular, has framed his whole long business life upon the principle of buying cheaply in a new country and never letting go. It is a well-known Canadian tradition that he never sells anything.

And so, from 1879, every year the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba kept growing. By 1893—as the Great Northern system—it had gone to the Pacific coast, and had rolled up a mileage of 4300 miles; in in 1898 it had 5000 miles, nearly ten times the number it started with. In 1893 it had a capitalization in the hands of the public of $145,000,000—$103,000,000 in bonds and $40,000,000 in stock. In 1879 it had been capitalized at $ 1,000,000, about equally divided between stock and bonds. It had grown, that is, over seven times in mileage, while its capital had grown four and a half times.

Stockholders Get $31,000,000 More.

In 1898, when the road's great period of expansion to the west was about closed, Hill began his division of profits among his associates. It was a great and difficult task to avoid the public clamor that is so easily aroused by such an operation. Mr. Hill performed it wonderfully. The Interstate Commerce Commission has paid this tribute to Mr. Hill's ingenuity in performing it:

"It would be difficult to devise a scheme better intended to confuse and to conceal than that employed in the development and operation of the Great Northern system."

The way he divided up was, roughly, this. The operations to 1883 had given the stockholders $20,000,000 of stock and $10,000,000 of bonds, par value, for $6,000,-000 in cash. In 1890, by a very clever manipulation of bonds and stocks, the Great Northern Railroad was formed. This was a device calculated to double the stock issue. The stock of the old railroad company was guaranteed a six per cent. dividend by the Great Northern; the Great Northern could then distribute the surplus earnings in a second dividend on its own stock. The net payment from the stockholders for this $20,000,000 of new stock—by use of a bond issue in 1888—was $8,000,000: the water was $12,000,000.

In 1898 the final big divis'on of this period made $19,000,000 more of water. Twenty-five million dollars in stock was given out. Altho nominally the stockholders paid $15,000,000 for this, really their only payment was the $11,000,000 in cash which the bonds, retired with the $15,000,-000, cost them in 1892. Twenty-five million dollars more was given to retire the $20,-000,000 of stock of the old St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba. The Great Northern Company now came into full possession of the property. So now, at the end of this period, in 1898 the stockholders had received $55,000,000 of securities free—$45,-000,000 in stock out of a total of $75,000,000, $9,000,000 in six per cent. bonds.

All of these securities were worth far more than their face value. The strong young corporation was well capable of paying large dividends upon them; and the management of the corporation still stayed in the same able and vigorous hands.

A Bargain of the Panic.

And now came the profitable and interesting Great Northern iron-ore deal. The panic of 1893 had come, meanwhile, and new roads and little roads and weak roads were failing, and the strong roads were devouring them. Hill watched the Northwest with an acute and restless eye to see what his strong railroad should take in.

There was a good little railroad going northwest from Lake Superior, cal'ed the Duluth & Winnipeg, just being started by St. Paul and Baltimore men. It had out $750,000 of debt—largely in the form of demand notes in the banks of Baltimore. In 1894 Hill sent down to Baltimore and bought up the demand notes. The little railroad could not give him his money when he asked for it. So Hill petitioned for a receiver. It looked very much as if he would get it for its debts.

A Sudden and Unexpected Loss.

Then, all of a sudden, he lost it. He was out of town, traveling to the Pacific Coast, when they telegraphed him from St. Paul that the $750,000 had been tendered the court to pay its notes. Hill telegraphed back at once to demand that payment should be made in gold. It was made. Hill understood at once. There was only one inference strong enough to do this. The Canadian Pacific had taken it and hitched it to their Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad. Naturally, Hill was very much disturbed. It was a road of excellent promise, especially because it went up thru the great new iron district of Northern Minnesota. But this was only the beginning of his troubles; in the next few months something far more serious happened.

The air was full, in 1894, of the development of the great iron-ore district above the northwest corner of Lake Superior—the greatest in the known world. John D. Rockefeller had taken over and begun opening his great Mesaba mines; the profits, even at that troubled time, promised to be tremendous. It was the one great speculative dream that obsessed the imagination of the Northwest.

The Division of the $100,000,000 From the Ore Deal.

The ore beds and the logging road cost about $4,500,000. From time to time Hill added on lands that had not been prospected, tongues of property which jutted into the main tract and rounded it out into one big whole. Whenever he saw desirable additions, he picked them up. In all, the additional cost was but a few million dollars. For twelve years Hill talked over this greatest single gift of the Great Northern to its stockholders. In 1906 he distributed it to them, one trust certificate for each share of stock, giving title to an equal share in the profits to every share of Great Northern stock.

It was clear that this was one of the half dozen greatest ore bodies in the known world—65,000 acres of land, a little over 100 square miles. In 1906 the United States Steel Corporation leased 39,000 acres of this—sixty per cent.—selecting what it thought to be the best territory. This was estimated by Mr. Hill to contain 700,000,000 tons of iron ore. The Steel Corporation agreed to take out 5,500,000 tons in 1908, and to add 750,000 tons each year, until, in 1917, they reach the high point of $8,250,000 a year. It is to pay 35 cents a ton for this ore the first year with 3½ cents additional each year succeeding; the Great Northern gets 49 cents a ton for hauling it, and the steel company bears all the cost of mining. It has now started on its contract, and has already expended many millions in development. When it reaches the maximum output in its contract, it will be paying out for ore $9,-817,500 a year, and for hauling $6,600,000. All the $9,817,500, together with the profits from the mines which are developed in the other forty square miles of ore lands go to the Lake Superior Company, Limited—the company that holds the mines—for distribution to the holders of the Great Northern ore certificates.

It is difficult to estimate exactly the real value of these 1,500,000 trust certificates. The $9,817,500 due from the steel company when its contract reaches its full proportions, would alone pay a dividend of six per cent. upon them—an income that should make them worth over $100 apiece; they sold for 85 when first issued, and in the panic times of 1907 went down as low as 37. A fair average price in the stock market since their issue would be $70 apiece, and at that price the free gift made of them by the Great Northern to its stockholders would be $105,-000,000.

BLANCHE DUFFIELD, PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO, WITH THE BIG PRODUCTION OF "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL" AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA NEXT WEEK.

Net Profit to Stock, $260,000,000.

...th this, in 1906, the Great Northern made its last division to its stockholders; and in the same year it made the last of several great increases of stock following 1898, and raised its own stock issue to its present figure of $210,000,000. The accounts with the railroad stockholders in the 27 years since the original deal in 1879 stood, then and to-day, about like this: Stock outstanding, $210,000,000, less $60,000,000 par value of free stock and bonds, leaves $150,-000,000 paid in. This, less the gift of $105,-000,000 worth of ore certificates, leaves $45,000,000—the actual net cost to stockholders of the $210,000,000 of stock.

With Great Northern stock—for years a regular payer of 7 per cent. dividends—estimated at 145, the total value of the capital stock of the Great Northern Company is about $305,000,000; and so the profits of this distribution have come to $260,000,000 in 27 years—practically a quarter of a century. The original venture in promoting the concern was $283,000; so whatever stock the original group still retained—and they held great blocks of it—showed a net profit of a little less than 1000 to 1.

It was a most remarkable showing to stockholders, of which Mr. Hill is very naturally proud; a spectacular thing, and yet not the matter of chief interest. The Great Northern was now, in 1906, a company of nearly $360,000,000 outstanding capitalization, eleven times as large as the corporation—the St. Paul & Pacific—which began the series of aggregations in 1879. And yet the Great Northern was a minor part of the greater aggregation which had been accomplished.

In 1896 Morgan completed the reorganization of the Northern Pacific. Even before this, Hill and some of the Great Northern group held several millions of Northern Pacific bonds. The reorganization called for a $15 assessment on the common stock; a large number of the old stockholders refused to pay it, and consequently there was some $30,000,000 of this in the hands of Morgan as reorganizer. In February, 1897, Morgan sold $25,-824,000 par value out of $80,000,000 of this common stock to Hill and Lord Mountstephen for the Great Northern groups for $4,133,456—$16 a share. The monopoly, which the capital invested in both roads demanded, had been accomplished—as, in one way or another it always is.

In April, 1901, and before the "corner" of May—six months before the voting trust had originally been planned to expire—Northern Pacific common had gone up just about one hundred points. In two months more than four years the Great Northern group had seen a profit of just about $25,000,000 on their holdings. It was to be a great deal larger.

It was not quite so large or so spectacular a profit as had been made at their opening operations in 1879, but it was a vast profit of comparatively small risk, and, more than that, doubled, at one stroke, the great railroad system which the group held in their control. The length of the Great Northern road in 1901 was 5500 miles; of the Northern Pacific 6000—a total of more than 11,000 miles, out of the 200,000 miles of railroad in this country. The control of it lay in the same hands into which an erratic fortune had placed the St. Paul & Pacific, plus another great factor—the house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Hill Buys the Burlington.

Now, Hill had never wanted the St. Paul; he had wanted the Burlington. He differed from Mr. Morgan on this point simply because he was a railroad operator and Morgan was not; and the logic of a railroad property demanded the Burlington. There was a second necessity for his railroad, equally as urgent as an outlet to Chicago—the necessity of economical operation.

The great drift of freight in the United States is from west to east; two loaded cars come east to one that goes back west. And every unloaded car that passes over a railway represents a dead loss. Naturally, the effort of the American railway operator is to secure the westbound traffic. Hill was fighting with all the rest to get more than his share, and, naturally, when it came to buying railroads to the east, he planned to get the greatest westbound traffic that his great sources of money would buy. He did not want the St. Paul, he wanted the Burlington road, which stretched its 8000 miles like a great drag net down the Mississippi to St. Louis, and across the rich prairies to the west as far as Denver. In the first four months of 1901, together with Charles Steel of J. P. Morgan & Co.—he bought the Burlington road for the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific.

Burlington stock was quoted at about 165 at the time; it was closely held, and very little was for sale on the open market. Hill and Morgan offered, thru the directors, $200 a share in four per cent. bonds—a trade that was quickly taken by the stockholders. There was much criticism, at the time, of the high price paid. "In a few years," said Jim Hill, "they will be saying that I stole the road."

"Take the Burlington stock at 200 and add it to the bonded debt per mile of the road," he said, in the Peter Power case, "and it would give the average cost of the Burlington about $42,000 a mile, which was about what it cost us, that is, $10,000 or $12,000 a mile less than any of these Granger roads are selling in the market. In other words, the Burlington was the cheapest property altogether."

There was never doubt of the value of the bargain. The Burlington has from the beginning thrown traffic to the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific; its profits have been well concealed, but, if necessary, it could have paid the four per cent. upon these bonds and half as much again.

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTING GREAT NORTHERN CAPITAL STOCK INCREASES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

	Cash paid in	Stock issued
1879	.....	$ 15,000,000
1882	$ 5,000,000	5,000,000
1888	6,000,000[1]	
	Great Northern.	
1890	$ 2,000,000[2]	$ 20,000,000
1892	10,875,000[3]	
1893	5,000,000	5,000,000
1898	.....	25,000,000[4]
1898	.....	5,000,000[5]
1899	15,000,000	15,000,000
1900	10,000,000	10,000,000
1901	20,000,000	25,000,000
1905	25,000,000	25,000,000
1907	60,000,000	60,000,000
Totals	$158,875,000	$210,000,000
Less profit of bond bonus of 1883	$ 9,000,000	
	$149,875,000	
Less ore certificate at $70	105,000,000	
Total actual cost	$ 44,875,000	

[1]Cash payments for bonds, which were later retired means of stock increases.

[2]$10,000,000 cash was paid in for stock; $5,000,000 of this was used to retire $8,000,-000 par value of bonds for which stockholders paid $6,000,000 in 1888. Net cash payment by stockholders, $2,000,000.

[3]$15,000,000 cash paid in; was used to pay for bonds sold to stockholders in 1892 for $10,875,000.

[4]$25,000,000 Great Northern stock exchanged for $20,000,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; net stock increase, $5,000,-000.

The Geometrical Progression of the Multimillionaire.

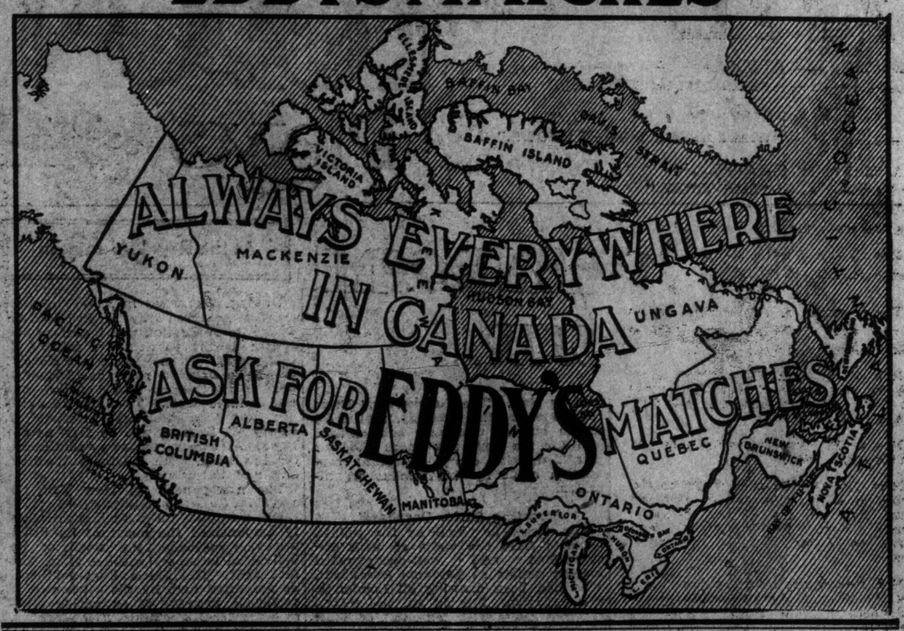
It was a long march of events from the time Jim Hill left the coal and wood business in St. Paul, but a perfectly direct, and simple one, once he had obtained possession of the St. Paul & Pacific. Railroads must aggregate; it is a law of the working of traction machinery as certain as gravity. The strongest road, in course of time, must inevitably take in its competitors. And upon the owners of the stock, in the successful surviving corporation is focussed both the control and the profits of the whole aggregation, growing in almost geometrical progression—two and four and eight times the power and profit with each successive growth.

The operation works according to an almost invariable formula. The American railroads were built with bonds; beyond a certain specified per cent.—four or five or six—to which they were entitled by their terms, they got no share in the profits of the enterprise. When railroads aggregate, it is with bonds, again, that they pay their additions. And so, in the successful railroad corporation, all the growing profits are aggregated upon the stock—the part of the securities that originally cost little or very frequently nothing, and whose control in the United States has been concentrated in the few hands that grasped them at opportune times. And, in this way, in forty years, there has arisen the wonderful spectacle of the growth of the American railroad fortunes from nothing to hundreds of millions of dollars.

A Billion-dollar Property.

And now the little group of men at the centre of the great aggregation had accumulated an economic power that would have been inconceivable twenty-five years before. Twenty thousand miles of railroad; a capitalization of over $900,000,000 outstanding; receipts of $150,000,000 a year—all came under their direct control. They had sold much of their stock in the Great Northern as time went on; but the group still held some $35,000,000—nearly thirty per cent. of the company's stock—in the spring of 1901; with J. P. Morgan & Co. they held between $35,000,000 and $40,000,-000 of the $155,000,000 stock of the Northern Pacific—about a quarter of the whole. And thru the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern they held the Burlington.

EDDY'S MATCHES



RECORD OF THE "HILL" RAILROAD EXPANSION.

(Statements at end of fiscal years, June 30. Compiled from Poor's Manual)

	Average Miles Operated	Stocks	Bonds And Guaranteed Stocks	Total Capital	Gross Earnings	Net Profit Above All Charges
1880	656	$ 15,000,000	$ 16,324,900	$ 31,324,900	$ 2,895,320	$ 555,726
1881	702	15,000,000	18,107,700	33,107,700	3,700,852	732,486
1882	926	15,000,000	18,646,000	33,646,000	6,623,634	1,960,084
1883	1,203	20,000,000	20,791,720	40,791,720	9,090,631	3,381,275
1884	1,378	20,000,000	31,368,000	51,368,000	8,256,888	2,210,677
1885	1,459	20,000,000	32,496,000	52,496,000	7,776,164	2,252,240
1886	1,471	20,000,000	32,326,000	52,326,000	7,321,720	1,654,330
1887	1,739	20,000,000	43,289,977	63,289,977	8,023,448	1,457,891
1888	2,304	20,000,000	55,253,944	75,253,944	9,561,605	1,346,169
1889	2,932	20,0.0,000	60,995,000	80,995,000	5,586,586	1,089,263
1890	3,000	20,000,000	85,778,900	105,778,900	9,582,931	2,327,090
1891	2,797	20,000,000	86,429,900	106,429,900	10,231,714	1,638,621
1892	2,835	20,000,000	89,149,200	109,149,200	12,604,128	1,943,476
1893	3,382	20,000,000	123,435,784	143,435,784	13,522,584	2,182,330
1894	3,705	25,000,000	125,080,455	150,080,455	11,346,357	1,083,346
1895	4,374	25,000,000	4...279,355	156,279,355	16,830,425	1,439,508
1896	4,374	25,000,000	125,433,325	150,433,325	19,612,564	2,292,547
1897	4,415	25,000,000	126,141,354	151,141,354	19,436,099	2,467,267
1898	8,523	180,000,000	292,412,354	472,412,354	46,267,262	9,985,944
1...9	9,363	230,000,000	259,449,000	489,449,000	51,065,577	12,427,453
1900	9,730	254,000,000	267,579,455	521,579,455	55,922,107	19,916,360
1901	10,302	255,000,000	274,756,112	529,756,112	60,911,673	16,797,719
1902	18,464	280,000,000	640,...,982	920,815,982	121,214,832	26,364,013
1903	18,935	280,000,000	656,923,652	936,329,652	140,566,131	25,271,598
1904	19,263	350,000,000	6...,071,239	9...,071,239	161,810,119	33,651,740
1905	19,599	280,000,000	680,089,585	960,089,585	160,322,010	39,976,759
1906	20,234	308,000,000	675,970,962	980,970,962	186,686,437	45,878,670
1907	20,547	354,272,392	670,524,515	1,024,797,207	206,152,435	45,730,163

Notes: St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba stock placed in bond column from 1890 to retirement in 1899.

Great Northern's "proprietary lines" not included in mileage or gross earnings column in years 1893-4.

Northern Pacific system included in above figures after 1897.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system included in above figures after 1901.

"Surplus" after charges from 1902 on is combined balance after making full allowance of four per cent. on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy collateral bond issue. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock, being nearly all owned, is not included in the above figures.

Dates refer to condition at close of fiscal years—June 30 of each year. Figures of capitalization cover only stocks and bonds outstanding in the hands of the public on those dates.

Average miles operated are usually somewhat less than total mileage owned or jointly controlled.

The capitalization represents securities in the hands of the public.

Taken altogether, it was one of the most remarkable groups of men ever got together in the country—these wise, aggressive Scotchmen and their few later associates. They would have been remarkable if for nothing else than that they had hung together for all these years, and taken for themselves the natural growth of a powerful corporation in a new and expanding country. But they were a group of old men now: it was twenty-five years since they undertook their venture with the St. Paul & Pacific. It occurred to them that they were about to die.

About to Die We Consolidate.

Lord Strathcona was eighty-one, Mountstephen seventy-two, Kennedy seventy-one, and even Hill was sixty-three in 1901. It came to Kennedy—always the cautious one—as far back as 1897, that they would better tie up their property, the Great Northern, so that nobody else should get hold of it. They did not now, to be sure, own the whole property, nor actually half of the stock; but they certainly controlled it; and they considered it as much their property as their houses. Why shouldn't they? They had managed it always. A man's property is his own. This new thing of singling out railroads for especial control by the government they not only did not understand, they considered it an outrage. Their attitude was exactly like Mr. Morgan's, a man has a right to do what he pleases with his own property. So they proposed to tie up their Great Northern stock in a holding company. Living or dead, the majority vote of their stock should rule the Great Northern Railway.

When Kennedy proposed the plan, it found general favor among the party of old men. They were a hardy set; Strathcona even now, at ninety, is still vigorously planning enterprises that will occupy him for twenty years to come. Yet it was well enough to be safe. They did not act at once, but in the spring of 1901 they were about ready to take it up.

A Sudden Catastrophe.

Then suddenly out of a clear sky came a catastrophe. They were in danger of losing their property in the New York Stock Market. "Something had occurred," as Hill said later, "that never had happened in New York before—an attempt to buy a control of $155,000,000 of stock in the market."

It was the Harriman-Schiff forces hunting the Northern Pacific and the Burlington. If they got them, Hill testified, the property of his associates, who had been with him so long, would be ruined; their plans and management would be taken by other hands, and the whole structure would be destroyed.

The old guard of the Great Northern and their ally, J. Pierpont Morgan, awakened suddenly to defend their property in the greatest financial battle in American history—the Northern Pacific corner of May 9, 1901.

Lagging Superfluous.

From The Washington Star.

An old-time actor whispered to a statesman who had made
His exit without usual applause:
"There's a little bit of wisdom, which I'm very much afraid,
You overlooked amid the old hurrahs.
The public may receive you with a loud and joyous roar,
And Fortune hold the ladder while you climb,
You mustn't think you've got things where you want them ever more.
You can't keep taking encores all the time.

"Altho the spot light marks you at the centre of the stage,
And the world may seem exclusively your own,
There must be some intermission if you would remain the rage,
Even for the best performer ever known.
It is true of simple singers. It is true of tragic folk,
It is true of things in reason or in rhyme.
You may voice your thunderous message; you may tell your little joke;
But you can't keep taking encores all the time."

Paid a Ghost's Debts.

From The Westminster Gazette.

An amazing story of an old woman's superstition came before Judge Drummond at Ballieborough, County Cavan, in the course of an action brought by Miss Anne Brady against a local farmer named Connell.

The plaintiff said that in June last the defendant told her that the ghost of her brother Phil, who had been dead twenty-six years, was haunting him because he forgot to pay defendant seventy shillings he owed him. The witness was frightened and paid the money, which the defendant swore on "the poker and tongs," was due. The defendant said he, after Phil died, walked nine miles to the wake to see if he could get an opportunity of mentioning the debt, but he was not given a chance. He denied having said anything whatever about Phil's ghost. His honor, in giving judgment for the plaintiff, said he firmly believed the story.

AS STRONG AS AN EARWIG.

If a Man Were as Husky He Could Pull Forty Tons.

The humble bee, or, as we call him in America, the bumble bee, is so strong that he makes a man or a horse seem a weak brother in comparison. Prof. John J. Ward has demonstrated this by experiments, which he relates in The Strand. He used a miniature coach and truck weighing 435 grains.

The bee easily pulled both, so the latter was then loaded with plasticine until an additional weight of 166 grains had been reached. The total weight of coach, truck and load was then 601 grains. The weight o. the bee was exactly two grains, so that it was pulling a load slightly over three hundred times its own weight.

It may, therefore, be said that the pulling powers of a humble bee are proportionately thirty times as great as those of the horse or man, even when both the latter are estimated at their maximum strength. But even the extraordinary strength of the humble bee becomes insignificant when compared with that of the earwig, the next insect experimented upon.

"I am inclined to think," says Prof. Ward, "that in proportion to its size the earwig would prove one of the strongest, if not the most powerful, of insects in all-round strength, tho, of course, to obtain absolute proof would require an enormous number of experiments.

"If an earwig is held lightly between the fingers its great strength can readily be felt as it struggles to escape, yet a full-grown specimen that I weighed barely turned the balance at half a grain, but what that half a grain of active life could perform was a revelation indeed.

"The earwig, like the ground beetle, prefers the darkness rather than the light, and is likewise always in a great hurry to get under cover. It did not, however, attempt to hide beneath the coach it had to pull, but seemed bent on escaping by sheer pulling. The empty truck of 170 grains weight it could drag about in a very active manner, and the uncovered coach it could also move readily.

"When, however, the roof was placed on the coach, the limit of its strength was reached, and it could then only move slowly, with frequent stops to rest. The weight of the covered coach was 265 grains and that of the earwig half a grain, so that the load it was pulling was 530 times its own weight.

"Even the prodigious effort of the humble bee is entirely eclipsed by this extraordinary performance, for it is obvious that, allowing for the difference in size, the earwig possesses strength equivalent to at least fifty-three times that of the greatest effort that can be exerted by man or by the horse."

Indifference.

The chafing dish and rolling pin
Find favor in Camilla's eyes,
But most of all she joyeth in
Epistolary exercise.
Yet when, held fast in Cupid's fetters,
I write my love in language fine,
She seems to lose her love for letters—
At least she doesn't answer mine.

Her voice possesses qualities
That are not easy to resist,
And it so happeneth that she's
A zealous conversationist.
Yet so my wishes Fate is balking
That when I woo her ardently
She seems to lose the art of talking—
At least she says no word to me.

She's full of tender sympathies,
Ah, at a drowning fly she sighs,
And when a wounded bird she sees
You'll note the teardrops in her eyes.
Yet I, altho so long I've pleaded,
And tried so oft her heart to stir,
Am left with all my pain unheeded—
My woes don't seem to bother her.

—Nathan M. Levy.

Cosgrave's PALE ALE

Every bottle guaranteed Chill-proof.

It is high in food value and nerve tonic properties. Your home needs it.

Bottled only at the brewery. On sale at all hotels and dealers.

The Cosgrave Brewery Co. of Toronto, LIMITED.

Radnor WATER

is a delight to the eye and a joy to the palate—one of the world's noted table waters—and mixes with anything.

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TORONTO THEATRES
Plays and Players of the week

ALEXANDRA—
"THE LITTLE DAMOZEL."

PRINCESS—
"WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS."

GRAND—
"THE THIEF."

SHEA'S—
VAUDEVILLE.

MAJESTIC—
"VAUDEVILLE"

STAR
STAR SHOW GIRLS.

GAYETY—
BEHMAN SHOW.

GREENROOM GOSSIP.

Tit For Tat.

Actor to manager (in a one-night-stand show): "Look here, I haven't had any salary in four weeks, and I've got to eat."

Manager to actor: "If you eat, we'll walk to the next town, as I have only enough money to pay railroad fares.

Actor (soliloquizing): "'To eat or not' is the question. If I eat I live; if I walk I die."

Manager (soliloquizing): "He won't eat in this town, and he'll walk from the next town."

Glint of Humor.

Adelyn Wesley, who plays Mrs. Appiebee in the company of "The Commuters," now presenting Mr. Forbes' comedy at the Criterion Theatre, New York, several weeks ago was visiting a friend in a suburban town nearby to New York. The ladies decided that they would visit the local playhouse, where a repertoire company were presenting, on this afternoon, that famous old classic of the ten-twent-thirt, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." The acting, says Miss Wesley, was atrocious, and, in one of the big scenes of the play, where the hero declares in strident tones that "never again will he visit the haunts of the demon rum," her friend burst into laughter, while the rest of the audience, composed of ninety-nine per cent. women, were sobbing. The lady who sat in the seat immediately in front of Miss Wesley's friend turned and indignantly said: "It's plain to see that you have never seen a good show, or you wouldn't be laughing your fool head off."

Danced Her Way Into Dramatic Work.

Lillian Thurgate, who plays Mrs. Bolliston in "The Commuters," made her debut on the stage at the Alhambra Theatre, London, at the age of four. So impressed were the managing directors of this theatre with her work that they planned for her a systematic course of training in dancing, to lead up to the work of a premier danseuse. For twelve years she was trained under such masters as Hanson, Espanoza, Devine, Casati and Franciotti. The Alhambra Theatre paid for her tuition under a contract made with her parents, whereby, when she had completed her training, the Alhambra Theatre should have first call on her services. This famous playhouse at that time was the great ballet house in London. Even while she was being trained in this work she appeared in different productions at this house. She made her debut as a principal in "The Spider and the Fly," which scored an enormous success, and was brought over to this country by M. B. Leavitt.

Marie Wainwright saw Miss Thurgate playing the principal girl in this production, and was so impressed with her personality that she offered to take her with her the next season in her company.

During the summer Miss Wainwright coached the young girl in nine different parts. Her debut on the dramatic stage was made as Maria in "School For Scandal." The next season she was engaged by Charles Frohman, as a member of the famous Empire Stock Company, due, in a measure, to her ability as a dancer, and was given the important part of Anita, the dancing girl, in Paul M. Potter's famous play, "The Conquerers." From this time on Miss Thurgate's progress as an actress was sure and certain, and for the next few years she was identified with every important production made by this famous organization.

Arresting Sarah Bernhardt.

The state, as well as the public, benefits from the visits of such distinguished and well-remunerated foreign artists as Madame Bernhardt, who had been drawing all London to the Coliseum. For do not the inland revenue authorities take toll of their earnings? Whereby hangs a tale.

On one occasion the divine Sarah considered the demands too exorbitant, and declared that she would go to Holloway rather than submit.

Behold, therefore, the outcome when one evening several uniformed officials arrived at the theatre, arrested the tragedienne and one of her companions and bore them off in a closed carriage —for Holloway.

But, of course, it was only one of Madame Bernhardt's little practical jokes at the expense of her friends.

The "arrest" was splendidly carried out, and Sarah even sent to her hotel for such articles of toilet as she would be likely to require during her incarceration, what time her companion, in tears, besought the implacable officers of the law to spare her mistress.

But in vain. The law had to take its course, and the carriage drove off—ostensibly to Holloway, but in reality to the house of Sarah's manager, where, over a charming little supper, tragedy dissolved in merriment.

He Wasn't Really Broke.

"I have a great deal of respect for an optimist—a fellow who can always see the bright side of things,'" says Thomas A. Wise, the rotund and merry star of "A Gentleman From Mississippi."

"The last time I was out in Chicago, I met a man on State-street who had formerly run a commercial business in New York and failed. He was looking somewhat dilapidated, and was desirous of a small loan.

"'What's the matter?' I asked. 'Are you broke?'

"'Lord bless you, no,' was the reply, with cheerful dignity, 'only financially distrait.' "

Nearly Died Laughing.

"There is one town out west I never want to see again," remarked Otis Harlan, who is to be featured in a new version of "The Girl and the Drummer." The last time I was there I nearly laughed myself to death."

"What about?"

"Tickling myself over the fact that I was going to leave it the next day!"

Made a Discovery.

A well-known boulevardier met William A. Brady on Broadway, New York, a night or two ago.

"Say," said the man-about-town, "I've just been around to the Comedy to see a great show. It's called 'The Cub'—awfully clever young fellow playing it—you ought to get him."

"What's his name?"

"Fairbanks—Douglas Fairbanks."

"Oh, yes," said Brady, without the trace of a smile, "I know him. He's a clever fellow. He's one of my stars."

A Question of Color.

"What part do you play?" Guy Bates Post, who impersonates Philip Morrow in "The Nigger," was asked.

"I'm the nigger," was the reply.

"Is that so? You don't look it."

"No," replied Post. "I'm not near so black as I'm painted."

Musical Version of "Trilby."

The Messrs. Shubert announce that rehearsals for the musical version of "Trilby," by Joseph Herbert, with music by Victor Herbert, will begin in the near future. The stellar role is to be played by a very famous foreign star, whose identity will be disclosed later.

WHAT IT TAKES TO MAKE A SHOW—NO. 3.

THE STAGE MANAGER.

At the Royal Alexandra

Having duplicated in New York the success achieved by it in London, where its production was hailed as one of the bright particular incidents in theatricals, "The Little Damozel," Monckton Hoffe's play, has begun a tour of the largest cities of the east and middle west. To-morrow evening this production as offered by Henry W. Savage, will be seer at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, continuing for the week, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

The newspapers in New York, in addition to their laudation of "The Little Damozel" as a play, particularly emphasized the merit of its interpretation, praising the work of its individual members without stint. The fact that "The Little Damozel" will be presented here by the same cast is sufficient promise of an acting treat to every local discriminating playgoer. The company includes May Buckley, Cyril Keightley, Geo. Graham, Frank Lacey, Henry Wenman, Henry Vogel, Mary Corse and others of note. Several of these players appeared in "The Little Damozel" in London and were brought to this country by Mr. Savage to continue in their original roles.

Monckton Hoffe is a new-comer among successful playwrights. Until "The Little Damozel" was produced he was practically unheard of. Now there is no contemporary dramatist of anything like his youth whose work is so greatly sought. The delicacy with which he has handled the varying situations of his unusual story stamps him as a skilled and finished workman.

Some of the people of "The Little Damozel" are those of Bohemian tendencies who frequent the Cafe Angelique in London, and others are members of the orchestra employed there. Julie Alardy, the little harpist of the orchestra, is the pet of the band men and the toast of the clientele of the Angelique. Her originality and charm appeal to one Captain Neil Partington, who makes love by mail, and later, having become engaged to a woman of his social rank, attempts to buy back his love letters. Finding the effort useless and to escape the threatening embarrassment, he devises the novel scheme of paying a man whom he knows Julie really loves, to marry her.

The purchased husband, a young man named Recklaw Poole, is a man of good family and decent impulses, but whose gambling has landed him upon financial rocks. He accepts Partington's proposition because it seems to him an unusually pleasant way of earning a lot of money. It is not long before he is deeply in love with Julie, whose devotion to him is sincere.

The discovery by Pools that Partington' fiancee is the girl to whom he was formerly engaged, brings about a disclosure of the business transaction which immediately and effectively destroys the happiness of the four people concerned. In an original and most attractive way the little harpist and her deeply repentant husband are brought together again.

In his production of "The Little Damozel," Mr. Savage has gone to great pains to accurately reproduce the original atmosphere of the piece, and his mounting is of a standard with the play itself and the quality of its interpretation.

At the Princess

Maude Adams will have possession of the stage of the Princess Theatre thruout this week during which time Charles Frohman will present her in James Mattnew Barrie's comedy, "What Every Woman Knows." The engagement is rich in promise for the work is and has been the dominating stage success of its time. Barrie's comedy is said to be the best thing that he has written, and it has the further recommendation of furnishing to Miss Adams the most satisfying and agreeable role that she has had. On its first engagement in New York the comedy ran for five months. It was again seen there at holiday time last season and it has had two engagements in Chicago and Pittsburg and was seen for a month in Boston. Its tour of the far west last spring was successful to an extraordinary degree and during the six weeks' tour of the south this season records for large audiences were established by Miss Adams in all of the cities that she visited.

Barrie might have laid the plot of "What Every Woman Knows" anywhere in the wide world where there are stubborn husbands to be managed by clever wives. Being a Scotchman and never quite as happy as when he is pocking fun at his countrymen, he made his dominating characters Scotch and placed his scenes in the "land o' cakes."

The introductory characters at the chess game, the Wylies, are self-made men. Two things only spoil their pleasure. One is that they have not got the education so dear to every Scotchman's heart; and the other is that their sister, Maggie, whom they love dearly, has not been sought in marriage. To make up as far as possible for their lack of knowledge they have laid in a supply of books—"ten yards of the best in the English language"—and it is the possession of this store of learning, so useless to its owners, that finally gets them out of their difficulty.

One of their neighbors is John Shand, who has plenty of brains, but no money. Shand thirsts for an education. He enters the Wylie home like a thief when he thinks the family is in bed in order that he might study the books. One night he is caught and the brothers so admire the lengths to which he goes to secure an education that they propose to send him to college if at the end of five years he marries Maggie. Shand accepts the proposition, altho not without deliberation, and honestly holds to the bargain when the time comes, tho Maggie generously offers to release him. The marriage duly takes place and from this point the comedy might be called, "How To Manage a Husband," altho that would be a contradiction to the main title of the comedy as it is something that every woman does not know. Once married Maggie sets about furthering her husband's ambition to become a great man. The task is not easy. John is thick headed, stubborn and has a love for doing things his own way. With all of his arrogance, bumptiousness and egotism the little woman loves him. Subtly she fills his head with the ideas that call him to the attention of the government leaders in parliament. He fondly imagines that all of these ideas are his own and it is only at a crucial period in his career when he is away from the little woman visiting with an "affinity" and much is expected from him that he realizes that most of the brains of the family are contained in his wife's pretty little head. Of course, in the end everything turns out as one would have it. The riddle of "What Every Woman Knows" Barrie holds back until the very last line.

Miss Adams is particularly effective in the sympathetic portions of the play and her lightness of touch in the comedy scenes is delightful. The comedy is in four acts and is staged with much care. The company has for its leading man Arthur Byron, who is cast as John Shand.

The matinees during Miss Adams' engagement will be on Wednesday and Saturday.

At the Grand

"The Thief" is the offering at the Grand this week, the first presentation in this city at less than dollar-fifty prices. The play was written by Henri Bernstein and produced by Charles Frohman.

"The Thief" tells the story of a woman who steals in order to have money for clothes to win her husband's admiration. That to begin with, is a change from the average play, in which we find a husband or a wife trying to get as far away as possible from the life partner, trying to drown a past, to polish up a present, or do something else along the lines of the divorce courts. "The Thief" is a woman in love with her husband and tortured by his indifference. She notices that he has no eyes for her in the simple clothes that she can afford. She knows that she would be as attractive and as interesting as others if she possessed their various attractive trimmings, and she is determined that she will be trimmed and decorated as they are to win her husband's attention.

Women whose husbands find a good deal of money to spend with others, and very little to spend on their wives, may well take their husbands to see this play. Many husbands might do well to go there on their own account; they might learn some things to their advantage.

They might learn that a little attention, a little inexpensive admiration and praise, can help a great deal with the bills, and perhaps save a lot of expenditure.

It would do many husbands good to learn that it is illotic to tie their own wives down to a small allowance of money, and to be forever expressing admiration of those things which their own wives cannot possibly have.

"Richard" is the husband in the play. When he hears how his wife has been hounded how she has finally stolen from their best friends to pay for the dresses that he admired but wouldn't buy, he goes thru many beautiful moral spasms.

He might have saved himself the spasms, if he had done one of two things:

Buy the handsome things for his own wife.

Or refrain from admiring those things on other women.

"The Thief" will not soon again be seen in this city, and this opportunity to witness a performance at popular prices of the greatest dramatic sensation this country has ever known, should not be missed. Bernstein, the French dramatist, has written many plays of strength and appeal, but none so forceful or inspiring as his "Thief."

Bill at Sheas.

At Shea's Theatre this week Manager Shea has a great show headed by the Australian entertainer, Albert Whelan. Two seasons ago when Mr. Whelan was in this country but a few weeks Sheagoers had an opportunity of seeing him and he became a great favorite. Mr. Whelan's entertainment is artistic and delightful and he will find a warm welcome next week.

The special extra attraction on the bill for the week is Will H. Murphy and Blanche Nichols in their great scream, "The School of Acting." This clever pair is well remembered for their former classic "From Zaza to Uncle Tom," and when that very funny skit was laid away their admirers even speculated whether they would again find as funny a medium. "The School of Acting" was a pleasant surprise and once more the comedians struck a sure fire laugh-getter. Of all the ridiculous situations ever thought out they are to be found in this act, and Mr. Murphy as the ex-actor, looking for an angel, keeps his audience laughing every minute and dainty, clever Blanche Nichols is just as funny and gets just as many laughs. Anyone who feels this week that they do not want to laugh better stay at home for this pair is irresistible.

Effie Fay, "The Belle of Avenue A," with her funny faces and a whole budget of clever songs, will please her admirers this week. Miss Fay is always breezy and always a welcome addition to any bill at Shea's. Clown Zertho is a newcomer and has the latest of the wonderful European dog acts. His little canine actors are said to be the best trained and most intelligent on the vaudeville stage, and Manager Shea's kiddie friends will sure flock in to see the little four-footed actors. Rita Redfield is a newcomer, and with her pleasing child impersonations has become a great favorite in the various vaudeville houses. Her work is artistic and her material good. The Columbus Four are dealers in fun and harmony and they have added to their repertoire many of the most tuneful of the latest songs. Their comedy is clearcut and good. Jack and Violet Kelley are Australian whip manipulators and they have an offering that is as wonderful as it is sensational. Clemmones and Dean are also newcomers with a pleasing novelty. The show closes with new pictures on the Kinetograph.

SCENE FROM "WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS," AT THE PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

The hold that "'Way Down East" has upon the public was illustrated by a conversation between two men in the lobby of the theatre, in Baltimore, during a recent engagement of the play in that city.

"Great old play, isn't it?"

"Yes—it was the first play I ever saw; that was sixteen years ago."

"That's peculiar. "'Way Down East' was my first play, too, and tonight I have my son with me, and this is his first glimpse of the inside of a theatre."

SCENE FROM "THE THIEF," AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE THIS WEEK.

At the Star

The Star Show Girls will be the offering at the Star Theatre for the week, commencing tomorrow matinee. The company has always been a favorite in Toronto but this season it is bigger and better than ever and presents many interesting novelties. "Willie Green's Reception" is the title of the opening part and "The Model Surprise" brings the performance to a close. In both pieces the entire company takes part. John T. Baker heads the funmakers and he is ably assisted by such well-known entertainers as Bert Weston, Frank Murphy, Mae Hadley, Rosalie and Louie Lynn. In the vaudeville portion of the show are the following acts: Reded and Hadley in a sketch, The Musical Stewarts, comedy and melody; Rosalie, imitations of famous actresses; The Lockwood Sisters, singers and dancers, and Frank Murphy and Company in a one-act play called "His Color Saved Him." In organizing the Star Show Girls this season particular attention was paid to the chorus, which includes twenty-two young ladies who sing and dance delightfully. The opening and the closing skits are replete with catchy and original musical numbers and the young ladies interpret these in a way that would do credit to a Broadway production. The Star Show Girls offer a real burlesque performance in every sense of the word. There is wholesome comedy without the least bit of suggestiveness and gaily gowned girls who are good to look upon. Funny Johnny Baker as Willie Green is much in evidence and he is seen to better advantage this season than ever before.

At the Gayety

The Jack Singer organization, the great Behman Show, will be seen this week at the Gayety Theatre, opening its engagement with the usual Monday matinee. It is one of the biggest and best, if not ahead of, any burlesque company now on the field, numbering on its roster fifty-five persons, all capable players and including a big double chorus of forty young and comely girls. The Behman Show is the pioneer of "advanced burlesque" and its brilliant and catchy "reviews" of the last two seasons had all the class of the high-priced Broadway productions.

Manager Singer long ago did away with the time-worn burlesques that formerly formed the stock in trade of the itinerant shows, substituting musical comedies and musical performances of a better and more pretentious grade. This season everything will be new. A musical comedy in two acts and three scenes called "At Palm Beach" will be the chief offering. In brief it combines the best features that could be obtained by a liberal expenditure of money and the cost has run up into the thousands of dollars.

The principal comedian is Lon Hascall, for a number of years comedian of Cecil Spooner's company, a good singer and dancer. Novelties will be introduced during the action of the comedy, instead of the customary olio, Eillene Sheridan in her pianolog, Lon Hascall & Co., in "Pals" a dramatic sketch lately played by James J. Corbett.

Several novelties in the way of sensational scenic and mechanical effects will be introduced. Among these is a duplicate of the Wright Brothers aeroplane, which floats over the heads of the audiences, carrying Eillene Sheridan in its flight. A scene showing the exterior of the famed gambling resort in Monte Carlo, discloses ten tables at which young women are seated. Suddenly the tables rise on the air, and it is shown they were made of the young women's gowns.

Two carloads of special scenery and costumes are required for the reproduction, and for the adequate staging of the comedy. Manager Singer carries his own crew of stage hands.

Maude Adams' Personality

Maude Adams being an actress is really a wonderful woman. According to the old standards one must marvel at her success. Miss Adams has never had her diamonds stolen, never been in a runaway, never been an occupant of a speeding automobile, never been to a race track, and has never made a balloon ascension.

When you think it over Miss Adams seems to be nothing more than a hard working, sensible young woman, who gives herself over heart and soul, to her profession. She positively dreads being interviewed, and less is actually known of her than of any other stage celebrity of the times. She is diffident and retiring away from the theatre, and believes that the public is interested only in her work.

She loves children. She surprised Mr. Frohman one day during the run of "Peter Pan" in New York by going down to the Bowery, engaging a theatre there and giving a performance of the Barrie play to 300 children of the Ghetto and the slums that she had picked up for the occasion. She arranged for the entire thing herself, insisted upon personally paying all of the expense, wouldn't allow the members of her company to contribute their services, much as they insisted upon doing so, and apparently found much pleasure and comfort in what she accomplished. Back on the stage the members of her company and the stage hands always refer to her as "the little lady."

Miss Adams devotes herself wholly to her work. She will rest the entire day in order that her vitality may be unimpaired for the work of the evening. Once that is over, and there is no longer any strain, those who have been privileged to see her, say that she is like a child and with all of the joyousness of a youngster. Stage hands think the world of her.

At the Majestic

A program of high class vaudeville attractions, brimful of breezy and varied entertainment, is promised for this week at the Majestic Theatre, which keeps up to the top-notch of capacity audiences at every performance. The bill will be headed by Baby Helen, the phenomenal five-year-old entertainer, whose clever and delightful singing at the Majestic last week, in connection with a sketch offered by the Simpson Trio, struck a responsive chord with local playgoers. The little tot who is an entertainer of no mean merit, was so fascinating in her singing of "I Want Someoe to Flirt With Me," which brought immense applause at each performance, that the management secured her services for another week. This wee miss, surely is the cunningest, cutest little bunch of humanity imaginable, the most remarkable feature of her singing being her perfect register. For an encore at each performance she introduced a parody, which showed her clever versatility. The extra added attraction on the bill is Harry A. Davis and Co., America's foremost sharpshooters, who will present a variation of their well-known act.,

An act which will undoubtedly be one of the sure laugh-hits of the bill is that of Sharp and Sharp, a sister team, whose ludicrous specialty is entitled "One." They will offer a series of character songs, interspersed with a budget of patter which is said to be a never-ending source of laughter. Another outstanding feature on the program is a dramatic playlet, "The Last Scene," which will be presented by John A. Hall and a company of capable players, specially chosen to suit their respective parts. The story of the playlet is one of well-developed, intense human interest, and it calls for histrionic talents and an artistry worthy of best serious drama. Charles Ahern is to give what has been described as vaudevilles' "striking musical act," and the Regoras will make their debut here in an act familiarly known in the circus arena as "The Roman Ring Thrillers."

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Next Week—The Latest Success, "THE MIDNIGHT MAIDENS."

"The Little Damozel" Well Worth Seeing—By Nell Brinkley

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May Buckley and members of the company in "The Little Damozel"

IN the heart of every great city there is a mythical island of social democracy where 'pals' and 'chums' abound, where the Ten Commandments do not jostle the populace and where, despite the fact that the Golden Rule does not hang over the fireplace, the men and women come and go, live and laugh, or despond and die, without hypercritical comment or hypocritical obituaries. This little island is known as the 'Land of Bohemia.'"

This little paragraph lays the scene for "The Little Damozel," at the Comedy Theatre. It's a pretty name and it's a pretty story. And there's only one woman in it—the Little Damozel. Oh, another drops in just a minute, howdy, like that, and then goes again. Anyway she doesn't count. It's the Damozel, the little boyish harpist of gray old "Papa" Bartholdy's band, in her military braid and astrakan, her boots and gold tassels, her little loveless life, her bravery of heart, her gayety that covered her like a bright red coat that plays "follow my leader" to the rest of Bohemians.

She's the elf of the Cafe Angelique, the pet of the rather mixed crowd that laughs and wines and bets and tells their secrets there. She's the bolsterer of spirits, the soberer of the wasters, the teaser of the sullen, the lover of the old, the pal of the young, the child of everybody.

But everybody, almost everybody, forgets she has a heart that may be as red-blooded as any woman's. And between them they manage to break it.

"The Little Damozel" is called a comedy at the top of the programme, but it sounds to me like a tragedy, even if it does turn out "and they lived happy ever after." For they buy and sell the Little Damozel around like a doll-baby, an outlander, a child from a wild country, who doesn't understand the language and doesn't know what it's all about, who smiles and adores everybody; who's ruining her life, and tells 'em, "it's all right" in a fazed fashion when she wakes up and finds her jolly little ship, the only treasure she owns, her sunny little life, on the rocks.

May Buckley plays the Little Damozel. And the two are one, for May Buckley has that boyish quality, a certain sweet bravery, a daring, a defiance, a squareness that fits perfectly into the character of the Little Damozel and makes her very real and lovable.

She never did go in very much for frocks. She seems to have forgotten them sometimes in her earnestness about other things. But you don't miss them in her.

In this "comedy" she has a fluffy frock or two, rose-colored and rich, but—but you'll like her in the band dress she best—the braid and the gilt and the boots and the cap are the duce things for her type, and they make her, as splendid as bobble gown and long-tail chiffon and lace and satin slippers do another woman. Her lithe, lean, hunched-up little figure isn't made for women's clothes—she looks lost and little in them—but blossom her out in a short skirt—anything military, half-boyish, Rosalind-like, and she takes on height and sweetness and magnetism. She reaches your heart better in those clothes.

She's a sweet little woman, anyway, a slim little face, a queer voice like a boy's at the breaking point; a fleece of brown hair, a neat little aquiline nose; cheek bones low; full, bright, black eyes, eyelids tightened at the corners, lips tight and red, too, a refined, mysterious little face that's her.

And the rest of them—there's Papa Bartholdy, the master of the band (Henry Vogel), a dear old, blustering man; there's Recklaw Poole, a "waster" (Cyril Keightly), a well set up, bronzed, English type, a good jollier, a good loser, a good lover in the end; there's Fitzroy Lock, his pal (George Graham), who does an exquisite piece of work; there's Walter Angel, the proprietor of the inn (Henry Weenman), a chap with a laugh, a lonely sort of a scoffer whom you love in spite of himself.

Y-e-e-s, I think I'd call "The Little Damozel" a tragedy, and I'd call it worth going to.

NELL BRINKLEY.

MAE HADLEY, WITH THE STAR SHOW GIRLS AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

Famous Racing Play Coming to the Grand

"Wildfire" With a Big Cast to be Presented Here Week of December 12.

The well known racing play, "Wildfire," written by George Broadhurst, author of "The Man of the Hour," and George V. Hobart, author of "The Boys and Betty," the successful play in which Marie Cahill is now starring, will be the attraction at the Grand next week.

"Wildfire" has for its central character a charming widow, Mrs. Barrington, who finds upon settling her late husband's estate, that it consists solely of a stable of race horses, which he had operated under a pseudonym, that of John Duffy, unbeknown to her. She continues to run the stable. With the assistance of a clever trainer, Matt Donovan, the stable is placed on a paying basis. Mrs. Barrington loves horses and the excitement of racing, but for family reasons she wants to make enough money to sell the stable and get clear of the business. With this end in view she enters her best horse, Wildfire, in one of the big handicaps. Duffy makes an attempt to buy Wildfire before the race, and meets Chappie Raster, the jockey engaged to ride Wildfire. Chappie, believing Duffy to be the owner of the horse, accepts final instructions from the bookmaker, who tells him to keep Wildfire from winning unless he sees a white handkerchief waved from the window of the training quarters. Bud, a bright stable boy, overhears Duffy and informs Mrs Barrington, who evolves a plan to defeat Duffy's scheme. The widow flirts with Duffy, and while he endeavors to embrace her, she quickly removes his handkerchief from his pocket, waves it to the jockey as the horse races down the home stretch and Wildfire sweeps under the wire a winner. The company presenting "Wildfire" is an unusually capable one. Scenically, it will be the original production.

Spectacular Production

What modern stage management can accomplish for one of the most popular grand operas ever written, will be demonstrated at the Royal Alexandra when Milton and Sargent Aborn will offer their big spectacular production, "The Bohemian Girl," for one week, commencing Monday, Dec. 12.

From a scenic and spectacular point of view, the present revival of Balf's masterpiece promises to eclipse anything of the kind heretofore seen of this standard ballad opera. "The Bohemian Girl" has kept its place in the repertoire of all grand opera companies, since the premiere at Druy Lane Theatre, over sixty years ago. With only rare exceptions, has this poplar work been done with adequate scenic equipment. Ordinarily the several scenes of the opera are given with the most meagre settings. This has been necessary, owing to the fact that "The Bohemian Girl" has been usually seen in repertoire. The present revival has been staged by Edward P. Temple, late stage manager of the Hippodrome in New York. He has introduced many striking novelties, several of which are made possible by the use of the book and score which was prepared for the Parisian revival which was made in 1869. Some of these novelties will be the introduction of a troupe of twenty horses at the finale of act one, and in the second act, a gypsy caravan and encampment, and a town fair with whirlwind acrobats, jugglers and the usual motley crowd seen at such gatherings. For the Parisian revival Marquis de Saint Georges elaborated and extended the libretto, while Balfe added as much new music to the score. The company engaged for the present revival, including the principals, ballet and chorus, will number upwards of one hundred and fifty people. Miss Blanche Duffield will appear as Arline, Miss Bertha Shalesk as the Gypsy Queen, James Stevens as Count Arnheim, Charles Gallagher as Devilshoof, Paul Victor as Thaddeus, Maurice Lavigne as Florestein, Ralph Nicholls as Captain of the Guard, Cora Hinckley as Buda.

MAJESTIC THEATRE
REFINED VAUDEVILLE
4 SHOWS DAILY 4 | WEEK COMMENCING DEC. 5 | 4 SHOWS DAILY 4
MATS.: 1 and 3 EVGS.: 7 and 9

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BABY HELEN — America's Foremost Child Entertainer.
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THE MAJESTICOGRAPH

EILEEN SHERIDAN AND PONIES, WITH SINGER'S BEHMAN SHOW AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

"Baby Mine."

Whose lisping accents greet your ear
When evening shades are drawing near?
Who crawls along the hallway floor
To meet you as you reach the door?
—The Baby!
Who is it wakes you with the sun
Before your morning nap is done?
Whose tiny fingers clutch your hair
And almost drive you in despair?
—The Baby's.
'Twould be a sorry world without
A kin to coo, and brawl and shout!
And most of all the home would miss
The dirty hands and sticky kiss
—Of Baby!

The Flickering Light.

There is white ash on the ember,
Sodden, rain drenched desolation;
In her ruins sits November,
With no sign of re-creation.

Or she wanders pale and humbled,
With slow step and drooping lashes,
Where October's chariot rumbled,
Scattering fiery sparks and ashes.

MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN, CELEBRATED ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTE, WHO WILL SPEAK IN MASSEY HALL ON TUESDAY NIGHT NEXT.

Adams' Personality

dams being an actress is nderful woman. According standards one must marvel ccess. Miss Adams has her diamonds stolen, never unaway, never been an oc a speeding automobile, to a race track, and has a balloon ascension. think it over Miss Adams nothing more than a hard nsible young woman, who lf over heart and soul, to ion. She positively dresds viewed, and less is actually er than of any other stage the times. She is diffident g away from the theatre, that the public is interest her work. children. She surprised n one day during the run Pan" in New York by to the Bowery, engaging e and giving a performance ie play to 300 children of and the slums that she had for the occasion. She ar the entire thing herself, n personally paying all of , wouldn't allow the mem r company to contribute es, much as they insisted so, and apparently found ure and comfort in what lished. Back on the stage s of her company and the s always refer to her as dy."

ms devotes herself wholly . She will rest the entire r that her vitality may be for the work of the even that is over, and there is ny strain, those who have ged to see her, say that she hild and with all of the of a youngster. Stage the world of her.

t the Majestic

n of high class vaudeville brimful of breezy and var nment, is promised for this e Majestic Theatre, which the top-notch of capacity t every performance. The headed by Baby Helen, the five-year-old entertainer, r and delightful singing at c last week, in connection ch offered by the Simpson a responsive chord with ers. The little tot who is er of no mean merit, was as in her singing of "I Want Flirt With Me," which nense applause at each per hat the management secur es for another week. This rely is the cunningest, cut nch of humanity imagin ost remarkable feature of being her perfect register re at each performance she parody, which showed her tility. The extra added at the bill is Harry A. Davis merica's foremost sharp o will present a variation known act.,

ch will undoubtedly be one augh-hits of the bill is that d Sharp, a sister team, rous specialty is entitled ey will offer a series of ongs, interspersed with a patter which is said to be ng source of laughter. An nding feature on the pro ramatic playlet, "The Last ich will be presented by ll and a company of cap , specially chosen to suit tive parts. The story of s one of well-developed, in n interest, and it calls for lents and an artistry wor serious drama. Charles A ive what has been describ devilles' "striking musical e Regoras will make their n an act familiarly known s arena as "The Roman ra."

ROYAL ALEXANDRA

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Producer of "The Merry Widow," "Madame Butterfly," Madame X," "The Prince of Pilsen," and other Noted Successes

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MONTREAL CRITICS SAY

"It would be hard, indeed, to pick a more accomplished body of artists. Monckton Hoffe is a new force in English theatrics."—HERALD.

"The Little Damozel' is one of the best things seen here this season"—STAR.

By MONCKTON HOFFE

THE CHARMING COMEDY OF SENTIMENT WHICH PLAYED FOR ONE YEAR IN LONDON. IT WAS

"THE BEST ACTED PLAY IN NEW YORK"

IT COMES HERE WITH THE IDENTICAL NEW YORK PRODUCTION AND CAST, INCLUDING:

MAY BUCKLEY, CYRIL KEIGHTLEY, GEORGE GRAHAM, FRANK LACY, HENRY WENMAN, MARY CORSE, HENRY VOGEL, HARRY FRASER, RAPHAEL NEWMAN, HARRY CHILD

PRICES—EVGS., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50

NEXT WEEK SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY

ABORN ENGLISH OPERA CO.

IN A MAGNIFICENT SPECIAL REVIVAL OF BALFE'S MASTERPIECE

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL

A BRILLIANT CAST OF PRINCIPALS AND AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

A BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTION COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL

150 — COMPANY — 150

AND TWENTY HORSES

Bicycles in Siam.

From Daily Consular Reports.

One of the most popular modes of locomotion in Bangkok is the bicycle; the city covers a very large area; the public offices are far from the residential portion of the town, and the roads are excellent. The customs report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, shows that 768 machines were imported during that year, an increase of 240 over the previous year, amounting to $18,613, an average of $26 a bicycle. Machines may be bought locally at from $15 upward; the English makes ranging from about $20 to about $75. Parts of bicycles were imported during the last fiscal year, amounting to $2940. Of all the bicycles imported during the last year, 587 are credited to the United Kingdom, 54 to Denmark, 23 to Germany, 21 to Singapore, 16 to Belgium, 3 to France, 1 to Italy, and 3 to the United States.

STAR

Matinee Daily THE HOME OF REAL BURLESQUE

WEEK OF DECEMBER 5

STAR SHOW GIRLS

PRESENTING ALL THAT IS BRIGHT, BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL IN BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE

THE OPENING SKIT

"WILLIE GREEN'S RECEPTION"

NEW AND NOVEL

THE CLOSING TRAVESTY

"THE MODEL'S SURPRISE"

SENSATIONAL AND STARTLING

DON'T MISS THE MODEL

NEXT WEEK—F. W. STAIR'S OWN SHOW

"THE BIG REVIEW"

News and Views of English Stage

By Malcolm Watson

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LONDON, Dec. 2.—In a sense Frank J. Gould and his bride, Edith Kelly, late of Edwardes' Gaiety Company, made their London debut at the Adelphi last Saturday where they occupied the proscenium box with a company of friends. A good deal has been made here of the fact that Gould has been buying up all the Gaiety shares he can put his hands on. It is suggested that his object is to obtain a preponderating holding in that theatre with the view of running his wife there as one of the principal stars. Yesterday I broached the subject to George Edwardes who laughed heartily in reply. "Anybody prepared to pay the price can have my share in the theatre," he exclaimed, "but I don't think the shareholders would care to part with me yet awhile." The Gaiety without George Edwardes is, indeed, an unthinkable proposition.

Frank Gould I have not met, but I saw a good deal of his brother, Howard when first he came to London, some years back. The lady who eventually became Mrs. Howard Gould was then living in Norfolk-street, Park Lane, and, armed with a letter of introduction from a mutual friend, Howard came to discuss the question of taking a London theatre for her. I strongly advised him to do nothing of the sort and he was wise enough to take my advice. I am afraid that my candor did not help in any way to make me popular with the future Mrs. Howard Gould.

A little later we all went off to Scotland for a fortnight's yachting on the Clyde. Gould was extremely anxious to be accepted in the yachting world; unfortunately his manner was hardly of a kind to prove an "Open Sesame." At the club house were staying Lady Algie Lennox, and Lord and Lady Dunraven, with their two charming daughters, all of them devoted to sport. My brother, G. L. Watson, designer of a number of famous racing yachts, among them Lipton's "Shamrock" and the celebrated "Britannia," with which the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales, won so many prizes, was also of the company. I am sorry to say none of them took too kindly to Howard who, like an Achilles sulking in his tent, retired to his cabin and remained there hidden from view. One day his brother, George Gould, turned up in his splendid steam yacht, but as he had no very tender feeling for the lady whom Howard proposed to marry, the meeting of the brothers could hardly be described as cordial. With the three Goulds, George, Howard and Frank, all mated with actresses, is there any wonder that the musical comedy stage is overcrowded?

John W. de Kay, the millionaire director of the Mexican Canning Co., and incidentally an ambitious writer of plays, tells me that he has just received a cable from the divine Sarah Bernhardt to the effect that she is to produce his play "Judas," either at the New Amsterdam, or the Globe Theatre, New York, on Tuesday, December 20. As may be imagined, he is very full of the matter and I shouldn't be a bit surprised were he to book his passage across the Atlantic in order to be present at the first performance. His business here, however, seems to keep him pretty well employed, and even pleasure must sometimes yield to business obligations. He informs me that he devotes most of his evenings to writing and the many rare and valuable books scattered about his rooms abundantly prove that he is an ardent bibliophile. He is the sort of man who, at once invites study; you feel, after five minutes conversation, that you want to know more of him and to sound the depths of his dreams and his ambitions. When we met the other day he related to me with all the glee of a school boy how he had spent a night at the Garrick Club with Beerbohm Tree and W. L. Courtney, the literary critic of The Daily Telegraph, and how thoroly he had enjoyed the experience. He also read me snatches of "Judas" to his own intense enjoyment and, I should add, not a little to mine.

George Edwardes has produced "The Quaker Girl" at the Adelphi and with success. Personally, I do not think it comes within miles of "Our Miss Gibbs," which, oddly enough, has had such a lukewarm reception in America. The book by Tanner is a rechauffe of old and well-worn material: there is scarcely a musical play produced at the Gaiety or Daly's during the past ten years which has not been drawn upon either for some character or situation. In composing the score Lionel Monckton, too, has evidently been in his most reminiscent mood. I do not mean that he constantly plagiarizes other writers, but rather that he has taken former melodies of his own and cast them in a slightly different mould. The whole thing is singularly familiar and jejune, and if Edwardes gets a year's run out of it he should be thankful he has done so well. He tells me that Charles Frohman has secured the piece for America, but unless I am very much mistaken a lot will have to be done to it before it faces the footlights in New York.

The other day an afternoon paper burst forth with the intelligence, carefully emphasized by a number of startling headlines, that Rostand's "Chantecler" might be expected in London in the spring of next year. Unfortunately no solid basis for the assertion was forthcoming; all the writer had to say was that from hints he had received and conclusions he had formed we might confidently depend upon the speedy arrival in London of Prince Cockadoodle-doo. I shall be very much astonished should the information prove correct. You may remember that Alfred Butt, of the Palace, was, a little time ago, negotiating for the transportation of the first act in its entirety to the Palace. As the weekly expenses would hve amounted to close upon $50,000, he could, however, see no profit for himself in the transaction. Were the piece to come to London for a brief period, say three to four weeks, it would, I daresay, do very well, but the public anxious to see it would, I am confident, be quickly exhausted.

There have been three new productions during the week—Hubert Henry Davies' comedy, "A Single Man," at the Playhouse, "Just to Get Married," at the Little Theatre, and "Vice Versa" at the Comedy. Even with so popular an actor as Cyril Maude in the principal part I can hardly believe that a long career is in store for the first. The plot is particularly slight and lacking in novelty. On the other hand, the dialog is fairly bright and humorous and the characterization effective. "Just to Get Married" at the Little Theatre is written by Cicely Hamilton, author of "Diana of Dobson's." The first two acts are quite bright and amusing. "Vice Versa" is a very fair adaptation by F. Anstey of his twenty-five year old novel bearing the same title. The dramatization has been skilfully done and the farce possesses properties which ought to render it popular.

MAUDE ADAMS, WHO APPEARS IN "WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS," AT THE PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

PRINCESS

WEEK BEGINNING MON., DEC. 5TH

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

EVENINGS AT 8.15. CARRIAGE AND MOTOR CALLS AT 10.50.

MATINEES AT 2.15. CARRIAGE AND MOTOR CALLS AT 4.50.

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents

MAUDE ADAMS

IN J. M. BARRIE'S BEST PLAY

"WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS"

By the Author of "THE LITTLE MINISTER," "QUALITY STREET," "PETER PAN," Etc.

PRICES—50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

Bonci Lives in Opera

The entire country surrounding Loreto had been in a state of excitement awaiting the promised performances of Donizetti's "L'Elisire d'Amore," which Bonci decided to give as his contribution to the charities of Loreto, where he has erected a veritable palace of which the family has just taken possession. The choruses were assembled from the surrounding cities and the entire production was made worthy of the great tenor who attracted so many people from as far as Florence, Milan, Bologna and all the smaller cities between these centres, that the management was compelled to give a supplementary performance.

The audience was surprisingly brilliant and the excitement in the streets was well night indescribable, as the people drove to the theatre, and when Bonci arrived it took the efforts of five stalwart police officers to clear the way. Cries of "Vivi Bonci," began even before he had entered the house and after the first act already it seemed as if the frenetic enthusiasm would rend the very rafters. And this was an inspiration to Bonci, who came back to sing. There is a good deal of sentiment attached to this reception and to the superb mansion which stands on the high hill overlooking all the cities in the neighborhood, because it was in the great church, the Santa Casa of Loretto that Bonci first came to the notice of the musical world. It happened that the foremost interpreter of Verdi's Requiem mass died, and his place in the choir of the Santa Casa of Loreto was to be filled by competition. Bonci was selected by unanimous vote out of 40 applicants. There was something in the nature of a scandal when he sang the trial service—the congregation in the great church burst into applause.

Bonci then became the most noted singer in all Italy. His fame soon spread to all parts of the country and he began to receive offers of all sorts as the music in the churches meant more at that time than it does now since the Catholic choirs have gone back to the old Gregorian chants.

Critics were in attendance from the large musical centres of Italy, including those from the "Corriere della Sera" from Milan, "L'Ordine Corriere della Marche" from Ancona, and many others. They devoted columns to the most intelligently written appreciations, couched in language expressive beyond conception to the Anglo Saxon mind. L'Ordine wrote as climax:

"Alessandro Bonci always masterly showed a miraculous delicacy in style, especially in the lights and shades suggestive of an inimitable filigree. The chiarocuro effects, the modesty which enveloped the entire performance showed even a greater elegance of taste than the exquisite diction which fairly illuminated the song. Bonci has not only a wonderful throat, not only an artistic personality with a physiognomy, a bearing and an indubitable character; he has an incomparable refinement in the mezza voice and he has certain tones which when they occur, in a large measure, make of the whole a celestial perfection. Such is always Bonci, the greatest Bonci, the Divo Bonci, the greatest light of the Italian bel canto."

Chauncey Olcott

The most popular of all the exponents of Irish comedy, Chauncey Olcott, will be the attraction at the Princess Theatre the week of Dec. 12, in Augustus Pitou's superb production of Rida Johnson Young's new Irish play, "Barry of Ballymore," which is winning new honors and incidentally, some golden rewards, for its owners. It is a tale of a young artist, Tom Barry, who has studied in France until he has become one of the great painters of his time. After gathering laurels galore and becoming rich by painting the features on canvas, of course, of the royal family and some others who wanted to be in the fashion, he returns to his native place as the lessee of one of the old historic homes, Bannon Castle. His father has been the gamekeeper on the same estate and when the resident gentry heard of his return as an estated gentleman, they promptly turned up their aristocratic organs of smell and vowed they would have none of him. Tom, however, had no idea of posing as a social equal. Chance had thrown in his way a young girl, whose mother, had been deserted shortly after her marriage by her wild young husband. The daughter arrived in due time and was given by her dying mother into the care of the artist with whom Tom studied. He in turn bequeathed her to Tom and the latter, ascertaining that Lord Bannon was the recreant husband, determines to win back the rights and social position of Nanette for her. With this idea in view he leases Bannon Castle, forces Lord Bannon to recognize his daughter, wins the love of Lady Mary, a daughter of Lord Bannon by a second marriage, and incidentally fights a duel with one of her suitors. There are many cleverly worked out situations in the piece and well drawn character work. The atmosphere of the piece is fascinating as the story is laid among the mad-cap Irish gentry of the eighteenth century and there is a dash and life in it that one would hardly find elsewhere. The name of Augustus Pitou as the producer is a sufficient guarantee that the staging of the piece will be all that is to be desired. The incidental music of the piece is a most attractive feature and comprises some charming songs written for it by Mr. Olcott and some excellent incidental music by Frederick Knight Logan.

NOTICE

See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

MISS BEATRICE BAILEE, AS LETTY CONOVER, IN "THE FIGHTER," AT MASSEY HALL, DECEMBER 9.

DR. SHAYNE AS CABEL CONOVER IN "THE FIGHTER, AT MASSEY HALL, DEC. 9.

From Sire to Son.

Owing to the great success scored by "Madame Troubadour" at the Lyric Theatre, London, the Messrs. Shubert have closed negotiations with Felix Albini for an American production of his most recent work, "The Barefoot Dancer," which they will produce during the current season. The "Madame Troubadour" is the first of Albini's operettas ever to be offered in this country, this composer has within the last two or three years achieved a sensational popularity abroad. "The Barefoot Dancer" has already enjoyed a European success fully as great as "Madame Troubadour."

SHEA'S THEATRE

Matinee Daily 25 | WEEK OF DEC. 5 | Evenings 25,50 & 75

First Appearance This Season of the Favorite

ALBERT WHELAN

The Australian Entertainer.

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In Artistic Impersonations.

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Dealers in Fun and Harmony.

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The Merry Comedienne in New Songs.

JACK AND VIOLET KELLY.

Whip Manipulators.

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All New Pictures.

Special Extra Attraction,

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In Their Scream, "A School of Acting."