

No Justification for Rojestvensky's BroadSides International Commission Closes North Sea Incident No Jap Torpedo Boats Among the British Trawlers

BRITAIN WINS AFTER ALL RUSSIANS BADLY BEATEN

Admiral Who Saw Things That Were
Not There Let Down Easy by
Commissioners.

Paris, Feb. 25 (3.30 p.m.)—The decision of the International commission of inquiry into the North Sea incident was publicly announced at the closing session of the commission this afternoon. The decision set forth at considerable length the circumstances and incidents and gives the opinion of the admirals on the various important points involved.

The decision says the delay of the Russian transport Kamschatka following the break down of her machinery was perhaps the cause of the incident. The commander of the Kamschatka signalled to Admiral Rojestvensky during the evening that he had been attacked by torpedo.

No Justification.
The Admiral therefore had reason to believe he might be attacked and gave orders for strict vigilance against the possible approach of torpedo boats. The majority of the commission considers that Admiral Rojestvensky's orders were not excessive in time of war, under the circumstances and he had every reason to consider the situation very alarming.

"The commissioners," the decision says, "recognize unambiguously that the fishing fleet committed no hostile act and the majority of the commissioners are of the opinion that as there were not either among the fishing boats or in their vicinity any torpedo boats, the opening of fire by Admiral Rojestvensky was not justified."

The decision further says, the Russian commissioner did not share in the latter opinion.

"In any event," the decision continues, "the commissioners are glad to recognize unambiguously that Admiral Rojestvensky personally did all he could from the commencement to the end to prevent the trawlers being the object of fire by the Russian squadron."

Concerning the squadron's proceedings, without assisting the damaged trawlers the decision says:

"The commissioners are unanimous that under the circumstances proceeding and following the incident that there was such uncertainty concerning the danger to the squadron as to warrant Admiral Rojestvensky in continuing his route. However, the majority regrets that the Admiral did not inform the neighboring maritime powers of what had occurred."

No Disrespect.
The decision concludes as follows: "The commissioners declare that their views as formulated are not of a nature to cast any disrespect upon the military valor nor upon the sentiments of humanity of Admiral Rojestvensky and the personnel of his squadron."

The closing session of the commission presented a brilliant scene. The spacious salon of the foreign office was crowded with prominent officials, members of the diplomatic corps, including Russian, British and American ambassadors, members of the Japanese legation, officers of the army and navy, judges of the highest French courts and many wives and other relatives of members of the commission. The admirals forming the commission appeared in ordinary civilian dress.

A Compromise.
Admiral Fournier (France), the president of the commission, read the decision amid impressive silence, the spectators following minutely. The general impression among the audience was that the decision was in the nature of a compromise. Admiral Fournier closed the commission with a speech of thanks to its members. He said that each of them would return to his country bearing as a recompense for his labors the legitimate satisfaction of duty well accomplished. They left behind them a profound impression of esteem for the devotion in which the difficult task had been performed.

A significant exchange of remarks was made by Sir Edward Fry, representing Great Britain, and Baron Taube, representing Russia. Both spoke in the most amicable spirit and eulogized the arbitration. Sir Edward said: "This is one of the most important events ever brought before an international court. All should feel gratified with the satisfactory results attained."

Continued on Page 16.



ROJESTVENSKY, THE RUSSIAN.

JAPS AND RUSSIANS BANGING AWAY WITH SIEGE GUNS EARLY SATURDAY

General Kuropatkin's Chief of Staff Confirms Russian Defeat at Beresneff Hill Feb. 24.

Mukden, Feb. 25.—An action in the centre opened at 3.30 this morning with siege guns. The firing of field guns continued throughout the day.

OVER OWN DEAD.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—Gen. Sakharoff (General Kuropatkin's chief of staff) in a despatch dated to-day reports that when the Japanese attacked and captured Beresneff Hill, Feb. 24, after severe fighting, they were in superior force and advanced literally over the bodies of their own men. The Japanese loss was very heavy, the dead lying in heaps. The Russian losses have not yet been ascertained.

300 RUSSIANS ROUTED.

Newchang, Feb. 25.—(10 a.m.)—Via Tientsin.—It is announced that a cavalry detachment of 300 Russians was routed at Liuehia Wopu, 14 miles southwest of Hsinningtung. Newchang is full of rumors of impending battle upon the Hun River. The unusually warm weather will probably lead to active military operations.

ANXIOUS TO AVOID FIGHT.

Newchang, Feb. 25.—Scouts report that the Russian raiders originally started from Suffangtai and consisted of four squadrons of Cossacks commanded by a colonel. They lost one officer and a number of men in the engagement at Hungtutzu. The Russians seemed to be disheartened and anxious to avoid a fight.

RUSSIANS AS CHINESE.

Newchang, Feb. 24.—Via Tientsin, Feb. 25.—About 300 Russians were again reported at a small village north of Muchiatu on the night of Feb. 23, crossing the Liao River. This morning foreigners residing here were warned not to venture on the west bank of the Liao River, owing to the activity of scouting parties on both sides. Russian agents clothed as Chinese are everywhere.

ABANDON A TOWN.

Tokio, Feb. 25.—The Russians shelled Litajentun and Chenchiehpao yesterday. On the same day they burned

and abandoned Chiensunmupaotzu, near Waitaon Mountain. Collisions between scouts and reconnoitering parties continue.

RESENTMENT GROWING.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—On the eve of General Stoessel's arrival here a section of the press is attacking him bitterly. These papers have printed all the stories tending to show that the garrison of Port Arthur was not at extremities when it capitulated. The Slovo even alleging mistreatment of the inhabitants of the city.

The majority of the papers, however, resent criticism in advance of the official investigation as being unjust and unwarranted, denouncing it as shameful and comparing it to the persecution of Marshal Bazaine following the surrender of Metz.

On account of the death of Grand Duke Sergius all the plans for a big public ovation for General Stoessel have been countermanded, and the man who a few weeks ago was extolled as the hero of the war returns to the Russian capital to-night almost like a soldier in disgrace.

Hit on Head With Hockey Stick Alexandria Player is Killed

Alcide Laurin Falls Dead on the Ice at Maxville From Blow From A. Loney.

Alexandria, Feb. 25.—(Special).—The citizens of Alexandria received a terrible shock last night on the receipt of a telegram from Maxville that Alcide Laurin had been struck with a hockey stick and instantly killed.

At 6 o'clock last night 100 citizens accompanied the Crescent Hockey Club of this town to the neighboring village of Maxville, to play a return match. Referee O'Connor, previous to the starting of the game, warned the players that roughness would not be tolerated, and referred to three players who had been almost killed while playing hockey recently.

Mr. O'Connor, during the first six minutes of the game, ruled off five of

THE JAMES BAY RAILWAY.

Expropriating Five Miles of the Don Valley Right of Way and Beginning Arbitrations in Sight.

The James Bay Railway are pushing ahead. They have secured and bought the right of way all above the eighth mile from the city, at which point the road is up the grade and out of the Don Valley. On Saturday they took possession of the seventh mile, all of which is in the Don Valley, on the Maclean farm, under notice of expropriation, and started a steam shovel at work. For half a mile south it is a straight fill or embankment, 30 feet high, striking the hill, which carries the west end of viaduct No. 4 of the C.P.R., and passing under between the abutment and the first pier. Then there is another long fill and cuttings with three bridges over the Don in the next mile. This mile is well under way as well as the two next miles south. Then comes a mile on the John H. Taylor farm, running east and west, and then three miles thru the Robert Davies farm and the Smith property, to the temporary terminal in the valley north of Bloor-street, where over 50 acres are to be expropriated. It is likely that there will be big arbitrations over the 50 acres, the Davies and Smith portion (three miles) and the Taylor and Maclean portions, about a mile each. Notices of expropriation were served on several of the parties on Saturday.

The officials say they'll have the road running clear thru Parry Sound by next fall.

RESENTMENT GROWING.

The feeling of resentment against the school conditions imposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the two new provinces by the Northwest autonomy bill seems to be growing all along the line. The people are reading all that is being printed on the subject; ministers of the gospel are handing out interviews to the press expressing their disapproval; meetings are being held and more are being called to get at the state of public opinion.

The more the unjust and coercive educational conditions are studied the stronger will be the opposition to this feature of the bill, and The World looks for an overwhelming uprising in Ontario that will compel the representatives from this province to carefully consider the outcome before giving Sir Wilfrid Laurier the assistance he needs when the bill is again before the house.

SAW THE KING WITH HIS GOLDEN CROWN.

A letter from a little girl of Toronto, who saw the royal procession at the opening of parliament on Feb. 14, writes of it as follows:

The procession to the house of parliament has just gone past, and we had an excellent view of the Queen [from a Whitehall club window]; as the King was on the outside we may see him as they return. All the horses looked fine. The Horse Guards had the first row of five horses and all the others only four. The royal coaches are very gorgeous, and all the footmen had on exquisite (?) silk stockings. The royalities' coach had the eight cream ponies that we saw at the Mev's the other day. They looked much better in their clothes. They are Hanoverian horses, with red eyes.

P.S.—Here they are coming back, the King on our side. The Queen leaned forward for us (?). We saw it all: Soon we'll be in London town, See the King with his golden crown, etc.

PROF. JAMIESON ADMITS AND CHANCELLOR COMMENTS

For Six Hours Student is Cross-Examined, Pleading Justification
—Withhold's Names of Some Informants.

C. R. Jamieson, editor of Varsity, acknowledged himself the author of the "Junius Junior" charges in Saturday Night when called to the stand at Saturday's sitting of the university commission investigating the charges against Prof. McLennan and President Loudon. Jamieson was in the box for six hours and altho he displayed a certain amount of uneasiness and in some cases a decided refusal in naming authority for his statements, he gave his testimony in an able and collected manner, despite the keen cross-examination of the president's counsel, Prof. McGregor Young. The points in his testimony were substantially what has already appeared and his evidence was almost altogether justification of his statements. Several names were mentioned as sources of information. Registrar Brebner, Prof. De Lury, Prof. C. H. C. Wright of the S. P. S., Mr. Anderson, S. P. S., and some undergraduates were cited whose names Chancellor Meredith decided need not be mentioned, altho Mr. Jamieson has asked to secure their evidence. All of these will doubtless be heard at the next meeting.

Chancellor Meredith's remarks at the end of the afternoon's sitting are taken by many as an index of the final opinion of the commission. Just before Jamieson stepped down from the box he said, in effect:

"Do you not think it was a scandalous action on your part to talk to a professor concerning his relations with another professor? It is subversive of all discipline in the university when such things can go on. Matters have come to a pretty pass, I do not believe you ever fully appreciated this when you wrote those lines."

"I feel the truth more now than when I wrote them," replied Jamieson.

"Then I'm sorry for you," said the chancellor.

Investigate All Charges.

When the commission had taken their seats Sir William Meredith said:

"We cannot permit this inquiry to close without investigating all the charges made in the published letters, calling everybody within our reach to get to the very bottom of the matter." He then read the "Junius Junior" letters to Saturday Night, and asked Mr. Hellmuth if he had any witnesses.

Mr. Hellmuth called upon C. R. Jamieson, editor of Varsity.

"Can you say," asked Mr. Hellmuth, when Mr. Jamieson had been sworn, "who is the author of the Junius Jr. letters?"

"Yes," he replied. "I wrote those letters myself." He had gained his information from many sources. The atmosphere of the University had been responsible for much of it and as editor of Varsity he had had a better opportunity than came to most students. The whole affair had been discussed among the students in more or less vague terms and most of it had simply soaked in. He did not think that any member of the faculty knew he had written those letters or if any one knew it was not because he had told him. He had discussed the matter with a great many graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculty. He had been investigating the matter since October.

Prof. McGregor Young, in behalf of the president, took up the examination

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BIRTHS.

CLIFF—At 36 Beatty-avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 24, to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cliff, a daughter.

STOKOE—At 221 Soranuen-avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Stokoe, a son; both doing well.

MARRIAGES.

LAISTER—CRITTALL—On the 22nd February, 1905, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, of St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, Lavina Crittall, youngest daughter of George Crittall, to Charles Henry Laister, eldest son of Charles Laister of Toronto.

DEATHS.

SYKES—At her brother's residence, 18 St. Vincent-street, Toronto, on Feb. 24th, 1905, Greta Kelsa, beloved wife of I. S. Sykes of Regina.

SUNDAY WEATHER.

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FINAL GAME WAS CLOSE CURLING.

Carson Drew Last Shot and Beat Kid Rink—11 Won Points.

In one of the best games of the bonspiel, the big Winnipeg fixture of the year 1905 came to a close, when W. A. Carson's rink defeated the kid rink skipped by Andy Russell, and won the gold watches representative of the Blue Ribbon event.

It was a nip-and-tuck tussle from start to finish. Russell scored three on the first end, but Carson came back with as many in the second end and a single in the third. Russell tied up the score at the fourth and Carson jumped into the lead once more at the fifth end, when he scored three.

Carson drew last shot and beat kid rink—11 won points.

A. C. Sutherland of Manitoba College, with a score of 41, won the points' competition. Dr. Alexander of Killarney and R. Grundy of Winnipeg Granites were tied for second with 37. On a draw being made Dr. Alexander got second and Grundy third.

CURLING RECORDS.

The results of the various competitions at the Guelph bonspiels, including last week's, have been:

Table with columns: Winning Club, Year, Score. Lists results for various clubs like Sleaford, Royal City, Walkerton, etc.

Table with columns: Winning Club, Year, Score. Lists results for Guelph Tankards, including teams like Harrison, Ferguson, etc.

THE RAT'S GREAT RECORD.

The Rat Portage Thistles landed the western hockey championship by defeating Portage la Prairie Wednesday night by a score of 10 goals to 4.

The success of the Thistles is of special interest from the fact that the team is captained by Tom Phillips, last year with the Marlboros, and Groux, also of the Marlboros last winter, is the goal tender.

The following will be the one-up of the team goes east for the Stanley Cup: Groux, goal; Brown, point; Bellefeuille, cover-point; Griffin, rover; McGuishie, centre; Phillips (captain), left wing; and Hooper, right wing.

With the exception of Groux, all have been brought up in Rat Portage, having formed the high school team of that town. Griffin, who weighs 175 pounds, and plays rover, is a superb stick-handler and a whirlwind on skates.

MINING INSTITUTE LEAGUE.

Program for the Meeting to Be Held Here Shortly.

The annual general meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute will be held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, for three days, beginning March 1.

Wednesday Session—President's Address, by Eugene Coste, E. M., Toronto; The Gold Field District, Nevada, by E. P. Jennings, M.E., Salt Lake City, Utah; Wrought Pipe Threading and Relative Durability of Steel and Iron, by Frank N. Speller, B.Sc., Pittsburg, Pa.; The Advantages of Combining Topographical and Geological Surveying in New Regions, by Dr. Robert Bell, Ottawa; Crude Oil Fuel, by J. N. S. Williams, C. and M. E., Punne, Maui, T.H.; On the Borden Silver Mines, Near Copiapo, Chili, by George Fergie, M.E., Copiapo, Chili; On the Need of a Provincial Museum in Ontario, by Dr. W. A. Parks, Toronto; On the Carboniferous of New Brunswick, by Dr. Henry M. Ami, Ottawa; On Canadian Mica Mines, by E. T. Corkill, Toronto; The Artesian and Other Deep Wells on the Island of Montreal, by Dr. F. D. Adams, Montreal; On Concrete, by R. W. Leonard, C.E., St. Catharines; On the Value of Underdeveloped Mining Claims, by Prof. G. R. Mickle, Toronto; The New Plant at Copper Cliff, Ontario, by A. P. Turner, Copper Cliff; On Electric Furnace Construction, by F. T. Snyder, Oak Park, Ill.; On Electric Smelting, by Dr. Eugene Haanel, Ottawa; The Possibilities of Steel Manufacture in British Columbia, by William Blakemore, M.E., Nelson, B.C.; On Canadian Metallurgical Products for the Far East, by F. Hobart, M.E., New York, N.Y.

Thursday Session—On Mining Statistics, by F. Hobart, M.E., New York, N.Y.; On Uniform Mining Statistics in Canada, by Eugene Coste, E.M., Toronto; On Mining Laws, by J. M. Clarke, K.C., Toronto; The Borhite Ores of the Pacific Coast, in British Columbia and the Yukon, by William M. Brewer, M.E., Victoria, B.C.; A Correction in the Classification of Our Gold-Rock Formation, by F. Hille, M.E., Port Arthur; On Bankhead Coal Mines, by C. M. Henretta, M.E., Fernie, B.C.; The Stratigraphy of Cascade Coal Basin, by D. B. Dowling, geologist, Ottawa; Notes on the Life History of Coal Seams, by Prof. J. C. Gwillim, Kingston; Cheap Production of Pigments Direct From Sulphide Ores, by C. B. Jackson, Toronto; The Bedrock of the Albert River Gold Fields, Quebec, by John A. Dresser, St. Henri de Montreal, Que.; A Note on Varieties of Serpentine in Southeastern Quebec, by John A. Dresser, M.A., St. Henri de Montreal, Que.; A New Mining District in the North of Ontario, by J. Obalski, M.E., Quebec; The Cobalt-Silver-Nickel-Arsenic Ores Near Lake Temiscaming, Ont., by W. G. Miller, provincial geologist, Toronto; Los Reyes Gold Mines, Mexico, by Alex. Smith, Oraca, Mexico; On the Mining Possibilities of Arctic Canada, by A. P. Low, B.A.Sc., Ottawa.

Friday Session—On Meteorites, by Dr. Borgstrom, Kingston; Notes on Some Hoisting Machinery, by F. Cirkel, M.E., Montreal; Methods of Time and Cost Keeping of Copper Cliff Mine, Ont., by E. A. Collins, Kingston; Application of Electricity to Mining Operations, by Prof. L. W. Gill, Kingston; On the Occurrence of Hematite North of Little Current, Georgian Bay, by S. Dillon Mills, Toronto; Indicator Cards, by W. D. L. Hardie, M.E., Lethbridge, Alta.; A Canadian Dellwik-Fleischer Water Gas Plant, by E. A. Spotted, Sault Ste. Marie; On Iron Pyrites in Eastern Ontario, by E. L. Fraleck, M. E., Belleville; International and Interprovincial Boundaries of Canada, by James White, geographer, Ottawa.

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LEASE IS FOR TEN YEARS.

Details of Concession of Ottawa River Water Power.

The details of the water power concession granted by the late government to H. H. Dewar, K.C., Joseph Kilgour and Chas. Mitchell of Toronto (Mitchell being the son-in-law of ex-Premier Ross), and W. L. Woodruff of St. Catharines, were made public by the crown lands department Saturday. The water power is situated at Deux Rivieres, on the Ottawa River, and the area, which includes the bed of the river as far as the interprovincial boundary, is about 65 acres.

It dates from Jan. 31, 1905, and the leases are required within two years to develop not less than 2000 horse-power and use it for some industrial purpose. If they cannot use it themselves they are required to dispose of it to others who will. In such event any disagreement as to price and terms must be settled by the government-council. If it is found that more than 2000 horse-power can be developed, the full power must be developed. The rights of lumbermen to float logs down the stream are reserved. The water power must be continuously in use. If it is not utilized for one consecutive year it reverts to the crown. Likewise it reverts to the crown if any conditions are not fulfilled. Furthermore, if any land on the shore or under water is required by the government of Ontario or Canada, either may take it for any public improvement, such as the proposed Georgian Bay ship canal, without compensation to lessees.

J. Ross Robertson's Gift.

J. Ross Robertson has presented to the city an oil painting of the Town of York, painted in 1820, copied by E. Wry Grier, R.C.A., from the original in the possession of Mrs. S. B. Howard. Mr. Robertson says: "I feel that in years to come citizens who will love Toronto as we love it now may be glad to look at the beginning of the city, and in the hope that even this small offering may do something to perpetuate the memory of the pioneers who founded the greatness of Toronto within the limits of Little York, I ask the city's acceptance of the picture."

Stomach Slaves of the Heart Inside Nerves Kidneys

Our lives, from moment to moment, depend on a set of tiny, delicate nerves which are so small that fifteen hundred of them could lie side by side in an inch. Ten times more tender and sensitive than the pupil of the eye!

Yet, night and day, unguided and unseen, these little nerves must keep the stomach, the heart, the kidneys, in healthy action. For these organs have no power—no self control. The power is in the nerves. The nerves are the masters. The organs are their slaves.

Understand first that we have two entirely separate nervous systems. One we walk, or talk, or act, we call into play a certain set of nerves—nerves which obey our mental commands. That's why the arm can be raised, or the mouth opened, or the eye shut, at the slightest desire. That is why our fingers can delicately pick up a pin one moment, and hold a heavy hammer the next.

But these are not the nerves we are to consider here. It is the inside nerves that manage and govern and actuate the heart and the stomach, the kidneys, the liver, and all of the vital functions. You cannot control these nerves. By no supreme effort of mind can you make your heart stop or start, nor can you even make it vary by a single beat a minute. And so with the stomach and the liver and the kidneys and the bowels—they are automatic—they do their work at a certain set speed whether you are awake or asleep—whether you want them to or not.

It is on these inside nerves that life and health depend. So long as these nerves perform their proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles.

There are different sources and branches of this inside nerve system (frequently called the Sympathetic Nervous System). With the others that breakdown anywhere usually means breakdown everywhere.

This explains why stomach trouble develops into heart trouble, why indigestion brings on nervousness, why diseases become complicated. It explains, too, why ordinary medical treatments are wrong—why medicine so frequently fails.

For, despite the discoveries of science, the common remedies of the day are designed to cure the nerves, not the nerves—the symptom instead of the cause. Don't you, though you may not know medicine at all, see that this is wrong? That it is mere patchwork? That while the suffering organ is enjoying its temporary relief, the nerve that is really sick may be getting worse and worse? Does this not explain to you why relapse so

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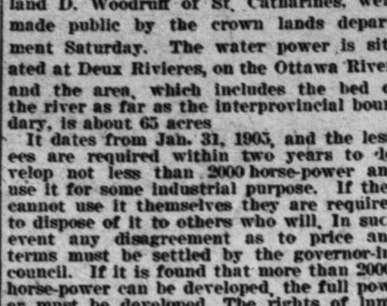
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The water power and mode and cost of development. He says it will cost \$83,800 for 2000 horse-power, or \$118,550 for 5000 horse-power. This money must be spent.

WILL BE BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

Opening of First Conservative Parliament in 33 Years Will Be Notable.

The indications are that the opening of the provincial legislature on March 22 will be one of the most brilliant social events of the kind ever witnessed in Ontario. It is 33 years since the Conservative women of Ontario, and especially of Toronto, have had such an opportunity as will be presented next month. They will not fail to make the most of the opportunity.

The invitations to the opening will include many of the social leaders of Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London and other towns, and the wives of the new cabinet members, as well as the ladies of other prominent Conservative families, will unite to make the event one long to be remembered.

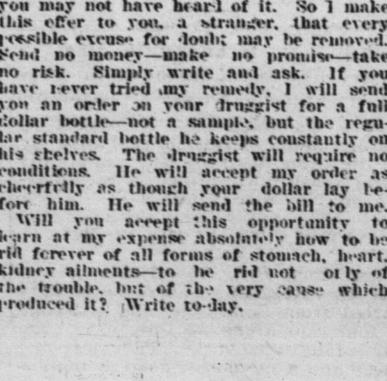
QUICKNESS DECEIVES THE EYE.

Prof. Abbott's Lecture on Saturday on "After Images."

The university lecture on Saturday afternoon was given by Prof. Abbott, his subject being, "After Images." His lecture dealt with after-effects upon the retina, produced by the sensations of sight and color. A stick pulled out of a bonfire and waved in a circle gives to the eye the appearance of a flaming circle. There is only the one spark, and what the eye sees is an after image.

By means of discs divided into various proportions of black and white, revolving at different speeds, he was able to show that at first the eye could follow the black and white; at another speed there was fusion and a grey formed, just as tho the two were mixed together.

BOND STREET'S NEW PASTOR.



Rev. J. B. Silcox of Lansing, Mich., has been invited to accept the pastorate of Bond-street Congregational Church, and will accept. He was pastor of Western Congregational Church, this city, for seven years, and is a brother of Rev. E. D. Silcox of Zion Congregational Church.

Concert at House of Providence. A very delightful concert was given by Miss Jessie March and her pupils at the House of Providence, Power-street, on Saturday afternoon. Aid. S. A. Jones occupied the chair. Miss Macnab's vocal solo, "The Little Shamrock," was beautifully rendered and received a hearty encore. Miss Macnab was assisted by Miss Annie McKay, accompanist; Miss Ronald and little Miss Apple, whose Scotch and Irish dances were most gracefully executed. The nurses of the Nursing-at-Home Mission, Hayter-st., rendered a chorus.

Glimpses of Political

The very nature of Sir Wilfrid's speech on the autonomy of schools to the minority in the new provinces is something more than the piece working out of the constituent Sir Wilfrid spoke for two hours and a half, and the deliverance is ranked one of the four great political speeches of his life. The topic to which he devoted two-thirds of his time was inspired his finest oratorical outburst was the school question. The features of the bill, important as were, ranked as mere incidents in speech. And why all this array of argument, this stately flow of rhetoric, this appeal to human sympathies, the separate schools are the clear obvious constitutional right of the minority? Sir Wilfrid did not rest on the constitution. The constitutional arguments which he advanced were in fact a very small part of speech. His speech was an appeal rather than an argument.

Sir Wilfrid's reasons for justifying separate schools and denouncing larger schools are not readily apparent. What was his reason for thus attacking the sores which the bill was certain to inflict on the Protestant sentiment of the country? Was it a spontaneous outburst of the force of his faith or was it the product of design? Sir Wilfrid has never suspected of entertaining strong pre-conceived notions or beliefs. He never been a man of conviction politics, and this is probably one reason why he has been generally supposed to have a reasonably open mind on questions of religion. The earnestness of his defence of separate schools and the utterly absurd extreme which he carried his argument to justify different conclusions as to the intensity of his faith, if substantial, were not to be found.

It is just possible that there method in the madness of the pre-fusion tributes to separate schools. Those who come behind him naturally by reason of his great concessions to the minority, will be stronger in number and in loyalty. To them must look for support when the present judgment on the autonomy having gone practically all the way conceding the demands of the minority he thought he might as well go

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the water power and mode and cost of development. He says it will cost \$83,800 for 100 horse-power, or \$118,580 for 5000 horse-power. This money must be spent.

WILL BE BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

Opening of First Conservative Parliament in 33 Years Will Be Notable.

The indications are that the opening of the provincial legislature on March 22 will be one of the most brilliant social events of the kind ever witnessed in Ontario.

It is 33 years since the Conservative women of Ontario, and especially of Toronto, have had such an opportunity as will be presented next month. They will not fail to make the most of the opportunity.

The invitations to the opening will include many of the social leaders of Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London and other towns and the wives of the new cabinet members, as well as the ladies of other prominent conservative families, will unite to make the event one long to be remembered.

QUICKNESS DECEIVES THE EYE.

Prof. Abbott's Lecture on Saturday on "After Images."

The university lecture on Saturday afternoon was given by Prof. Abbott, his subject being, "After Images."

His lecture dealt with after-effects upon the retina, produced by the sensations of light and color. A stick pulled out of a fire and waved in a circle gives to the eye the appearance of a flaming circle. Here is only the one spot, and what the eye sees is an after image.

By means of discs divided into various proportions of black and white, revolving at different speeds, he was able to show that first the eye could follow the black and white; at another speed there was fusion and a grey formed, just as the two were mixed together.

BOND STREET'S NEW PASTOR.



Rev. J. B. Sileo of Lansing, Mich., has been invited to accept the pastorate of Bond-street Congregational Church, and will accept. He was pastor of Western Congregational Church, this city, for seven years, and is a brother of Rev. E. D. Sileo of Zion Congregational Church.

Concert at House of Providence.

A very delightful concert was given by Miss Jessie Maroub and her pupils at the house of Providence, Power-street, on Saturday afternoon. Miss Macnab's vocal solo, "The Shamrock," was beautifully rendered and received in hearty acclaim. Miss Macnab was assisted by Miss Annie McKay, pianist; Miss Ronald and Little Miss Reid, whose Scotch and Irish dances were most gracefully executed. The nurses of a Nursing-at-Home Mission, Hayter-st., rendered a chorus.

Glimpses of the Political Field

The very nature of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech on the autonomy bill is proof that the granting of separate schools to the minority in the new provinces is something more than the simple working out of the constitution. Sir Wilfrid spoke for two hours and a half, and the deliverance is ranked as one of the four great political speeches of his life. The topic to which he devoted two-thirds of his time which inspired his finest oratorical outbursts was the school question. The other features of the bill, important as they were, ranked as mere incidents in the speech. And why all this array of rhetoric, this stately flow of rhetoric, this appeal to human sympathies, if the separate schools are the clear and obvious constitutional right of the minority? Sir Wilfrid did not rest his case on the constitution. The constitutional arguments which he advanced were in fact a very small part of his speech. His speech was an appeal rather than an argument.

Sir Wilfrid's reasons for justifying separate schools and denouncing secular schools are not readily apparent. What was his reason for thus aggravating the sores which the bill itself was certain to inflict on the Protestant sentiment of the country? Was it a spontaneous outburst of the fervor of his faith or was it the product of design? Sir Wilfrid has never been suspected of entertaining strong religious prejudices or beliefs. He has never been a man of convictions in politics, and this is probably one reason why he has been generally supposed to have a reasonably open mind on questions of religion. The earnestness of his defence of separate schools and the utterly absurd extremes to which he carried his argument would justify different conclusions as to the intensity of his faith, if substantial motives were not to be found.

It is just possible that there was method in the madness of the premier's fulsome tributes to separate schools. Those who come behind him naturally, by reason of his great concessions to the minority, will be stronger both in number and in loyalty. To them he must look for support when the people pass judgment on the autonomy bill. Having gone practically all the way in conceding the demands of the minority, he thought he might as well go the rest.

Association Hall

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT MARCH 2.

MR. J. W.

BENGOUGH

in one of his unique programs of impromptu crayon sketches and original recitals.

Timely Hits on Political and Civic Topics.

Assisting Artists:

MASTER JACK CHALLES

The Remarkable Boy Soprano.

MRS. H. M. BLIGHT, Pianist

Admission 25c. Reserved seats 50c.

Plan at Nordheimer's Tuesday, 28th.

of the way and round up the vote to which he must ultimately look for protection. What would have happened had Sir Wilfrid rested his case on a feeble constitutional point and if he had rather discountenanced separate schools in speech while conceding them by act of parliament? Such a course would not have brought to his side any considerable number of those who oppose the shackling of the new provinces on general principles. The more Sir Wilfrid's speech is examined the more it reveals a bold policy, the cutting down of the bridges between him and one section of the community and a straight bid to another section to be true to the party which has been true to it.

If there was ever any hope that the autonomy bill would be discussed without touching its religious aspects, that hope did not survive Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech. Sir Wilfrid threw down the gauntlet on that question, which has excited so much animosity and bitterness in this country—the question of separate schools. He justified separate schools and insulted believers in national schools by insinuating that they are contributors to lynchings, murder and divorce. The challenge which he has thrown out will be accepted as a matter of course. The debate will really turn on the question of the Dominion parliament's right to gratuitously fasten separate schools on the west for all time. The merits and demerits of separate schools will be argued out on the floor of the house. Sir Wilfrid has linked up church and state, and it follows that passion and prejudice must be aroused in discussing the issue thus forced upon the people. When the church comes into politics it cannot claim immunity from political attack. The church has projected itself into Canadian politics and it must bear the penalty of its aggression.

It is regrettable that the prime minister for party reasons chose to defend separate schools with so much heat. In so doing he invited an issue which otherwise might have been avoided. If he had clung to his original position that the constitution laid an imperative duty on parliament the question of autonomy could have been argued without arguing the merits of separate schools. Members who might have been prepared to regard the re-enactment of the separate schools clause as a necessary evil will not readily have it thrust down their throats in giving the west separate schools they are giving what is best for the west. The constitutional aspect of the autonomy bill has all but dropped out of sight, and except in its relation to the right of parliament to usurp the legislative functions of a province, it will have a secondary place in the debates.

No man more than Sir Wilfrid Laurier appreciates the importance of the autonomy bill, or the influence which the legislation may have on the fortunes of the two great historic parties. His speech shows that he regarded the issue as the most delicate one he has had to deal with since he assumed the cares and responsibilities of a prime minister. He had advisers who assured him that the safe way of dealing with the schools clause was to treat it lightly, to picture it as the simple exaction of the constitution and to dismiss the subject in an hour's speech. How completely Sir Wilfrid ignored this advice is seen in the fact that he set himself out to make the effort of his life. He knows public opinion as few other men in Canada know it. He knows when he can afford to ignore public opinion, he knows when he can afford to trifles with it and he knows when he has to reason with it. His speech of Tuesday last was an effort to reason with the public. He stated the whole facts of the case with reasonable fairness, hoping thus to intensify the loyalty of his natural friends and mitigate at the same time the feeling of the natural enemies of his course. That Sir Wilfrid had the correct perspective of the question no one will deny. The question is, did he take the safest way of placing it before the public?

Autonomy is no word to suit the conditions under which the new provinces are to enter the Dominion. Their crown lands are retained by the Dominion. Their school lands are to a very considerable extent made the property of separate schools. An iniquitous educational system is forced upon them. Thus shackled, Alberta and Sas-

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PRETTY PEGGY

FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS' PICTURESQUE ROMANCE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Superbly Staged Capably Acted

JANE CORCORAN as PEG WOFFINGTON

ANDREW ROBSON as DAVID GARRICK

Sherlock Holmes—NEXT WEEK—Sherlock Holmes

Saskatchewan will start on their career as provinces on the first of July next. The legislation is not creditable to the Laurier government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the chance of his lifetime to rise to the heights of courageous statesmanship by simply laying down the principle that the west should be free. Between the opportunity that offered and the legislation which has been introduced is a far, a very far cry. There is something pathetic in the circumstances under which Alberta and Saskatchewan enter upon their new life. They have been shorn of their rights, they have been forced to link up their future with denominational schools, and for these invasions of their rights they are rewarded with federal gold. Patriotic Canadians may with good reason be apprehensive of the future. Alberta and Saskatchewan have a joint area of something like 500,000 square miles. To-day they have a population of about one to the square mile. The day may come when this country of 500,000 square miles, expanded into millions of liberty-loving people, will feel the restriction of their educational freedom. When that day arrives the west will not judge the rights and wrongs of the situation in their relation to a hoary act of parliament.

No strong argument has been put forth to justify federal retention of the crown lands of the new provinces. It is absurd to argue that the provinces would allow the lands to be exploited to a greater extent than the Dominion would permit. Some of these days the country will learn how the crown lands in the west have been administered under Hon. Clifford Sifton. No provincial government could have a worse record than has the Laurier government in the administration of public

lands. The public lands are the great political engine of the west in much the same way that the International Railway has been made the great political engine in the maritime provinces. The Dominion is not the natural custodian of these lands. It has too many issues to give the administration of crown lands that eminence which it deserves.

Bubbles. Variety artist—the weatherman. Don't open an egg with a hatchet. Even a sick room may look well. The florist deals in watered stocks. Historically speaking, that cherry tree is cut and dried.

Should painted blushes ever be described as "false shame?"

When traveling for a good appetite, is it advisable to go to Hungary? Washington was the father of his country, but Pennsylvania is the "Pa." of States.

The works of a presented watch are "within the given time."

In nailing a lie, it is necessary to hit the nail on the head.

A man trying to prove his ancestry sometimes backs up the wrong family tree.

Slighting an acquaintance is always more than a slight mistake.

Burglars don't stop to sprinkle when they clean out the "dust" in a bank.

It is trying to long for anything, and then fall short of getting it.

There's nothing to prevent left-handed people looking out for their rights.

To get a good puff from an editor give him a first-class cigar.

A telephone message is one of the things that never goes without saying.

The detective who gets up at night in his bare feet is often on the wrong track.

It is indeed an artistic cook who calls the kitchen her "stewardio."

"Your name's engraved upon my heart!" he said.

"Well, that's all right," she answered, "let it be."

So long as its engraved—'twould look so cheap.

If it were only printed, don't you see?"

A PULL ALL TOGETHER, OH!

Householders Ought to Take a Hand in Preventing Flood Troubles.

A well known business man makes this suggestion in regard to the approaching thaw: "As the city will be unable to get the street gutters clear in time to cope with the effects of the coming thaw, every householder ought to do a little in that direction himself, by getting out himself, or having his man or his boy set to work, to make a little run away in the gutter below the level of the sidewalk fronting his premises and also make an effort to open up the gutter traps where they are covered with ice, even if it is necessary to get a pail of hot water to do it.

"If every trap is opened and passage made in the gutters there will be no trouble in getting the water to run away. This all means that the city will be free of slush and ready for clean spring business a week ahead of what will otherwise be the case if some such relief measures are not attempted.

DRAGGED HALF-MILE BENEATH TRAIN

Brakeman Meets With Awful End in City Yards.

Francois Lalond, a G. T. R. brakeman met with a fearful death in the city yards on Saturday. Although it is not known just how it occurred, it is evident that the unfortunate young man, caught on the brake gear, was dragged for at least a half a mile after having probably fallen from the top of a box car beneath the wheels of the train.

When the train, which left Strachan-ave. crossing, stopped at North Parkdale, the body was seen by other trainmen.

Lalond was 22 years of age and belonged to Montreal. The body was taken to the morgue. Corner Powell may order an inquest.

MAJESTIC MATINEE EVERY DAY

Evenings-15-25-35-50 - - - Matinees 15 and 25



SULLIVAN, HARRIS & WOODS' LATEST MELODRAMATIC SUCCESS

NOBODY'S DARLING

A Play of Hearts and Souls

DIRECT FROM THE 14TH STREET THEATRE, NEW YORK

A DRAMA PURE IN TONE AND CONTAINING AN EXCELLENT MORAL

Next Week CHILD SLAVES OF NEW YORK Next Week

ARE YOU UP-TO-DATE?



Then wear a Toupee, Wig or Wave that no one on earth can detect. I have invented an imitation of the natural scalp, and a process of inserting the hair in same, that is identical with the natural scalp, and it is impossible for your friends to detect. It does not matter how closely they may examine. This is distinctly an invention of my own and cannot be had elsewhere, even in Paris. (Patent has been granted us for this notable work of art.) Write for catalogue; it contains instructions for measurements and much valuable information.

W. T. PEMBER, CANADA'S HAIR DEALER AND SCALP SPECIALIST 127-129 Yonge Street

SOCIAL LIFE

Altho the rush of social affairs is pretty well over, this last week being bereft of all the entertainments at Government House and elsewhere that had been planned in honor of their excellencies, the Governor-General and the Countess Grey, there is still a sufficient number of events to provide entertainment for everybody. The days are pleasantly filled and one has really time to enjoy instead of being in a perpetual rusa. Life seems now-a-days to have resolved itself into a perpetual "moving on." The d'Albert concert was the most important event in the beginning of the week. There was a large audience, not only of fashionable people but of students and professional musicians who apparently enjoyed to the utmost the musical fare provided for them. All Scots present must have felt very proud of the lot of singers to have the composer of their songs as accompanist. Madame d'Albert sang only her husband's compositions. She is a stately looking woman in the Cleopatra style, and her cologne was a marvel of entwined blue ribbons, with two large pink roses placed low on the left side. Her gown was of some gauzy blue stuff with empire wreaths of glittering sequins, made in Princess lace, lacing down the back, a crystal fringe across the front of the bodice and a cluster of the pink roses. She wore no jewelry. On Monday and Tuesday afternoons Mrs. Henry C. Osborne entertained a number of her friends at tea at her charming house in Cluny-avenue. She had two tables, one in the hall and the other in the dining room. Such a good arrangement, as it precluded the usual crush. On Monday the decorations were of yellow roses. On Monday and on Tuesday, palest pink carnations and clusters of violets, these latter with lacy sprays of fern scattered over the puffed white table thru which shone electric lights. Hostesses are everywhere trying to outvie each other in the originality of their parties. Mrs. Clouston, Montreal, gave a Dutch dance lately, at which matrons and maids were dressed in the picturesque costumes of Dutch peasants, and at a dinner preceding it, given by Lady Allen, the table decorations were of wind-mills and tulips. People are lately displaying more individuality in the arrangement of their hair and a woman is wise when she once finds a style that suits her to keep to it with slight alterations to suit the exigencies of fashion. Europe is threatened with a return of the chignon in the 1880 style, but we shall hope that the monstrosities then indulged in will never again be seen, as other old fashions revived have been modified by the more cultivated taste now prevailing.

The 33rd private view of the Ontario Society of Artists took place on Friday night. It was opened by his honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Mortimer Clark. With them were Miss Mortimer Clark and Capt. Law. Mr. Gustav Hahn and Mrs. George Reid received the guests. There were such an immense number of people present that to particularize them would be impossible. There was much pleasant chatter to the accompaniment of an orchestra, coffee and other refreshments, but view-

WHY WORRY ABOUT THE LOSS OF YOUR HAIR? GET AN APPLICATION OF "ADONIS" HEAD RUB AT YOUR BARBER'S AND CEASE YOUR WORRY. AT ALL BARBERS. SOVEREIGN MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED PERFORMERY.

ing the pictures was out of the question.

The annual meeting of the Victorian Order of Nurses took place on Friday afternoon at the residence of Mr. D. R. Wilkie, who was chairman of the meeting, and with Canon Baldwin, Dr. Armstrong Black, Canon Welch and Mr. Cockshutt talked very pleasantly and convincingly of the work of the order, the immense amount of good done by it and its future aims. It will be remembered that the Countess of Lincoln had the welfare of the Victorian nurses and their work much at heart.

The signal corps and machine gun detachment of the Q.O.R. gave their annual dance at the Temple Building on Friday night. This is always a most popular dance, much enjoyed by the young set, and Friday's function was no exception to the rule. The rooms were very effectively decorated, the dais being fitted as a comfortable sitting-room, with plenty of palms, cozy chairs, etc. The band of the Q.O.R. played a very popular program. Mrs. Mackenzie Alexander, Mrs. Percival Mason and Mrs. Jack Murray received the guests of the Q.O.R. The patronesses were Mrs. H. M. Fellat, Mrs. Otter, Mrs. J. I. Davidson, Mrs. Mackenzie Alexander, Mrs. Septimus Denison, Mrs. James Mason, Mrs. Percival Mason and Mrs. Mulock. Mrs. Mortimer Clark's unavoidable absence was much regretted, but the Misses Clark, with Miss Leslie Smith (St. John, N. B.), were among those who enjoyed the evening. Mr. R. Fellat, honorary secretary, was the energetic and attentive secretary, who has been greatly assisted by Mr. R. Bruce. The excellent music was furnished by the orchestra of the regiment, which looked remarkably well and smart in uniform. The programs were exceedingly pretty with very decorative, and the large number of dances proved not too many for the merry throng who voted it "the best dance of the season."

The at home given by Doris Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at the King Edward Hotel on Friday night was very thoroughly enjoyed by the 450 guests present. The decorations of the ball-room were delightful, all one side of the room being decorated from floor to ceiling with palms, ferns and a great quantity of beautiful flowers; white heath and carnations predominating. The members of the executive committee were distinguished by a white rose, with narrow blue ribbon loops in their buttonholes; with the broad blue moire collars and blue and white aprons the effect was very decorative. There were some very pretty frocks also, which contributed their quota to the gay scene. An excellent supper was served in the banquet hall, and the musicians' gallery was very prettily adorned with palms and trailing greenery and vases filled with carnations, tulips and narcissus on the tables looked lovely against the pale shades that predominated in the decoration of this handsome room. The following list comprises some of those present: Mr. A. Pearson, W. M., and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. J. M. Woodland, S. W.; Mr. Carl Pearson, J. W.; J. A. Cowan, P. M.; Fred P. Cox, P. M.; Transportation Lodge, Buffalo; J. B. Sutherland and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Harold Carahan, Mr. and Mrs. Morris (Edmonton, Alberta), H. E. Griffith (secretary), Very W. Bro. W. F. Castor, P. M.; Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Stalker, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kerman, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smallpeice, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hazzard, Miss Eva Smallpeice, Miss Dot Davidson, Prof. S. M. Early, Miss Calder (Hamilton), Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Brown, Miss Palen, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Street, Mr. H. Barton and lady, Mr. and Mrs. William Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Culter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Montgomery, Mrs. Tuthill and lady, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Broad, Mrs. Fitz and lady, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Bilger, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Beamish, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Firth, Mrs. and Mrs. Alex. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hey, Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Manley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clenats, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Wickert, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Thompson, Mr. W. J. Stojas, Mr. M. T. Lester, Mr. E. Callaghan, Mr. G. M. Petrie, Mr. H. M. Pearce, Mr. R. H. Stewart, Mr. W. D. Earney, Mr. A. E. Craig, Mr. W. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Barber, Mr. F. A. Karn, Mr. and Mrs. Zeller,

Miss Worthington, Rt. Wor. Bro. J. J. Thomson, D.D.G. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Osler returned from England on Saturday. Mrs. Jack Osler will receive at Craighleigh, Rosedale, on the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday next.

One of the pleasantest events on Friday afternoon was Miss Mary Gowson's tea for Miss Evelyn Mackenzie (Montreal). Another visitor in town from Montreal is Miss Stella Campbell, who is staying with Mrs. Fisher at Chudleigh.

Much regret is felt at the departure for England of Mrs. Newton, who has made so many friends during her stay in Toronto. She leaves for New York to-morrow and will sail in the Baltic.

The canoe club dance at McConkey's was very well done and much enjoyed. This was also on Friday. So many entertainments on one night, with such a large attendance at each, makes one realize the rapid growth of Toronto society.

Mr. Arthur Lewis is informed that the course proposed would be perfectly proper.

There will be a pleasant event on the evening of Friday, March 3 in the Temple Building during the annual ball of Wilson Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Wilson Lodge dance in the past has always been one of the most delightful affairs of the season and with a good program, the committee are sanguine that the guests this year will likewise have a most pleasant evening.

Mrs. H. S. Mara is at present visiting in Covington, Kentucky.

The Toronto Canoe Club at home at McConkey's on Friday night was an unqualified success, adding one more to the long list of enjoyable events that have been held under the auspices of the club. The ball room with its bright faces and pretty dresses, was a sight worth viewing. The music completely won the appreciation of the dancers, the demand for chairs being insistent. The at home was under the patronage of Dr. and Mrs. E. E. King, Mrs. Harry Ford, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stewart, Mrs. and Mr. George A. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Oliver. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. MacAllister, Peterboro; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Langhin, Miss Marjorie Metcalf, Miss Newcombe, Miss Carmelo, Miss H. H. Strasser, Miss Fairhead, Miss Sinclair, Miss Scott, Miss Brasler, Mrs. Dods, Miss McQuillan, Miss Elsie, Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. and Mrs. McCormack, Miss 'Till, Miss Dudley, Miss Scholes, Miss McHardy, Miss Galtagher, Miss Evans, Miss Richards, Miss Lewis, Miss Marjorie Metcalf, Miss Newcombe, Miss Carmelo, Miss H. H. Strasser, Miss Fairhead, Miss Sinclair, Miss Scott, Miss Brasler, Mrs. Dods, Miss McQuillan, Miss Elsie, Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. and Mrs. McCormack, Miss 'Till, Miss Dudley, Miss Scholes, Miss McHardy, Miss Galtagher, Miss Evans, Miss Richards, Miss Lewis, Miss Marjorie Metcalf, Miss Newcombe, Miss Carmelo, Miss H. H. Strasser, Miss Fairhead, Miss Sinclair, Miss Scott, Miss Brasler, Mrs. Dods, Miss McQuillan, Miss Elsie, Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. and Mrs. McCormack, Miss 'Till, Miss Dudley, Miss Scholes, Miss McHardy, Miss Galtagher, Miss Evans, Miss Richards, Miss Lewis, Miss Marjorie Metcalf, Miss Newcombe, Miss Carmelo, Miss H. H. 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Madame White, Mrs. W. Hodgins, Mrs. Marnell, Mrs. Bagert, Mrs. Almon Hill.

Mrs. McGovern entertained at dinner and bridge on Tuesday. The guests included: Mr. and Mrs. James Smellie, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fleming, Miss Ritchie, Miss Lucy Kingsford, Miss Mabel Ferguson, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Haultaine.

John Thompson gave a very jolly skating party and dinner at the Golf Club, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Scott chaperoned, and the guests included: Miss Ethel Jones, Miss L. Kingsford, Miss Dillon, Miss Helen Scarth, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Low, Mr. Fellows and Mr. Pugsley.

Lady Taschereau gave a most enjoyable luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Ferguson. The other ladies were: Lady Laurier, Mrs. E. C. Grant, Mrs. Borden, Mrs. Kirchhoff, Mrs. Barrett Dewar, Mrs. C. J. Smith, Mrs. Paine, Mrs. W. C. Edwards, Mrs. Osler, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Armand Laverge and Mrs. Beard.

Yesterday Mrs. E. J. Chamberlain gave a charming luncheon. Those present were: Mrs. Bergeron, Mrs. Travers Lewis, Mrs. Fleck, Mrs. Ned Grant, Mrs. C. J. Smith, Mrs. Remon, Mrs. George Perley, Mrs. F. C. T. O'Hara.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury-Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood Schrieber, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilmore, Mrs. L. Kingsford, Mrs. O'Rourke, Miss Paske, C. J. Jones and W. A. Allan had the pleasure of dining on Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Powell.

Mrs. Fitzhugh entertained at luncheon on Thursday. The guests included: Mrs. E. B. Osler, Mrs. Worthington, Mrs. John Gilmore, Mrs. L. K. Jones, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Anderson of Montreal, Lady Carson, Madame Bergeron, Mrs. W. G. Perley, Mrs. Sedgewick and Miss Thistle.

Mrs. W. J. Anderson gave a large tea yesterday; also Mrs. Glen Osler, and to-day Lady Laurier was the hostess at 5 o'clock.

The second of the much-talked-of "social reform" luncheons took place on Thursday, given by Miss White and Miss Laura Smith to married ladies. The one last week which was at Miss Smith's, was for girls. This is Miss Smith's idea, and the object is to see how small an amount the luncheon can be given for. The menu is of six courses, and the limit of the whole is one dollar and a half, with 50 cents for drinks. Just think of the economy and ingenuity required to carry this scheme successfully thru! The two hostesses do the cooking themselves, and really a more dainty and charming lunch could not be imagined. On the menu card is printed the price of each course, and much fun is derived by discussing each dish, and at the top an amusing motto, such as, "God made meat, and the devil made cooks." "Poole make feasts and wise men eat them." "The success of a feast is the cheerfulness of the guests." and "They are as sick who surfeit with food as they who starve on nothing." One or two of the girls who were at the first luncheon are to try their hand at this novel entertainment, possibly next week. The guests of the Thursday luncheon were: Mrs. Collingwood Schrieber, Mrs. Robert Gill, Mrs. C. J. Smith, Mrs. O'Halloran, Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Remon.

The United Arts & Crafts

A new exhibit has been opened in the Arts and Crafts Studio, with the especial purpose of showing some new and striking artistic effects in Dining Room Furnishing. A visit is worth while to anyone who has an appreciation of artistic things.

It may not be known, but ought to be, that the United Arts and Crafts have the exclusive patterns in some of the richest, most beautiful and most unique draperies, hangings and wall coverings that have ever been seen in this country. It is a pleasure to show visitors the scope of work done by Arts and Crafts.

STUDIO—ROOMS 32, 33, 34 LAWLOR BUILDING, 6 KING STREET WEST.

SOCIAL LIFE

A very charming scene took place amid the mink and gloom of Wednesday in St. Luke's Church at 2.30 o'clock, when Miss Kathleen Cassels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cassels, became the wife of Mr. Henry Lockhart Gordon, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lockhart Gordon. The bride's gown of ivory white satin was draped with a very beautiful old Brussels lace, which had been worn by her mother; the hem was sewn with seed pearls; cloth of silver formed the skirt, and was also cleverly combined with the satin folds of the train. The veil was of tulle, confined by a small crown of orange blossoms, and she carried the traditional bouquet. The bridesmaids, Miss Susie Cassels, Miss Jessie Cassels, Miss Naomi Hamilton (Quebec), Miss Elsie Gordon and Miss Mollie Waldie, had frocks of cream chiffon cloth, edged with soft white fur, and high girdles of white rose, with long ribbons of the same rich shade. The best man was Mr. Maitland Gordon; the ushers Mr. John Cook (Montreal), Dr. Campbell Howard (Baltimore), Mr. Bertie Cassels and Mr. George Cassels. The church was a bower of white and green, making a very pretty setting. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Baldwin and Dr. Langtry. Mendelssohn's march and the wedding music from Lohengrin were played by Mr. Reed, organist of St. Augustine's, and Miss Jellatt sang two solos, "O, Perfect Love" and "O, King of Love." After the ceremony, a reception was held at 70 Grosvenor-street, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cassels. The house was made fragrant with spring flowers, the bay windows in which the bride and groom stood being draped by Tidy with asparagus, ferns, daffodils and narcissi. Later in the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon left on a wedding journey thru the south—the bride in a blue cloth costume, with hat to match, with handsome furs. The out-of-town guests were Mrs. Green-shields (Montreal), Dr. and Mrs. Peters (London), Mrs. Herbert Smith (Quebec), Colonel and Mrs. Irwin (Ottawa).

Mrs. Og received informally on Saturday afternoon at her new house, Gakadina, 142 West Bloor-street, in honor of her guest, Miss L. Foster of Orillia. Mrs. Og welcomed her guests wearing a pretty gown of violet over black. The rooms were beautified by flowers and ferns. The dining-room, where Mrs. Bonskill, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Veale presided, looked remarkably well. The crimson walls, polished floor, quaint windows of cathedral glass, tables decorated with crimson carnations, ferns and shaded lights combined to produce a good effect. The house, which was decorated by the United Arts and Crafts, was thrown open for the inspection of the guests.

On the evening of Monday, Feb. 20, at the Labor Temple, Mrs. Ross gave a large party for her many friends and boarders. The evening was spent with cards and dancing. About 160 sat down to supper. Dancing continued until about 3.30 in the morning, and many words of thanks were extended to Mrs. Ross. The decorations for the occasion were very pretty.

Miss M. Pringle and Miss L. Mc-

Dermit received a large number of their friends on Wednesday evening, at the house of the former, 42 Spruce-street. Much interest was taken in the progressive euchre, first prize being won by Miss Breading and Mr. Cumming, with Mrs. A. Witheridge and Mr. Jack Henderson carrying off the booby prizes with honors. Dancing and music ensued, the performers being Miss Cook, Mr. Cumming and Mr. Henderson.

Mrs. John J. Foley (nee Eva Anderson) will receive for the first time since her marriage on Friday afternoon and evening, March 3, at Surrey Villa, 2 Surrey-place; after that first Mondays.

The marriage took place quietly on Jan. 23 of Miss Olive Gladys Walker and Mr. A. Browning Couch, commission merchant, of Montreal. The bride was one of the prettiest debutantes of last year and the only daughter of Mrs. J. H. Walker and niece of that clever military writer, Major F. Joseph Dixon, resident magistrate, Valkuast, Transvaal, South Africa.

On Thursday evening last Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harvey of Delaware-avenue gave a delightful at home, the guests numbering over 50. The hostess, wearing a pretty pale blue gown, designed by Barbour, trimmed with Persian embroidery and pointe d'esprit, had with her receiving two charming out-of-town guests—Miss Taylor of Winnipeg, in a pretty gown of pale blue London tulle, and Miss Mathison of Palmer, in cream duchesse satin. Card tables were arranged in the living room and den upstairs, while the entire first floor was given over to dancing, with Mr. Chas. Bodley as pianist. The back verandah, transformed with the aid of large Union Jacks into a temporary den, proved a favorite sitting-out place during the evening.

Mrs. W. H. Allworth of Montreal, with her little daughter, Helene, is visiting her mother, Mrs. R. C. Hamilton, 68 St. Mary-street.

Mrs. Norman McLeod of Classic-avenue entertains at the tea hour on Wednesday next.

Mrs. T. H. Rumford of Forest, Ont., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Davies of Classic-avenue.

George H. Badger of the Regal Co., New York, is visiting his parents at 87 1/2 Defoe-street, on his vacation.

The following is from the Burlington Gazette: "M. Sherlock of Toronto, who has been last season, fully sustained his high reputation as a grand oratorio singer. His clear tenor voice of remarkable range, delightfully pure and resonant, was listened to with extreme pleasure by the large audience. His interpretation was intelligent and scholarly and his enunciation, phrasing and expression were very satisfactory."

The New York Herald, Paris edition, of a recent date contained a very flattering notice of Mrs. George Hamilton, wife of the manager of the wholesale department of Sandford & Co. Speaking of a musical reception given by Mr. Edmond Haslam, a former esteemed resident of this city, The Herald states that Madame George Hamilton was much applauded in the grand air "Nozze de Figaro" and for her marvelous interpretation of an air by Etienne Marcel, which fairly created a sensation. Mr. Haslam is termed a distin-

guished professor, and is warmly congratulated on surrounding himself by brilliant artists.

Mrs. R. A. Smith has returned from New York.

The exhibition by the members of the Woman's Art Association, which was opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Clark, has proved a great success, and the visitors are exceeding in number those who attended the exhibition of Dutch and Scotch paintings held not long ago. The loan exhibit of lace seems to have appealed to every woman in Toronto. It is a fabric that from the earlier times has been dear to female hearts, and, indeed, to the heart of man also, as we read that from the reign of Elizabeth immense sums were paid by the gallants of the day for ruffles, stinkings and jabots. They even wore it over the tops of their long soft leather boots. However, in these days all such prettinesses are denied to the sterner sex, but women still spend large sums upon this most becoming of all draperies. Our own royal family own many priceless specimens. The Dowager, Queen of Italy sent a magnificent collection to the World's Fair and many of the rich American women have good laces, tho as a rule their taste runs more to jewels. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Dignam, the president of the Woman's Art Association, read a short paper on the history of lace to an interested audience but of course in such limited time could only touch, as it were, upon the outer edge of the subject.

Some events for this week: On Monday evening at 8 o'clock the portrait of the Bishop of Toronto will be presented to the dean and chapter of St. Alban's Cathedral. Mr. Wily Grier, R.C.A., has just completed the portrait of his lordship, and the likeness is most lifelike. The large chair in the picture was designed by E. M. Chadwick and the desk is the work of the bishop's own hands. * * * Mr. George Beardmore's dance at Chudleigh, which will take place on Tuesday evening. * * * The National Chorus, with Victor Herbert Orchestra, also on Tuesday night. * * * On Friday a reception at Annesley Hall, to meet the faculty of arts and of the federated colleges. This will be at 8 p.m. * * * Wilson Lodge annual at home in the Temple Building, on Friday, March 3. * * * On Saturday afternoon Prof. A. B. Macalurn will lecture on prehistoric man in the Chemical Building, University. * * * The Trinity College lectures commence on March 4 in Convocation Hall. Information and tickets may be obtained from Miss Playfair, St. Hilda's College.

Mrs. A. L. Eastmure of Pembroke-street gave an afternoon tea on Tuesday to introduce her sister, Miss Luvia Ireland, who with Miss Lotta Fraser of Quebec, received with Mrs. Eastmure. The tea-room looked very lovely with its floral decorations of pink and white roses and carnations, ferns and lilies of the valley, while in the drawing-room white flowers predominated. In the tea-room were Mrs. Rea, assisted by Miss Ford, the Misses Bleasdel, Miss Batten and Miss Blanche David. Mrs. Eastmure wore pale grey silk with pearl passementerie; Miss Fraser's dress was a light blue voile with white lace, while Miss Ireland wore white crepe de chene over white silk and carried white roses. During the afternoon Jack Charles and Aubrey Ireland sang, which was much appreciated. In the evening a dance was given for those who assisted.

A dainty Washington luncheon was served to twelve by Mrs. E. Powell on Wednesday in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. F. Sexton, and Miss Frances Perry Sexton of Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Clara Prattis, a talented young elocutionist, will give her first recital in St. George's Hall to-morrow evening. She will be assisted by Gertrude Black-Edmunds, contralto; J. D. Richardson, baritone; Master Benedict Clarke, violinist; F. J. Perrin, humorist, and Miss Lillian Landell, accompanist.

Society generally throuth New York State was well represented at the wedding of William Birch Rankine, the well-known power magnate, and Miss Annette Kittridge, a prominent society woman of Niagara Falls, New York, formerly of Detroit. The ceremony was performed in high noon in St. Peter's Episcopal Church by the Rev. Philip W. Mosher, rector, with the Right Rev. William D. Walker, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Western New York. The bride was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss May Newport of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Ernestine Tappay of Detroit, Mich. They were gowned in white lace princess dresses, carrying bouquets of green orchids and mignonette. The bride wore a white tulle gown trimmed with old rose point lace, white-tulle veil and carried white orchids, lilies of the valley and mignonette. As she advanced down the aisle with her maids, Master W. Fortie Herod of New York acted as page of honor, who was preceded by eight ushers, Mr. A. Irvine, Mr. Henry B. Bedine, Mr. Richard F. Rankine, Mr. Reginald F. Meek and Mr. Max Mauran. The groom, attended by his best man, Mr. Harold Sturgess Rankins, his brother, met the bride party at the head of the aisle and led her bride to the altar. The bride's brother, Mr. B. Vermer Norton gave a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. Kingsley Norton, and the bridal couple left for an extended tour. They will pass their honeymoon in the south. There were distinguished guests from all over the state. From New York were: Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mr. Edward A. Wickers, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Quimby, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Masten and Miss Masten, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. F. Herod, Mr.

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If your blood is impure, or if you have pimples, freckles, wrinkles, blackheads, redness of face or nose, a muddy, sallow complexion, or any blemish whatever on or under the skin, you should promptly use these marvelous beautifiers. They are wonderfully effective, being prepared under the direction of the great scientific specialist, Dr. Campbell, are absolutely safe and harmless, even to the most sensitive skin. Wafers \$1.00, Soap 50c. For sale by all drug and Department stores in Canada; also sent by mail on receipt of price. Address H. B. FOULD, 20 Gicm-Road, Toronto, Canada. Trade Supplied by LYMAN BROS & CO., Toronto.

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Cut out this Ad.—It is good for Ten Per Cent. Discount on all regular goods Monday

Do you intend to paper your rooms this season? If so, take advantage of these low prices and buy now—

Such Values as These Are Rare

2 1/2c a Roll for Wall Paper, in perfect combinations, Worth 4c and 5c a Roll.

6c a Roll for dark and light color papers, excellent quality, including gilt and stripe effects, Regular Price 15c and 20c per Roll.

11c for fine gilt and bronze papers, suitable for parlors, libraries, or sitting rooms, best of the season, Regular Price 25c and 30c per Roll.

We also carry a full line of two-tones, tapestries, silk stripes, etc. See our range before you buy.

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VILLE MARIE DEPOSITORS GLAMOR FOR 4TH DIVIDEND

Two Cents on the Dollar May Be Paid to Depositors, Making Seven-tenths in All.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—A large number of the depositors in the defunct Ville Marie Bank are still clamoring for a refund of the money lost thru the failure of that institution.

The bank, it will be remembered, suspended payment in July, 1899, owing to the defalcations of certain of its leading officials, who were subsequently arrested and convicted.

Since the failure the depositors have received three dividends of five cents on the dollar. The payment made a little over one year ago was announced as the last one, but now it is hoped that another dividend of two cents on the

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is told by your mirror, Does it tell you that your face and lips are rough, red and painful? If so get a pot of...

"Ideal" Beauty Cream

It will make things all right.

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RACE FIGHT IN MONTREAL SEVERAL WORKMEN HURT

Men Attack Each Other With Implements and Much Blood Flows.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—The Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway were the scene to-day of a fight between workmen of different nationalities—Russians and Italians. For some days back bad blood has existed between the factions, and this morning, in the absence of the foreman, the men attacked one another with such implements as hammers, pickaxes and shovels, in fact anything with a handle, and before the fracas was over blood was flowing freely, notwithstanding the efforts of the large number of workmen to prevent it.

The fight was not long in progress when David Benstein, 35 years of age, and living at 102 Shannon-street, was knocked senseless by a heavy blow on the head from a shovel. A moment later one of the other combatants was knocked down and cut by a blow from a hammer. In the meantime, the ambulance of the General Hospital had been called, and Dr. Rerford of the hospital staff soon arrived. Emergency treatment was at once applied to the men, and Benstein, who was the most seriously injured, was hurried to the hospital.

It is said that Benstein left Russia to avoid the fight with the Japanese, but fate has proved too much for him. His injuries are such that it is feared that his hearing has been permanently affected.

PARISIAN WIDOWS AT THE STAR THIS WEEK

A Guaranteed Attraction Full of Many Surprises.

Years of uninterrupted success has marked the "Parisian Widows" burlesques at the "Star" in the burlesque field. Again, the "Parisian Widows" comes to the Star Theatre; therefore the patrons of that pleasure resort may look forward to a rip-roaring entertainment of light extravaganza and vaudeville. The performance given by the "Parisian Widows" is said to fairly bristle with novelties and the very best material in the realms of variety has been engaged to portray the various characters. Dashing Rose Carlin will lead the female contingent, which is composed of a score of pretty girls, perfect types of budding American womanhood, whose forms are the embodiment of graceful curves. There are a number of clever comedians in the troupe who will see to it that laughter will always be on tap. The big company, 35, will be seen in two rollicking burlesques, "Down the Pike" and "A Day at the Races." Following the first part comes an olio of high-class vaudeville acts contributed by Ben Welch, Hebrew impersonator; Kennedy and Evans; Nelson and Hildge, comedy sketch artists; Arnold and Valmore, a little of everything; Rose Carlin, serio-comic, and Chas. Falk, the famous tenor, in illustrated songs.

Imperial Burlesques. Few, if any, better entertainments of burlesque and specialty have ever been given at the Star Theatre than that which will be presented by the Imperial Burlesques, starting Monday matinee of next week. The company is strong in clever comedians and handsome girls, and its performance is lively and pleasing through. The ensemble is first introduced in a brooky musical farce, "The Gay Widow Brown." Its action is lively, its music catchy, its dialog bright, while a big chorus of pretty girls adds to the life of the performance. It is staged with beautiful settings and gorgeous costumes. The straight vaudeville portion of the program affords in high-class acts. Flossie Coy, McKee and Wyatt, Little Washington and Rena Washburn, the Musical Belles, Emma Emerson and Emmoonds, George Diamond and M. J. Kelly. A farcical skit entitled, "The Girl From the West," in which the chorus has an opportunity to display rich and elaborate costumes, concludes the program.

Dr. and Mrs. James White gave a dance at the Jockey Club on Monday night in honor of two of this season's debutantes Miss Mary H. Glasco and Miss Lillie Bristol.

Mrs. H. N. Kittson gave an at-home on Wednesday afternoon. She was assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Kenneth Bethune and Miss Reba Kittson.

The sergeants' mess of the 13th Regiment gave a most successful ball at the Hotel Royal on Friday evening. The patronesses were: Mesdames J. M. Gibson, Sidney C. Mewburn, Herring, (Dr.) Carter, Gordon Griffin, Stoneman, R. A. Robertson, Gordon Henderson, Percy Domville and Alex. Zimmerman. Anderson's orchestra played for dancing. Among those present were: Staff-Sergt. W. D. Davidson of the 48th Highlanders, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. John Woodburn, Miss A. Williams, Miss Margaret Geddes, Miss Clinton of Toronto.

The daily rehearsals for the coming production of the Magpie Minstrels have caused a temporary suspension of social functions, as so many society favorites are taking part. The official program is a work of art, and the ordinary sameness is relieved by clever verses and parodies. It reflects great credit on Mrs. Bertie Smith and her committee. William F. Robinson, late bandmaster of the Killies' Band, will be musical conductor, and will use for the first time in America the handsome baton presented to him by King Edward.

Mrs. Nordheimer, regent of Toronto Daughters of the Empire, will be the guest of Mrs. P. D. Orrar, regent of Hamilton Chapter, on Monday and Tuesday, and will occupy a seat in Mrs. Orrar's box at the opening production of the Magpie Minstrels on Monday evening. It is expected a number of Toronto people will be up for the entertainment.

Mrs. and Miss Lulu Paul of Toronto were the guests of Mrs. Harry Burkholder this week.

Miss Hendrie is the guest of Mrs. Hector Mackenzie in Montreal.

Miss Mayme Gibbons of London is the guest of Mrs. George F. Glasco.

Misses Eugenia Gibson, Elsie Young and Elsie Deolite have gone to Gravenhurst for a visit.

Mrs. Lyman and Miss Reita Moore and Mrs. Bristol have gone to Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Cook's Turkish Baths to Cure Grip
The best way to cure a cold is by a Turkish Bath at Cook's. The warm humid air of the vapor-room loosens the hold of grip quicker and more thoroughly than any other method can. The ventilating and precautionary methods of Cook's baths absolutely prevent any risk of taking more cold. Their action in breaking up a cold is certain and pleasant.

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TO PEEP INTO OTHER WORLD.

Money for the Institute for Scientific Research.

New York, Feb. 25.—Several alternative plans were offered last night at a meeting in the house of G. Griswold Bourne, No. 1 West Sixty-eighth-street, for endowing the American Institute for Scientific Research with a fund to enable it to go into the wide field of investigation of mental phenomena—the normal and the abnormal—and Dr. James H. Hyslop, who is the pioneer in the movement, was the one who made the suggestions for raising \$100,000 to start the ball rolling, which, to be kept rolling, will require, he estimates, at least \$50,000 a year.

He proposes 400 "life fellows" at \$250 each, or 1000 life members at \$100 each, or 10,000 plain members at \$10 each, 20,000 associates at \$5 each, 100 contributors at \$1000 each, or 1000 contributors at \$100 each, and says that any one of these plans may be adopted or a combination of all or a part.

The importance of psychological research, which, while it deals with the intangible mind, demands the use of the tangible dollar, was outlined by Dr. J. Minor Savage, who desired it to be understood distinctly that he was not, in the ordinary definition of the term, a Spiritualist, although he finished his address with the statement that, until his son died five years ago, he never had made an attempt to communicate with any disembodied spirit.

He took the broad ground that it was important for the happiness and peace of mind of all mankind to determine, if possible, whether there can be demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of living human intelligence that existence is continuous or ends at the grave.

"If the life we are leading here is all there is to it," said he, "every sensible man would wish to know it, and yet there is no use in hiding from us the fact that such a knowledge would be said to most of us and that it would change the entire meaning and outlook of existence."

"I have been immensely interested in these investigations because I believe that if we could make people sure of continued existence and could couple with this in popular appreciation a recognition of the universal law of cause and effect, we should be able to lift the level of the moral life of the world. That is, if people could know that they must keep right on and if they could couple with this the further knowledge that as the past has made the present, so the present must make the future; that there is no magic in the fact of death to change our nature, but that we keep right on what we have made ourselves—this knowledge would seem to me the mightiest moral lever that the human mind can possibly conceive."

"It would become a practical motive bearing on every thought, every feeling, every action of the daily life. Right here I believe we should find the best possible solution of our industrial problems."

"If the mass of men comes to believe that this life is all, it is the most natural thing in the world that people should struggle for their share of whatever good things life may seem to have for them as they go along. If we are only dogs in a world kennel whose roof is the sky, why should one smarter and fiercer than the rest be allowed to monopolize a pile of bones a thousand times larger than he can personally use while the rest simply starve?"

"There is no use in my saying that this is not a practical question. It is all of all of which we can possibly conceive. What kind of being am I? What is the rational way for me to live? On what scale shall I lay out my life? What is to be the possible outcome and what shall I try to attain? If these questions are not practical and important, then I do not know of any which are more than trifles."

Then came Dr. Hyslop with his outline for an endowment, to aid in the investigation, and by Dr. Weston D. Bay-

Party Opposition.

Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Republican representative from Massachusetts, writing for Collier's on the "Function of an Opposition Party," says:

The opposition party is in the office of censor, it can shape its conduct largely according to ideal principles, and if it fails in upholding austere standards of government it fails in everything. If it cannot be trusted to act, the men in power are compelled to scrimp with the special obstacles that always arise in the way of affirmative action; they are apt to be impatient to "do things" in their brief hour upon the stage, and they are liable to be tempted to take the short cut to their object over any inconvenient rights that may lie in their way. The wretched cant of the day about doing things, wretched because it is indiscriminating, does not recognize that there are different sorts of "things," as if it were any the less doing something to respect a right than to destroy it, and as if it kept the rudder true and to maintain the principles of free government in their purity were not to "do things" quite as useful, even if not as sensational, as to pursue a policy of adventure, and to bind the heavy military burden, the white man's burden, upon the weary back of labor.

There are chances that go with opposition, and the opposition party must not hesitate to take them bravely and be willing to "die game." I can illustrate what I have just said by certain transactions concerning the Panama Canal. There have been recently two distinct phases of the canal question.

The first involved directly the question whether a canal should be constructed and was settled in the affirmative by congress by the almost unanimous vote of both parties. The second related to the acquisition of the canal route, for which we had conducted a fruitless negotiation with the nation which we then proceeded to buy from a new nation, which providentially sprang into being in the nick of time upon the desired route, was duly recognized, and forthwith agreed to accept from us the price Colombia had rejected. The party in opposition attempted to show its repugnance to this method, but rather than encounter the risk of the acquisition, thru a popular confusion of issues, that it was against the canal, it proceeded to acquiesce in the route. If it really believed that we had committed a grave international wrong, it should have bravely taken the risk of saying so rather than have voted to condone it.

NO ZEMSKY ZOBOR.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—The Russ say the committee of ministers decided at yesterday's meeting to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the question of the convocation of the Zemsky Zabor, owing to the impossibility of summoning the assembly, until exhaustive rules governing the constitution thereof, etc., have been drawn up.

Rifles, If Necessary.

Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., was at the King Edward on Saturday night. "Mary my words; there will be a rebellion in the Northwest if the Dominion Parliament forces separate schools on the new provinces," he said. "What form of a rebellion?" "Rifles, if necessary. The bill is the most tyrannical piece of legislation ever introduced in Canada. It resembles acts of the dark ages." "Roman Catholic?" "If they are allowed, Protestants will fight to a man, Galicians will fight. They came to Canada for liberty, they say; they do not want separate schools. Not a Liberal member in the west dare vote for the bill."

The Famous Mineral Springs.

Of Preston, Ont., produce a sulphur water that is unexcelled. Hotels and bath-rooms recently renovated. Reached by Canadian Pacific and G. P. & H. Railways. Shortest route, quickest time. For tickets and particulars call on Canadian Pacific ticket office, 1 King-street East, corner Yonge.

THE MARKET SITUATION

There is another whirl going on in stock markets similar, if not exact, to that of three years ago, when even made money until the climax arrived when the majority of the operators began to estimate their losses. In 1902 the wave, as far as local speculation concerned, started in domestic stock which was carried on for a period of six months when it was supplemented by an advance in the New York market, which closed until the fall and then took a depression, which lasted well into 1903.

On the present occasion the New York market has taken the leading position, the bull speculation was in full operation at the end of the week. Local stock beginning to feel the sympathetic influence of Wall-street and in some instances advances have already been made, but if the street is to be relied upon, a wave of speculation equal, if not a greater, than that of three years ago is about to sweep over the land. Operators are attempting to reason out the question of the value of securities, so much an ability to be carried up by a successful following of buyers.

It is alleged that a plethora of speculative investment is responsible for the breaking out of speculation, which will have to run its course as usual. Up to the present time, however, the value of securities has been exceedingly high, and the New York market has made any very extensive profits out of the advances. Odd instances have even, except into slight falling the value of securities, so much an ability to be carried up by a successful following of buyers.

It is also certain that the recent advance in C.P.R. has netted a profit of thousands of dollars to the local fall, which has been satisfied that this does not occupy the position it should occupy in relation to other railroad stocks, the settlement. The transactions on the stock exchange have grown wondrous the last two or three days, and the tide is about the best indication of what is present doing in the market. It will be found a list of a few of the shares on the local market, on the New York market, with Saturday's prices and that ruled a week ago:

Feb 18, Feb 19, Feb 20, Feb 21, Feb 22, Feb 23, Feb 24, Feb 25

Union Pacific	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
T. C. I.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
N. Y. Central	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Pennsylvania	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
S. P. Ry.	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
C. P. R.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Rock	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Text. City	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Dominion Coal	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Dun. Steel, pref.	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Commerce	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Dominion Bank	215	215	215	215	215	215	215

Bright, Newsw. Interesting. Read Four Track News for Feb. "Master of the Soil," "Paraguay" many other bright articles.



The Strong Financial Position

of the Confederation Life Association is clear and shown by the 33rd Annual Report, which has just been published.

For every class of insurance this company's policies are advantageous.

The most liberal benefits are guaranteed to the insured.

The Accumulation Contract is a model of clearness and simplicity, which should appeal to any person contemplating insurance.

The great benefits which are secured by this policy are set forth in an attractive prospectus entitled "Information Contracts."

Copies of this may be secured by writing to the Head Office, or to any of the Company's agents.

Confederation Life Association

Head Office: Toronto

Toronto Will Play New Game Squash Racquet Club Formed

Committee of Prominent Men Formed to Carry Out Organization. Racquet Club may be considered assured, as a large number responded to the circular calling a meeting with this object in view.

Australians Visit to England Arranging for Test Matches

Noble will act as captain and Hill as vice-captain of the Australian team until its arrival in England. The team is now resting in New Zealand.

PHIL FINCH'S HANDICAP RAPID WATER SECOND

Spencerian Third—Entries and Results on All the Tracks. New Orleans, Feb. 25.—First race, 5 furlongs—Nellie Russell, 105 (H. Robbins, 5 to 1); Cluque, 115 (Lee), 15 to 1; 2; Ethel's Fruit, 115 (Donald), 8 to 1. Time 1:03.

All Saints Win 2 Basketball Games

In two interesting games of basketball in All Saints gym, the St. Stephen's first and second teams went down before All Saints intermediates and junior teams.

Jim Bannon Brought \$500

Newark, Feb. 25.—Manager Burnham secured up and on the sale of Jimmy Bannon and the purchase of Murphy, the new outfielder. He received \$500 from Montreal for Bannon's release, and paid \$300 for Murphy.

Calumet Champions

Sault Ste. Marie, Feb. 25.—Calumet clinched its hold on the first year's pennant of the International Hockey League by defeating Michigan Soo last evening by 2 to 1.

Canadian Pony Society

A general meeting of the Canadian Pony Society will be held on Friday next at 8 p.m., at the King Edward Hotel, to make arrangements for the pony show which will be held in Toronto on April 27, 28 and 29, for which the Horse Show Association have given \$35,000 with prize money amounting to over \$200,000.

Creosote City Program

New Orleans, Feb. 25.—First race, 5 1/2 furlongs, selling—Chippy Thorpe, Early 107, Old Hal 107, Gladiator 112, Ed. Early 107, Lionel Charles 107, Vic Ziegler 104, Rodrick Dan, Maledition, Leonard 101, Eddie Harris, Diamond Betty 99, Roundlet, Turlin 94.

First Showing Spring Goods

We are in receipt of our first shipment of Light and Colored Vests for spring. Neat designs in silks, cashmeres and crash effects. A full range of patterns and sizes now to choose from.

KILL OR WOUND ONE HUNDRED IN FIGHTS ON BAKU STREETS

When Mussulmans and Armenians Clashed in Caucasia Blood Ran Too Freely. Tiflis, Caucasia, Feb. 25.—Details of the recent street fighting at Baku show that 35 persons were killed or wounded Feb. 20, and that on the following day the racial bitterness between the Mussulmans and the Armenians reached a climax.

BECAUSE WAS OUT OF WORK TOM BURNLEY TOOK HIS LIFE

Was a Mill Hand Till Two Weeks Ago, When He Was Laid Off. Thomas J. Burney, aged 42, living in the rear of 96 Seaton-street, took his own life with a bullet on Saturday afternoon. He was despondent. He was a mill hand for Scholey Bros. Ontario-street, until two weeks ago, when he was laid off.

USE MAGNIFYING GLASS ON BALLOT

To Determine Who Shall Benefit by Cross-Decision Reserved. Seven ballots cast in the West Huron election were discussed before Judge Maclellan on Saturday at Oshtemo Hall. By the recount, M. G. Cameron, the Liberal member, has a majority of two.

SPORTING NOTES

The employees of the W. T. Cross livery, 77 West King-street, enjoyed their annual drive on Friday night. The number, where a pleasant evening was spent in singing after an appetizing supper.

MILITIA ORDERS

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Militia general orders promulgated to-day contain the following: 15th Infantry Brigade, headquarters Toronto—To be brigade major, Captain P. Denville, 13th Regiment.

MRS. SIMS DIES

Hamilton, Feb. 25.—Mrs. George Sims, 139 Canada-street, died at the city hospital here this morning, as a result of injuries received yesterday by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS

Feb. 25. At. From Capatiba... New York... Trieste... Philadelphia... New York... Southampton... American... New York... Antwerp... Arkansas... New York... Copenhagen.

LOCAL TOPICS

President Collins of the Army and Navy Veterans promoted the mayor of Victoria as Portland-street-square is called Victoria Park.

MARBLE BARBER SHOP YOU'RE NEXT NO WAITING. SHAVE 10¢ HAIR CUT 20¢. PHILIP JAMIESON THE ROUNDED CORNER Corner Queen and Yonge Streets.

For a Few Odd Moments Spend a few odd moments now and overhaul last season's wardrobe. I'll put it all in good shape at a very small cost. A light suit may prove handy on a chance warm day at any time and the pressing and cleaning will have to be done later anyway.

Trading Stamps Doomed. Parliament Will Be Asked to Make Their Use Illegal. In an interview with J. A. Beaudry, secretary of the Federation of Retail Dealers of Montreal, on Saturday, The World was told that trading stamps are doomed. Letters had been received by him from the different boards of trade in the Dominion stating that the feeling was very strong against merchants using this means of deriving trade from the public.

NOT FOR THE BEST FARM In the State. I saw so much in the papers about the wonderful cures effected by Pyramid Pile Cure I determined to give it a trial. I bought from my druggist one 50 cent box and used it as directed, and by the time I had used the last 'pyramid' I was entirely cured; in four days after I began to use the 'pyramids' all inflammation was gone. I was perfectly easy all the time, the excessive discharge stopped at once and stools became easy and gentle.

Dunlop Book For Horsemen Free to Any Address. Sixty-four pages, with illustrations and valuable information about lame horses carefully selected and compiled. Write for it to-day, by post-card, giving your name and address and the name of the paper in which you saw this notice.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP. Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide 'Cold and Grip Remedy,' removes the cause, kills the germ and restores the system. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Groves, 25.

Must Have a Beginning. Do not postpone the opening smallness of your first deposit. The big things of to-day we receive deposits as small as... Canada Permanent. The Wave of Speculation. Sensational Advances Mark the World. Domestic Securities Are Edging Up in Sympathy. Saturday Evening, Feb. 25. Another week of bullish operation. New York securities has passed with us a struggle to interfere with even tenacity with their prospects in the market. In numerous instances forward has been surpassed with an... it is a surprise even to those who... endeavoring to follow flights of imagination rather than actual sane commitments. Market has broken free from all restraint of reason, and will hold away until... its senses by the force lying in a... weak moment such as can be readily... at just such times as are now... development.

MARBLE BARBER SHOP
YOU'RE NEXT
NO WAITING

SHAVE 10¢
HAIR CUT 20¢

SHINE 5¢
BOYS HAIR CUT 15¢

PHILIP JAMIESON
THE BOUNDED CORNER
Corner Queen and Young Streets

Must Have a Beginning

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

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

THE WAVE OF SPECULATION
GENRES OVER NEW YORK

Sensational Advances Mark the Week
—Domestic Securities Are Edging Up in Sympathy.

World Office, Saturday Evening, Feb. 25.

Another week of bullish operations in New York securities has passed with scarcely a struggle to interfere with even tenor of the market. In numerous instances former records have been surpassed with an ease that is a surprise even to those who are collaborating to follow flights of imagination rather than actual sane commitments. The market has broken free from all restraints of reason, and will hold away until recalled to its senses by the force lying in wait for a weak moment such as can be readily understood at just such times as are now under development.

Efficient merger deals have been proposed to permit of the weaving together of practically all the railroads into two or three groups, and the same class of deals has been allowed to permeate the industrial section. It is now open to the imagination of bull operators to draw mergers of their own making, and to place food on stocks in unison with these ideas.

and other shares in stances have sprung in value inside of a year. How far further they will have to go to reach parity with their prospects is not contingent on the period at which sufficient purchases will arrive to take a temporary ownership of them. The question of values has been left to the winds, and quotations of course, those of an upward character, are for the time being supplying the place.

Deals which show entire disregard of the technicalities of administration are causing a general excitement with that of the Northern Securities matter, and which, if followed to a much greater length, might result in a disaster of an entire nature. T. C. L. Ross, Republic Steel, Smeets, and others of this ilk have assumed an attitude that leaves a broad space between it and a solid foundation. The aerial speculation does not look to be over, but the demand when it does occur will be rapid.

The broad and wild speculation in values is down to a narrow compass, due to no other cause than that of a plentiful supply of money. The accumulations of large financial concerns for want of other profitable investments has concentrated in the market. A time of realizing will ensue if the stage has not already been reached, when mortgages in the shape of loans will serve to leave the hands of margin traders. The unexpected foreclosure proceedings will bring about a remodeling of values, from which another epoch will be evolved.

The turn in the rate of sterling exchange and its method of accomplishment might indicate that the free funds at New York are nearing the end of their tether. It would appear that several of the recent bond issues, such as those of the Southern Pacific, Atchafalaya and Missouri Pacific have found an outlet in Europe, and thereby provided a credit balance to be drawn against. Market operations from the interior have favored the trend of currency to New York also, and that centre has consequently been able to stand the strain of the present inflation. The next few weeks will witness the annual spring demands from the country, and as to how this will be financed without disturbing present conditions will be a matter of prime moment to the markets.

The threatened rate legislation at Washington has been shelved until fall. A bill of wide-reaching dimensions may make its appearance on the statute book, but its pathway to maturity will be a thorny one, and need cause no surmises in its relation to the stock market. The attention of the Standard Oil trust at Kansas, and the still awaited verdict on the Northern Securities case, might also be dismissed with the same remarks.

What perhaps would have afforded reasonable grounds for market guidance was a possibility of peace so promising earlier in the week. Russia, according to late news, has decided to prosecute the war. Fresh outbreak of trouble in the Caucasus, with continuance of disturbances at other internal points, will in all likelihood cause a revision of this decision, and foreign exchanges certainly view the war as well on towards its close. The war as a determining factor has, however, been ignored by Wall-street, and its continuance or otherwise should not, therefore, prove of practical importance.

The weekly bank statement, excellent many of its predecessors. The contentions necessary to bring about such a revolution in loans, deposits and cash holdings cannot be known to outsiders. That it dovetailed into the market needs to be stated. The publication served to give a dash to quotations that should be satisfactory to the most ardent bull. Nothing detrimental to values in the face, but Wall-street has a habit of overlooking such things, and this feature will require careful scrutiny from now forward. A necessary clearing up of weak accounts should be awaited before any attempt is made to follow the procession at this late stage of the proceedings.

The local market has at last begun to throw aside the feeling of apathy and cast its lot with the leadership of Wall-street. It has taken a long time to awaken speculation in domestic securities, but if the quotations of the last few days are a criterion, the wave of speculation is on, and no discouragement will be thrown in its path by the leading interests. A favorable

sign of the occasion is the growth in price of standard shares. This was particularly demonstrated during the closing days of the week, when C.P.R., Twin City and other old-timers ran the gamut of disarranging investment accounts.

The outside developments of the week have added nothing to the already known factors, except in the matter of the Mackay share, the first statement of which became public on Friday. A cursory glance at the assets of the concern might lead to the belief that the holding company is trying to emulate the position of the Northern Securities Company in the railroad world, in the world of telephone and telegraph. The first year's operation of the underlying shares leaves but a small balance after the payments of dividends on the preferred and common shares. The statement sets at rest the question of the payment on the common shares, which are placed on semi-annual dividend basis of 1 per cent.

One strong feature that favors bullish speculation at present is the amount of weak loan interest existing in the market. This is especially the case in most of the standard issues, which have hitherto not progressed with other directions of the market. The conservative policy of speculators will be to follow such issues. If however any such wild speculation as occurred in 1902 is to materialize, those issues of unknown worth are more than likely to see greatest breadth in fluctuation. The time for undue caution has perhaps not yet arrived, but care will have to be exercised in operations by any save those who are in the closest touch with the market.

New York Bank Statement.
New York, Feb. 25.—Weekly bank statement: Loans, decrease \$14,750,000; deposits, decrease \$15,751,000; circulation, decrease \$22,500; legal tenders, increase \$42,300; specie, increase \$2,216,000; reserve, increase \$2,238,000; reserve required, decrease \$5,327,000; surplus, \$25,441,500; ex-U.S. deposits, increase \$5,357,875.

On Wall Street.
New York, Feb. 25.—The speculation on the stock exchange during the past week assumed larger proportions than at any time since last December, when the bull movement received a severe setback. The sudden and unexpected launching of the Lawson advertising campaign, the temporary success of which was due entirely to the technical conditions then existing. At that time the growth of the industry has gone beyond conservative limits and the position of various pools and individual operators had become so extended that the suddenness of the developments rendered them unable to protect their commitments and heavy forced liquidation followed. In conservative quarters there is a growing disposition to regard the present conditions as somewhat similar to those which exist then. Prices have gone up steadily, many new high records being established without a reaction worthy of its name. There has been a considerable accession in outside interest, most of which has been attracted to the speculation by the various rumors of deals and combinations, of which many will probably be found to be without basis, but the wild imaginations of these who are interested in the market manipulation of the securities involved and that have found credence in the speculative mind because of the undoubted fact that gains of importance are pending. As a consequence issues of doubtful merit have assumed undue prominence in the dealings engendering a feeling of apprehension amongst the conservative element and leading to the belief that banking interests might be forced to take steps towards curbing the tendency to reckless purchases curtailing the present extensive accommodations to borrowers on stock exchange collateral, a proceeding which might involve a radical adjustment and more active conditions in it is generally expected. Furthermore, a legitimate hoarding of money is expected to develop within the next few weeks as a result of the usual spring demand from the interior; and more active conditions in it is generally expected will result in a readjustment of security values to meet the changed conditions. We are inclined to think, therefore, that it is time for the exercise of caution, and while prices may be advanced still further, should favor securing reasonable profits and buy only on good reactions. The principal object of the tendency to reckless purchases of control of the South-Shelby Steel and Iron Company, by interests identified with the proposed plan to merge the larger companies operating in the steel industry. Further connection of these interests with the International Power Company episode of several years ago, caused some doubt as to the ultimate success of the merger and the flotation of the new securities, although it seems improbable that the undertaking should have progressed to its present stage without ample financial backing. Definite details as to the method of financing the deal are awaited with interest, but until they are forthcoming the matter will continue to be regarded with some degree of uneasiness.

The market this morning witnessed the wildest and most active bull speculation for several years. Caution was thrown to the winds and tremendous advances were scored under the stimulus of buying for both accounts, which was apparently based on the assumption that large combination projects would be made public shortly. News of York Central had a sensational six-point advance in the Union Pacific, which would issue 20% of bonds for each 100 of stock. Union Pacific continued its upward march, and the active and these were also big advances in Chicago and Northwest, Omaha, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Hudson, Illinois Central, Soo common and Canadian Pacific, and many others. The industrial list was overshadowed by the activity in the railroad list. The large advances naturally invited heavy profit-taking, but the market exhibited a remarkable power of absorption to the close, which was strong at near best prices, but feverish and excited.

Toronto Stocks.
Feb. 24. Feb. 25.
Ask Bid. Ask Bid.

Montreal	254	253		
Ontario	133	132		
Toronto	164	164	164	164
Commer.	29	29		
Imperial	251	250		
Dominion	240	240		
Standard			240	

Hamilton	220	218	220	218
Ottawa	217	217	217	217
Traders	140	139		
Imperial Life	140	140		
G. & G. A.	210	210	210	210
C. P. R.	130	129	130	129
do, new	135	135		
C.N.W.L. pf	90	90		
Dominion Telegraph	120	120	120	120
do, common	117	117		
Tor. Elec. Light	150	150	151	
Can. Gen. Elec.	173	173	173	175
Energy, con	44	43	44	43
do, pref	76	75	76	75
Ont. & Qu Appelle	100	100	100	100
Bel. Telephone	161	160	162	160
Bi-helvet	114	114		
Ningara Nav.	114	114		
Northern Nav.	45	42		
St. L. & C. Nav.	100	100	101	
Trin. Rail	104	104	105	
Win. St. Ry.	140	138	140	138
Sao Paulo	118	117	119	118
Don. Steel, com	20	20	20	20
do, pref	70	70	70	70
Lon. Coal, con	67	67	67	67
do, pref	67	67	67	67
N.S. Steel, com	68	67	68	67
Canada Salt	114	114		
Crow's Nest Coal	50	50	50	50
Erith. Can	93	92	95	92
Can. Landed	115	112	115	112
Canada Per	123	123	125	
Can. S. & I.	120	120	120	
Cent. Can. Lign.	170	170	170	
Don. S. & I.	70	70	70	
Hamilton Prov.	119	119	119	
H.B. & N.	185	184	188	184
Lauded B. & L.	120	120	120	
London & Can	99	99	99	
Manitoba Loan	50	50	53	
Ontario Loan	115	105	107	
Ontario L. & D.	122	122	122	
Tor. Savings	130	130	130	
Steel Bonds, 85	84	84	84	
N. S. Steel	104	104		

Parent's Opponents Caught.
Waged Large Sums on Speculation and Will Lose.

Quebec, Feb. 25.—(Special)—It is settled that Hon. Lomer Gouin is to be the next premier. Messrs. McCorkill and Archambault are to form part of the new administration.

Some of the betting men among Premier Parent's opponents have been badly caught. Several of them, knowing that he was in the minority in the assembly, wagered certain amounts, some of them as much as \$400, that Mr. Parent would not be able to enter his nominee for the speakership. Now that it is understood that his nominee will be Mr. Tessier, the choice of his opponents, and that he will be elected, they would like to have their bets declared off.

RIGHTS IN ZANZIBAR.
Washington, Feb. 25.—Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, has just signed with the Secretary of State Hay a treaty providing for the relinquishment of the United States government's extra-territorial rights in Zanzibar. The relinquishment is based on the establishment of regular courts there by the British government. Similar treaties have been signed between Great Britain and the other interested powers.

Highland, Preston's Mineral Springs and Bath.
Eight hundred feet above Lake Ontario, Pre-sie, renowned hotels, Canadian Pacific and G. P. & H. Railway short line Quick Time. Call on Canadian Pacific agent, 1 King East, corner Yonge, for particulars and information.

Canar and the Finns.
Helsinki, Finland, Feb. 22.—The work of the Finnish Diet is practically at a standstill awaiting the reply of Emperor Nicholas to the petition for the submission of measures for the Russification of Finland for the diet's approval. His majesty's only response till now has been to order the senate to report upon the petition.

NEVER DISAPPOINTED

The Most Fastidious Tastes...

"SATISFACTION"

Tea is pure, wholesome and delicious. Black, Mixed or Green. Lead Packets only. By all Grocers.

\$50,000

WINNIPEG LOAN CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE AT PAR.
EMPIRE LOAN CO.
(INCORPORATED 1897.)
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG

THE EMPIRE LOAN CO. is rapidly forging ahead, and taking a leading place among the growing financial institutions of the West. Western Canada is just on the eve of reaping the benefit of one of those great movements of population that transform the Western States from wild prairie into prosperous farming communities, and built up great cities in an incredibly short space of time.

THE EMPIRE LOAN COMPANY is essentially a Western institution. Its shareholders are to be found in almost any of the cities, towns or villages of Western Canada. The Directors are all prominent business and financial men, who have made a success in their own calling. Their names are a guarantee that the business of the company will be wisely and economically managed. The company's funds are all invested in that premier of all securities, FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

A limited amount of the Permanent Stock of the company will be sold at par; shares, \$100 each. These may be paid for in full at the time of allotment, or paid for in instalments. This stock is in-vetive with favor from those who desire A PERFECTLY SAFE PLACE for their savings, at a high rate of interest. It earns from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum; dividends at the rate of 6 per cent, being paid HALF-YEARLY, and the profits in excess of this amount are credited to the shareholders at regular meetings, actual dividends paid during last six years being 9 per cent. per annum.

Shares may be paid for in full or in four equal quarterly payments of \$25.00 each per share.

For particulars and copy of annual statement address

PARKER & CO.

STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
61 Victoria street, TORONTO.

HOTELS.
ROSSIN HOUSE PENSION-CENTRAL
—Select, moderate, 17 Endeavour Street, Tavistock-square, London, Eng. ed7

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

SEAF WANTED.
FIREMEN AND BRICKMEN ON
Canadian and other railroads. Young men, age 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing. Firemen earn \$65 to \$100 monthly, become engineers and earn \$125 to \$175 monthly. Brickmen earn \$60 to \$75 monthly, become conductors and earn \$100 to \$140 monthly. Names, positions preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association Room 145, 227 Moore street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 37

FINANCIAL AGENTS WANTED X
throughout Ontario and Canada to dispose of a portion of special limited issue of shares of six hundred thousand dollar corporation; nothing like it ever offered before; sales assured. Apply for further particulars, Edwin J. H. Pauley, Suite 3, 75 Yonge-street, Toronto.

SAVE AT HOME

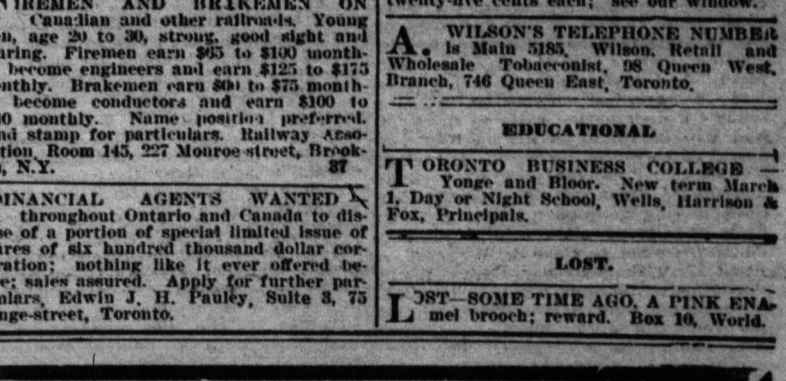
Saving is one of the best habits your children can acquire.

THIS LITTLE BANK FREE

We will loan this little bank to every home free of charge. All that is necessary is that you open a savings account by depositing \$1.00.

YOU HAVE THE KEY The bank cannot be opened except by you which ensures security.

3 Per Cent Interest.



The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.
12 King Street West

For a Few Odd Moments

Spend a few odd moments now and overhaul last season's wardrobe. I'll put it all in good shape at a very small cost. A light suit may prove handy on a chance warm day at any time and the pressing and cleaning will have to be done later anyway.

FOUNTAIN, "MY VALET,"
Cleaner and Repairer of Clothes, 30 Adelaide St. W. Tel. M. 374.

TRADING STAMPS DOOMED.
The Government Will Be Asked to Make Their Use Illegal.

In an interview with J. A. Beaudry, secretary of the Federation of Retail Dealers of Montreal, on Saturday, The World was told that trading stamps were doomed. Letters had been received by him from the different boards of trade in the Dominion stating that the dealing was very strong against merchants using this means of deriving a profit from the public.

"Things are not as bad here as in Montreal," he said, and several instances were quoted where merchants in Montreal had been known to give for ten-cent purchase a dollar's worth of stamps.

"This is a clear case of misrepresentation. If, as they claim, they give 5 per cent. discount, why not give the discount in cash? Someone is being defrauded. It is not the merchant; it's the general public. This is our main reason to uphold the rights of the people."

On March 8 over 500 merchants will petition the Dominion government for legislation making the use of the stamps illegal, and also to amend the Criminal Code making anyone liable who does so.

"No, you can't get something for nothing in this world," said Mr. Beaudry, "and the sooner the general public finds this out in regard to trading stamps the better for themselves."

NOT FOR THE BEST FARM IN THE STATE.

I saw so much in the papers about the wonderful cures effected by Pyramid Pile Cure I determined to give it a trial. I bought from my druggist one cent box and used it as directed, and the time I had used the last 'pyramid' I was entirely cured; in four days I began to use the 'pyramids' all in succession was gone. I was perfectly cured all the time, the excessive discharge stopped at once and stools became easy and gentle.

I was unable to get my own firm food for four months, and half the time when I could walk at all I had to walk half bent. I used many high priced medicines, salves and ointments, all to effect until I used one fifty cent box Pyramid Pile Cure and was cured.

I would not be afflicted as I was for months ago for the best farm in the State of Arkansas. I can give proof of reference of the wonderful cure to who are afflicted as I was. Please blish my letter that I may advise the afflicted." W. S. Wallis, Piggot, Ark. Box 26.

The experience of Mr. Wallis is that thousands of others who suffer from hemorrhoids, or piles, and after trying anything they hear of, give up all hope of a cure and look for temporary relief only. To all such a little book published by Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., brings glad tidings, as it lists all about the cause and cure of piles, and is sent free for the asking.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.
Active Bromo Quinine, the world wide and Grip remedy, removes the cause, and for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Groves. 25.

"Four-Track-News" for February.
Do not fail to get it—the popular magazine—for sale at all newsdealers.

THE REPOSITORY



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

BURNS & SHEPPARD PROPRIETORS

Successors to Walter Harland Smith

Largest and most complete stock of Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Robes, Blankets, Horse Boots, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE TUESDAY next, FEB. 28 125 HORSES

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

Grand National last year, sold for \$1500 to a new owner, H. M. Wilson, recently. He has gone to Newmarket to be trained by Capt. Dewhurst.

Government Ownership Pays

Fewer Accidents in Prussia Than in the United States. Berlin, Feb. 25.—General Von Budda, Prussian minister of state and public works in the budget committee of the diet yesterday, made a comparison between railway accidents in the United States and Prussia, showing the death tolls are three times more frequent in the United States.

Money for G.T.P.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 25.—General Manager Morse of the Grand Trunk has received information from England that the G.T.P. loan was subscribed ten times over.

Places Head on Rail.

Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—A man named Albert Dickins committed suicide on the Canadian Northern tracks at Letrette station, by running his head on the rail in front of an approaching train.

This rule shall not apply to the entry of a produce stake or mare and stallions which are in the forfeit list.

EMERALD ISLE AND THE CATTLE OF CANADA

Disease Said to Be Rife Among the Live Stock of the Dominion—Irish Farmers Against Us.

Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 25.—At the seventh annual meeting of the Council of Agriculture for Ireland, the most important subject brought up for discussion on the first day was the proposed removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle.

"Via" the Government. Sir Horace Plunkett, vice-president of the department, who presided, said: The policy of the present government has been definitely declared, and, in spite of a much quoted recent utterance of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, I think that the reasons why the same policy should be persisted in by whatever government succeeds are present as cogent as they were not.

Dear Pop: The writer has been watching the Toronto papers with much interest on the subject of the proposed speedy in Toronto, and I am of the same opinion as the writer of the article in last Sunday's World, that he is up against a lot of old women.

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Nibble Grape-Nuts

when a bit Hungry Solid strength and comfort, THERE'S A REASON.

FIRST ICE BRIDGE FORMS AT MORRISBURG

Current So Swift and River So Deep That Channel Has Always Remained Open—This Year Jam Started Twelve Miles Below and Gradually the River Filled Up With Floating Ice—Danger to Towns Along the Shore With Rising of Water.

The World presents two views of the jam at Morrisburg. This pretty little town on the St. Lawrence has sprung into considerable prominence lately owing to the rise to the premiership of one of her sons and to the ice bridge over the river—the first in the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." Indeed there is no record of the river ever having been frozen over at this point.

The current in front of Morrisburg—in fact for fifteen miles above and many miles below—is so swift and the river so deep that ice could never form all the way across, but this winter at Farran's Point, twelve miles east of Morrisburg, some residents along the shore swung a whole bay of ice across the main channel, forming a bridge for traffic from the American to the Canadian side.

ICE BRIDGE AT MORRISBURG. No. 1—Looking Down and Across the River.

ICE BRIDGE AT MORRISBURG. No. 2—Showing River Front and Ice Bridge.

gained the jam, which in three weeks crept slowly but surely up the river until Morrisburg was reached the early part of last week.

View No. 1 was taken at a point a few hundred yards above the municipal pump-house, looking down and across the river. It shows the open water above the jam and the expanse of ice covering the whole river below.

View No. 2 was taken on the ice half a mile below the jam, the river front being shown, as well as a rig just starting across the river.

there was no doubt that the price of land would go up. The farmers in purchasing the land ought to remember that if foreign cattle were admitted it would make a great difference in the price of their own cattle.

Mr. Linehan said he did not agree with the prophecy of the chairman when he said that he did not believe that "foreign" cattle would be allowed into the United Kingdom.

Effect on the Land. N. B. King (Dundalk) said that while opposed to the introduction of foreign cattle they ought not to forget what the effect would be if they should be admitted later on upon the agricultural future of Ireland.

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquozone. Won't You Try It--Free?

Millions of people, of nine different nations, are constant users of Liquozone. Some are using it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic.

If you need help, please ask some of these users what Liquozone does. Don't blindly take medicine for what medicine cannot do. Drugs never kill germs.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

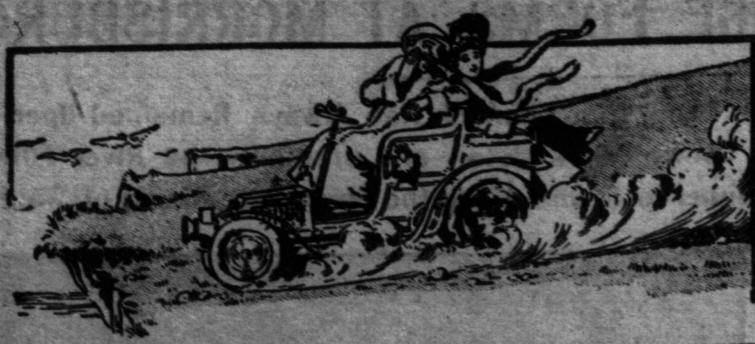
Germ Diseases

- These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquozone Company, 438-464 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

- My disease is..... I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.



THIS IS AUTOMOBILE WEEK ANNUAL SHOW OPENS MONDAY

Canada Cycle and Motor Company's Warerooms Ready for Reception of Newest Vehicles From the Great American Exhibitions—Some of the Latest Ideas in Gasoline and Electric Vehicles Described—"Made in Canada" Cars One of the Features of Big Show.

Shipments are arriving fast, and only the present congested condition of the railroads has prevented the complete line of regular stock cars from being in place now for the opening of the Toronto Automobile Show on Monday. By Monday night, however, it is expected everything will be in place on time. Altogether the exhibition of cars, chassis, and supplies will far eclipse anything ever before attempted in this line in Canada.

The following cars will be on exhibition: The Packard—that 30-h.p. car, from Detroit, far famed for its reliability—displaying the three-point spring suspension, with a simplicity of engine construction and lubrication that brings it within the ability of the child to operate.

The Peerless—the car chosen by the famous Barney Oldfield, on which to compete for the track honors of the world, and on which he broke and holds all records up to 50 miles, having defeated the three most skillful foreign drivers. A chassis of their line of 24, 30, 35 and 60 h.p. cars will be on exhibition.

The Pope-Toledo will exhibit a 30 h.p. model, which is noted for its beauty of design, its reliability and its speed. The many trophies which it has won in hill climbing contests will be exhibited.

The Thomas, manufactured by the E. R. Thomas Motor Company of Buffalo, will have one of the feature exhibits, a highly polished chassis, which was exhibited at the New York show, will be a great attraction. In this exhibit will also be shown one of the standard 40 h.p. touring cars with its patent dust proof tonneau and luggage compartments, so necessary in a touring car.

The Stevens-Duryea 20-h.p. four cylinder touring car will be represented by a polished chassis and a demonstrating car, which will make it possible to judge this car from all standpoints. In this exhibit will also be included the physicians' runabout, so well known and renowned already as a high-grade machine.

The Autocar Company of Ardmore, Pa., so long and so favorably known in the automobile market, both in the United States and Canada, will be well represented. Their four-cylinder 20-h.p. car has been one of the features at the American automobile shows, and their two-cylinder 10-h.p. runabout still leads as such on the automobile market.

There will also be an exhibition that little runabout—the Pope Tribune—which

caused such a sensation at the recent shows. This machine is constructed along the latest approved design—equipped as it is with a vertical engine under the front hood, shaft drive, and a sliding-gear transmission. With this equipment it is only natural that people were surprised to find that it sold for \$150.

In the same exhibit will also be seen the comfortable 10-h.p. Pope-Hartford, already widely known.

The same company will also have on display their two latest models of the Pope Waverley electric.

To Canadians the most interesting feature will be the "made in Canada" exhibit, which will include the "Russell," manufactured by the Canada Cycle and Motor Company of Toronto Junction, and the "Ford," made in Walkerville by the Ford Motor Company. The "Russell" is a light touring car, equipped in the latest approved style throughout. The engine is of the two-cylinder horizontal type, suspended beneath the bonnet, transmitting its power to the rear axle by a shaft drive. The transmission is of the sliding gear type. This car has been designed especially to meet the requirements of the Canadian roads and will, therefore, be of great interest to those acquainted with the condition of these. A chassis of this machine will also be on exhibition. A demonstrating car will also be on hand.

The Ford, that has already proved in Canada the reason of its great reputation in the United States, will exhibit their two-cylinder car, but also what will be of greater interest to those already acquainted with this line, their new four-cylinder 20-h.p. touring car.

In this Canadian exhibit will also be shown the Ivanhoe—the well-tried and satisfactory electric, electric bromeliads and electric delivery wagons.

Five Little Motor Cars. By Harold Melbourne. Five little motor-cars, Just fresh from the store, One wouldn't go at all, And then there were four.

Four little motor-cars, Pretty as could be, One went a lot too fast, And then there were three.

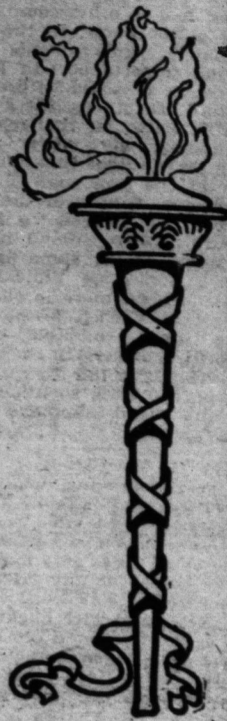
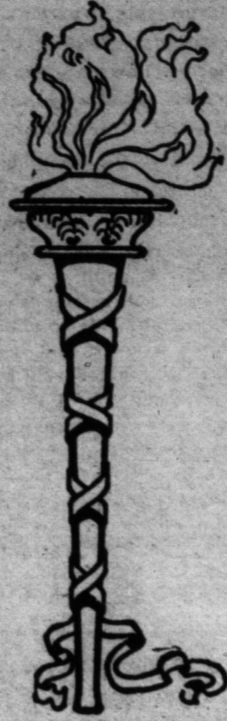
Three little motor-cars, Wonder what they'll do? One burst up to smithereens, And then there were two.

Two little motor-cars, Always after fun, One knocked down a little girl, And then there was one.

One little motor-car, Didn't have a gun, Needed it: attacked by toughs; And then there were none! —Colliers for Feb. 25.

Armored Motor Car. The Austrian war de. art went has sanctioned the construction of an armored motor car, specially designed to carry a quick-firing gun, mounted on a pivot, capable of being raised or lowered, and turned in all directions. The driver's seat is also so arranged that it can be lowered sufficiently to sink

Automobile Show



Monday, 27th, opens our Automobile Show in Toronto, and for one week, until March 4th, we will be showing for the benefit of Toronto citizens a great many of the best cars exhibited recently at either New York, Chicago or Cleveland.

There will also be several complete displays of Motor Tires, Automobile Accessories, and a special display of costumes for motoring.

TOURING CARS—Pope-Toledo, Packard, Peerless, Thomas, Autocar, Ford, Stevens-Duryea.

RUNABOUTS (Gasoline)—Pope-Tribune, Autocar, Stevens-Duryea, Ford.

RUNABOUTS (Electric)—Ivanhoe, Waverley.

We are the pioneers of Canada's Automobile Industry, and our selections have the weight of practical experience and knowledge to back them up.

One of the big features of the show will be our new Touring Car—"The Russell." A number of these new vehicles will be on exhibition, while a demonstrating machine will be stationed outside the building in company with other cars. This new Auto, "The Russell," is offered to the public as a wholly "made in Canada" machine, and is backed up by our conviction that it is without a peer in the Automobile World.

"The Russell."

"The Russell" is our new gasoline touring car. It is a powerful vehicle of splendid lines and sumptuous finish. Fourteen horse-power of opposed cylinder type of engine situated under the bonnet at the front of car. Direct drive to rear axle on high speed transmission by bevel sliding gear. Three speeds forward and one reverse. Spark advance and control actuated by levers located on steering column. Three point suspension of frame allowing great flexibility. Long wheel base. Frame of armoured wood.

Show Open Every Afternoon and Evening Next Week.

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited,

AUTOMOBILE CORNER, Bay and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

the man below the line of fire. Heavy haulage work, such as that of stores, munitions and even heavy guns, is already done by motor.

Motor Wagons for French Agriculturalists.

The commercial motor wagon is so far making little headway in France, in spite of encouragement from every possible source. As an instance of this encouragement may be cited a letter from a circular sent out by the government recently:

"The minister of agriculture, believing that automobilism has made such progress that the moment has come to consider the applications it offers for agricultural purposes, has specified in the orders of the National Agricultural Show, to be held at Breuxelles between May 27 and June 4, that the exhibition of farming implements shall include tractors and motor vehicles intended for the transport of farm produce.

"Certain legal provisions have been made to render heavy vehicles applicable for the carriage of agricultural commodities in country districts, and for the rapid transport of milk, eggs, butter, vegetables, fruit, grapes and crops of all kinds, etc. . . . Furthermore, since the field of usefulness of heavy motor vehicles employed only for purposes of transport and haulage on farms and on the roads would be limited, arrangements should be made whereby the engines of such vehicles could be employed also for driving farm machinery, threshing machines, turnip slicers, chaff cutters and the like."

Auto News.

The American automobile shows held at New York, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, have been without exception very successful from the manufacturers' standpoint. In many instances the entire output of the factories has been contracted for by their selling agents.

The attendance at each of the shows was very much larger than that of last year. The public are gradually becoming educated, and nearly all prospective purchasers have some idea as to the style of vehicle they require before attending the show; in fact, many of them have already made up

their minds as to what they will purchase, having based their decision on the reputation of the vehicle and the standing of the manufacturers.

It was the intention of the Toronto Automobile Club to hold an Auto show from the 27th of February to the 4th of March. Unfortunately, it was impossible to obtain a suitable building for the above dates. It was, therefore, decided by the club to abandon the idea of a show for this year.

Many Toronto enthusiasts visited the New York show, those who did not attend any American shows will have the privilege of seeing most of the leading American cars in the warerooms of the Toronto dealers, as the leading cars are nearly all represented in Toronto.

The coming season promises to be a very prosperous one for the dealers, judging from the number of inquiries throughout the country, and the number of sales already made. Toronto, as usual, leading in numbers, Toronto being automobile headquarters for Canada.

BICYCLE FOR THE HEALTH.

Authority on Exercises Strongly Recommends the Wheel.

"Too much exercise is just as detrimental to health, if not more so, than no exercise at all, said Dr. Doyle of New York. "To obtain good health, therefore, one must not be in a perfectly trained condition, owing to the effects of severe training on the nervous system. One should always bear in mind the fact that hypertrophied muscles have a tendency to degenerate. The heart, being a muscular organ, shares in this tendency.

"Athletics are beneficial when properly and judiciously applied. Rowing increases the red blood cells, or corpuscles, but the exercise is extremely monotonous and slow.

"In swimming the red corpuscles are increased to a considerable extent; in fact, that is the exercise which heads the list of outdoor sports in this beneficial way. Bicycling comes next, and walking third. The increase in the number of red corpuscles in the blood tends to make the whole system healthier, and the otherwise stagnant blood courses freely through the different arteries as it should course in the case of a healthy man.

"With this result it will be noticed that the brain is clearer and the appetite bet-

ter; likewise, all the senses are keener, and more enjoyment from life is derived.

"The mental exhilaration derived from a ride is no small factor in favor of bicycling. The vital spirit is the result of a mingling in the lungs with the elaborated, thin portion of the blood, which the right ventricle of the heart transmits to the left. Pure air inhaled reddens the blood, and the exercise increases the breathing, develops the muscles, making the lungs more supple and nimble, when not indulged in to excess.

"One very important point in favor of bicycling when compared to walking is the fact of being able to get away from the familiar sights of a large city with certain rapidity. The mere idea of taking a ride on a bicycle in the morning is invigorating, and it at the same time is responsible for cleansing the mind. Corpulent people can reduce the superfluous adipose tissue by means of bicycling, and these not so generously coated can put on flesh with the same exercise.

"When a man comes to be looking haggard and worn out, but otherwise in fair health, I frequently recommend the purchase of a bicycle, and the results in a very short time have usually surpassed my hopes. It is the laziness on the part of men and women nowadays which to a considerable extent detours them from riding a bicycle, and another reason is because the transit in all large cities has so improved that the bicycle as a means of local communication is thought too much exertion. It is really not short of a misfortune to public health that the bicycle is not more generally used."

Louisa Street Ex-Pupils.

A meeting of all ex-pupils of Louisa street school will be held in the old school building, Louisa-street, to-morrow (Monday) evening. This meeting will be open to all ladies and gentlemen who have attended this school at any time.

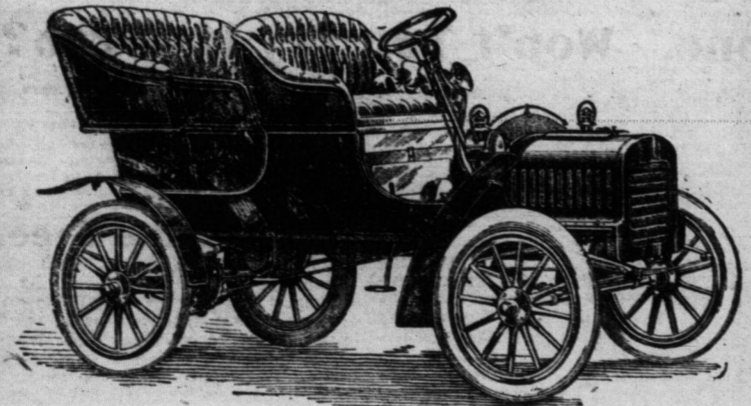
Death of Mrs. Sykes.

Mrs. John F. Sykes, of Geica, Ill. (formerly Miss Gretta Kelso, Toronto) died on Friday at the home of her brother, J. J. Kelso, 18 St. Vincent-street, while here on a visit.

To the Promised Land.

Altho the regular western excursions do not begin until March 6, the rush west has already begun and yesterday the G. T. P. express for North Bay pulled out in two sections.

"Don't Experiment—Just Buy a Ford"



THE RECORD OF THE FORD CAR in the past guarantees that the latest model of

THE FAMOUS FORD

will embody the maximum of automobile worth. The keynote of its construction is reliability. It presents the essential points of lightness, strength and simplicity, animated with the life and "go" of its 10 H. P. double opposed motor.

Price \$1,100, f. o. b. Walkerville. 30 H. P. Touring Car, \$700. The Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.

See Our Exhibit at the Garage of THE CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., CORNER BAY AND TEMPERANCE STREETS.



FROM GRAVE

NO BREAK IN COMBINE Y CANNERS AND GROWERS Both Sides Stand Firm and Will Be No Tomatoes Grown This Year.

St. Catharines, Feb. 25.—(Special) P. Innis of Simcoe, president of the United Cannery Company, which was in the city and asked a number of growers to call and see him have an informal talk on the tomato situation. The matter was thoroughly discussed but the conferees did not result in anything of profit to either the cannery men or the growers.

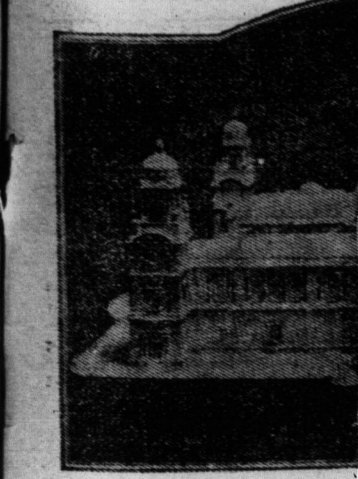
President Innis stated emphatically there was no prospect of the company yielding to the request of the growers to raise the price of a bushel on to a price of 5 cents, told Mr. Innis there was absolutely no likelihood of giving in and if the company was so not to have tomatoes this year they quite agreeable not to grow any.

A prominent grower told The World afternoon that he was positive the combine could not get nearly enough to fill their requirements unless they get their usual supply from the United States. Last year and for years in fact, tomatoes have not been plentiful enough in this country to match the supply Canada alone, not to mention exporting them, and he was of the opinion that the loss of the two hundred or more bushels this year would seriously affect the situation.

"But," said he, "we have assured the growers of many other things that they will not sell to the combine for 30 cents a bushel. We growers are of the opinion that the combine cannot get to any where else in the country and today more strictly determined than ever to get 30 cents a bushel for them. If we are no tomatoes for a year we are sure everything will be all right with the combine has got to speak pretty plain or it will be too late to get the plant."

Crockade. The West End Inter-Association League has closed. The teams' list are as follows: West End Y.M.C.A. 11 St. James 11 St. Marks 9 Claremont 6 Eglarines 4 Merchants 0 There is to be a meeting of the league in the West End on Friday March 3.

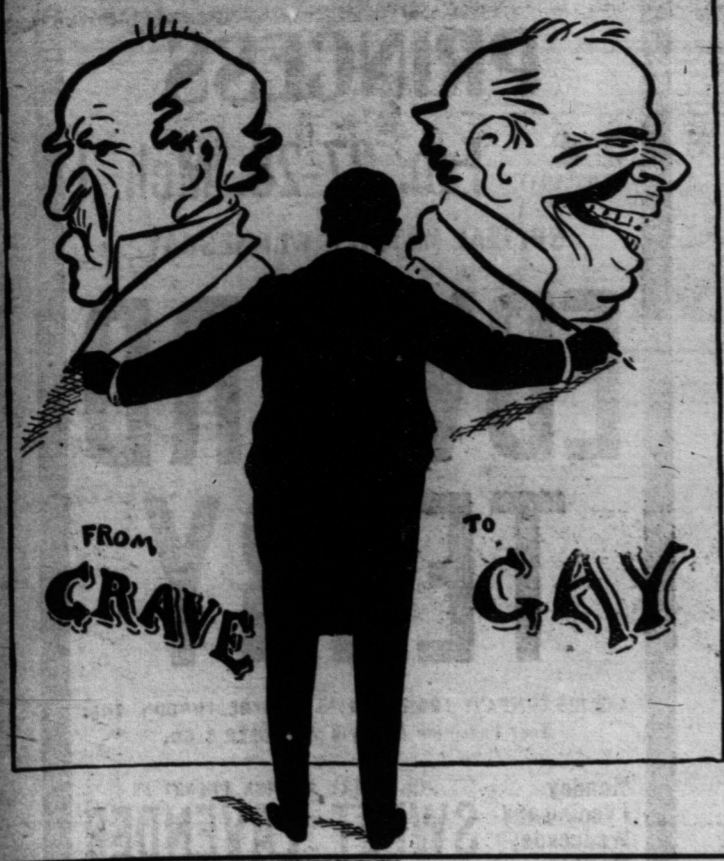
TO COMMEMORATE



A monument of great splendor in Calcutta to commemorate the monument has just been modeled ever made, and is the year old. The model has been separate parts, and is in scale about 220 feet high and will be

Auto-Week

Auto-Week, beginning for great fun and excitement. Complete accessories, and a...



NO BREAK IN COMBINE YET

CANNERS AND GROWERS HIT

Both Sides Stand Firm and There Will Be No Tomatoes Grown This Year.

St. Catharines, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—W. P. Innis of Simcoe, president of the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Canners' Association, which owns most of the canning factories in Canada, was in the city and asked a number of the tomato growers to call and see him and have an informal talk on the tomato situation. The matter was thoroughly discussed, but the conference did not result in anything of profit to either the canners' combine or the growers.

President Innis stated emphatically that there was no prospect of the company acceding to the request of the growers for a raise of 5 cents a bushel on tomatoes. The growers in turn, told Mr. Innis that there was absolutely no likelihood of them giving in and if the company was satisfied not to have tomatoes this year they were quite agreeable not to grow any.

A prominent grower told The World this afternoon that he was positive that the combine could not get nearly enough tomatoes to fill their requirements unless they get their usual supply from the Niagara Peninsula last year and for several years, in fact, tomatoes have not been plentiful enough in this country to reach more than supply Canada alone, not to speak of exporting them, and he was positive that the loss of the two hundred thousand or more bushels they usually procure here this year will seriously affect the situation.

"But," said he, "we have assurances from the growers of many other districts that they will not sell to the combine under 30 cents a bushel. We growers are confident that the combine cannot get tomatoes anywhere else in the country and we are today more strongly determined than ever not to grow tomatoes this year unless we get 30 cents a bushel for them. If there were no tomatoes for a year we are pretty sure everything will be all right next year. The combine has got to speak pretty quick or it will be too late to get the plants out."

Crickets.

The West End Inter-Association Cricket League has closed. The teams standing are as follows:

Team	Won	Lost
West End Y.M.C.A.	11	0
St. James	9	2
St. Marks	9	2
Clarendon	6	4
Elmwood	2	9
Marine	0	11

There is to be a meeting of the club members in the West End on Friday night, March 3.

TO COMMEMORATE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A monument of great splendor has been subscribed for and will be erected in Calcutta to commemorate the reign of Queen Victoria. It has been designed by the eminent architect, Sir William Emerson, and the model of the monument has just been completed. This is one of the most elaborate models ever made, and is the work of William Salter, about twenty-three years old. The model has been built in London and consists of about 40,000 separate parts, and is in scale 1-8 of an inch to a foot. The memorial will be about 220 feet high and will be constructed of white marble.

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GALT'S GREAT HORSE SHOW.

Will Be Held June 1, 2 and 3, With \$2500 Offered in Prizes.

Galt, Feb. 25.—What is conceded to have been the best rally of Galt Horse Show directors ever held since the inception of the great institution took place at the Imperial, when twenty gentlemen, officially connected with the association, gathered and laid plans for the forthcoming exhibition on June 1, 2, and 3.

An executive committee was appointed consisting of George E. Goldie, Dr. J. H. Radford, Dr. F. G. Hughes, William Sadler, J. B. Dailzel, James Cromarty and James E. Douglas.

It was decided to apply formally to the town council for a grant. The list of judges, it is intended to invite was made up and comprises some of the best horse breeders and connoisseurs in the province.

An effort will be made to secure the attendance of the Hon. Nelson Montefelt, M. L. A., the new provincial minister of agriculture, to open the balls and there is every hope entertained that the hon. gentleman will make his presence a feature of the fine show. The ladies who have heretofore held the privilege of supply refreshments will have that privilege renewed, subject to the approval of the civic parks committee.

A subject of much interest to exhibitors is the prize list. This was discussed at length, and the outcome of the proposals was augmentation of the awards by \$500, making an aggregate of prizes of \$2500.

One of the special prizes is that of \$50, subscribed by the Dominion Express Co. for express horses.

The gentlemen present subscribed among themselves over \$500 to the funds.

FALKENBERG AS COACH.

Urbana, Ill., Feb. 18.—"Jake" Stahl of the Washington American League baseball team, assisted by Fred Falkenberg, is in charge of the Illinois squad and will be the helm for some time. Athletic Director George Huff is in the hospital, where this week he submitted to an operation on a bone in his ankle.

Some years ago Huff was struck by a batted ball, which injured a bone. The bid coach was loth to desert his baseball proteges, but thought this was the best time. It will be some time before he will be able to rejoin the squad, but Stahl and Falkenberg will carry on the work according to the Huff traditions.

With the director in the hospital, it is probable that there will be little tinkering on the football schedule until he is out again. With the prospects for a better team than ever, the Illini are taking deep interest in the schedule, on which Chicago, Michigan, Northwestern and Purdue will find places at last.

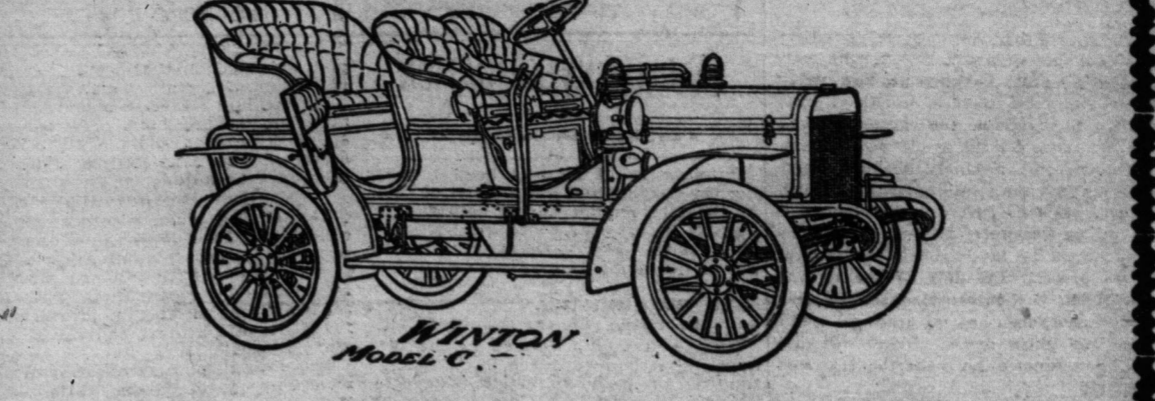
Baseball prospects are looking up, for the candidates are beginning to show form, and Stahl says there are some good men in the squad. If the outlook is not as good as heretofore, there seems to be no reason to suppose that the Illini will not be able to cope on even terms with the other lines.

It seems to be accepted generally that Stahl will give Rothgeb a try-out with Washington when the big outfielder finishes his college athletic career in June. No formal contract has been entered into, but the two men have an understanding.

The Automobile and Supply Co.

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COLUMBIA OLDSMOBILE QUEEN

Demonstrations freely given. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

Catcher McCabe, a star in his Dartmouth College days, has signed with the Rochester Club.

Manager Jennings of Baltimore has signed to coach the Princeton baseball team this spring.

Following the meetings of the two big leagues, President Powers will issue a call for the spring meeting of the Eastern League. This will be held around March 1. Harry Ball, the fast centre fielder, and Jerry Naps, formerly of Baltimore, but last season with Lebanon, have signed contracts to play with Providence next season.

Charles Kissinger, pitcher of the Buffalo team, formerly of Toronto, finished his last examination at the University of Michigan on the 10th inst. He will be a mechanical engineer after graduation next year.

All of last year's Buffalo pitchers, Kissinger, Matthews, McGee, Yerkes, Greene and Brockert, have all signed, and as previously stated, have been ordered to report at Haddock, Ga., on March 1.

The Providence Club expects to secure big Bill Drew, the mitting first baseman of the Norwich team of the Connecticut League. Drew played in Pennsylvania and is said to be growing all the time. He is 6 feet 3 inches tall.

New men signed by Providence are infielder Frank Watterson of Chester, Pa.; outfielder Muth of Harrisburg, Pa.; pitcher Masterson of Dunkirk, Pa.; catcher Brennan of Georgetown University; pitcher James A. Bley and infielder C. J. Wedar, both from Indiana.

Manager Jennings of Baltimore has decided to let out Henney and McFarland. The terms of Whitney, an outfielder, who played last season with Morrisville, N. Y., have been accepted. He is a right-handed batter, weighs 185 pounds, is fast and young and thoroughly able to fill McFarland's shoes. For shortstop another player has been secured in Cranston, Fred Avoca, Pa. He has only played semi-professional ball as yet, but is said to be a clever and a good stickler. McNamara, a catcher who played last year, is the third newcomer on the list.

All the professional ballplayers fortunate enough to secure good berths coaching college teams are now hard at work with their baseball squads. The most prominent coaches and their colleges are: Willie Keeler and Harvard; Billy Leuder of the Highlanders, Yale; Walter Clarkson of the Highlanders, West Point; Hugh Jennings of Baltimore, Princeton; Harry Davis of the Athletics, Pennsylvania; Lew McAllister of Buffalo, Annapolis; Tom McCarthy, Holy Cross; Jimmy Sebring of Cincinnati, Pennsylvania State; Lew McAllister of Buffalo, University of Michigan; "Lefty" Davis of Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, and "Barty" Abbatichio of Boston, Washington and Jefferson.

Bad Bill Egan Still in Trouble.

Denver, Col., Feb. 25.—The body of "Bad Bill" Egan, once a ball player of unusual reputation, was seen at Martin's undertaking parlors for nearly two weeks. Egan died in the county hospital ten days ago and the corpse was seen by a county health officer. Friends of Egan arranged a benefit game for March 19 to pay funeral expenses, but undertaker Martin refused to give a paid funeral until he sees the money. He will allow other undertakers to have the body.

Western Manufacturers' League.

At the King Edward rink Wednesday the sixth round in the Western Manufacturers' League was keenly contested by the James Morrison Brass Mfg. Co. Limited, and the John Inglis Co., resulting in another victory for the former team by 2 goals to 1.

The game was an exciting one from start to finish, and was made all the more interesting by the knowledge that this match practically decided the winners of the cup. Both teams were fully represented and apparently in good form. The ice, however, was of short duration, but fortunately, despite the thaw and rain, was quite free from water.

Play for the first few minutes was very loose and somewhat uninteresting. Inglis, if anything, showed greater advantage with regard to position. Gradually, however, Morrison's began to display a better offensive and long shots. Hortopp suddenly broke away from the goal with great dash, which ended in Frank Morrison's clever scoring the first goal. By this time both teams had settled down to hard work, and an excellent exhibition of hockey was afforded the onlookers. Inglis played a good game all through but his opponents were too well supported by the backs to allow their opponents to get thru. When half-time was sounded Morrison's held the lead by 1-0. Inglis started the second half with extraordinary spirits, and surprisingly succeeded in scoring before three minutes had elapsed. The game consequently became very exciting, and both teams alternately attacked and defended with intense eagerness. Here Howard, who thruout played very creditably, got his opportunity, and with a tremendous rush carried the puck from goal to goal, where, with excellent judgment, he eluded the defence by passing to Hortopp, who scored the second point by a finely-played shot.

Thanks to their backs, Morrison's repeatedly repulsed the clever attacks of the opposing forward line, who occasionally became very dangerous and looked like equalizing more than once. But, despite their vigorous attempts, Inglis at the end were reluctantly compelled to retire from the enclosure a defeated team.

Morrison's 2—Goal, Percy Howard; point, W. H. Morrison; cover-point, W. Howitt; centre, B. Hortopp; rover, F. Morrison; left wing, H. Scott; right wing, G. Howard.

Inglis 1—Goal, Campbell; point, Patton; cover-point, A. Laing; centre, H. Williams; rover, Curtis; left wing, J. Laing; right wing, Evans.

Referee—William Hancock.

KOAL

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THE WHEELER GOAL CO.,

QUEEN AND BATHURST STREETS.

Farrell's Baseball Bulletin.

The latest baseball bulletin, issued by John H. Farrell of Auburn, secretary of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, contains many contracts signed by players, with terms accepted by clubs and releases by purchase. Only those of the Eastern and State Leagues are given.

Contracts—With Rochester, George H. Smith, F. J. McCabe, James O'Brien, A. B. Bayne, Henry Pastor, A. S. Matterer, J. T. Manning, Hogan Lacey, Fred Payne, Fred Herbert, George Stroh, W. H. Clay, F. Sinez, F. J. McGlynn, Binghampton, Eddie Glavin, Robert Drury, Herman Croft; Syracuse, C. M. Luskey; Providence, Jerry Naps, A. J. and G. J. P. McCarthy, Gardiner, Herbert, George Stroh, W. H. Clay, E. Stalter, Bernie Maurer, J. F. Roeh, Phil Reardon, J. J. Hurley.

Terms accepted—With Rochester, F. A. Hartman, J. S. Kennedy, George Schultz, A. G. De Graff, James G. Linnic, C. B. Kahus, Arthur Madison; Syracuse, George Casper.

Released by purchase—By Rochester to Jersey City, P. F. McAuley; Providence to Montreal, Albert Wagner; Rochester to Syracuse, C. M. Luskey.

Attention is called to the requirements of Article 22, which provides that the reserving club must tender all players a contract on or before the first day of March.

MOTORING NEWS

The automobile show to be held this week is entirely a separate affair from that proposed some time ago by the Automobile Club. When the latter's projects disappointingly fell thru, the Canada Cycle and Motor Company took upon itself, and at its own expense, to give an exhibition which would in a limited way allow the people of Ontario a chance to see the prize cars exhibited at Chicago and New York. The extent of this undertaking may be appreciated from the fact that over 20 carloads of exhibition automobiles were specially shipped direct from the United States. Some of these autos will not arrive until Monday morning, being sent by fast express from the Cleveland show. The cost of the machines to be shown is closely estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The expenses of an automobile show is usually defrayed by the admission fee and the rental of space to exhibitors. In this case the Canada Cycle and Motor Company have done away with the admission fee, and have shouldered the whole expense of the affair, which was prepared entirely because it was felt that Canadians should have some chance to see what progress has recently been made in motor-car building. The most noteworthy part of the show will be cars for purely exhibition purposes, including the chassis of nearly all the vehicles which have, as we say, been specially shipped from the American show. After next week they will be forwarded to the arranged exhibitions on the other side.

Mutual Street Rink Pictures.

Monday, Feb. 27—3.30 to 4.30, Upper Canada College; 4.30 to 5.30, St. Andrew's College; 5.30 to 6.30, Varsity.

Tuesday, Feb. 28—2 to 4.30, Caledonian Curling Club; 4.30 to 6.30, Toronto Skating Club.

Wednesday, March 1—3.30 to 4.30, Upper Canada College; 4.30 to 5.30, St. Andrew's College; 5.30 to 6.30, Varsity.

Thursday, March 2—2 to 4.30, Caledonian Curling Club; 4.30 to 6.30, Toronto Skating Club; 8.15, O.H.A. Junior Finals, Stratford v. St. Andrew's College.

Friday, March 3—3.30 to 4.30, Upper Canada College; 4.30 to 5.30, St. Andrew's College; 5.30 to 6.30, Varsity.

Saturday, March 4—2 to 4.30, Caledonian Curling Club; 8.15, East v. West.

Arthur Duffy Wins a Race.

Melbourne, Victoria, Feb. 25.—Arthur P. Duffy, the American runner, to-day scored his first win in Australia, capturing the 100 yards invitation handicap race. Time, 16 1/2 seconds. In the 100 yards open handicap, Duffy lost the preliminary heat.

"The Manufacturer's Guarantee"

What is it worth to the public? It is their safeguard in buying goods. When you purchase a loaf of

"TOMLIN'S BREAD"

You get with it a guarantee from the manufacturer that in that loaf nothing has been used but pure goods, and that it has been baked in an up-to-date sanitary factory. You could ask nothing more.

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WHY DID NOT CITY SUPPORT LANCASTER CROSSING BILL

Only Legislation at Ottawa This Session for Needed Amendments—Ald. Church on the Trail.

Why should there not be some city official who can investigate these "might have been" accidents? As things are now, unless someone is killed, there is no official investigation to determine the causes and provide a penalty for the carelessness of anyone which only a kindly disposed Providence did not turn into a fatality...

BRITONS WIN AFTER ALL

Continued From Page 1.

Admiral Davis (United States) said concerning the decision: "The conclusions seem to me to be equitable. They are formulated in a manner to satisfy the legitimate desire of the two parties and mark an important step in the pacific solution of international conflicts..."

THIRD SQUADRON MOVES.

Dover, Eng., Feb. 25.—The third Russian Pacific squadron, commanded by rear Admiral Nebogatoff, passed here this morning heading westward.

Fireproof Windows Door, Skylights Metal Ceilings, Corrugated Iron, A. B. Ormsby, Limited, Queen-George.

City Dairy Bottled Milk vs. Bulk Milk. Given a pure water and milk supply, the health of a city is practically insured. Milk that is measured out of a can with a dipper the minutely catches dust on its wet surface and is rinsed off in the milk, cannot be conducive to health...

BRITISH CONTENTIONS UPHELD.

London, Feb. 25.—The findings were received in London with every sign of gratification, which was all the more marked because of the premature reports that the decision of the admirals had been of an anti-British character. The whole report is regarded here as discrediting the Russian cause; even the phrase that the firing was not unduly prolonged, which seems to afford a certain justification for opening the firing, is at the same time taken as implying that the Russians continued to fire after they had discovered their mistake...

UNIVERSITY INVESTIGATION

Continued From Page 1.

Jamieson said he had been preparing the charges and had published them in the city papers in the columns of Varsity because he could get better results in the downtown papers. In reply to questions Jamieson said he was 23 years of age and gave a brief sketch of his "Varsity" career. Teaching Up the Faculty. Prof. Young then turned to the first article that had appeared in "Varsity," the Charon Redivivus article, signed by "Ondes '05." It had been written by Eldred J. Archibald, '05, and he, before submitting the manuscript, had asked permission to "touch the faculty up a bit." No names had been suggested for the "touching" process, but when the article came in Jamieson had toned down a reference to Principal Hutton and had added to the reference to the president and Prof. McLennan...

BRITONS WIN AFTER ALL

Continued From Page 1.

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PRINCESS Feb. 27-28, Mch. 1. SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY. EDWARD TERRY. AND HIS COMPANY FROM TERRY'S THEATRE, LONDON, ENG. MR. TERRY AS DICK PHENYL IN EVENING AND SWEET LAVENDER. MR. TERRY AS RICHARD BURNSIDE IN TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS THE HOUSE OF BURNSIDE.

COMING ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 6. THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY. THE CINGALEE. By Authors of the GEISHA, SAN TOY, COUNTRY GIRL.

SIXTY YEARS WEDDED. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dunlop Celebrate Their Happines. Peterboro, Feb. 25.—(Special).—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dunlop today celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding.

MONEY TO LOAN. W. R. McNAUGHT & CO. Room 10, Lawyer Building, 6 KING STREET WEST.

COST OF "RECEIVING HOME." Application for Government Aid For a Desirable Enterprise. Mrs. Hutchinson, secretary of the Immigration Committee of the Toronto Local Council of Women, has written to the minister of the interior asking favorable consideration for the proposal to establish a receiving home for domestic servants in Toronto.

PROMINENT FIGURE PASSING. Death of J. X. Perrault of Montreal Hourly Expected. Montreal, Feb. 25.—(Special).—The death is hourly expected of J. X. Perrault, French secretary of the transportation commission.

HURT BY A RUNAWAY. Mrs. O'Hara, who lives at the Salvation Army Home, was knocked down by a runaway horse at Palmerston and Queen St. yesterday afternoon.

NOT ALL HIS OWN. The words "a certain man has been the sinister power behind the tottering throne of the weak president," were day night, Prof. Young turned to The Star's review of the "Junius Junior" letters and the... in Varsity. He would also have examined Jamieson on the letter to Prof. A. B. Macallum, which he described as grossly insulting, but Chancellor Meredith ruled that it was apart from the question.

The THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD NO. 53 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. THE QUESTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The entire separation of church and state and the fact equality of all religions before the law, are perhaps the clearest gains made by humanity in its transition from the old world to the new. Of this principle the concession of special privileges to the Catholic in the question of public schools is manifestly an infraction. We backward in this respect, we France and other nations in the world go forward. "In England they have had critical junctures the man who not fear to be in a minority of who stood up for a great principle trusting in its victory in the future. There is now practically no opposition at Ottawa. The party power, styled 'Liberal,' has applied the Conservative principle and left the Conservatives no option but that of casual criticism which is performed under de facto leadership. "Sir Wilfrid Laurier boasts of superior moral effect of our system, compared with that of American system, among of things in freedom from divorce, deference to ecclesiastical sentiment Canada is kept without a voice court other than a political assembly. Canadians resort American divorce courts, and of Sir Wilfrid Laurier boasts as our dominion from divorce. "It seems to me that we ought to go to the British parliament and the restrictive clauses respecting the matter of public education struck out of the British North America Act, and the whole entrusted to the hands of our legislators. "I do not pretend to be a constitutional lawyer, but it seems to me that the power of the Dominion over the British North America to do what it is doing is by means clear. It would be a thing if some patriot would try case." Foregoing is the summing up situation arising out of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's autonomy bill by Fred Goldwin Smith and word for word was published in Thursday's edition of The Evening Star of this city. It embodies the most masterly exposition of the state of affairs with a summary of the requirements of the times. Sir Wilfrid Laurier speech denounced the government granted the Canadian Pacific Railway Company perpetual exemption taxation, while at the same time posing to place fetters upon the west provinces that shall remain fast forever and that for all city will be a subject of irritating and at times of burning threatening agitation. If we are from lynchings than our neighbor is not so much because of our education as because we are safe the great negro problem. People south and southern west, where crime is the most prevalent, find fault to recognize in the African a man and a brother. Dominioners from his first appearance on the scene, his emancipation in mind is not yet complete and it is to be feared that crimes of violence committed by him will still be outside the law by people of an intelligent education as our We who live under the shadow British flag are possibly greater beneficiaries of the power of the courts, those whose training has been less and sedate and more exotic. As a divorce, as Dr. Goldwin Smith says, our statistics are misleading. A pillation of returns by nations freer and more easily satisfied on the other side of the boundary is too good reason to believe, show a fair but undesirable proportion of Canadians. Before we assume excess of virtue in this connection inquiry is in order. "When the professor refers to the British North America Act and hints there may be reason for its revision some of its clauses he touches question of vital importance that Wilfrid raised when he denounced perpetuation of C.P.R. exemption tracts, as he says, are contracts that follow us for ages and ages to anything? Constitutions are no to be lightly meddled with or

EDITORIAL SECTION

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD
NO. 83 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The entire separation of the church and the state and the perfect equality of all religions before the law, are perhaps the clearest gain made by humanity in its transition from the old world to the new. Of this principle the concession of special privileges to the Catholics in the question of public schools is manifestly an infraction. We go backward in this respect, while France and other nations in the old world go forward.

In England they have had at critical junctures the man who did not fear to be in a minority of one, who stood up for a great principle, trusting in its victory in the future. There is now practically no opposition at Ottawa. The party in power, styled 'Liberal,' has appropriated the Conservative principles and left the Conservatives no function but that of casual criticism, which is performed under decorous leadership.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier boasts of the superior moral effect of our school system, compared with that of the American system, among other things in freedom from divorce. In deference to ecclesiastical sentiment Canada is kept without a divorce court other than a political assembly. Canadians resort to American divorce courts, and of this Sir Wilfrid boasts as our freedom from divorce.

"I do not pretend to be a constitutional lawyer, but it seems to me that the power of the Dominion under the British North America Act to do what it is doing is by no means clear. It would be a good thing if some patriot would try the case."

Foregoing is the summing up of the situation arising out of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's autonomy bill by Professor Goldwin Smith and word for word as it was published in Thursday's edition of *The Evening Star* of this city. It embodies the most masterly exposition of the state of affairs with a tersely put summary of the requirements of the times. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his speech denounced the government that granted the Canadian Pacific Railway Company perpetual exemption from taxation, while at the same time proposing to place fetters upon the north-west provinces that shall remain hard and fast forever and that for all eternity will be a subject of irritating controversy and at times of burning and threatening agitation. If we are freer from lynchings than our neighbors it is not so much because of our superior education as because we are safe from the great negro problem. People of the south and southern west, where his crime is the most prevalent, find it difficult to recognize in the African negro a man and a brother. Domineered over from his first appearance on this continent, his emancipation in men's minds is not yet complete and until it is it is to be feared that crimes of passion committed by him will still be dealt with outside the law by people equally as intelligent educationally as ourselves.

We who live under the shadow of the British flag are possibly greater respecters of the power of the courts than those whose training has been less staid and sedate and more exotic. As regards divorce, as Dr. Goldwin Smith suggests, our statistics are misleading. A compilation of returns by nations from the freer and more easily satisfied courts on the other side of the boundary, there is too good reason to believe, would show a fair but undesirable proportion of Canadians. Before we assume an excess of virtue in this connection, inquiry is in order.

When the professor refers to the British North America Act and hints that there may be reason for his revision in some of its clauses he touches upon a question of vital importance that Sir Wilfrid raised when he denounced the perpetuation of C.P.R. exemption. Contracts, as he says, are contracts, but what right have we to bind the people that follow us for ages and ages to come to anything? Constitutions are no things to be lightly meddled with or amended, but at the same time they are liable to be no more inflexible than other things of human creation, and when five-sixths of the people demand their reconsideration that reconsideration should be and must be granted. Concessions were made by kings in ancient days, as the people of Virginia and other sections of this vast continent too well know, not overlooking Canada, that were intended to stand good for all time, but that the welfare of the community at large demanded should be revoked and in the fulness of events were so revoked for the common good of all. And that common good must be the keynote and the foundation of every great movement. In this question of autonomy is involved the gravest of human principles—the grand and glorious principle of freedom of the power of the people. Of that principle Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor any other man has the right to deprive any section of the community. The minority has rights, and the majority of this country can be trusted to respect those rights, else where is the virtue of organized government? While hardly falling in with the view that accuses Sir Wilfrid of having the power of a giant and using it like a tyrant, it does seem that his bill in several particulars stabs autonomy in an uncommonly vital part.



JACK CANUCK: How is this, sir? Do you esteem men less than cattle, or believe a weedy broncho or a diseased cow to be more dangerous to a community than a diseased and unfit immigrant?

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THE EFFECT IN THE NORTHWEST

Dr. Goggin, late superintendent of education in the Northwest, is a gentleman eminently qualified to have his views on the great question of the day well digested. He told his listeners at the Empire Club luncheon on Thursday that westerners resented the idea that they had been bought and paid for by men of the east. Man for man, they claim to have paid more in proportion on account of the duties on farm machinery and other articles which they had purchased. Dr. Goggin, in saying so much, touched upon little more than the verge of this aspect of the situation. Westerners not alone claim that, man for man, they have paid more in duties for the opening up of the country than easterners have done, but that as pioneers they have rendered incalculable service to the Dominion and that with their land, the land they have cultivated and made valuable, as well as with the vast districts yet to be submitted to those processes, they have paid, and are still pay-

ing and will always be paying, for any assistance or aid or promotion that may have emanated from the east. Leading men of the territories do not hesitate also to intimate that in their view the east would be well advised to use the greatest tact, and to exercise a large measure of liberality, in its treatment of the west. Men there who have grown with the country and have become possessed of an idea of its grandeur and possibilities, perhaps in instances to an exaggerated extent, believe that its future is practically illimitable and that in "the progress of human events," as our neighbors' declaration of independence has it, the west in the ages to come will overshadow the east in importance, as well as in influence.

Without going into the particulars regarding separate schools, supplied by Dr. Goggin, particulars with which everybody should make himself familiar, it can easily be understood that the politicians of the older parts of Canada, when they undertake to carve out provinces in the west, and to dictate to the population rules and regulations for its governance, they have something more than an ordinary situation to deal with. They have, in fact, a situation that should be thoroughly studied in all its bearings by every single person attempting to deal with it, and these studies can only adequately be made on the spot.

STATE OF PARTIES IN ENGLAND.

With the opening of the imperial parliament there has come a revival of the pessimistic reports regarding the fate of the government that always characterize associated press cablegrams when Conservatives or Unionists are in power. For years back first the Salisbury, then the Balfour ministers were riding to a fall or on the brink of total annihilation. Mr. Asquith was going to send the Balfours to eternal "damnation," but they still survive. John Redmond on Monday was going to do the same thing, but on Saturday they were still doing business at the old stand. It is unfortunate, but as true as it is unfortunate, that these reports do not fairly represent the situation. If the truth were told it would probably appear that the oft-repeated attacks are really strengthening by solidifying the governmental party, instead of dealing it deathlike blows. Especially is it easy to conceive that this is the case when John Redmond leads the assault-

That the government has been badly damaged in the by-elections is undoubtedly, but this is due to the reaction from the fever that characterized the general election of 1900 as well as to the fiscal agitation, which is weakening the party in power, because of its lack of clear definition and uncertainty. It is the fate of governments in England, where grafters and grabbers are not so aggressive and unprincipled as on this continent, to accumulate enemies and consequently to be comparatively short-lived. The great Gladstone experienced exactly the same thing as Mr. Balfour is doing now and he stuck to his guns with the same pertinacity. Lord Spencer's recent pronouncement, as it is generally acknowledged that the "red year" is to be premier in the event of certain things happening, has given Mr. Balfour better reason than ever for keeping his flag nailed to the mast. Earl Spencer threatens to undo much that the present government has done, even to reverse the policy of making South Africa a British domain, thus virtually sacrificing all that the vast expenditure of blood and treasure has accomplished, despite the fact that the country five years ago overwhelmingly endorsed the policy that involved that expenditure. While, as has been said, the Balfour government has suffered in numbers, it is by no means certain with Earl Spencer assuming an attitude, and the Home Rulers forcing the fighting, that a year hence, when they go to the people, the Unionists will suffer ignominious defeat. At this juncture, however, it is interesting to note the parliamentary state of parties across the seas and the changes that have taken place. At the close of the general election the standing was like this:

Conservatives.....	334	Liberals.....	136
Liberal Unionists.....	68	Nationalists.....	52
Total.....	462	Total.....	268
Government majority—134.			

Since then there have been changes at by-elections, resulting in a net loss of 16 seats to the government, namely: Bury North Leeds Orkney & Shetland Camb. (Newm't) Sussex (Rye) Ayr Burghs St. Andrews Burghs East Dorset Shrop're (Oswestry) North Dorset Staleybridge

are at the loss of the votes of twelve members who were returned at the general elections as Unionists, namely: Winston Churchill Lieut. Col. G. Kemp Sir J. Dickson-Poynder T. W. Russell Sir Michael Foster Maj. E. J. B. Seely Ivor Guest J. Wilson (Falkirk) Edward Hain J. W. Wilson (Worcestershire)

E. F. G. Hatch James Wood
Against these there is a set-off in the cases of Major Jameson, a Nationalist who has joined the Conservative party; Sir E. Reed, who has repudiated the attitude of the opposition on fiscal reform; and R. Rigg, who has left the Liberal party for the same reason.

Thus we have the following result:

Unst. Opp. Parties at the general election	402	268
Seats lost by government (net)	16	16
286		284
Defections from government	12	12
274		296
Defections from opposition	3	3
277		293

Net government party majority—84.
The government, of course, benefits by the vote of the speaker, which, on a party reckoning, belongs to the opposition, but actually belongs to no party, and the effective government majority at the moment, therefore, should be 55. This figure, again, may be qualified upon occasion by the action of those who, while still regarding themselves as Unionists, and supporting the general policy of the government, cannot be depended upon where a question of fiscal policy comes up. The principal of these are Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, Sir John Gorst, Arthur Elliot, R. F. Cavendish, A. C. Corbett, the Hon. F. W. Lambton, Lord Hugh Cecil, H. D. Greene, J. S. G. Pemberton, F. R. Milmay, Sir Barrington Simeon, E. W. Beckett and T. Gibson Bowles.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

It is impossible to deny that the smoke nuisance is growing in volume, is pervading our leading streets, and is making life unpleasant alike for the washerwoman and the citizen pedestrian. Up to recent years the nuisance was virtually of small moment, because little bituminous coal was used. During the last few years, however, the consumption of bituminous coal has largely increased. The strike in the anthracite regions two or three years ago gave a decided impetus to it and now it is increasing rapidly. Of course the change in the order of things is due to the use of the smoky fuel in large business establishments, where the creation of heat is a continual economical study. It is impossible with any consideration for modern ideas of the liberty of the citizen and commercial progress to place obstacles in the way of the use of cheap fuel, but experience in other cities has proved that if proper apparatus is used and proper attention is given, bituminous coal can be burned with hardly more, and perhaps no more, production of smoke than in the case of anthracite. Those who represent the general public must bear in mind that in this as in all other matters the interest of every class of the community must be considered. In an iron producing and coal producing city, where the air is more or less infiltrated with particles of soot coming from the smoke of bituminous coal, the annual loss by dirt and defacement must represent a sum that if possible of calculation would run up into millions of dollars annually. Toronto happily is far from this position, but that the smoke and soot nuisance is rapidly developing in our midst any householding woman, early riser or pedestrian in almost any locality will inform you. They will also be of one mind as to the necessity for the adoption of energetic measures for abatement.

Monsignore, the Count Vay De Vaya, a Hungarian priest of noble birth, has gone to the United States to look after the spiritual needs of his immigrant countrymen.
Prof. W. R. Dunstan, an Englishman, who has been making a mineral survey of Ceylon, has made the important discovery of several minerals containing the rare earth thorium.

CESS

27-28, Mch. 1
EE WEDNESDAY.

WARD
RY

RY'S THEATRE, LONDON, ENG.
tion of LIEBLER & CO.

RY AS DICK PHENYL IN
T LAVENDER

By A. W. PINERO.

RY AS RICHARD BURNSIDE IN
HOUSE & BURNSIDE

WELL vs. PICKWICK.

ADAPTED FROM THE FRENCH
E. PARKER.

NDAY, MARCH 6

AY AND SATURDAY
MUSICAL COMPANY

GALEE

AN TOY, COUNTRY GIRL.
ction of Mr. George Edwards
the original cast direct
York, including Mr. Wm.
Harold V. Ward, W. G.
eayo, Genevieve Finlay,
a Carina Viola Kellogg,
and G. J. O'Brien.

ORCHESTRA.

MONEY
TO
LOAN

W. R. McNAUGHT & CO.

Room 10, Lawyer Building,
6 KING STREET WEST

PROMINENT FIGURE PASSING

Death of J. X. Perrault of Montreal
Hourly Expected.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—(Special).—The death hourly expected of J. X. Perrault, French secretary of the transportation commission. Mr. Perrault was one of the most prominent figures in French-Canadian commercial circles. For over a quarter of a century he has been prominent in political as well as commercial circles. In 1868 he was elected member of the legislature for the County of Richelieu, and in 1867 unsuccessfully contested the same seat. In 1881 he was also defeated in Montreal East. He has always taken an active part in exhibitions, going to the Philadelphia Exhibition as one of the representatives of Canada in 1876, and to Paris in 1877-1878. He returned to the Paris Exposition in 1889. He received from the French Government the degree of officer of the legion of honor, and was appointed a member of instruction publique in France. He was one of the founders of the chambre de commerce and acted as its vice-president in 1877.

THE OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY INN

A Type of Hospitality That Has Faded Away, But That Was Homely and Comfortable.

The mere mention of a country inn conjures up a picture of a quaint, heavy-browed old building...

There to-day dusty travelers call for their glass of liquor as of yore. There are none of the glittering trappings of modern city gin palaces...

Certainly in those days you, umbrageous and exorable roads, the lecherous traveler could hardly be blamed for indulging on the charms of a comfortable and cheery house of call.

As to the nomenclature of these country inns, a book might be written on the subject—their name is legion. From the time when a green bush displayed over the door denoted the merriment of a public house...

A link with bygone Yorkshire exists in an old hotel in Warwickshire. There may be seen a wooden shield which has been described as "The Yorkshire Coat of Arms."

"Wet Baragana." A custom which was formerly very general in the United Kingdom, and which in country districts is still to some extent in vogue, is that of closing an agricultural business transaction on a public house...

Inkeepers, like most other business people, naturally prefer a "cash on delivery" business to a system which involves giving "ticks" or credit.

The magistrate took the complaint in an assault case, when a witness directly contradicted his evidence. "Would you believe this man on his oath?"

tie displayed at the bar of a wayside inn near Grange-over-Sands: more for pay I could How mark to were I talls II, score my pay thus And clerk his seat has brewer The.

Another country inn we vot of, some seven miles from the nearest railway station, stands slightly below the level of the road, sloping down from which is a pleasant grassy plot shaded with trees.

Grantham is fortunate in its inns. Some—like the "Angel," a fine medieval building, sculptured and ivy grown, or the "George," a worthy successor to a coaching house of renown—are historic.

When taking a fascinating young lady out for a walk keep to those streets and roads where there are always plenty of people knocking about. A man is generally feeble in such horrid cases.

Six years ago, The Harmond, a telephone newspaper, was established in Buda-Pesth. News were gathered in the usual way by reporters, per letter, telegraph and cable.

Indeed, as its format precluded any possibility of referring to printed matter badly with even El Telegrama of Guadalajara in Mexico. It is the smallest newspaper in the world, being only four inches square.

Eight thousand colliers are on strike in the Borinage district of Belgium. The Socialists are standing apart from the movement and refuse to lead them.

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Scene From the New Melodrama "Nobody's Darling" the Attraction at the Majestic Theatre This Week.

MAXIMS FOR LOVERS HINTS FOR THEIR GUIDANCE

For Men. Marry before getting into "confirmed old bachelor" ways. Look before you leap; and propose neither before breakfast nor after a supper party.

For Women. A woman's chief danger is that she may be flattered into believing herself in love. In her mother's counsel, the maiden's safety lies.

Don't fall in love with a man who is all that he seems to be. Beware of the man who makes love to you on the first occasion you are in his company. He is an expert in such matters, and long experience alone makes experts.

Don't fall in love with a man who is already engaged to some other girl. There are always a few unengaged and equally eligible fellows to be found here and there.

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most dangerous and most desperate delusions, which marriage invariably and speedily removes. Never fall in love with one beneath you in position.

Remember the old saying that "a good son makes a good husband." Don't accept a man if you think you cannot keep his house properly.

Remember on the matrimonial stage: love plays a great part, but patience should play nearly as great. When a man proposes to you, think carefully before saying "Yes" whether you would like to face him every day at breakfast for the rest of your life.

Never forget that man is after all a very human creature, and don't expect wonders. The new Parisian weekly, printed in white ink on black paper, and entitled 'The Invisible,' must be admitted, says The London Globe, to be sufficient in strange, tho it is not the first of its kind.

As a journalistic curiosity it must run the gauntlet of comparison with a host of strangely varied newspapers. As long ago as 1840, Paris published a daily Political Handkerchief, which was printed on linen, and by passing thru the wash was ready to justify its name in the pocket of the reader.

Both (meditatively): How I wish it would pour! And prevent us from going. I was foolish—and more: How I wish it would pour; It is vain to implore. See how dark the sky's crowing! How I wish it would pour! And prevent us from going.

A Strict Disciplinarian. Heinrich Corried is as strict a rehearsal with the most famous of his prima donnas as he is with the least important of the chorus. To enforce his rules so far as possible, Mr. Corried makes it extremely difficult for mere spectators to attend rehearsals.

Victor Herbert was admitted on account of his standing as a musician. He sat in the first row, and occasionally exchanged words with Nathan Franko, who was conducting. Mr. Corried paced up and down the aisles. Once or twice he glanced at Herbert and at last was unable to conceal his impatience any longer.

"My dear friend," said Mr. Corried, "I must ask you to change your seat. It is very disturbing to have you talking with the conductor or his men." Mr. Herbert protested mildly, but accepted the suggestion and retired to a seat in the orchestra stalls. He sat there for a few minutes and grew redder and redder as he thought of the Herr Director's request. His Celtic blood got the best of him after a while, and he jumped from his seat and made a break for the door. He was out of the theatre in less time than it takes to tell, and persons who know him do not think he is likely to return.—New York Sun.

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Some Curious Newspapers. A Recently Published Freak Journal Attracts Attention to Others. The new Parisian weekly, printed in white ink on black paper, and entitled 'The Invisible,' must be admitted, says The London Globe, to be sufficient in strange, tho it is not the first of its kind.

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LAUGH... FLUCKED FROM THE BURN... Take heed of your going and a banana skin can make a back of an archbishop.

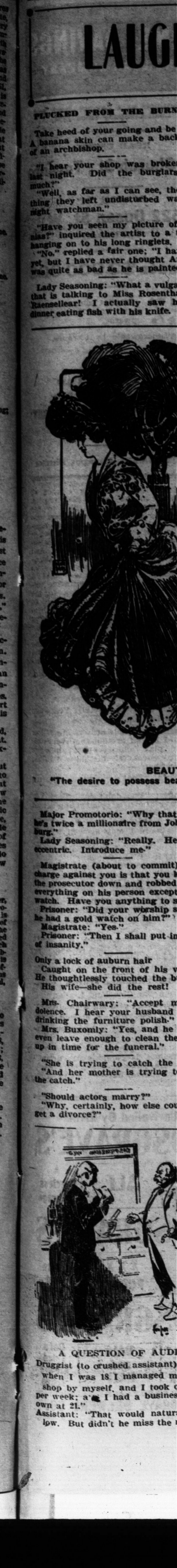
Lady Seasoning: "What a vulgar that is talking to Miss Rosenth... Dinner eating fish with his knife."

BEAU... "The desire to possess be... Major Promotorio: "Why that's twice a millionaire from Joburg."

Lady Seasoning: "Really. He eccentric. Introduce me." Magistrate (about to commit) charge against you is that you... Prisoner: "Did your worship say he had a gold watch on him?"

Only a lock of auburn hair Caught on the front of his v... He thoughtlessly touched the b... His wife—she did the rest!

Mrs. Chairway: "Accept my condolence. I hear your husband drinking the furniture polish." Mrs. Buxtonly: "Yes, and he even leave enough to clean the up in time for the funeral."



LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU

FUCKED FROM THE BURNING.

Take heed of your going and be wary. A banana skin can make a backslider of an archbishop.

"I hear your shop was broken into last night. Did the burglars take anything?"

"Well, as far as I can see, the only thing they left undisturbed was the night watchman."

"Have you seen my picture of Ananias?" inquired the artist to a throng hanging on to his long ringlets.

"No," replied a fair one; "I have not yet, but I have never thought Ananias was quite as bad as he is painted."

Lady Seasoning: "What a vulgar man that is talking to Miss Rosenthal van Bessenclear! I actually saw him at dinner eating fish with his knife. Ugh!"

Whatever trouble Adam had, No man could make him sore By saying, when he told a yarn, "I've heard that joke before."

Her tartan dress just passed her knee, she was an ardent golferite. "I mean to wear it, dear," said she. "Why shouldn't I? I have, you see, a perfect right."

He glanced upon her stockings tight, observed each graceful curve and swell; then mu mu ed, "Yes"—as well he might—"I see you have a perfect right, and left as well!"

Men are geese, women are ducks, and birds of a feather flock together.

The early worm is an ass.

We all look upon a cow with contempt—until the cream jug is empty.

Takes his ease as a true Ottoman; When he issues his orders that no one may shirk, They emanate from his Divan.

The Emperor Nicholas, too, is inclined To recumbence—at least, so it's said— And he issues his ukases, cruel or kind, At present from under his bed.

Riddles.

In what color should a secret be kept?—Inviolate (in violet).

Why is the interior of a theatre a sorry sight?—Because the boxes are all in tiers (tears).

What is the difference between forms and ceremonies?—You sit upon one and stand upon the other.

Why is the figure 9 like a peacock?—Because without its tail it is nothing.

Why should a physician keep his temper?—Because he'll lose his patience (patients) if he doesn't.

Which is the coldest river?—The ice is (Isis).

What wind should a hungry sailor wish for?—One that blows fowl ("foul") and "chops about."

Which has the hardest life of it, tea or coffee?—Tea, for while coffee can settle down, tea is compelled to draw.

Advice to a Wife.

"Kati-Kati" writes to the wife about "The Husband":

Now that you have got him, he is no longer your lover—he is your husband. And you will have to make the best of him.

For the best will be none too good. He is only human now. And is very fond of comfort. Did you ever keep pigs? Did you ever notice how contented they are when they are full? Man is the same. Treat him as a pig. Fill him up.

Before you caught him, he was like the lark caroling in the sky. You heard the song, but you did not feed the singer.

Now you have him in your own hand he needs a lot of looking after, and there is not much singing.

But never mind. You were determined to have him, or another very much like him. If you have one at all, which you have is a matter of indifference.

You would not have been happy without one. You will not be happy with one. But your destiny had to be fulfilled. Now you have him, keep him. And do not talk him to death. You are a woman, and must talk. Or bust.

But let him talk too. Let him air his ignorance. He has plenty of it. Enough to sink a ship. Be thou content with three-quarters of the conversation.

And the last word. Always get the last word. Nothing will make a man realize his inferiority sooner than a defeat in the struggle for the last word. Do not forget the arguments. In some ways treat him as the you were still trying to catch him. You used to remember his birthdays. Do not forget them now. Get him something which will give him pleasure.

He used to say that the greatest pleasure of his life was to see you happy. Get him a new bonnet for yourself. He will see you happy, and enjoy one of the greatest pleasures of his life. Remember that he is only a grown-up baby.

And that he has not changed much in the growing up. Do not forget to treat him as one. He does not need feeding often. But he needs more at a time. That is the main difference. Let him have what he wants. But do not let him want anything that he does not want him to have. It is likely that to have the idea that he is running the show will give him pleasure. Let him have the idea while you have the rest. He wants to smoke in the house. Then let him do so. If you wanted a house like an old maid's you should have remained single, or married a woman. But you have married a man. And a baby is one-quarter animal and three-quarters howl. He does not expect him to act as a lady. If he did the house would be unbearable with the chatter of the two of you. Let him smoke in the house—and you do the talking. You are always well able. Except when you are dead. He enjoys smoking in the house. Let him have some enjoyment while you are alive.

The Blue Penicler.

The "sub." sits in the office when My manuscript walks in; He feels it with a frosty hand And then he scrapes his chin. He cuts it here, he prunes it there, He boils the story down, Until the blessed thing hangs like Hog bristles from a crown.

I've loafed up in Darjeeling; I Have prowled around Mackay; I've seen the red pagodas lean Towards old Mandalay. The peacock-thrones, the tiger room Where Theobald laughed and died. Come fresh to mind as when we sailed The Irawadi's tide.

I've heard the gun-boats barking far Beyond the China seas, When junk-men faced the music in Their quilt-like bypoozees. I've met the razor-blade that blew Out north on Labrador; It wasn't half so cutting as That small sub-editor.

day, but for ever. We will part no more. Meet me beneath the apple-tree." He marveled at her carelessness in leaving the door open, and gasped at her audacity in introducing such love-sick sentiments into a business atmosphere. When she emerged, he confronted her. "Miss Tulip," he said, "that telephone was installed, at the expense of the firm, for business purposes only, not for love-making."

"Love-making?" replied the damsel, with forced dignity; "I don't quite understand what you mean. I was ordering the songs you said you wanted for your wife. Here they are." "I beg your pardon," replied the manager, with a face like a peony; "I didn't read the list. Oh, thank you."

Love makes the world go round, also the young man about seven nights a week.

ish journal is probably The Straits Pilot and New Guinea Gazette, published in Thursday Island every week. As is usually the case, its circulation is in inverse ratio to the length of its title, for while the longest newspaper in the world is The Kin Pau, the imperial-gazette of China, which was established in the ninth century, and has been regularly published since 1851, the newspaper with the longest name is The Arrangaglotit Natinguavink Gramaminas Sinik, an obscure Greenland monthly. A magazine devoted to mathematics was published under the simple title of X, and there is a legend that there was once a newspaper without any name at all. But this is as incredible as the story of the editor whose passion for uniqueness led him to devote his publication as having the smallest circulation in the world.

A Jest.

Celia (to a friend): To the big horse show George has promised to take me. Is it proper to go? To the big horse show. When I worried him, He may after forsake me. To the big horse show George has promised to take me.

George (to the same friend): The I said it in jest, I must see the thing finished. She will come in her best, The I said it in jest, May it never be guessed That my ardor's diminished. The I said it in jest, I must see the thing finished.

Both (meditatively): How I wish it would pour And prevent us from going. I was foolish—and more; How I wish it would pour, It is vain to improve. See how dark the sky's growing, How I wish it would pour And prevent us from going.

Envoel: I felt sorry, did you? It was very provoking. How it rained! How it blew! I felt sorry—did you? (Ah!) If only each knew That the other was joking.) I felt sorry—did you? It was very provoking.

A Strict Disciplinarian.

Heinrich Corried is as strict at rehearsal with the most famous of his prima donnas as he is with the least important of the chorus. To enforce his rules so far as possible, Mr. Corried makes it extremely difficult for mere spectators to attend rehearsals. At the rehearsal of "Die Fledermaus" on Tuesday, only one outsider was present.

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"My dear friend," said Mr. Corried, "I must ask you to change your seat. It is very disturbing to have you talking with the conductor or his men."

Mr. Herbert protested mildly, but accepted the suggestion and retired to a seat in the orchestra stalls. He sat there for a few minutes and grew redder and redder as he thought of the Herr Director's request. His Celtic blood got the best of him after a while, and he jumped from his seat and made a break for the door. He was out of the theatre in less time than it takes to tell, and persons who know him do not think he is likely to return.—New York Sun.

Soda Water Stops Hunger.

Soda water is now prescribed for hunger, especially for the abnormal hunger produced by disease. The seat of hunger is found in the solar plexus. By the use of water charged with carbonic acid gas the branches of the solar plexus distributed thru the mucous membrane of the stomach are influenced in such a way that the abnormal irritation of the plexus, which is the foundation for the ravenous hunger often present in diabetes and certain forms of indigestion, may be greatly mitigated, if not wholly appeased.

Korean Gold Exports.

The export of gold from Korea to foreign countries for the past ten years is as follows: 1894, \$465,189; 1895, \$674,758; 1896, \$692,425; 1897, \$1,012,971; 1898, \$1,153,111; 1899, \$1,460,824; 1900, \$1,809,258; 1901, \$2,486,668; 1902, \$2,521,925 and 1903, \$2,771,285. These figures do not include a considerable quantity of gold mined by natives, but not exported thru the treaty ports.

Eight thousand colliers are on strike in the Borinage district of Belgium. The Socialists are standing apart from the movement and refuse to lead them.

body's Darling" the Attraction at Theatre This Week.



BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
The desire to possess beauty is keenest where refinement is strongest—Partially Forgotten Philosopher.

Major Promotorio: "Why that chap—twice a millionaire from Johannesburg."

Lady Seasoning: "Really. He's most eccentric. Introduce me."

Magistrate (about to commit): "The charge against you is that you knocked the prosecutor down and robbed him of everything on his person except a gold watch. Have you anything to say?"

Prisoner: "Did your worship say that he had a gold watch on him?"

Magistrate: "Yes."

Prisoner: "Then I shall put in a plea of insanity."

Only a lock of auburn hair Caught on the front of his vest, He thoughtlessly touched the button, His wife—she did the rest!

Often a girl has so much money that she grows almost good looking.

When the widow buries her first husband she is pensive, but after she gets her second she is expensive.

Someone defined a "sociable man" as a man who when he has ten minutes to spare, goes out and worries some poor devil who hasn't.

"Hullo, Charlie! what's the matter?" "I've just had a row with my wife, and she's packing up to go home to her mother."

"Lucky dog!" "How's that?" "I've had a row with my wife, and she's just sent a wire for her mother to come to us."

"Old and faithful, old and faithful," ticked the giddy French clock, regarding the humble hour-glass contemptuously.

"But I heard them say only this morning that you were fast," retorted the hour-glass with dignity. "I at least am always correct."

"Humph!" sneered the clock, sliding over an extra minute or two in sheer abandon, "you haven't enough sand to be anything else!"

"What is Miss Fadd going to do? Has she decided?" "No. She seems rather unsettled whether to follow a simple spinster's life or to take up Sandow's exercises."

Harry (to his best girl's little sister): "Your sister lets me kiss her. Won't you let me kiss you?" Little sister (haughtily): "Not I don't allow all the gentlemen to kiss me sister does."

Clara: "You don't mean to say that at fifty he is making love to you. Isn't that rather young for an old man?" Maud: "Yes. But he is the most precocious old man I have ever met."

Nellie: "He was positively rude to me." Mabel: "You mustn't mind him; he's a diamond in the rough." Nellie: "Well, after this he'll be a cut diamond."

A QUESTION OF AUDIT.

Druggist (to crushed assistant): "Why, when I was 18 I managed my boss's shop by myself, and I took over \$150 per week; a— I had a business of my own at 21." And her mother is trying to count the catch.

"Should actors marry?" "Why, certainly, how else could they get a divorce?"

At the Zoo.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "Into the monkey-house, sir," she said. "May I go with you, my pretty maid?" "They might detain you, sir," she said.

The Czar's Stronghold.

The Sick Man of Europe, unspeakable Turk.



A QUESTION OF AUDIT.
Druggist (to crushed assistant): "Why, when I was 18 I managed my boss's shop by myself, and I took over \$150 per week; a— I had a business of my own at 21." Assistant: "That would naturally follow. But didn't he miss the money?"

Advice to a Wife.

Now that you have got him, he is no longer your lover—he is your husband. And you will have to make the best of him.

For the best will be none too good. He is only human now. And is very fond of comfort. Did you ever keep pigs? Did you ever notice how contented they are when they are full? Man is the same. Treat him as a pig. Fill him up.

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And that he has not changed much in the growing up. Do not forget to treat him as one. He does not need feeding often. But he needs more at a time. That is the main difference. Let him have what he wants. But do not let him want anything that he does not want him to have. It is likely that to have the idea that he is running the show will give him pleasure. Let him have the idea while you have the rest. He wants to smoke in the house. Then let him do so. If you wanted a house like an old maid's you should have remained single, or married a woman. But you have married a man. And a baby is one-quarter animal and three-quarters howl. He does not expect him to act as a lady. If he did the house would be unbearable with the chatter of the two of you. Let him smoke in the house—and you do the talking. You are always well able. Except when you are dead. He enjoys smoking in the house. Let him have some enjoyment while you are alive.

That Person Described as "A Voice."

Lady Candidate: "I am now prepared to answer any straightforward question which any gentleman may ask me."

A Voice: "Well, is there any chance o' my seein' yer 'ome to-night, Miss?"

There is no power in all the air, No tremor in the sky. To match the zeal for boiling down That bolleth in his eye. The Ganges thrum-man in his pride, His black malevolence, Is not so gory as the sub-Editor's impudence. —Albert Dorrington

A Probability.

Mr. N. F. Woodbury, the Maine representative of the Prohibition National Committee, who was talking about the political fights for total abstinence that have from time to time stirred up his state, said: "I remember a village where the contests over the liquor question were always very hot. There was one liquor saloon in the village and a week before a certain election a placard as big as the entire front of the house was raised before it. This enormous placard said in huge red letters, 'If the prohibition law passes this night the night odd noises were heard, and the next morning the enormous placard covered the front of the village poor house!'"

Misunderstood.

The ear of the prettiest typewriter was at the telephone when the manager bustled into the office the other morning, and as the door of the box was ajar, he heard her message. It ran thus: "Come to me, darling. Why do I love you so? You are mine, not for a

He loved a maid and she loved him, Just as they all begin it. He introduced his dearest pal, And now he is not in it.

Why is it if two men change umbrellas at the club they each of them get the worse one?

Teh few men in this world who don't make fools of themselves generally let someone else do it for them.

Dresses are now so decollete that ladies have long since ceased to carry secrets in their bosoms.

"It isn't the living that costs so much money," said the man of fashion. "It's the keeping up appearances that makes it cost so much to live."

"This is the 350th performance of the piece," said she. "How tiresome it must be going over the same thing night after night!"

"You think so?" said her husband. "And only two days ago you were complaining that I didn't love you as I used to."

The temperance visitor called at the old toper's cottage, and found him in his usual state of morning remorse. "Ah, my friend," said she, "if you don't want drink to get the best of you, you must get the best of drink."

"That's very true, mum," said the toper. "I'm a trier, but you can't do love you so? You are mine, not for a

THEREFORE.

"What are you smiling at?" "Jimmy made a joke." "How do you know it was a joke?" "I'd heard it so often before."



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and there would be less chance of lucky wins in the match play rounds. Another thing I should like to see is the doing away with scores. No wonder that clubs show some hesitancy in opening their courses when they have to face the serious problem of providing some 70 scores or so. And it is hardly fair to the players themselves to be subjected to such a system of espionage. Now that we have a strong and thoroughly representative ruling body at the head of affairs—for the first time in many years—composed of men close to the players, many of them players themselves, and all possessing a keen and comprehensive knowledge of the game in all its details, there is hope that we shall witness something very different from the vacillating and know-nothing policy of the administration of recent years."

To Prevent Mistakes.

From The Chicago Tribune. Stranger (at village hotel): Years ago I knew everybody in this town. I wonder what has become of a young fellow that used to loaf around the livery stable and play checkers—my, how he could play checkers!—his name, I think, was Berryham—

Landlord: "That's my name, I'm the chap."

Stranger: "You don't say! Then you must have known a prim young school teacher, a Miss—"

Landlord: "Mister, before you say anything more I may as well tell you I married a prim young school teacher."

Stranger: "O, I beg your pardon!"

Landlord: "What for, sir?"

Stranger: "Why—er—say, do you know what ever became of a young squirt named Chiggers, that clerked in Pummy's grocery store?"

Landlord: "I haven't thought of him for 17 years. I don't know where he is now. Good deal of a numskull, wasn't he?"

Stranger: "He was—and he hasn't any more sense now than he had then. I'm Chiggers. Shall we call it a stand-off."

Pa Twaddles Scores.

From The Cleveland Leader. "Oh! Thomas," said Pa Twaddles, excitedly, "I was to-day elected president of our club by a handsome majority."

"You mean," put in Pa Twaddles—"you mean a large majority, do you not, my dear?"

"Yes, of course, but—"

"I thought so."

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HEROINE OF THE CRIMSON FIELD BIOGRAPHY OF A REMARKABLE WOMAN

Florence Nightingale, Whose Services to Soldiers in the Crimea Thrilled the World, Lives With Undimmed Intellect.

A woman of lofty ideals, courageous, modest and of self-sacrificing devotion to humanity, Florence Nightingale has for a half-century been a conspicuous example of great living heroines. Today, at the age of 84, she is infirm in body but bright in intellect, possessing the same sunny, hopeful disposition which she has ever shown in all her undertakings. With the object of marking the jubilee of the illustrious heroine, who left London in October, 1854, with a band of 38 nurses for service in the Crimean war, Sarah A. Tooley has written the "Life of Florence Nightingale." (The Macmillan Co.) The place which Florence Nightingale still holds in the hearts of the English-speaking people is shown in the fact that in a recent vote, as to the most popular heroine in modern history, she received over 120,000 of 200,000 votes cast.

She was born in Florence, Italy, her father being William Edward Shore of Derbyshire, Eng., who assumed the name of Nightingale when he succeeded in 1815 to the estates of his kinsman, Peter Nightingale of Lea. Her early life was spent at the old family seat of the Lea Hall among the hills above the valley of the Derwent in Derbyshire. When quite a child she showed characteristics which pointed to her vocation in life. Her dolls were always in a delicate state of health and she bestowed upon them the utmost care, tending them with delicacy and nursing them to convalescence. In numerous other ways she showed her devotion and sympathy to real sufferers in every order of animal life.

Enrolled as a Volunteer Nurse. On meeting Elizabeth Fry, who had been visiting prisons and institutions on the continent and had established a small training home for nurses in London, Miss Nightingale became interested in philanthropic work as carried on by Pastor Flinder, the founder of Kaiserswerth, and a few years later was enrolled as a volunteer nurse at that novel institution on the Rhine. An investigation of the hospitals of England, France, Germany and Italy by her disclosed the fact that the nursing in English hospitals was largely in the hands of the coarsest type of women, not only unclean but callous in feeling and often grossly immoral. Nursing, those days had not arrived at the dignity of a profession; indeed such a stigma attached to it that no decent woman cared to undertake it. At Kaiserswerth the ideal system of trained sick nursing, which Miss Nightingale had been forming in her own mind, was an accomplished fact. This was the first training school for nurses established in modern times. Later on Miss Nightingale found opportunity for studying surgery in the Paris hospital, and, falling ill, returned to her home in England, where she offered in aid of all kinds of benevolent work among her townspiece.

The Crimean war followed. Sidney Herbert, who was secretary of war in Lord Aberdeen's government, and who had known of Miss Nightingale's work and shown a deep interest in it, had undertaken a reform in many army methods. England's declaration of war against Russia was made on March 28, 1854. The first encounter of the opposing forces showed that the staff of army doctors was insufficient to deal with the wounded, who accumulated in appalling numbers, and that there were no nurses except the untrained male orderlies. There was no woman's aid to soothe the fevered brow, administer nourishment, perform the various little offices for the sick and console the dying. The lack was all the more marked by the fact that in the camp of the French allies the English soldiers saw officers of mercy skilfully ministering to the wounded. Reports received in England from the front were harrowing. Sidney Herbert believed that Florence Nightingale was the one woman in England who was fitted by position, knowledge, training and character to organize a nursing staff and take them out to the aid of the suffering soldiers. He hesitated to make this suggestion, either to her or to the public. He felt that protests would be made to the idea of a lady of birth and breeding going out to nurse the common soldier. Poor Tommy Atkins, Miss Tooley notes, had a worse character then than now. The step, however, was taken, but not until Mr. Herbert had brought his government to a realization of the fact that the nursing system in the field must be under official authority and support.

Her Great Work in the Crimea. Miss Nightingale, stimulated by the word of William Howard Russell, the Times war correspondent, had, however, ordered her services to Mr. Herbert before the latter's appeal reached her. Within a week she had her first contingent of nurses ready to start for the front. All England asked, "Who is Miss Nightingale?" She was caricatured in Punch as a "ladybird." The invitation invited jibes. "Dear Nightingales" going to nurse the sick soldiers would "in due time become rindovers," according to Punch. The undertaking was undertaken with English custom and tradition but Miss Nightingale broke down the wall of prejudice, religious, social and professional, and established a precedent for all time. The 38 nurses in the first contingent, 10 of whom were Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy, all agreed to give entire obedience to Miss Nightingale, although by mutual consent they were Catholics and Protestants respectively. Leaving London, their journey to France was everywhere marked by

face, which is singularly beautiful in old age. When receiving a visitor she seems, as one phrased it, "to talk with her hands," which retain their beautiful shape and which she has a habit of moving over the coverlet, as if in a suggestive picture she inclines toward her friends in the course of conversation.

"We honor the soldier and a pauper the valiant hero," says Miss Tooley, "but it required a more indomitable spirit, a higher courage to purge the pestilential hospital of Scutari; to walk hour after hour its miles of fetid corridors crowded with suffering, ever-agonized humanity, than in the heat of battle to go down into the jaws of death, as did the noble 'Six Hundred.' A grateful nation laid its offering at the feet of the heroine of the Crimea, poor and suffering loved her. In barracks, in hospital and in camp the soldier has cause to bless her name for the comfort he enjoys, the sufferers in our hospital wards have trained nurse in her initiative, and the sick and poor are cared for in their own homes, and the paupers humanely tended in the workhouse, as a direct result of reforms which her example or counsel prompted. * * * No honor or title could make the name of Florence Nightingale more peerless; it is ennobled by virtue of her deeds."

Miss Tooley's work is that of a sympathetic hand. The material has been obtained only from the most reliable sources, and it has been put together with careful discrimination. She has given bits of Miss Nightingale's shrewd conversation and anecdotes, which emphasize her attractive personality.

EDWARD TERRY, ACTOR ONE OF BRITAIN'S BEST

A Man of Versatile Talent and of Great Brilliance and Much Popularity.

In sending Edward Terry on his first American tour this season, England seems to have held back one good thing for the last. A number of English stars have been en tour in the United States during the last ten years, some good, some bad, and some indifferent. Edward Terry, however, by consent of the whole English stage and the English people is considered a dean and held in the same regard which is extended to Joseph Jefferson in the United States. In England Mr. Terry is not only esteemed highly as an actor, but he also enjoys high honors as plain Mr. Terry.

Mr. Terry has held various important office in freemasonry, including that of grand treasurer of grand lodge; he has given an address before a church congress on "Popular Amusements in Relation to Christian Life," and was one of the few representative players of the period honored with an invitation to the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey in 1887. He has made many friends, and his pretty home is in its way and its degree as much a centre and source of wholesome gaiety and genuine happiness as his theatre is to the playing public. Mr. Terry was the founder of the Strand Theatre Provident and Benevolent Fund, which is still vigorously alive and prosperous, and out of it sprang the Lyceum Benevolent Fund and the Actors' Benevolent Fund. He is also a trustee of the Dramatic Sick Fund, and originated the idea of local theatrical charity centres in connection with the Actors' Benevolent Fund. In his private capacity Mr. Terry is a trustee of the Barnes Charity, a member of the board of guardians of twelve years' standing in the original of Mrs. Gilbert's "Granny." Like "Granny" it is a study of bourgeois character—stubborn pride struggling against family affection, only to be finally conquered by it.

Burnside is an old salt, who has raised himself to the head of a prosperous shipping house. The hobby of his lifetime is to make the house of Burnside an established institution. His son has got into the bad; but he has two grandchildren, a girl and a boy, in whom are centred alike his affections and ambition. It transpires, however, that his daughter-in-law has conspired herself for the neglect and abuse of his son. One of the two children is illegitimate and therefore no proper heir to the house of Burnside.

With characteristic egotism the old man asks the mother—even while she is under the shock of the death of the man she really loved—which child is to have all and which is to be branded. In a scene of strong and dramatic potentialities she refuses to expose either of her children. Rather than do so she prepares to leave the house of Burnside and bring up both children herself as best she can. The central theme

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of the play is the struggle between Burnside's ambition and his very real affection both for the children and for their mother, which finally has a happy ending. Mr. Terry's tour is under the management of Liebler & Co., and his company from Terry's Theatre, London, includes the following personnel: Miss Nellie Mortyne, Miss Nellie Malcolm, Miss Olive Wilton, Miss Beatrice Terry, Mr. George Howard, Mr. A. Hylton Allen, Mr. A. Cornell, Mr. Tom Lovell, Mr. Johnson and Mr. George Peoria.

Clerical Humor.

The late Archbishop of Canterbury dropping into an East London church sang with all his force in a hymn with whose tune and time he had not the faintest acquaintance. A working man in his pew whispered hoarsely to him in the conclusion, "Gaffer, if you can't sing don't upset the whole bloomin' congregation provin' it." How the archbishop, who thoroughly appreciated the joke, got thru the rest of the service we are not told, but probably he would find as great difficulty in remaining serious as did Queen Victoria during a service at the little Highland church which she loved to visit when in Balmoral. A new minister was to preach before her, and she had asked beforehand for some particulars concerning him. He was an excellent man, she was told, but had a curious pronunciation. The phrase "Clap your hands" was one, Dr. Norman M'Leod informed her, in which this eccentricity specially displayed itself. By a curious coincidence the opening Psalm for the morning service was the forty-seventh, and the minister gave out the very words quoted as "All people clap your hens." The Queen was irresistibly tickled.

Double Quick Then.

From The Catholic Standard and Times Mrs. Knox: "Young Bachelor has gone

thru all that fortune in one year, I hear. Mr. Knox: "I believe so." Mrs. Knox: "Ahl if he had only married there would be a different story—"

Mr. Knox: "Yes. It would only have lasted six months then."

Might Be Worse.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger. "Living in a flat, eh? How do you like your janitor?" "Oh, he's drunk half the time—"

"Oh, my!" "Yes, but unfortunately he's sober half the time, and then he gives us trouble."

Discovered.

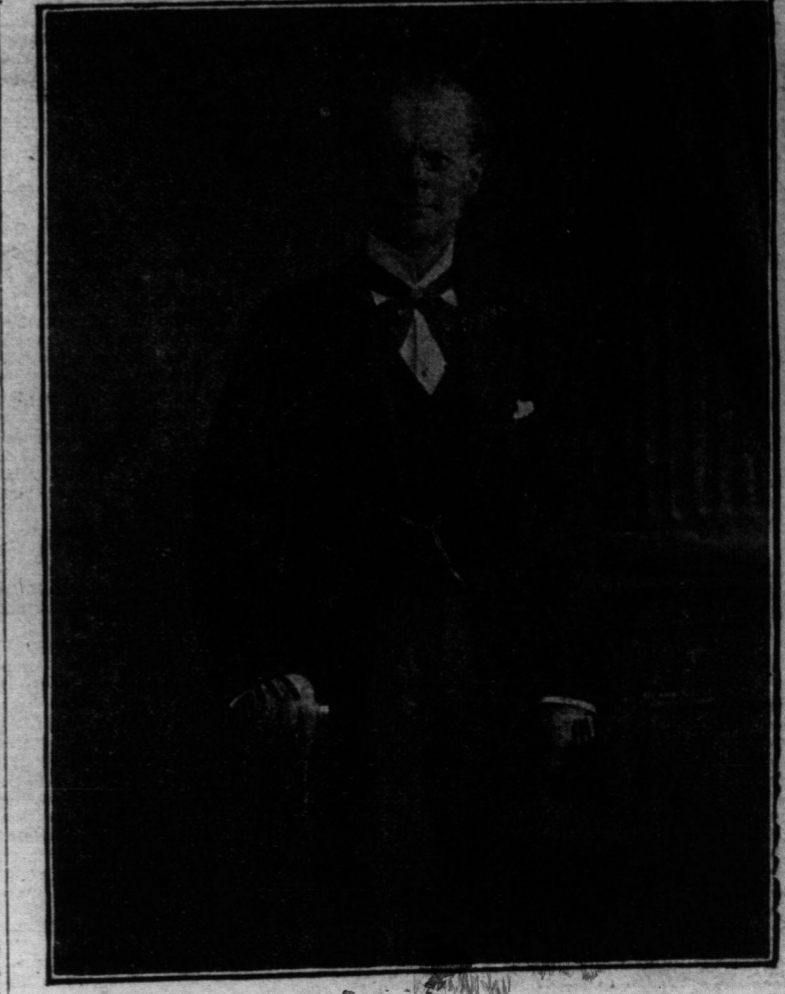
From The Cleveland Leader. "Oh! George!" murmured the sweet thing, reproachfully, "what would papa say if he knew that you ever touched liquor?" "He has discovered it already, dear-est," admitted her fiance, sadly. "Mercy! And what did he say?" "He said: 'Well, George, I don't care if I do!'"

Much Indeed.

From The Yonkers Statesman. "I'll tell you just what you need in this place," said the theatrical manager, after waiting a long time for his change in the department store. "What's that?" asked the girl behind the counter? "One of our lightning change artists!"

Confusing Titles.

From The Chicago Tribune. Perplexed foreigner: "You say he was general manager of so street car company?" Native: "Yes." Perplexed foreigner: "And now he was a captain of industry?" Native: "Yes." Perplexed foreigner: "Do you call that promotion in his country?"



Edward Terry, who will be at the Princess this week.

AFFAIRS OF THE STAGE

The revival of Victor Hugo's "Angelo," at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, Paris, recalls the singular story that belongs to the first revival of the piece, in 1850. That occasion was celebrated by a dinner in the author's house in the Rue de la Tour-Auvergne. There were present: the host and hostess, and their two sons, Charles, the editor of the "Evenement," and Francis, the future translator of Shakespeare; Rachel, the Tisbe; her sister, Rebecca Felix, the Catherine; Mlle. Bracy, of the Franciscans, who had lately become Mme. Arsene Houssaye; Mme. Emile de Girardin; Jacques Fradier, the sculptor; D'Orsay, the ex-king of London; Labrunie, otherwise Gerard de Nerval; Alfred de Musset; and a youthful personage by the name of Perree—the most important personage of all. For he had been the thirteenth, Rachel, in whom superstition was strong, made no secret of her misgivings. And, for once, they were justified. That thirteen dinner was to be a record. A year later the Hugos were all four in exile—worse than death," the poet called it, when he was out of harm's way. In 1853 Fradier died of apoplexy, and D'Orsay of meningitis. In 1853 the unlucky Perree made an end. In 1854 Rebecca Felix's turn came; and, at barely twenty-eight, Mme. Houssaye's. In 1855 Mme. de Girardin was no more; and in the January of the same year Gerard de Nerval hanged himself on a grille in the Rue de la Vieille Lanterne, which grille stood exactly where the prompter's box in the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre is to be seen now. Followed De Musset in 1857, and, in 1858, Rachel herself. "Et riez donc," she wrote, when she told these happenings, "et mouquez-vous du Numero Treize!"

The Vicar of Gorleston's pantomime, "Babes in the Wood," was produced at the church schools at Gorleston recently with great success. This was the third annual pantomime staged by the Rev. Forbes Phillips, and, like its predecessors, it has been the subject of much comment. The cast consists of one hundred children, drawn from the elementary schools in the reverend gentleman's parish. The schoolroom was arranged as a theatre, with flylights, footlights, and all theatrical requirements. The children have been trained by the vicar's sister, Miss Hilda Phillips, under the supervision of the vicar, who personally conducted the rehearsal. The orchestra was conducted by the church organist, who also acted as musical director. Dresses and "strange beasts" were sent by Mr. Beerbohm Tree from His Majesty's Theatre. Special scenery was painted for the production, including a striking grotto effect. Pretty songs and dances were introduced, the whole terminating with a transformation scene illustrating the millennium and reign of peace, in which the leopard lies down with the lamb. The moral of the pantomime is "Goodwill towards men," and the encouragement of kindness to animals and birds. The pantomime ran for a week at Gorleston and was afterwards produced at Farmouth Theatre. The Rev. Forbes Phillips is the author of the play, "Church and Stage," recently produced at the Savoy Theatre in London by Mrs. Brown Potter.

The community of Oberammergau draw attention to the fact that the religious play for this year will be the "Kreuzshule," or "David and Christ." "The School of the Cross," like the better known Passion Play, is one of a series of religious dramas which in the middle ages were represented in many parts of Germany. Whereas the Passion Play has been regularly performed every ten years, there have been many breaks in the performances of "The School of the Cross." It was last performed at Oberammergau in 1875, on the occasion of the presentation to the town by Ludwig II. of a group of statuary representing the crucifixion. The text of the play has been written by the Royal Court Chaplain, J. Hecher, and Professor W. Muller has composed the music. The play dramatizes the life of King David, who is the central figure, while episodes from the life of Christ are interwoven as tableaux. The idea is to show the similarity between the two. Thus, the triumphant entry of David into Jerusalem is followed by a tableau representing the entry of Christ into Jerusalem. The performances will take place from June 4th to September 17th, at practically a week's interval.

As a young and unknown comedian, J. L. Toole was cast as the second grave-digger in a run of "Hamlet" at the Adelphi. An actor named Wright was the first grave-digger, and he made the most of his "part" to the entire extinguishing of the second digger. This monopoly proved too much for Toole, who seemed to have nothing to do but act audience to the other. Wright put on a number of flimsy jacket-waist-coats, and, during the speeches, did the business of taking them off one by one, and throwing them on the side of the grave, always having his back turned to the other actor. One night his dialogue and business was received with roars of laughter, for, as he cast off his clothes,

Toole calmly put them on, the comic effect of which can be imagined.

Ada Rehan's appearance next season will be made in George Bernard Shaw's delightful comedy, "Capt. Brassbound's Conversion."

Monday, Feb. 20, Joseph Jefferson was 86 years of age. He is now at Palm Beach, Fla., enjoying his favorite pastime of fishing.

Miss Margaret Bourne has been engaged to play one of the principal parts in support of Miss Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern.

The incidental music for Viola Allen's production of "A Winter's Tale" was composed by York Sheffield of the Queen's Theatre, Manchester.

Adele Ritchie has been engaged to sing Lady Holyhood in the revival of "Florodora." Henry V. Donnelly will be the Gilfain and Eliza Ryan Angela.

"Clarese," with William Gillette in the stellar role, will be given its first production in London. The scenes of this play are laid in the south.

Writing of the chorus of the Nat. M. Wills show, "A Son of Rest," an enthusiastic penman states that the aggregation is "composed of beautiful lilies and roses of young womanhood."

The rescue of a child from a den of huge African lions is one of the exciting scenes in "Her First False Step," soon to be seen at the Grand Opera House.

Sam S. Shubert has sailed for London to arrange for the opening of his new London playhouse, the Waldorf. "Fantana" will be the opening attraction.

Maude Adams, in "Op' o' Me Thumb," gives an impersonation of a London slavey that is in wide contrast with her Babbie in "The Little Minister."

Eleanor Robson's slavey in "Merely Mary Ann" is an entirely different sort of a young person from what Maude Adams presents in "Op' o' Me Thumb."

"The Girl from Maine" is the name of the play in which Margaret Daly is to star next season under the management of E. B. Stair.

Clyde Fitch is now working upon the manuscript of his new play for Maxine Elliott. He has promised to deliver the manuscript to her in London in June.

The old house at the top of Baker street, London, where Sarah Siddons (1755-1831) lived and died, has been demolished.

George Ade's next play for Henry W. Savage is entitled "The Second Time on Earth."

Lillian Russell, it is said, has 700 finger rings; she wears three.

Before George Ade returns to his native health he is to visit Japan. He is expected back in June.

Ibsen's fundamental infirmity as a dramatist (aside from his infatuated devotion to the monotonous doctrine of heredity) is that he has set himself forth as a regulator; that he is forever vociferating that "the world is out of joint," and that it is a "curse" upon that ever he was born to set it right. It is, Mr. Ibsen never will succeed in setting it right, and he will never succeed on the stage until he ceases to be dull. His nasty plays make people sick, and his pedantic ones make them sleepy. "Ghosts" is a type of the former class. "An Enemy of the People" is a type of the latter.—William Winter in New York Tribune.

"McFadden's Row of Flats," which is to be presented at the Majestic at an early date, will be the ever bright and clever production, a twentieth century extravaganza, farce, based upon the stories written by E. W. Townsend of "Chimmie Fadden" fame, with characters drawn from R. F. Outcault's and L. B. Luke's famous illustrations. So great has been the success of this musical extravaganza, and so well-known is its story, that it is almost unnecessary to repeat it. It has made millions laugh, and during its theatrical career has given pleasure and amusement to theatre-goers, their wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts. The present production of "McFadden's Row of Flats" has been edited and revised up-to-date. There is not a dull moment from the rise of the curtain until its final fall, and the performance not only scintillates with its bright sayings and clever comedy and tuneful music, but is adorned as well with scenery of magnificence and costumes that are bright, beautiful and glittering. The company presenting "McFadden's Row of Flats" has always been noticeable for its general excellence. This year it will be better than it ever has been before, and will include among its personnel such well-known artists as the celebrated Speck Brothers (the original Yellow Kids), Billy Barry, Jr., Otto Brothers, Jos. F. Willard, Harry Fentell, Lizzie Conway and Gusie Nelson. The management, by presentable appearance, have secured the services of selected show girls who are not only of charming personality, but who can sing and dance as well.

B. C. Whitney's production of the latest musical success, "The Show Girl," or "The Magic Cap," which will be seen at the Grand in a couple of weeks, is de-

scribed as a pulsant concord of exquisite colors, fascinating music, rhythmic dancing, brilliant lighting, delightful fun and revelry of all sorts, enveloped and crowned with a wealth of young bewitching feminine loveliness. It is a production of the most spectacular sort. This attraction abounds with refined and clever specialties, among which are: Hilda Thomas and Lou Hall; Sam Mylie; Forrester and Floyd; Four Rainbow Sisters; Apollo Quartet and Charles E. Farcor, the famous animal impersonator. Twenty new song hits have been especially written for the production, the more prominent among them are: "Come Down Mister Man in the Moon"; "Nellie Kelly"; "That's the Way o' a Sailor"; "Someth' as Feels"; "I Don't Want to be a Lady"; "Semi-nole"; "I'm the Manager"; "Psyche"; "Champagne and Herrapin"; "In Zanibar"; "Reggie's Family Tree" and "One That He Loves Best."

Wilson Barrett's greatest play, "The Sign of the Cross," will be presented on a scale of rich magnificence at the Grand at an early date. All the original scenery and effects of William Greet's London production, recently repainted by that noted artist, Matt Morgan, will be seen here. Messrs. Fred G. Berger and R. G. Craerin, who have purchased "The Sign of the Cross" for the United States and Canada, have spared no expense to keep their presentation of this great drama up to the high standard set by Mr. Greet in his years of success with this play in this country, and to this end the new managers have retained in their original roles many of the most distinguished members of Mr. Greet's company. The cast numbers forty players, each chosen for special adaptability to the requirements of this powerful play. Entirely new costumes of costly material, rich coloring and made from the original designs will be admired in the grand stage pictures in this play.

When the curtain rises on the prolog of "The Child Slaves of New York," the spectator beholds a scene of wildly picturesque beauty. Behind the glittering peaks of ice and snow-capped mountains, the flaming rays of the Aurora Borealis are flooded over the sky. A fur-clad man (Charles Potter) emerges from a cave in the mountain side, holding in his hand a pan of gold. He has just discovered a vein of gold of fabulous value. As he gazes at it, rejoicing over his find, a figure (John Foster) steals up behind him and fells him with a blow on the skull. He searches his pockets, secures some papers and the gold and hurries away over the frozen waste. The moon rises at this point; the stars appear in the violet sky, and the lights of the northern rainbow fade away. The moonbeams disclose the figure of a giant Esquimo standing on a crag, silhouetted against the night. He slowly descends the mountain-side, discovers that the stricken man still lives, and revives him. As the curtain falls, the Esquimo points to Foster's footsteps in the snow and his rapidly receding form, threatening vengeance for the dastardly crime Foster attempted to perpetrate.

JANE CORCORAN AS "PRETTY PEGGY"

Clever Actress Coming to the Grand This Week Supported by Toronto's Favorite Actor Andrew Robson.

In "Pretty Peggy," the play written by Frances Aymar Mathews concerning the romance of Peg Woffington and David Garrick, in which characters Jane Corcoran and Andrew Robson will appear at the Grand Opera House this week there is one setting which probably does more than any other ever designed to preserve the atmosphere of the stage during the period of George II. This setting is a reproduction of the famous green room of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, the house in which Mistress Woffington won her first London success and which is utilized even now for the occasional renderings of grand opera. The second act of "Pretty Peggy" transpires in this apartment, where the young favorite has gathered the wits, the beaux and the beauties of the capital to dine with her after the performance.

The green room has long since ceased to be a factor in theatrical architecture, but in those historical days, when gatherings like that mentioned were of almost nightly occurrence, it was considered as important as almost any portion of the building. With its vanishing hospitality and good-fellowship which once characterized the play-house, but which is, unfortunately, fast giving way to commercial selfishness and business-like conduct. There are no more green rooms in America; those still partitioned off in old theatres are used for storing properties and dressing supers. England maintains a few in decaying places of amusement, but they are not their own. They have lost their significance.

In the time of David Garrick at the Drury Lane and Peg Woffington at the Covent Garden, the green room was the parlor of the theatre. J. Fitzgerald Molloy describes that at "the Lane"—"a spacious, high-ceilinged apartment with its great oak fireplace, curiously carved and running half-way up the wall; its ponderous framed pictures of Nell Gwynn and Congreve; its big settle and its faded crimson velvet curtains pulled across the lofty, narrow windows." George Anne Bellamy paints an equally alluring word picture of the green room at Covent Garden. Both rooms were used by the players between the acts and at other times when

their presence was not required on the stage. After each performance the critics and wits of the time—Johnson, Foote, Steel and Horace Walpole, and even Alexander Pope—would meet the Theatians there around a loaded table and, with numberless jests and sarcasms, would discuss the piece just acted. The fate of a production was decided in the green room then just as surely as it is now in the metropolitan dailies. If the wits of the two green rooms at the historic old Drury Lane and Covent Garden were capable of speech, they might repeat the bright remarks made by celebrated men upon Garrick's appearance as Richard, upon Woffington's Rossini and upon Macklin's Shylock. They might also repeat the love speeches that Davy made to Peg, for most of the courting was done at Covent Garden, and it is this fact that makes the picturesque green room of the famous old play-house one of the principal settings in "Pretty Peggy."

During the engagement matinees will be given as usual on Wednesday and Saturday.

GILLETTE'S "SHERLOCK HOLMES"

Interesting Detective Drama Coming to the Grand Opera House.

The only opportunity of witnessing the interesting detective drama "Sherlock Holmes," William Gillette's famous dramatization of Sir A. Conan Doyle's popular story, in this city will be at the Grand the coming week when Campbell and Bothner's Co. of unsurpassed excellence will present this long looked for attraction, assisted by the same sterling company and impressive production that has distinguished its presentation everywhere during the past two seasons.

Striking attest of the genuine qualities of this drama is found in its duration, few modern plays living half as long. Yet, everywhere report has it, the play draws crowds made up of all classes of play-goers. When first produced about four years ago, the piece held its own to large audiences in New York City for an entire season, and in London did even better than that. It is one of the most successful attractions financially of all the good bills that have been on the road lately.

U.S. SILVER IN CANADA.

Industrial Canada: Every United States coin in circulation in this country is displacing a Canadian coin of equal face value. Its legal value in the United States, or its nominal value here, is much greater than its intrinsic value. It derives its nominal value by reason of the fact that it bears the government's imprint or promise to pay. The difference between its intrinsic value and its nominal value, amounting roughly to fifty per cent., constitutes the profit which the government makes on the circulation of that coin. Out of this profit it has of course to bear the cost of mintage, but a sufficient margin still remains to make the circulation very remunerative.

Why, then, should not the Canadian government enjoy the profit to be derived from any circulation under its control? Or why should the United States government be allowed to continue adding to its wealth thru the coinage of surplus silver which finds circulation in Canada? It cannot be answered that the circulation of United States silver in Canada is offset by the circulation of Canadian silver in the United States, for the disabilities placed upon our silver across the border are such as to discourage its importation. It would be foolish for Canada to retaliate by placing a discount on United States silver, for to do so would be to place obstacles in the way of the United States buying our goods, whereas we want to sell the people of that country all we can, and get as much of their money as we can, in order to wipe out as much as possible of the balances of trade constantly standing at our debit.

"NOBODY'S DARLING" IS A PRETTY MELODRAMA

New Production to be Offered Toronto to Theatre-goers at the Majestic all This Week

"Nobody's Darling," a new melodrama which is just closing a run at the 14th St. theatre, New York, is the attraction at the Majestic Theatre this week, with a matinee every day.

Within the dust, begrimed walls of the cordage factory of Payne & Son, are discovered, working side by side, Ella a wife, Mary MacMillan, William Wallace and Mary's stern old Scotch father, Hugh MacMillan. Often—oh how often, Hugh steals hungry glances at Ella, who having been found one rainy night upon a cinder pile by an old Italian hag, Mother Mallachi, afterwards comes to the factory to toil for her daily bread and is known as "Nobody's Darling," because she is fatherless, motherless and alone, save for the cruel Mother Mallachi, and her crueler son Pietro.

Mary longs to class Ella to her heart and tell her all—how she, her mother, had been deceived and ruined years before by Mason Payne, the factory owner's step-son; but she dares not. She has not dared to speak, for honest old Hugh, her father, with his strict ideas—nay, his religion of right and wrong, would as surely kill her with his own hands, as that he lives and breathes—so Mary thinks anyway; and she tells on, hungry of heart for the child she dare not own. Noon hour comes and Mary meets Mason Payne and repeats her oft made request that he marry her and right her wrong. He scorns her, as he—man-like—is tired of his victim and enraptured in the arms of Lola Montez, a Spanish girl. John Payne, his step-father, has a ward—pretty Annie Heatherington—whose fortune he holds in trust and upon whom William Wallace, the handsome but lowly mechanic, looks as the one being in all the world essential to his happiness, but he has not dared to look so high—he has not dared to speak. Payne has robbed Annie Heatherington of her all. He has been disparting and leading the pace that kills. His step-father chides him and threatens to close up the business. He fears exposure unless he can get Mary out of the way, and—marry Annie. This is his only salvation. And when he hires Pietro Mallachi to murder Mary by throwing her into one of the fast revolving cordage machines, and how Ella saves her, not knowing that she is her mother; how this powerful story of absorbing heart interest is carried on, how Ella saves John Payne and William Wallace, how "Nobody's Darling" becomes "Everybody's Darling" and how Rastus, the black engineer of the factory, woees and wins Bessie—Miss Heatherington's "yallah" maid, how Ella fights on and on against terrible odds, you may ascertain by going right to the Majestic Theatre this week.

The usual rule has been standing room only ever since Sullivan, Harris & Woods made such an elaborate production of this beautiful play of hearts and souls.

"C. H." Challenged.

London, Feb. 22.—Mr. Wanklyn, the Unionist member for Central Br. dford, issued a challenge to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the course of a speech to a deputation from the unemployed of his constituency yesterday.

He would, he said, give £500 to the Liberal party for their own party purposes if the next British government or the next Transvaal government revoked the Chinese Labor Ordinance, provided that Sir Henry would give his £500 if it were not revoked.

It was no use minding matters, said Mr. Wanklyn, and he wanted to pin the Liberal leader to a challenge he could not refuse.

Mr. Wanklyn, a challenge he could not refuse.

The Domi

WROUGHT IN MALLEABLE BRASS AND GENERAL S... Head Office at Vancouver.

JANE CORCORAN ACTRESS AT 3 MO

Something About the Career of the Star in "Pretty Peggy" at Grand this Week

Miss Jane Corcoran, who will make her initial appearance in Toronto when she begins her engagement at the Grand Opera House in "Pretty Peggy," possesses the distinction of having entered the profession at an earlier age than any actress in America. This clever young woman made her debut at the theatre three months, with the famous Nio Theatre Stock Company in the role of which her mother, her first actress, was a member.

The play was "Caste," and her first appearance was not as a "baby," as one could properly be construed a "thinking part," for the object was necessary to the correct of the character was to lie low and keep quiet. Miss Corcoran marks that altho her memory



JANE CORCORAN AS "PRETTY PEGGY"

she cannot recall one of the faintest events of her life—her inclination to believe that she was a success, for she has been a failure.

At the age of four she was a favorite at Forrester's Theatre, Philadelphia. It was at that theatre that she created the character of "Fanny, the Virginian" in which Frank Mayo was the star. Little Corcoran frequently fell asleep in her nurse, while waiting in the dressing room. One night when she tried to go on, she was a trifle



JANE CORCORAN FIVE YEARS OF AGE

when Mayo took her hand to the stage she refused to be a stage walt, and, becoming at the delay, Mayo hurriedly, most dragging the child after her down at her ludicrous

TOBACCO AND LIQUOR

Dr. McTaggart's Tobacco moves all desire for the w days. A vegetable medicine requires touching the tobacco occasionally. Price \$2.

Truly marvelous are the taking his remedy for the. It is a safe and inexpensive remedy; no hypodermic injections, no loss of time and a certainty of cure.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, Toronto.



Blanch Deyo and William Norris in "The Cingalee," Which is Coming to the Princess.

"NOBODY'S DARLING" IS A PRETTY MELODRAMA

New Production to be Offered... "Nobody's Darling," a new melodrama which is just closing a run at the Majestic Theatre...

The usual rule has been standing... "C. H." Challenged. London, Feb. 22.—Mr. Wanklyn, the Unionist member for Central Bedfordshire...

The Dominion Radiator Co. LIMITED Manufacturers and dealers in WROUGHT IRON PIPE MALLEABLE AND CAST IRON FITTINGS BRASS AND IRON BODY VALVES GENERAL STEAM FITTERS' SUPPLIES

JANE CORCORAN ACTRESS AT 3 MONTHS Something About the Career of Star in "Pretty Peggy" at Grand This Week

Miss Jane Corcoran, who will make her initial appearance in Toronto as a star, when she begins her engagement of one week at the Grand Opera House Monday evening in "Pretty Peggy"...



JANE CORCORAN As Pretty Peggy.

she cannot recall one of the most important events of her life—her debut—she is inclined to believe that she was a "howling" success, for she has been told that she cried.



JANE CORCORAN Five Years of Age.

when Mayo took her hand to lead her on the stage she refused to budge. There was a stage wait, and, becoming impatient at the delay, Mayo hurriedly entered, almost dragging the child after him.

TOBACCO AND LIQUOR HABITS 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 32.

which she regarded him, forced a smile to his face. The audience, appreciating the situation, greeted the couple with screams of laughter, while the child stood in blank amazement wondering what it was all about. Finally becoming indignant the little miss left the stage and refused to go on again during that act. Next day Mayo bought her a big doll, nearly as large as herself, so they made up and were friends ever after.

PHONOGRAPH SALES STOPPED

French Crisis is Caused by Speculator in Lawsuits.

Paris, Feb. 22.—The French public is astonished to find it can buy no more phonographic records. The decision of the Paris Court of Appeal in 1904 of the Society of Music Authors and Publishers had passed unnoticed, and it is only since yesterday morning that the sale of records has been stopped.

Since Monday evening, at the instigation of the society above-named, no fewer than fifty phonographic firms and depots in Paris have been closed by order of the court, and 5000 workmen and employes in and about Paris alone are idle.

About 12,000 phonographic shops throughout France are affected by this extraordinary legal decision, and unless some special law is hastily passed the phonographic trade of the country is practically ruined.

Shareholder Speculator. The most curious thing about the crisis is that it was not the Society of Music Authors and Publishers who took action in the first instance, but a speculator, who is not even a music publisher.

He offered to start a test case at his own expense, if the society would give him a power of attorney and divide with him all the money obtained from the manufacturer of phonographs. The society agreed to this, it being understood that in case of judgment going against them, the speculator was to bear all the costs. Senator Poincaré, the eminent barrister, conducted the case for the society and won the day.

The decision not only affects the French cylinders and discs, but also those of the Edison-Bell and Gramophone Companies. As, however, the foreign firms are not resident in France, but merely have depots there, the only thing that can be done to them is to seize their stocks of discs and cylinders.

The French government is in a dilemma. It cannot invalidate the decision of the appeal court; but, on the other hand, it is evident that this interpretation of an out-of-date law, passed in 1866 to regulate the sale of musical boxes and street organs, is absurd. The only thing to do, therefore, is to repeal the law, and this is probably what will happen.

Religious Demand. M. Pathe, the head of the largest firm of phonograph makers in France, who employs over 2000 men, said that the Society of Music Authors and Publishers wanted him to pay 120,000 francs for every cylinder sold, which was a ruinous fee. They offered the society 10 per cent. on the gross values of their sales, but this was refused.

M. Pathe stated that he had already spent a sum of 300,000 francs in building and fitting up factories, and unless the law were repealed he intended to proceed to London at once and fit up factories there, for some of their largest customers were in England and America.

T.M.B.A. Benefit. The annual benefit of the Theatrical Mechanical Benevolent Association, under the distinguished patronage of his excellency the Earl of Grey, governor-general of Canada, will be held at the Grand Opera House, Friday afternoon, March 3, at 2 o'clock sharp. A fine program has been arranged, including specialties from all the different theatres at the local theatres. It is also possible Hamilton will send down some special features. The first performance will be played on the stage by an orchestra of 75 musicians. A beautiful souvenir cushion cover, representing the daughters of the empire, will be given to all holders of 25 saved seats. The box office opens at 9 a.m. Monday.

CANADA'S COMEDY KING R. G. KNOWLES AT SHEA'S

All This Week With a Number of New Acts and Many Clever People.

R. G. Knowles who will head the bill at Shea's this week is one of the cleverest comedians of the day. His stories and parodies are always original and up-to-date. Mr. Knowles comes from England, where he is counted one of the greatest entertainers in the music halls of London and other cities. His make-up is eccentric and his talk bright and cheerful. He will undoubtedly prove a great favorite with Shea-goers.

Another feature for the week will be Emil Hock, Jane Elton & Co. in a one-act comedy entitled "Mlle. Ricci." Mr. Hock is a good actor and shines particularly bright as a comedian. He plays the part of a retired supreme court judge while Miss Elton as a gay Parisian turns his head. The act is widely different from anything that has been seen here and all of the people it are new to Toronto. It is said to be extremely funny from start to finish.

The McWaters & Tyson Co. will be seen in a combination of comedy, singing and novelties, all of which will go to make up one of the cleverest offerings in vaudeville. There are four people in the act and all are talented and have parts that give them opportunities to display their various abilities. The act is handsomely staged and ought to prove a big attraction. The patrons of the house will be delighted to learn that Crane Bros., the "Mud Town" minstrels, will also be on the bill. They have one of the funniest acts that were ever offered to the public and are sure to keep everybody screaming with laughter and send them away talking about the "Mud Town" minstrels. Another funny act is that of Snyder & Buckley, musical comedians, who have what is undoubtedly one of the strongest acts in this line. Catherine Rose & Eleanor Hatch will have in opera selections. These two young women have many friends in Toronto and as this will be their first appearance here they will undoubtedly receive much attention. Other features on the bill will be the Three Ramoniers, gymnasts; the Jackson Family, a national acrobats and the Kinetograph, with new pictures.

Side-Lights on a Public Office. Henry A. Castle, auditor of the post-office department, taps strange veins of human nature in the conduct of his office. "Careless Ignorant and Defiant Postmasters," contributed by him to the March McClure's, is a collection of the queerest bits caught in the web of the red tape. From a Texas town a courteous citizen sent this mild protest against the too strenuous manners of the "lady postmistress."

"We don't set up any claim that our manners are all they should be, but we'd like to be reasoned with and helped along." The postmistress here is a worthy woman, all right, but she certainly is rude and hasty. One day last week, the mayor being some flushed up and careless, refused to move his hat and bow on asking for the official mail, whereupon his hat was shot off and plumb ruined. There's another thing we don't think is fair. This postmistress won't let niggers and greasers into the office under any consideration. We ain't over fond of niggers and greasers ourselves, but it is sure discommoding for the leading citizens to have to go to the postoffice personally to get their mail, just because this lady don't like to see anything but a gentleman. We don't like to appear fault-finding and peevish when a lady is concerned, but this one I'm talking about is sure arbitrary and abrupt, and we'd like to have her toned down some."

Court Somerset Concert. Companion Court Somerset, No. 344, I. O. F., will give a concert and at-home on Thursday evening in the Temple Building in aid of the Foresters' Orphanage. The concert will be under the patronage of the worshipful chief, Dr. Oronhyatka, and the supreme officers.

Henry Clay Barnabee, the opera comedian, is an invalid, lying helpless at his home on Riverside drive, New York. His affliction is the result of a fall in St. Louis last autumn.

ABOUT THAT COAT

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

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

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

SHEA'S THEATRE

MATINEE DAILY, 25c WEEK FEB. 27 EVENING 25c and 50c

England's Favorite Comedian R. G. KNOWLES In His Original Stories and Parodies CRANE BROS. Mudtown Minstrels.

SNYDER and BUCKLEY Musical Comedians.

JACKSON FAMILY Sensational Cyclists.

McWATERS, TYSON & CO. A Combination of Novelties and Comedy.

ROSE and HATCH Operatic Selections.

THREE RAMONIERES Marvellous Gymnasts.

THE KINETOGRAPH All New Pictures.

SPECIAL EXTRA ATTRACTION EMIL HOCK, JANE ELTON & CO. In a one-act comedy "MLLE. RICCI"

TRICKS TO CATCH THE WISE.

Wagers that Resulted in Favor of Those Who Made Them.

A gentlemanly looking man, with the merest suspicion of a Yankee accent, had recently been going the rounds of the west end (London) bars and billiard rooms, winning all sorts of queer bets from people who fondly imagine they "know a thing or two."

The Fly and the Matches. One that hardly ever failed to net him a few shillings or sovereigns, as the case might be, he called his "fly wager."

Swallowing a Beer Glass. The shabby genteel man, with the iron jaw and the gaunt cheeks, who used to haunt the Fleet-street bars and bet unwary wights that he would swallow a beer glass there and then, has lately joined the great majority. He died from an overdose of ground glass, for, of course, he took good care to pound the tumbler to dust before attempting to fulfil the terms of his wager—the which, by the way, he invariably won.

Swallowing Iron. A variation of this trick bet, however, seems to be rife in Paris, where a certain Mr. Alexander offered to wager 5000 francs (£200) that he would swallow a yard of galvanized iron stove piping. His challenge was promptly accepted by a curious and guileless American. Whereupon the intrepid Alexander repaired to a wharf smith, armed with the piping, which was one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness and five inches in diameter, with the request that he would reduce it to powder. The request was promptly carried out. Then in the presence of the other party to the bet and a couple of witnesses, the layer of the wager divided the filings into five portions, mixed them into five "books" of layer beer and tossed them off at intervals of ten minutes.

A Horse Bet. A well-known "bookie" recently lost £100 to a comparative stranger, who offered to bet him that he could produce three horses which could go ninety miles in three hours. The layer of the wager easily accomplished the feat by starting a rifice thirty miles only was the distance they had to traverse in the time specified.

Cheap Living. Roger Crab wage-ed £1000 that he would live for a year on three shillings and sixpence and won his bet. Indeed he more than won it, for at the end of the twelve months he had managed to save threepence out of his "housekeeping money"; his expenditure for food, therefore, averaging just over three farthings a week. For this sum even the cheapest and worst ordinary vegetarian diet—such as lentils, for instance—was quite out of the question, and he had to content himself with nettle soup.

thickened with corn flour, pudding made of bran and turnip leaves chopped together and so forth. Yet on this diet Crab not only survived, but actually gained some few pounds in weight, while, as for his general health, he declared that he had never felt better than he did at the termination of his self-imposed ordeal.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND PASSES.

Collier's strikes at a fundamental issue in the railroad rate controversy when it refers to the pass evil by saying:

"The anti-pass movement, now headed by Mr. Folk, and spreading all over the country, is one in which Mr. Roosevelt should take an interest, as his personal breaches of the anti-pass law heretofore have weakened his position. A new senator from California announces that he will resign the attorneyship of all corporations for which he is counsel, and accept no employment from railroads or other corporations while he is in the senate. If all senators and other government officials acted as Mr. Folk declares he intends to act, the people's demand for government interference with private enterprises might be less extreme. It might then be possible to extricate abuses without stepping toward Socialism. It may be possible, even under conditions as they are, to make the conduct of railroads satisfactory to reasonable people without removing them from the field of private enterprise."

SYMPATHY APPRECIATED.

Editor World: Will you kindly allow me to convey to many friends my deep gratitude for their sympathy towards me in connection with the loss of my dear wife? That her kindness towards myself is great, but I am even more deeply moved by the universal recognition of the kindness of heart and endeavor to serve others by which this dear lady was so greatly distinguished. I am trying to answer all letters, but it will take some time, and I hope that any who may be overlooked will kindly accept this grateful acknowledgment.

Yours faithfully, William Clark, Trinity College, Feb. 24.

The Best Cigar Box.

"The best cigar-box is made of Spanish cedar," said a tobaccoist. "All our imported cigars come in Spanish cedar boxes. Look here."

He opened a box of beautiful, costly cigars, and the odor diffused through the shop was indescribably pleasant, an odor half of tobacco, half, as it seemed, of spices.

"That spicy smell—do you notice it?" said the dealer. "Well, that is the smell of the Spanish cedar. It communicates itself to the cigars, and so delicate and subtle is it, it actually improves their flavor."

"If we put up our goods in chestnut or walnut or pine boxes, the flavor of the wood, impregnating the tobacco, would ruin the cigars entirely. Hence moderately good cigars are put in a box that is quite odorless, and the best cigars are put up in this aromatic and costly box."

The effort to raise a fund of \$150,000 to establish a chair of political science in Western Reserve University, as a memorial to the late Senator M. A. Hanna, is meeting with gratifying success.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

In view of the discussion for further license amendments in this province the following changes made in the license act of the Province of Manitoba at the session of the legislature just closed may prove interesting: The amendments adopted provide for the issue of a commercial traveler's license, which is a license to a commercial agent or commercial traveler, and empowers such to take orders in Manitoba for liquors to be imported into the province; also to fill orders for liquors to be supplied only to other licensees from a stock of liquors in his possession, but the commercial agent or commercial traveler cannot keep a stock of liquors in Manitoba except for sale to other licensees. In connection with accommodation the new act provides that every hotel authorized to be licensed shall contain in addition to what may be ascertained from the use of the family of the hotelkeeper, such a sufficient number of bedrooms, not less than fifteen in cities and not less in other places than shall, in the opinion of the chief license inspector, be adequate to public requirements, and every hotel shall have a public sitting room separate from bar-room. It furthermore specifies that every new hotel to be licensed in the City of Winnipeg shall contain not less than fifty bedrooms properly furnished for guests, and that every new hotel to be licensed in cities and towns of less than ten thousand and over five thousand inhabitants, shall contain not less than thirty bedrooms properly furnished for guests.

In fixing the number of licenses to be issued the Manitoba act specifies that in the City of Winnipeg there shall be one license for every twelve hundred, in other cities, and in towns and incorporated villages, two for the first five hundred, one for the next five hundred, and one for each additional six hundred of the population. The scale of fees is: For each hotel license in towns of over ten thousand inhabitants or over \$500; in cities and towns of less than ten thousand and over five thousand inhabitants \$350; in cities, towns and villages of over twenty-five hundred and up to five thousand inhabitants \$300; in other towns and villages \$200; in rural municipalities \$150; for each wholesale license in cities and towns of over ten thousand inhabitants \$500; for each wholesale license in towns of less than ten thousand inhabitants and over five thousand \$350; in towns less than five thousand inhabitants \$300; for commercial traveler's license \$300. It does not appear that any retail shop licenses are to be granted, but the wholesaler is allowed to sell in quantities not less than one half gallon in each cask or vessel and that in case of such selling in respect of bottled ale, beer, porter, wine or spirituous liquor, each such sale shall be in quantities of not less than one quart bottle or two reputed pint bottles. The scale of fees here given is payable to the government solely, and, in addition, any municipality may by bylaw require each licensee to pay towards the municipal revenue a further fee, but it must not exceed the following amounts: For each hotel license in cities and towns of over two thousand inhabitants \$150; in towns of less than two thousand inhabitants, villages and rural municipalities for each hotel license \$100; for each wholesale license in cities and towns of over two thousand inhabitants \$200; for each wholesale license in towns of less than two thousand inhabitants \$100. Where a municipality passes a bylaw fixing a municipal fee the license commission can in no case issue a license until he receives a receipt from the treasurer of such municipality showing that the municipal fees have been paid.

It has been stated that the Manitoba legislature had made it an offence to serve free lunches in barrooms or rooms adjoining. This contention is not borne out by the clause which was adopted dealing with the serving of meals or other refreshments. The clause in full is as follows: "Whenever in any licensed premises liquors are sold, distributed or served to persons, with or without meals or other refreshments, or meals or other refreshments are served without liquors or other beverages, in a basement or in a room or in rooms below the street level of such premises, and, in the opinion of the chief license inspector, such is or will likely become an offence, and it shall be in the discretion of the said chief license inspector to cancel the license of the licensee of such premises, if after thirty days' notice in writing from him to the said licensee the sale, distribution or serving of such liquors or meals and refreshments, as aforesaid, be not wholly discontinued."

It would seem as tho this section was framed for the special purpose of striking at some person or persons who were utilizing the basement of their hotel premises for drinking and refreshment rooms.

Regarding local option in the Province of Ontario, if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the bylaw, then the bylaw comes into force and

remains in force for three years, and cannot be repealed during that time. In this province a petition is not required to submit a bylaw and the municipal council is given discretion as to whether or not such should be submitted. In Manitoba a local option bylaw can only be submitted on the council receiving a petition of twenty-five per cent. in number of the resident voters, whose names appear on the last revised municipal list of the municipality, and such bylaw cannot become operative without the assent of three-fifths of the electors in the municipality. It does seem unfair and unjust that a bare majority in a municipality should be the means of confiscating a great deal of property without accomplishing any practical good, because, unless there is a strong preponderance of opinion against the issuing of licenses, it is virtually an impossibility to have the law observed. Experience has proven that local option under such circumstances has done incalculable injury in those towns and villages in which it has been brought into force. If a similar law to that of Manitoba regarding the number of voters who should assent to the passing of the act had been in force in the Village of Cardinal, where local option was carried in January last by seven of a majority, that village would still have been under license; also the Township of Hullett, where the majority was eight, and in the Village of Thamesville, where it was only five. Last year in the thriving Village of Ridgeway local option carried by a majority of three, and this year a council was elected decidedly opposed to the idea, but unfortunately the bylaw will have to remain in force for three years, altho public opinion has been shown to be opposed to it. Another unfairness of the Ontario law is that altho—as stated before—if carried it remains in force for three years, if defeated it can be retried the following month or the following year as may be desired. The same rule should apply to the defeat of the bylaw as when it carries. An amendment was also passed at the recent session of the legislature of Manitoba to the act known as the Hotel Keepers' Act, providing that "no hotel keeper shall be responsible for any trunks or their contents or any parcels or personal effects of any kind, left by guests, boarders or lodgers in their rooms unless their rooms are locked and the keys thereof left at the office; nor shall there be any liability or responsibility for the loss of any chattels or personal effects, of any kind, left in the hotel, unless the same is checked in the office and a check therefor delivered to the owner."

If ever there was a time when an appeal should be made to the people it is now. The Grand Trunk Pacific represented a policy, it is true, and an important policy, but as a matter of principle it was not a patch upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier's autonomy bill, which seeks for all time to fetter a free and independent people. Both parties were agreed that a new transcontinental line had to be provided, the question was how it could best be done. This separate school business is a very different proposition and would have led, I am disposed to think, to an alternate result had it been put forth in all its nakedness before the last general elections. If it had been made prior to the Roes-Whitney act, the question hardly been a man on the present opposition benches in the assembly to perform sentry duty. There would certainly have been no attacking force. Such a volte face as this bill means was never before performed by a constitutional premier. From being opposed to a remedial bill for Manitoba and a shipper at the sacred shrine of provincial rights Sir Wilfrid has thrown all scruples to the wind and announced his firm belief in the supremacy of the church over civil law and his intention to establish that supremacy on a rock from which it can never be shaken. In other words he is resolved that so far as he can make it, the severance of church from state shall be a myth. The one church shall enjoy state-upheld rights. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptist, Congregational and others who are not of the Roman persuasion may, nay shall, herd together, but believers in the perpetual Italian shall enjoy their own methods of education for all time and for all time shall be a people apart, and this without any expression of will by the people or respect to the clear rights of voice enjoyed by British subjects all the world over. Sir Wilfrid has a majority of 70 and he proposes to use that majority as besements to him fit, irrespective altogether of past professions, past ideas and past attitude. An Ottawa paper has been pleased to sneer at Toronto as the birthplace and home of the provincial rights party; but this city has far more claim to speak than the federal capital. Ottawa, Ont., politically should be placed on the same footing as Washington, D.C., and should have as much to say and no more.

It was hardly possibly at first to believe that Dr. William Osler, whose profession is to prolong life, was in earnest when he said that men had seen their most useful days at 40, and were no earthly good after 60. And yet an official report of his speech, which is given elsewhere, proves him to have never been more earnest in his life and to hold his views as fixed ideas. He will hardly have increased his popularity either at Oxford, where many of the professors are well up in years, or in Great Britain at large, where it will be felt that he has dealt a severe blow

Wampole's Formolid Cream

An Antiseptic Tooth Paste

Price 25 cents. For Sale At Drug Stores Only.



to the struggling masses who have too long been made to feel their uselessness on account of their weight of years. The young will regard Dr. Osler as an infallible philosopher, altho being 66 he can be said to have blackened his own eye, but those who have passed the half score will laugh him to scorn and quote innumerable instances of great and brave acts performed after the meridian of life had been reached. Literary men will tell of great works, like Milton's "Paradise Lost," completed on the verge of 60 and later on still; great kings, like William I. of Germany, who have reached their zenith of power in their declining years, will be spoken of; Reynolds and Landseer will be mentioned as having done their best work after they had passed their jubilee; sportsmen will refer to men at 70 or 80 who have hunted and borne remarkable game at 821 at billiards the other day, or like Grace at cricket, or Jem Mace in boxing, have accomplished remarkable feats late in life; inventors will be

referred to who have made extraordinary discoveries after or around Dr. Osler's allotted span; soldiers will speak with reverence of Lord Roberts, Lord Raglan and other veterans of war; actors will talk of Sir Henry Irving, the late Charles Matthews and others, while the learned professions will wonder as they think of their illustrious grey-haired members how one of them could give vent to such utterances. For all he has a power of right on his side as research and backward thought will abundantly prove.



MISS ROSE CARLIN
The Clever Serio-Comic at the Star This Week.

They are marked men in President John Ross Robertson's rogues' gallery. And if the O.E.A. executive lives up to its record as a fair and just tribunal the Smith's Falls club will be fired out of the association summarily. In the game with the Marlboros, Smith's Falls played like a lot of ruffians. They could not win by fair means, so resorted to the foulest kind of methods to gain their ends. The reports of the game indicate a slaughter. Only two of the seven players representing the Marlboros escaped without injury. At half-time at the outside only three of the team were really able to continue. One of the three was badly bruised, but not so seriously that he could not have played on had he felt so inclined. But being a married man he declined to further risk life and limb for the sake of sport. The Marlboros have been accused of showing the white feather. Perhaps they did, but it would be hard to find a team that under similar circumstances would not have acted similarly. "I don't blame them," commented Referee Rose. After the game, one of the spectators remarked to him that the Marlboros had quit. It has been said that it was a funny thing that the Marlboros did not retaliate; they were seven men against seven. But it must not be forgotten that the Marlboros were a couple of hundred miles away from home, surrounded by a hostile crowd, who would have shown little hesitation in taking matters into their own hands, so high was the feeling. The Smith's Falls fellows did not make a show of everything in the strictest style, and, except in two or three instances, there was not an eyewitness of the assaults. It was tipped off to the Marlboros before the game that something untoward was on foot, but they did not think anything of the warnings until Armstrong and Winchester were laid low, and then they began to take matters seriously. Little pretence was made at checking the home players, and they scored half a dozen goals. The Marlboros managed to get two, and that only because Referee Rose had one or two of the Falls men on the fence nearly all of the last ten minutes. The game was tragic to the Marlboros, but to the spectators it was much of a farce. There was nobody more pleased than Referee Rose that the affair terminated so quickly. He was subjected to the greatest abuse by the crowd and threatened by the players. Cover-Point May going so far as to shoot the puck at him on several occasions. Had the match gone on there is no doubt that in the event of the Marlboros holding their advantage on the round the referee and the Dukes would have been mobbed by the overwrought crowd.

Fanciful head-dresses and extra mastication of food share with bridge the popularity of fashionable London. Recently a lady carried on the top of her head a full hunting scene, while another was adorned with a model of Edystone with revolving lights and mastication were made out of papier macle. Yet another's head was surmounted with a bird of paradise and another had a water queen with King-fisher preparating to dive. The most daring of all

was a lady with a glaring... his sabbatic majesty surmount... cranium with glistening eye... headed tall and regulation... One more design that attra... pointed revolver that sugges... Peacock's feather was m... dence, while snakes and lizard... files in several instances w... the "ornaments."

The fad of "mastication," called "Fletcherizing," comes other head and is said to be beneficial. Its great apostle, Mr. Fletcher, gives out that "if you live long you must chew your food and his doctrine is grippingly a praiseworthy tenacity. People are counting their c... Mr. Fletcher declares that ev... we eat should receive 36 good... will be practised religio... especially by w... are inclined to take on flesh... is it said to bring health, bu... its. In the way of the lea... amusement, which, of course... bridge, its devotees are to be... ches, who play for money... who do not. The latter hav... play for artificial money ins... real article and call it the... For all the world as we u... when children playing with... ey is remarkable in its imita... coin of the realm, and it r... give a certain zest to the... the incomparably less than... article, "Thumbgrapping"... other phrase. You dip your... your choice of different-col... and press it upon a page of... of your hostess.

The Argonaut Rowing Club given permission and sanction... boxing and wrestling tourn... the championships of Cana... C.A.A.U. (the same to be h... 21st, 22nd, (Good Friday)... There will be seven classes... ing and wrestling for whic... are to be awarded. The f... will be championship sold... with a diamond set in each... second prizes will be sold... These will be the best prizes... in Canada. The tournament... in the Mutual-street Rink... tickets will be sold at \$2 ea... will secure one reserved se... night. Persons holding the... will have choice on plan tw... for the regular season. We... expect this to be a greater... than any before with more... entries than in the past... The Rowing Club is unde... pense in running this affa... the expenses are paid, any... surplus will be used for the... of hockey. Anyone wishing... and see good sport should... point to attend this tournam...

S. Albert Reed, insurance e... New York City, has recentl... to Henry Evans, president... Continental Insurance Compa... statement concerning the... fireproof buildings by the... conflagration, review of th... tion that it would be well th... ties, builders, real estate o... fire underwriters should s... bear in mind, Mr. Reed's... is, taking as a basis the l... losses by the conflagration... more, that in the ordinary... proof building, which has... upon its construction for i... tion, in the face of a swe... flagration, 40 per cent of its... be set down as distinctly d... This would include all of the... ton of such a building... marble and mechanical eq... This would leave 60 per ce... might be saved, in part at... destruction by proper co... This includes the steel fra... arches, constructive masonry... electric wiring and general... Mr. Reed is of the opinion... Baltimore experience, that... conditions of proper constru... steel frame of a modern build... be able, when properly pr... pass thru a conflagration w... ceptible damage; that the f... should suffer but little, and... should hold true of the elect...

"CANADIAN BEAR"



was a lady with a glaring picture of his... and what would be classified as the general expenses.

The fad of "mastication," which is called "Fletcherizing," comes under another head and is said to be extremely beneficial.

The Argonaut Rowing Club has been given permission and sanction to hold a boxing and wrestling tournament for the championships of Canada.

The Rowing Club is under heavy expense in running this affair and after the expenses are paid, any funds in surplus will be used for the purchase of boats.

S. Albert Reed, insurance engineer, of New York City, has recently submitted to Henry Evans, president of the Continental Insurance Company a short statement concerning the losses on fireproof buildings by the Baltimore conflagration.

them. They are marked men in President John Ross Robertson's roguery gallery. And if the O.H.A. executive lives up to its record as a fair and just tribunal the Smith's Falls club will be fired out of the association summarily.

Fanciful head-dresses and extra mastication of food share with bridge the popularity of fashionable London.

and what would be classified as the general expenses. The constructive masonry and interior partitions would be liable, in his opinion, to undergo serious damage, tho, when properly put up, the damage should not be as extensive as it was in certain instances in Baltimore.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary to say that the saying, "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time," generally attributed to Abraham Lincoln, was originally made by P. T. Barnum.

A distinguished clergyman writes to one of the newspapers of a distant city to correct his report of one of his sermons, and quotes Mr. Beecher as having remarked once upon a time that, if people wanted to know what he had not said on any Sunday, they should read the Monday morning newspapers.

The discussion in England on the advisability of opening public libraries and running trains on Sunday has widened out into a controversy on the historical basis of Sunday observance.

Edward Terry, the celebrated English comedian, who will be at the Princess this week, recently declared that the art of acting cannot be mastered in less than twenty years.

Guests of the Kaiser. Berlin, Feb. 25.—The American delegates to the consecration of the Evangelical Lutheran Cathedral Monday arrived here to-day, as the guests of Emperor William.

Crew Declines to Leave Ship. Washington, Feb. 25.—A despatch received at the life-saving service to-day says that the British steamer Brango has gone ashore into a mile south of Little Island.

Press Agent Killed. New York, Feb. 25.—The lifeless body of Daniel Mills, jr., aged 40, press agent for Keith's Theatre, in this city, was found lying on the tracks of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in Brooklyn early to-day.

Three Lives Lost in a Fire. Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 25.—This city was visited by a disastrous conflagration to-day, which entailed a loss conservatively estimated at one million dollars.

A Great Musician and a Great Piano THE CLIMAX OF A WONDERFULLY RICH MUSICAL SEASON IN TORONTO WILL BE REACHED ON TUESDAY NEXT IN MASSEY MUSIC HALL, WHEN VICTOR HERBERT'S SUPERB ORCHESTRA WILL BE HEARD IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NATIONAL CHORUS MR. VICTOR HERBERT HAS CHOSEN A STEINWAY GRAND PIANO FOR THIS EVENT. SUCH A PEERLESS PIANO WILL ENSURE A COMPLETELY ARTISTIC PROGRAMME.

as to whether the Jewish Sabbath was in force among Christians, and whether Sunday should be observed as the Sabbath. A sect, known as the "Sabbatarians," came into existence, which, in spite of persecution, persisted in observing Saturday as the Sabbath.

The czar has had several escapes the public are acquainted with, and more than several they have never heard of. For the military and a selected "loyal" regiment at that, to mistake grape canister for "saluting ammunition" is perhaps a little over-zealous, for even in times of war the ruler of a country does not ask for a "hellish" salute.

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WHAT ABOUT POLYHOLDERS? Why Do They Receive Such Small Percentage of Surplus.

New York Commercial: As never before the attention of men who are interested in the subject of life insurance has been turned to the difference between mutual companies and stock companies.

Discussing the recent agitation, the manager of a stock company in this city said yesterday: "One hears so much said concerning the mutualization idea as applied to the management of life insurance companies that the impression is created that if the policyholders have a voice in the management and direction of affairs, they will effectively solve the very pertinent question, now being asked, with reference to the actual ownership of the assets and surplus of various well-known life insurance companies."

"There are many companies now doing business on what is known as the mutual plan, as distinguished from the joint stock plan. What is the real difference between them, and in what respect is a mutual company better than a joint stock company? After thoroughly weighing and measuring a mass of technical and insurance talk, it seems to me that it is about the same as between tweedledee and tweedledum."

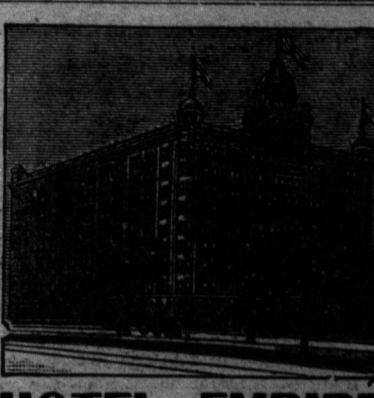
If more attention were paid to the mutualization of profits and surplus the policyholders would, doubtless, be as well satisfied with a joint stock company as with any other, because the average policyholder occupies about the same relation to the company in which he is insured as does a minority stockholder in any corporation to the concern in which his money is invested.

"For example, it appears that one of the great life insurance companies gained in surplus about \$12,000,000 in 1904, but has set aside only \$70,000 more to be paid in 1905 as dividends on maturing policies than it paid in 1904. Another of the great companies increased its surplus more than \$7,000,000 in 1904, but the policyholders received as dividends only \$300,000 more than in the previous year.

"The question, to whom does this surplus belong? is pertinent. If it belongs to the policyholders, why not set their portions aside as a separate fund and make its payment secure to them in the coming years?"

"If the lawful reserve maintained by the companies is set aside to pay death losses, of what real need is a large surplus made up to a great degree of accumulated profits, all belonging to policyholders? If the greatest liability of the companies, namely, death losses, is well provided for by the reserve, why should so many millions be kept on deposit with banks and trust companies?"

"The theory is, and the representatives of the companies place this before prospective policyholders, that when the cost of insurance—mortality—plus reasonable expense of management have been charged, the surplus belongs to the policyholders as members, and will be returned to them, thus reducing the net cost of the protection for which they are paying. In the light of current news items, the practice of some life insurance companies seems to be at variance with this theory."



HOTEL EMPIRE Broadway and Sixty-Third St. Empire Park New York City over \$250,000 in improvements JUST COMPLETED ELECTRIC CLOCKS, TELEPHONES AND AUTOMATIC LIGHTING DEVICES IN EVERY ROOM Completely Remodeled, Redecorated and Refurnished Throughout. One minute to Elevated and Subway Stations. Take nearest car at any Railroad or Steamboat Terminal, they all pass or transfer to the Empire. Within easy walking distance of all Theatres and Department Stores. Restaurant noted for Excellent Cooking, Efficient Service and Moderate Charges. Rooms (with use of bath) \$1.50 per day up. Saloon "private" \$1.50 "public" \$1.00 W. JOHNSON QUINN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SETTLERS' TRAINS WILL LEAVE TORONTO EVERY TUESDAY DURING MARCH AND APRIL AT 9:00 P. M. FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST and run via Grand Trunk, North Bay and Canadian Pacific. A Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train. Passengers traveling without live stock should take the train leaving Toronto 1:45 p. m. Train leaving Toronto at 1:00 p. m. is for passengers traveling with stock. Call on nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, City Ticket Office, 1 King St. E., Phone M. 164, or write to G. B. Foster, D.P. Agt., Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM ONE WAY EXCURSIONS To Billings, Mont.; Colorado Springs, Denver, Helena, Butte, Mont.; Ogden, Salt Lake City, Utah; Nelson, Rossland, B. C.; Spokane, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Vancouver, Victoria, B. C.; San Francisco, Cal. RATES — \$34.25 to \$44.00. Tickets on Sale March 1st to May 15th

NIAGARA FALLS IN WINTER GAMB. There are many beautiful sights in Canada, but none can compare with the Ice Bridge at Niagara Falls. PASSENGER TRAIN leaves for Falls at 9.00 and 11.00 a. m., 4.10 and 6.00 p. m. C. E. Horning, ticket agent, northwest corner King and Yonge Streets, Phone Main 4209.

Crow's Nest Coal Output. The output of the Crow's Nest Pass collieries for the week ending Feb. 24 was: Coal Creek, 9703 tons; Michel, 7168 tons; Carbonado, 1586 tons. Total, 18,457.

Irving's Good Flight. Wolverhampton, Eng., Feb. 25.—Sir Henry Irving passed a good night, the bulletin of his physicians says, and his condition to-day is markedly improved.

"CANADIAN" RUBBERS bear the closest scrutiny. THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO. OF MONTREAL TRADE MARK 212

MATINEE EVERY DAY

STAR THEATRE

HOME OF BURLESQUE

TWO LAVISHLY MOUNTED SKITS "DOWN THE PIKE" -AND- "A DAY AT THE BARRACKS."

"ALWAYS UP TO THE MINUTE." L. L. WEBER'S "PARISIAN WIDOWS" AS GOOD AS THE BEST. BETTER THAN THE REST.

IMPERIAL BURLESQUERS

NEXT WEEK

IMPERIAL BURLESQUERS

A Strong Olio Will be Introduced Between the Skits by Such Prime Favorites as ROSE CARLIN, ARNOLD & VALMORE, Clever Sister Team, NELSON & MILLEDGE, Comedy Sketch Players, KENNEDY & EVANS, True to Nature, BEN WEICH, Hebrew Comedian, CHAS. FALK, The Sweet Tenor.

FRANZ VON VECSEY THE MUSICAL PRODIGY

Undoubtedly the Most Wonderful Youthful Genius With the Violin of the Age.

During a recent interview in Dresden, Herr and Frau von Vecsey gave the following particulars of the career of their son Franz, who is to appear at Massey Hall on March 6: A cheerful little fellow of symmetrical figure and sturdy build, who completed his eleventh year on the 23rd of March last, and who is declared by many first-class judges of musical gifts to be the greatest musical wonder of the modern world.

Franz von Vecsey was born at Buda Pesth, and began to study the violin under his father's instruction when he was six and a half years old. After about three years he was sent to the Buda-Pesth Academy, where, under Professor Hubay, he completed with distinction in twelve months a course that usually occupies eight years.

Early in October, 1903, he began a tour with his parents, going first to Berlin. There it was natural that one of the first thoughts of his friends should be to obtain the opinion of the great "Geiger-koenig" and teacher Josef Joachim. Only Professor Joachim, the parents and one professional friend were present. The first of the pieces was the Adagio and Fugue from J. S. Bach's Sixth Sonata. At the third bar Joachim exclaimed "Ich bin sprachlos!" At the end of the rehearsal he wrote, in a firm and beautiful hand, the following words, which were allowed to copy from a book that will some day be of great interest and value: "Mit Freude zeichne ich mich in das Gedenbuch des so herrlich begabten Wachsen ein, und weiss dem kleinen Virtuosen, der schon so viel erreicht hat, nichts besseres zu sagen als Schumann's Spruch, 'Es ist des Lernens kein Ende' (signed) Josef Joachim, Berlin, den 10. Oktober, 1903." A week later the professor added to the above: "Gott schutze dich allezeit, du wunderbar begabtes Kind!-am 17. Oktober, nach dem Concert."

A few days afterwards, on the birthday of the empress, he was commanded to Potsdam, where he had the honor of playing before the imperial family and guests. After the performance the empress said to him with tears in her eyes, "Ich begreife nicht, wie du die Schumann'sche Trauerriele so tiefempfundener spielen kannst." As a souvenir Franz received from the Kaiser a costly scarf-pin.

Ten concerts had to be given in Berlin before the furore created by this last new wonder was appeased—ten in five weeks, all of them in the large hall of the Philharmonie, which holds three thousand people and was absolutely full every time. Four concerts were given at Vienna, with the same brilliant success; and six concerts in Hamburg. The popular enthusiasm was here very great; the street was blocked and the carriage of the family stopped by a friendly mob, so that the aid of the police had to be invoked to clear a way. Thus at length to St. Petersburg and Moscow, where new and pleasant experiences were in store for Franz. After four concerts in St. Petersburg, he was invited to play at the marble palace before the Grand Duchess Constantine and a distinguished party. The grand duchess herself accompanied Franz on the pianoforte, and presented him with a gold watch.

Nordheimer The Nordheimer Piano AND MUSIC COMPANY, LIMITED 12 King Street East, Toronto.

Franz also performed before the Grand Duke Sergius, who presented him with a splendid diamond scarf-pin. Finally, their majesties the czar and czarina, with all the imperial family were present, when Franz played, by invitation of the Empress Mother Maria Fedorovna, at the Anitchkow Palace. The czarina gave Franz a gorgeous full-sized watch and chain, which are being carefully kept for him. From St. Petersburg the Vecsey family traveled to Moscow, to Warsaw and Frankfurt on Main; thence to Wiesbaden for rest and "Fruhlingluft," as his parents, who never leave him, and take all pains to preserve the excellent health he enjoys, wished him to be as much as possible in the open air. The next move was to London, at the height of the season; and here not the least agreeable of Franz's experiences were to be gained. The czarina had given Franz an autograph letter of introduction to Queen Alexandra. On the afternoon of its delivery her majesty received the trio at Buckingham Palace, where they remained for two hours. That was the first of seven memorable visits which the Vecseys were privileged to pay to Buckingham Palace; generally in the afternoon, but once in the evening; the last time to her majesty's boudoir, where the queen gave Franz a beautiful portrait of herself with her autograph signature. On one occasion the family were at the palace the whole afternoon. Again at Combe Court, where they went by Lady de Grey's invitation to a garden party, Queen Alexandra, who was present, kept Franz by her side all the afternoon, saying to his mother, "I should love him if he did not play the violin at all, he is such a dear little boy." Perhaps the most touching proof of her majesty's personal regard for the boy is the fact that she gave him a small gold chain ornamented with pearls, saying: "This is my own watch-chain, which I wore and treasured when I was young." While in England, Franz was taught English and his first letter was written to the queen, who sent a gracious acknowledgment. Among the presents received by Franz from the English royal family is a gold scarf-pin, with the monogram "A. E."

From England the Vecseys crossed to Ostend; where, after four concerts, a very substantial token of the appreciation which the performance won for him was handed to Franz on his departure in the form of a large gold medal, thus inscribed: "Mr. Georges Marquet, Directeur General de la Societe des Bains de Mer d'Ostende, a Franz von Vecsey, le prodigieux petit violoniste, souvenir affectueux."

After leaving Ostend, Franz spent a well-earned holiday with his parents in their beautiful country home near Buda-Pesth.

A Dresden critic writes as follows of this truly wonderful boy:

"To us his playing is almost awe-inspiring. It matters not much what he plays. Whatever it be, it seems to spring into life, and breathe, and speak, and grow in depth and strength of meaning, under those little fingers and that undemonstrative but magic powerful bow. The pose is almost absolutely still; the manner utterly composed; the actual movement so little as to be hardly noticed. It is wonderful indeed to listen first with closed eyes and then look to see where comes that depth of meaning, that immense power of clear emphatic utterance. The melody is there, full, thrilling, all-pervading, (even when only whispered); the technique is so brilliantly clear, so refined and fairy-like and yet so alive with meaning, that it seems simply to come as a matter of course (the trills are specially crisp and telling); but tone and technique as elements are lost in the flood of expression which fills and overpowers the senses. Whence comes that might of musical insight and grasp? It is not a child, but an embodiment, that stands there."

Prior to his coming to America, young Vecsey gave a farewell tour of the principal cities of Germany. At his last concert given in Berlin he performed the Beethoven Concerto for which Joachim led the orchestra. The scene following this performance was one of unusual enthusiasm.

Pure Olive Oil.

It is easily assimilated. It is said to clarify the whole system. One should take more of this heating food in cold weather. It contains 10 to 20 per cent. more nutriment matter than the best beef. Pure olive oil is of the greatest value to consumptives. Butter which has been cooked is no substitute for olive oil. A couple of tablespoonfuls of olive oil before dinner does wonders in nourishing ailing ones.

"AFTER MIDNIGHT" Will be Presented to Toronto Theatre-goers at the Majestic Theatre.

What is reported to be a melodrama far away from the ordinary and conventional is to be seen at the Majestic when the new production, "After Midnight" will make its first bow here. True to its name, this play deals with that side of human existence which flourishes between the hour of midnight and dawn, and its most important scenes are appropriately laid in New York's big Tenderloin and criminal district, where the most exciting and interesting of these nocturnal doings take place. The first act opens in a beautiful country home in upper New York state, then shifts to the interior of a magnificent Fifth Avenue mansion in New York City. The second act shows the train shed of the Grand Central station, where a daring kidnaping takes place. The third act shows one of the most unique institutions ever depicted on the stage—a "school for cranks" in the slums. This dive is shown true to life, as it is the exact counterpart of a place that was raided by a squad of police some time ago. In the original "schools," little children were taught all kinds of criminal tricks, from picking pockets to burglary or holding up a pedestrian. In "After Midnight," this curious school is shown in full operation with a score of children under the tutelage of expert criminals. The next scene shows the hovel of the East River, over which one of the inmates of the school escapes in a most daring and thrilling manner. The first scene of the last act introduces a unique and ingenious robbery of one of New York's homes of luxury, while the final scene shows the luxurious interior of a notorious Bohemian resort in the Tenderloin, known as the "Geisha," where the heroine is imprisoned among the painted and bleached habitués of these palaces of dissipation. The seven scenes of "After Midnight" are all mounted with splendid scenery and elaborate effects, and Messrs. Spencer and Aborn, who made the production, are said to have provided a company of excellence. In the role of central importance is the talented and popular young actor, Jack Webster, who is ably supported by W. F. Canfield, Adolph Lestina, Frederick Murray, George H. Whitman, Joseph Redman, Master Billy Gavagan, Arthur Wells, Mabel Garrison, Ella Ringquist, Madeline Summerfield, Sally McKee, Ella Beldini, Edna Toler, Eloise Davis, Minna Ferry, Marie Stinwell and others, forming a big cast of twenty-five.

Sheriff's Will Stand.

London, Feb. 22.—In spite of his eccentricities, Sheriff Thorne will hold the jury in the action to set it good. The jury in the action of session for several days, pronounced unanimously in its favor at Edinburgh. The Lord Justice clerk, in his summing-up, described the sheriff as a "pernickety" man, whose eighty-one wills and codicils, his "laughing" and "fascinating" winks, and the fines he inflicted on the cat were of no consequence as bearing on his business ability.

Incidentally the judge told a story of an acquaintance of his who told his tablemaid that she must keep the pantry like a paradise. To his expostulations when he discovered her sweetheart in the pantry, one night she reported that a paradise without Adam was incomplete.

Anniversary of ardeburg.

The Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, wish to remind the public that Monday, Feb. 27, will be the fifth anniversary of the engagement at Paardeberg, and to suggest that it should be marked by a general display of flags. The schools of Toronto already have the date on their list of patriotic anniversaries, and it is hoped that the teachers will refer to the event in their classes, not so much as a real battle, to which it has no claim, but as to the immense imperial significance of the force which captured the enemy's camp.

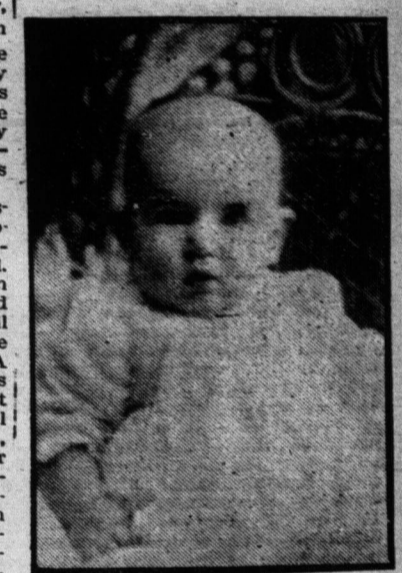
COLD CURE GET IT TO-DAY Price 25c Relieve the head, throat, and lungs almost immediately. I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS. MUNYON, Philadelphia.

"THE CINGALEE" AT THE PRINCESS. One of George Edwards' Most Recent Successes Coming.

The Augustin Daly Musical Company will present for the first time in this city at the Princess next week George Edwards' latest success, "The Cingalee," with a bright and sufficient plot, beautiful scenery and dresses, and music, which, at many points, reaches a high artistic level. Long ago, George Edwards, as the pioneer in the light-hearted and fanciful realm of plays of this order, learned the value of an attractive "setting" and not the least difficult part of his task in providing an unbroken succession of such pieces must have been that of finding in every case, a fresh locale tending itself readily to spectacular display. The far east has been fairly well exploited for the purposes of the modern music play. Remembering the charm and glamor of an Oriental atmosphere, those responsible for securing a successor to "A Country Girl" put their fertile heads together, and by a happy inspiration lighted on "Sunny Ceylon." The outcome will be seen in the production on Monday night. The book and music are by James T. Tanner and Lionel Monckton and the lyrics by Messrs. Adrian Ross and Percy Greenbank, and with the inevitable additional numbers by Paul Rubens should prove a strong combination.

In the "shining island," as it is pleasantly depicted, there are strange happenings. It is not our purpose to unfold them in anything like detail. Enough to briefly indicate the lines upon which Mr. Tanner proceeds. A good many years ago B. C. Carton and Cecil Raleigh evolved some very agreeable complications out of the history of "A Great Pink Pearl." In Mr. Tanner's scheme it is "a great black pearl" that plays an important part. Its rightful owner, it seems, was pretty Nanoya, who married at the usual age of four to Boobhama, a Kandian noble, forthwith vanishes after the convenient fashion of musical comedy heroines. When first we meet her she passes as an ordinary teagirl on a plantation—a delightful realm of tropical flowers, luxuriant palms, and picturesque natives—where Harry Vereker has set up as a planter, for love-making. His affections are bestowed on the adorable Nanoya, but he is unaware she is of high caste, and that the plantation is really her property. Neither has she revealed to him the story of her precious nuptials. Meanwhile, the Cingalee's husband means to seek her, and then it is we hear of the beautiful black pearl as one means of identification. But the precious stone has fallen into the possession of a rascally and most diverting Baboo lawyer, one Chambuddy Ram, a personage clearly conceived upon the lines of Mr. Anstey's well-remembered Jabberies. By this entertaining worthy it has been taken to England where he poses as an Indian prince, and presents the valuable ornament to a lady in high society. When it is mentioned that the stolen jewel passes from

hand to hand, and that the alert Baboo is given twenty-four hours in which to recover both the missing gem and its owner, the Cingalee girl, it will be seen that the situation is one readily susceptible of humorous treatment. The heroine being duly found and restored to her spouse, it only remains to complete the marriage contract of the latter by a second celebration—a custom for the existence of which in Sinhala we cannot pretend to vouch. But, needless to say, the nuptials are not suffered to be brought to completion, Nanoya's lover, disguised as a coolie, duly making his way to her would-be lord and master's place at Kandy, and in the end secures the object of his devotion. Montreal claims "Cingalee" is a worthy successor to "A Country Girl."



EDWIN DONALD ARSCOTT. One of the World's Leap Year Babies.

Weight of Gold. All the gold that even Sandow could carry nowadays would not make him a very rich man, says The St. Louis Star. A hundred pounds of gold is worth about \$35,000, and the weight of a million dollars of gold is about two tons. Consequently the \$30,000,000 of gold due to Cuba would weigh about sixty tons and would occupy considerable space for safekeeping.

Miss Helen Franksworth Mears, who modeled the statue of Miss Frances E. Willard that has just been placed in the capitol at Washington began to model when she was a child, and before she was nine years old her work was exhibited and admired.

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AUTHORS

"The Life of the Marquis of and Ava" has been written by Fred Lyall, P.C., and is exhaustively reviewed by the English newspapers. The Pall Mall Gazette that marks that few men ever lived a life than did the Marquis of and few have brought to the and pursuits a brighter or more actively and capable life. The biographer does place his character in a more advantageous than it has been seen in history. It is still left to admire that of solid political qualities, ordinary accomplishment and great popularity" which was Lord but with the added pleasure of his political qualities more than he contentedly thought while those others lose nothing variety and charm. Nor is it to banish contemplation of the that came in the train of the stone. That he had "kissed the stone," and had taken a tincture into "his own inimitable career," as a well-known friend of his, may remain an undisturbed injurious belief. Another of competent and confident eulogies the same thing, with the proper and the right explanation. A touch of genial blarney about men were wrong without insincere. He liked to give a common Irish characteristic, outstanding instance of a young close upon the borders. And "no doubt," Sir Henry Dufferin, "he also knew how to say; but he was in reality up to the last infirmity of nobility and liked men to think well of him." I always admired the pride in doing nothing that would be inconsistent with the honor of man. Inherited foible, and not harmful heritage; that one can with the brilliant endowment of Sheridan's blood. It might almost be a love of expenditure, or a too ready abandonment to it. He came to Canada as governor of the press of this country (and was very sensitive to newspaper criticism, it appears) united in giving some friendly advice, mostly in the form of admonition. Among things, he was told that "few of the governors whose hospitalities been on the scale befitting a ruler, in the true sense of the able designation. If they had crouched upon the liberties of the neither had they much to say for the popular benefit of their friends in England took alarm. terrible things," the Duke of wrote, "about your expenditure pie say that you will be entitled. Do not be too Irish, or too Danish; it is an awful combat. And so when the diplomatist, who not rid himself altogether of the his embassy was said in St. Petersburg to be not an ambassador's mail; He could bear a good deal of then, however. The time of falling rents was yet to come worse than all, the one great tune, the one great mistake of We speak only of that which error as well as a misfortune, forgetting that his eldest son in South Africa at the time of mismanagement of the London Corporation brought upon him a novel and careless sense of tion. Humiliation undeserved and even unreal; but we may upon it that it had reality on Lord Dufferin. Both these blows were del the last two years of a life, which Alfred Lyall says, "may be a singularly happy and fortunate be so accounted with good reason. Lord Dufferin's foibles were numerous and less trivial than they might have charged them in age, without hypocrisy, upon many gifts and kindnesses of and from his birth. If it was a considerable disadvantage—that is, any disadvantage worth counting—there is no record of it in the of him, and none in the part keenly perceptive and faithful er. Himself a man of fine imagination, he could not possibly wish to do. But believe without any evidence lyrical biography so much in it not at all to his taste, and he found some dissuasion from words in the exuberance of the subject of his study fell frequently. Yet when Sir Alfred in his concluding chapter the Dufferin began life "with all advantages of rank and ample

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BURLESQUERS

AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS

"The Life of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava" has been written by Sir Alfred Lyall, P.C., and is exhaustively reviewed by the English newspapers. It is The Pall Mall Gazette that justly remarks that few men ever lived a fuller life than did the Marquis of Dufferin, and few have brought to their late years and pursuits a brighter or more vigorously active and capable life. His biographer does place his character as diplomatist in a more advantageous light than it has been seen in hitherto. We are still left to admire that combination of solid political qualities with literary accomplishment and great social popularity which was Lord Dufferin, but with the added pleasure of believing his political qualities more solid than we contentedly thought them, while those others lose nothing of their variety and charm. Nor is it necessary to banish contemplation of the foibles that came in the train of these qualities. That he had "kissed the blarney stone," and had taken a tincture of it into "his own imitatively careless manner," as a well-known friend of his called it, may remain an undisturbed and unobjectionable belief. Another of his most competent and confident eulogists says: "The same thing, with the proper correction and the right explanation. He had a touch of genial blarney about him, but men were wrong who thought him insincere. He liked to give pleasure—a common Irish characteristic, and an outstanding instance of a virtue running close upon the borders of vice. And 'no doubt,' Sir Henry Durand continues, 'he also knew how useful he was; but he was in reality upright and loyal, with a high sense of honor. He had the last infirmity of noble mind; and liked men to think well of him; and, 'I always admired the pride he had in doing nothing that would be or seem inconsistent with the honor of a gentleman.'"

Inherited, foible, and not his most harmful heritage; that one came to him with the brilliant endowments of the Sheridan blood. It might almost be called a love of expenditure, or at least a too ready abandonment to it. When he came to Canada as governor-general the press of this country (and Dufferin was very sensitive to newspaper criticism, it appears) united in giving him some friendly advice, mostly in the form of admonition. Among other things, he was told that "few had been the governors whose hospitality had been on the scale befitting a popular ruler, in the true sense of that inviolable designation. If they had not encroached upon the liberties of the people, neither had they much extended the popular benefit, upon their own salaries." It was a needless appeal, and yet not without effect perhaps. We immediately found that we had among us not only "the impregnation of the refinement and culture of the best metropolitan society, but a governor-general so expansive, adventurous, gay," that "we were delighted the governor's friends in England took alarm. 'It is terrible things,' the Duke of Argyll wrote, 'about your expenditure. People say that you will be entirely ruined. Do not be too Irish, or too Sheridanish: it is an awful combination.' And so when the diplomatist, who could not rid himself altogether of that combination at any point, went to Russia, his embassy was said in St. Petersburg to be not an ambassador's but the court. He could bear a good deal of expense then, however. The time of rapidly falling rents was yet to come; and, worse than all, the one great misfortune, the one great mistake of his life. We speak only of that which was an error as well as a misfortune, and not forgetting that his eldest son was killed in South Africa at the time when the mismanagement of the London & Globe Corporation brought upon him overwhelming responsibilities, embittered by a novel and careless sense of humiliation. Humiliation undeserved it was, and even unreal; but we may depend upon it that it had reality enough for Lord Dufferin.

Both these blows were delivered in the last two years of a life which, as Sir Alfred Lyall says, "may be accounted singularly happy and fortunate." May be so accounted with good reason. Had Lord Dufferin's foibles been more numerous and less trivial than they were, he might have charged them in his old age, without hypocrisy, upon the too many gifts and kindnesses of fortune in and from his birth. If it was at any considerable disadvantage—that is to say, any disadvantage worth consideration—there is no record of it in our memories of him, and none in the pages of his keenly perceptive and faithful biographer. Himself a man of fine imagination while also a man of affairs, possessed in a high degree of the gifts of poetic thought and utterance and even capable of bringing them into those affairs with effect when writing of them, Sir Alfred Lyall has done this piece of work as if under a vow of sobriety. Insight, sympathy, animation, he could not subdue, nor possibly wish to do. But we could believe without any evidence that the lyrical biography so much in fashion is not at all to his taste, and he may have found some dissipation from giving words in the exuberance of style which the subject of his study tell into no infrequently. Yet when Sir Alfred says in his concluding chapter that Lord Dufferin began life "with all the advantages of rank and ample means,

with the gift of lively wit and great personal attractiveness, that had been inherited from a charming mother, and with the privilege of welcome entry into the choicest of English society, which is not only pleasant for a young man to live in, but can also be influential for the advancement of his interests—we can but feel that sobriety of statement was never more innocently severe. The simple reference to rank and means suffices of course; but as for the rest, it is a tale of the stars figured out in a glow-worm process. To be sure, Sir Alfred Lyall may say that the shining gifts of the son; the personal attractiveness which, in his young days, bade the Queen to hesitate about making him a lord in waiting ("on the ground that Lord Dufferin was much too good-looking and captivating"); the imposing guardianship of Sir James Graham; the constant stimulus of his mother's wit and wisdom (to say nothing of her care), which remained undiminished and imparted to her son—all this and more, his biographer may say, comes out distinctly in the course of the narrative; and so indeed it does. It is an unmarked story, in our day of happy endowments, happy accidents, fortunate associations, leading on to success the most coveted and most enjoyable. Till those last two years!

The afore-mentioned paper concludes a long review thus: "We have now to avow that all that goes before leaves quite untouched the more important matter in Sir Alfred Lyall's 'Life of Lord Dufferin.' This matter is in many places so informing, so suggestive and often has so strong a bearing upon grave affairs now under discussion, that there is no entering upon them to useful effect in a review like this, which must presently come to an end. The personal interest of the book is great enough of itself to recommend it; there is nothing in its pages to show, indeed, that their author had any other intention. But its political interest is even greater. In that respect it is of more value than any other book of the kind that has been published for years. Again and again the light that is thrown back throws forward also forward and about us; which is by far the better use of history. Therefore, too, the general reader will find satisfaction in every chapter—the political interest of the book being as much alive as the personal interest. Lord Dufferin's first employment of importance was as commissioner charged with the duty of investigating the causes and punishing the authors of the Lebanon massacres in 1860: a vividly instructive chapter tells the tale. Certain passages in a letter of Lord Dufferin's from Canada when he was governor-general (Vol. I, p. 229), are of greater significance than when they were written thirty years ago. A conversation with Napoleon III., and another with Prince Bismarck, have much more in them than the 'human interest' which the general reader cannot do without. There is an enlightening letter of Gordon's, written from Khartoum; this appears in one of two volumes, the other on Egyptian affairs at the time of the Arabi revolt. And to close this imperfect summary, an account of the Amir Abdurrahman's meeting with Lord Dufferin at Rawal Pindie, which befell at the moment when the Fenjeh incident occurred, has some pointed lessons for to-day, and is a strange story, too."

Jack Frost is still very busy outside just now drawing all sorts of fine pictures with his clever fingers, and, oddly enough, a poet has something to tell us about it.

Frost.
When the stars are cold and bright,
When the wind cry in the night,
Somebody comes to my window pane,
Paints it with silver and goes again,
Paints it with pictures of ferns and trees,
With shining daisies and tossing seas.
Every morning something new
Does this clever painter do;
But think how dreadfully cold he must be
Sitting there painting these things for me.

Mrs. Aymer Gowing, authoress of "Lord of Himself," is at least ambitious. She is not content with mere novels, less for her princess of the blood will satisfy her for a heroine, and a reigning prince for a villain. The hero certainly is a commoner (with the prospect of a peerage), but so uncommon that he is positively unnatural. The story opens at Oxford, so dear to the hearts of a Don lady novelist—an Oxford where a Don lady novelist—yes, we see a remarkable Oxford of that in Oxford! Ex-ped-Herculean! In this romantic Oxford Mrs. Gowing's hero—Aubrey Wedgwood—gets prioritized for motoring down "the high" in company with Amy Denton, hospital nurse and alleged adventuress. He is in love with the fair Amy,

who also loves him. She, however, has a mother—as impossible a character as ever fertile brain invented—who has views for her daughter. By a brilliant device Amy is sent to nurse the peer whose title Aubrey is to inherit, with instructions to influence his mind in the young man's favor. She naturally plays her own game, and marries the invalid herself, and a son is born. Meanwhile, Aubrey has won the Newdigate, and becomes a clergyman. He also becomes tutor to the heroine. The fair Amy's influence over her aged husband does not last, however. Her stepdaughter introduces a couple of faith-healers, and Amy is a nobody in her own house. She seeks advice from Aubrey, with the result that he is made correspondent in an action for divorce by the marquis. Luckily, the latter dies in the nick of time, and so does his infant son. Aubrey therefore succeeds to the title, and marries his princess, and, presumably, they live happily ever after.

Now that Lord Beaconsfield's fiction is having a new vogue (says the Sketch) it may be worth while to register some of the probable originals of his characters. The identifications have the sanction of the late Lord Rowton, Beaconsfield's private secretary and confidential adviser. "The Countess of Blessington is Lady Doubtful in 'Vivian Grey'; Monsignor Capel is Caspary in 'Lothair'; Sir William Harcourt is Hortensius in 'Endymion'; Bismarck is Prince Terrible in 'Endymion'; Gladstone, who figures in 'The Three' novel, is some much earlier as Oswald Milbank in 'Coolingsby'; Bishop Wilberforce is the Bishop in 'Lothair'; Byron is Lord Cadurcis in 'Vivian Grey'; Charles Dickens is Mr. Gushy in 'Endymion,' and Lord Granville is Lord Raucester in the same novel.

"The Courtships of Catherine the Great," by Philip W. Sergeant, has been published by Werner Laurie. Recent events have called the closest attention to Russia and her autocratic government. It is not generally known probably that for one brief period in the eighteenth century delegates from all parts of Russia were allowed full liberty to discuss public affairs and to suggest most sweeping reforms. Yet such was the case in the years 1776-1778, during the sittings of the commission on the code called by the Czarine Catherine II. The liberty of speech allowed in this history, before or since. The reign of Catherine the Great, which saw its remarkable experiment and as its result a vast improvement in the laws of Russia, was also marked by a great extension of the country's boundaries until they touched the Niemen, the Danube, and the Black Sea. It was the reign of Catherine which witnessed Russia really enter the European family of nations; and had the advance then made been continued, we should not be seeing such events as those of January, 1905. It is impossible to regard the public acts of this remarkable woman apart from her private life, so much were they interwoven, and so much did the affairs of her heart react on the course of her policy. The history of the attachments of one who was, at the same time, so strong-minded a woman and the picture of Russian society just emerging into being in her reign are of singular attraction.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have in the press a new book by Prof. J. B. Bury on "The Life of St. Patrick, and his Place in History." The work has grown out of the professor's study of the subject as an appendix to the history of the Roman empire. He then found that the material had never been critically sifted. The new book concludes that the Catholic conception of St. Patrick's work is nearer, generally, to historical fact than the views of anti-Papal divines.

Just in time for the opening of parliament a book was published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall which should go far towards being the best yet on the pressing subject of alien immigration. In this treatise, "The Problem of the Immigrant," the author, James Davenport Whelpley, discusses with knowledge, boldness of travel and close inquiry the conditions and regulations affecting the movement of population to and from the British empire, the United States and a round dozen of the chief European countries. As this watchful nation's interests are in this vast tide of westward nomads neither limit of age nor nationality, nor bar on account of religion, trade (or the absence of it), sex, indigence or criminality; and the drain or incubus on the races concerned cannot be far short of a million a day, it is not surprising that the author is in a hurry to regulate this disturbing question of population is an international affair, and must be met by concerted action in both continents.

A budget of reminiscences that may claim an almost international importance takes the form of two massive volumes just published by Messrs. Macmillan early in March. Price and title have still to be decided, but the wealth of photographic portraits and the extent of the material (there are twelve hundred pages in all, of largeavo size) must tend to put it into the hands of the ordinary reader. The author is Andrew White, for many years the United States ambassador at Berlin and St. Petersburg. He has to go further back, many claims on his fatherland, and may therefore rank among the conspicuous instances of men who have done public service in the west and justice high diplomatic trust in Europe, a condition of things which gives the republican system a certain advance over our own. Mr. White was at one time a professor at Michigan, entered the legislature, and was long by its aid the legislator, and was long by its aid the legislator, and was long by its aid the legislator.

observation was keen his expression of it is candid.

Two sons of Charles Dickens emigrated to Australia, and one, Alfred Teanyson Dickens, is still living in Hawthorn, a fashionable suburb of Melbourne. The other, the late Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, died at fifty, after having represented Wilcannia in two of the parliaments of New South Wales. A. T. Dickens embodied his recollections of his famous father in a lecture that became very popular in the Australian cities and towns, and not long ago he wrote a letter to the Melbourne papers, correcting a story reproduced from a London journal regarding the relations between his father and Thackeray.

LIFE OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

Mrs. Maybrick's Own Story. My Fifteen Lost Years, by Florence Elizabeth Maybrick. Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited, 1905.

When Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick was asked to write the story of her fifteen lost years she was told that what was wanted was "as much as possible of the psychology of your prison life." In her own words: "I surreptitiously looked up that awe-inspiring word in a dictionary, and found that it refers to the soul, and that it was my soul they wanted to lay bare. I vehemently protested that that belonged to my God, and that I had no right to expose it for laws to peck at. But the publishers, with the aid of my friends, persuaded me that the public would give me their tenderest regard, and that possibly the humanities might be furthered a bit if the story of a woman—whatever might be her failings in other directions—wholly guiltless of the terrible charge of wilful murder, and for which in her innocence she was made to suffer so cruelly, be given in fullest detail to a sympathetic world.

The first part of her book describes her arrest, trial and imprisonment. Again and again she protests her innocence. When the jury brought in their terrible verdict of guilty, she says: "A prolonged 'Ah!'—strangely like the sighing of wind thru a forest—sounded thru the court. I reeled as it struck a blow, and sank upon a chair with a prayer for strength I clasped the rail of the dock in front of me, and said in a low voice, but with firmness, 'My lord, everything has been against me: I am not guilty of this crime.'"

Very dramatic too is her story of the interval which elapsed between her sentence and the intimation of the reprieve granted by the home secretary. Four days before the date fixed for the execution the governor "trembling with emotion" told her to prepare for death, and that night she fainted. When she recovered consciousness, it was to receive another visit from the governor who "hastening forward exclaimed in an agitated voice: 'It is well: it is good news!' When I opened my eyes once more I was lying in bed in the hospital."

The first nine months of her confinement was spent in solitary confinement in Woking Prison. Of this period she says: "No one can realize the horror of solitary confinement who has not experienced it. Here is one day's routine: It is six o'clock; I arise and dress in the dark; I put up my hammock and wait for breakfast. I hear the ward officer in the gallery outside, I take a tin plate and a tin mug in my hands and stand before

the cell door. Presently the door opens; a brown, whole-meal, six-ounce loaf is placed upon the plate; the tin mug is taken, and three-quarters of a pint of gruel is measured in my presence, when the mug is handed back in silence and the door is closed and locked. After I have taken a few mouthfuls of bread I begin to scrub my cell. A bell rings and my door is again unlocked. No word is spoken, because I know exactly what to do. I leave my cell and fall into single file, three paces in the rear of my nearest fellow convict. All of us are alike in knowing what we have to do and we march away silently to Divine service. We are criminals under punishment, and our keepers march us like dumb cattle to the worship of God."

The book is full of the terrible tragedy of prison life and is impossible not to feel that in many respects the regulations governing convict life might be improved and reformed. Mrs. Maybrick felt most acutely the incessant superintendence to which she was subjected. During her imprisonment she was searched 10,000 times.

The second part of the book consists of a close analysis of the evidence given at the trial and a statement of her own side of the case regarding which every reader is entitled to form his own conclusions.

PLAYED BY SIR HENRY 'C. B.'

Premier Balfour Described as a Political Hoologian.

London, Feb. 22.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at High Wycombe, referred to the "political hoologianism of Mr. Balfour."

The following were some of his points: Across the Atlantic an eminent citizen is at the head of affairs, and with his friends can work his will on the nation for four years.

Here there is an eminent citizen at the head of affairs who was never placed there by the people's will, and whom the people are sick of seeing there, and yet he persists in enjoying the emoluments of office.

That is the plain English of it, tho I apologise for using the word "English" in connection with such conduct.

This self-satisfied citizen struts the quarter-deck of the ship of state and flouts the people's will as expressed in the constituencies at the by-elections. At the opening of this fiscal pantomime Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour started out like two brothers to slay the trade monsters. Now they keep aloof from each other. Is it part of the mystery of dragon slaying?

Mr. Chamberlain would kill free trade outright; Mr. Balfour would torture it to within an inch of its life.

Looking at their failures, for which the day of reckoning has to come, they should be in a mood far removed from the spirit of political hoologianism which the prime minister has displayed.

Giant's Chaperon.

London, Feb. 22.—The Russian giant Machnow made his first appearance at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon and was introduced to the audience by a daintily-dressed little lady, named Mme. Chiquita, the smallest human being in the world, whose height is nineteen inches.

She escorted Machnow thru the stalls and into the various boxes, incidentally wearing as a bracelet the ring which usually adorns the giant's little finger.



The Siege.
Full panopied in silken state
While trumpets boldly play their part
A woman comes who would besiege—
And take by storm—a poor man's heart.

She wages war with dulcetness,
And cunningly she quilts her foe
By craft like Joshua and his hosts
Before the walls of Jericho.

Poor foe! he deems himself secure
In mighty strength that naught can

harm,
Nor knows that, pacing slow, she weaves
Around him a most potent charm.

So from his castle wall he scans
The specter of her brave advance,
Smiling, serene, as one who eves
The treading of some stately dance.

But, when her spells are fully wrought,
Once more her challenge rings on high,
He stands a space, still undismayed,
And then—surrenders utterly!

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GEMS OF LITERATURE

The Bishop at Work.

(From Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables.")

The next day, at sunrise, M^{onsieur} Bienvenu was walking in the garden. Madame Magloire ran towards him quite beside herself.

"M^{onsieur}, M^{onsieur}," cried she, "does your greatness know where the silver basket is?"

"Yes," said the bishop.

"God be praised!" said she, "I did not know what had become of it!"

The bishop had just found the basket on a flower bed. He gave it to Madame Magloire and said, "There it is."

"Yes," said she, "but there is nothing in it. The silver?"

"Ah!" said the bishop, "it is the silver, then, that troubles you. I do not know where that is."

"Good heavens! it is stolen. That man who came last night stole it."

And in the twinkling of an eye, with all the agility of which her age was capable, Madame Magloire ran to the oratory, went into the alcove, and came back to the bishop. The bishop was bending with some sadness over a cochlearia des Guillon, which the basket had broken in falling. He looked up at Madame Magloire's cry:

"M^{onsieur}, the man has gone! the silver is stolen!"

While she was uttering this exclamation, her eyes fell on an angle of the garden, where she saw traces of an escalade. A capstone of the wall had been thrown down.

"See, there is where he got out; he jumped into Cochelet-lane. The abominable fellow! he has stolen our silver!"

The bishop was silent for a moment, then, raising his serious eyes, he said mildly to Madame Magloire:

"Now, first, did this silver belong to us?"

Madame Magloire did not answer; after a moment, the bishop continued:

"Madame Magloire, I have for a long time wearily withheld this silver; it belonged to the poor. Who was this man? A poor man, evidently."

"Alas! Alas!" returned Madame Magloire. "It is not on my account, or on mademoiselle's; it is all the same to us. But it is on yours, M^{onsieur}. What is M^{onsieur} going to do for now?"

The bishop looked at her with amazement:

"How so! have we no tin plates?"

Madame Magloire shrugged her shoulders.

"Tin smells."

"Well, then, iron plates."

Madame Magloire made an expressive gesture.

"Iron tastes."

"Well," said the bishop, "then, wooden plates."

In a few minutes he was breakfasting at the same table at which Jean Valjean sat the night before. While breakfasting, M^{onsieur} Bienvenu pleasantly remarked to his sister, who said nothing, and Madame Magloire, who was grumbling to herself, that there was really no need even of a wooden spoon or fork to dip a piece of bread into a cup of milk.

"Was there ever such an idea?" said Madame Magloire to herself, as she went backwards and forwards; "to take in a man like that, and to give him a bed beside him; and yet what a blessing it was that he did nothing but steal! Oh, my stars! it makes the chills run over me when I think of it!"

Just as the brother and sister were rising from the table, there was a knock at the door.

"Come in," said the bishop.

The door opened. A strange, fierce group appeared on the threshold. Three men were holding a fourth by the collar. The three men were gendarmes; the fourth Jean Valjean.

A brigadier of gendarmes, who appeared to head the group, was near the door. He advanced towards the bishop, giving a military salute.

"M^{onsieur}," said he—

At this word Jean Valjean, who was sullen and seemed entirely cast down, raised his head with a stupefied air.

"M^{onsieur}!" he murmured, "then it is not the cure?"

"Silence!" said a gendarme, "it is M^{onsieur}, the bishop."

In the meantime M^{onsieur} Bienvenu had approached as quickly as his great age permitted:

"Ah, there you are!" said he, looking towards Jean Valjean. "I am glad to see you. But I gave you the candlesticks also, which are silver like the rest, and would bring two hundred francs. Why did you not take them along with your plates?"

Jean Valjean opened his eyes and looked at the bishop with an expression which no human tongue could describe.

"M^{onsieur}," said the brigadier, "then what this man said was true? We met him. He was going like a man who was running away, and we arrested him in order to see. He had this silver."

"And he told you," interrupted the bishop, with a smile, "that it had been given him by a good old priest with whom he had passed the night. I see it all. And you brought him back here? It is all a mistake."

"If that is so," said the brigadier, "we can let him go."

"Certainly," replied the bishop.

The gendarmes released Jean Valjean, who shrank back—

"Is it true that they let me go?" he said, in a voice almost inarticulate, as if he were speaking in his sleep.

"Yes! you can go. Do you not understand?" said a gendarme.

"My friend," said the bishop, "before you go away, here are your candlesticks; take them."

He went to the mantelpiece, took the two candlesticks and brought them to Jean Valjean. The two women beheld the action without a word, or gesture, or look that might disturb the bishop.

Jean Valjean was trembling in every limb. He took the two candlesticks mechanically and with a wild appearance.

"Now," said the bishop, "go in peace. By the way, my friend, when you come again, you need not come thru the garden. You can always come in and go out by the front door. It is closed only with a latch, day or night."

Then, turning to the gendarmes, he said:

"Messieurs, you can retire." The gendarmes withdrew.

Jean Valjean felt like a man who is just about to faint.

The bishop approached him, and said, in a low voice:

"Forget not, never forget, that you have promised me to use this silver to become an honest man."

Jean Valjean, who had no recollection of this promise, stood confounded. The bishop had laid much stress upon these words as he uttered them. He continued, solemnly:

"Jean Valjean, my brother: you belong no longer to evil, but to good. It is your soul that I am buying for you. I withdraw it from dark thoughts and from the spirit of perdition, and I give it to God!"

GENERAL LEW WALLACE.

Something of the Author of Ben Hur Who Has Passed Away.

Lew Wallace, who died yesterday at Crawfordville, Ind., in 1827, came of a family which settled in Virginia before the revolution. Four brothers of the family fought in the revolution, two being killed in battle and one dying in a prison ship. The fourth was Lew Wallace's great-grandfather.

The grandfather of Lew Wallace started the first newspaper in Cincinnati, now the Commercial-Gazette. The editor's son wished to enter the army and the editor sought to enlist the influence of General William Henry Harrison in the young man's behalf. General Harrison had intended to apply for an appointment for his own son, but he deferred until the opportunity placed before him by his parent. The boy obtained work as a copyist in the county clerk's office, and with the best \$11 of his salary bought a gun. Having been ordered somewhat, the young man was reading law when his chance came, at the outbreak of the Mexican war. He hastened to organize a company. He declined the captaincy and was made second lieutenant.

At 16 young Wallace was told by his father that he must look out for himself, as he had neglected all the opportunities placed before him by his parent. The boy obtained work as a copyist in the county clerk's office, and with the best \$11 of his salary bought a gun. Having been ordered somewhat, the young man was reading law when his chance came, at the outbreak of the Mexican war. He hastened to organize a company. He declined the captaincy and was made second lieutenant.

The story "The Fair God" was partly the outcome of his experience in the Mexican war. He was, in fact, begun when the boy was 17 years old.

After returning home Lew Wallace practiced law and devoted himself to the military company which he had organized.

When the call for troops reached Indianapolis at the outbreak of the civil war, General Wallace was making a speech to a jury. He hurried away and in less than three days had six regiments in camp. He led one regiment as colonel.

At the battle of Pittsburg Landing General Wallace held his troops in readiness for hours, neglected all the opportunities Grant to advance to the right of the Union army, proceeded along a road which would have led to the right, if the positions had not been changed during the battle. Wallace learned afterwards that he was censured in the official report of the battle, but in his memoirs General Grant modified the statement regarding General Wallace's action.

After the war, General Wallace was appointed by President Garfield minister to Turkey. He was on very good terms with the Sultan and was offered a high position.

He Learned Something.

From The Chicago News.

"You may talk about the quietness and the bore of country life," said the man with the double watch chain, "but I want to tell you that it's the place to get posted after all."

"Posted on what?" was asked.

"On most everything."

"Well, I have lived in town for 30 years and didn't know there was anything new to learn, but in three weeks' stay in the country I found out that old-fashioned sticking plaster was the best remedy known for a sore heel, and that all country sausages are made by the butchers in cities."

The Breakdown.

From The New York Sun.

Knicker: "What repairs did you have made on your auto?"

Bocker: "Four new wheels and my shoes half soled."

WORLD'S GREATEST DIAMONDS

Ill-Luck Supposed to Accompany Abnormally Large Gems.

It was in the last days of December, 1893, that the English newspapers set up their then biggest headings (we have gone farther in the way of displayed lines during the last few years of "the new journalism") to announce the new discovery, just as they have recently done in proclaiming the advent of the Premier Diamond Mine's sensational find. It was in the mines of the Jagerfontein that "The Excelsior" was discovered a dozen years ago. No successor or rival has appeared until the present year. It was said to be worth a million. But million pounds diamonds are not everybody's money. It was a glorious stone, and Chicago tried to get it for its exhibition as "the eighth wonder of the world." The Kaiser is said to have wanted it. Chicago would have insured it for three-quarters of a million. Eventually the stone was dealt with in more commercial shape. It was cut up into smaller gems. Each part was of almost matchless purity. Don't you remember how at first dealers and buyers endeavored to discount Cape stones with the damning phrase "off color?" But you cannot lie truth out of existence, unless perhaps you are a Russian diplomat. To-day the S.A. stones rival the finest of Brazil.

The Romance of the Mines.

The new stone which is chronicled everywhere has been insured for \$100,000. The Premier Mine, which is near Pretoria, is largely owned by the millionaires, Werner Beit & Co. "To him that hath shall be given." The De Beers group have hitherto ruled the diamond market. But everything comes to an end. The De Beers has to take a back seat now. And it is the opinion of the best authorities that the Premier Mine has at last begun a career in keeping with its title. Other mines are maintaining a fairly high output, and it is plain that whatever else the world may want she will always have plenty of diamonds. The wonder is that they get no cheaper for the large supply. Indeed, during the last five or six years they have been going up in market value. What a disgrace it is! To think that the wealth lying around in the Transvaal was only discovered in 1867, and that hundreds of millions of pounds' worth of diamonds have been collected since! And all thru a colonial trader, one Reilly, being attracted by a curious looking pebble among others with which the children of Van Neirkirk, a hospitable Boer, were playing!

Boer Children's Flairities.

The trader thought the pebble was worth examining, and promised the Boer his full share of whatever he might get for it (which promise he faithfully kept), showed it later at a Cape drinking bar and was laughed at. So disgusted was one of the loafers that he threw the stone into the road. O'Reilly found it again, and it finally changed hands in London for \$11,000, was dignified with the title of "The Star of South Africa," and became one of the splendid possessions of the late Lord Dudley. Such is the story of a child's plaything and the beginning of diamond mining in South Africa.

Ill-Luck Attending Great Diamonds.

Oriental romances with precious stones and gems as their basis teem with lessons against wealth of this fascinating description. You cannot eat diamonds; you cannot drink pearls; you cannot make a comfortable bed of them in the desert. This is the rough kind of moral chiefly preached in Oriental lore; yet no amount of philosophy has prevented the emperors and princes of the Orient as far back as history reaches

from intrigues, wars, mutilations and murders arising out of their inordinate desire to possess the great diamonds of the world or the world's most famous gems. Considering the Oriental's passion for treasures of this description, there was a refinement of cruelty in the starving to death of a royal prisoner surrounded by the luxuries of a gorgeous palace, and in the presence of dishes full of diamonds, pearls and rubies. Ill-luck has attended the possession of every one of the known great diamonds. The possession of the Koh-i-Nohr by her late gracious Majesty Queen Victoria cannot be said to have been a lucky stone in the conventional sense from the moment it was recut in Hatton Garden under the superintendence of the Prince Consort of beloved memory.

The Story of a Bag of Pearls.

As a comparison story to the monarch who was starved by his conqueror in presence of dishes full of precious stones, Washington Irving's "Conquistador of Florida, by Fernando de Soto," may be quoted. In the course of their weary march thru the desolate tracts, one Juan Terron, a foot-soldier, calling to a horseman who was his friend, drew forth from his wallet a linen bag in which there were six pounds weight of pearls, fished, no doubt, from the Indian sepulchres. Being heartily tired of carrying the treasure on his back he offered it to his friend as a gift. The horseman generously declined the reckless offer. Piqued at the refusal the foot-soldier swore he would carry the loot no further. Untying the bag he whirled it round as if he were sowing seed, and scattered the precious things in all directions. His comrades, astounded at his folly, made a hasty search and recovered thirty of the splendid collection, which would have been "worth a king's ransom." The incident gave rise to the Spanish proverb "There are no pearls for Juan Terron."

The Overenthusiastic Girl.

One word more as to the professional life, and this to the overstimulated or overenthusiastic girl, says Alice Preston in the Ladies' Home Journal. Do not suppose that the prizes and success it holds out to you will at the last outweigh the nearer, dearer blessings of love and of home life. I believe in the ambitious girl as I do in all girls, but now and then I see her make the mistake of placing her profession ahead of the gentler, close, warm home affections and duties. Before you start out, or you who have started—if you would have my word for it—I could tell you how much richer and deeper and more worth while are these things than to see one's name in large type, or honorable mention at an ephemeral art exhibit.

I have always thought it singularly beautiful that Mrs. Browning, who has tasted of such fame, should have made her heroine Aurora Leigh, in referring to herself and her literary fame, say: "I might have been a common woman now and happier, less known, and less left alone; Perhaps a better woman after all, With chubby children hanging around my neck To keep me low and wise. Ah me! the vine That bears such fruit are proud to stoop with it."

The profession of womanhood—to be great and wise and successful in that! to have honorable mention in that! to have one's name remembered and one's influence felt in that! If added to this one gains success or fame in the world's work, so much the better, so much the richer, but, first of all, to be a woman, with a woman's full, rich ideals.

Hard Luck.

From The Baltimore American.

Balty More: "What's the matter with Buggs?"

Calvert, jr.: "He's been trying to lead the simple life and succeeded in living a life so unutterably simple that they are preparing to take him to the Sheppard asylum."

The Easy Public.

Thomas W. Lawson was talking about sharp practice.

"Sharp practice is the rule," he said, "but is not the public in a way to blame? Why should the public be so willing to be deluded? What is the matter with the public, anyway? Upon my word, I have seen men and women hug and nurse worthless stocks as Washington White nursed his watch."

"Washington White? Oh, he is a Boston colored man."

"One day a friend met him on an underground train. The friend sat down beside him. Washington was rocking himself to and fro in a curious way—something like a man with the colic."

"How do, Washington?" said the friend.

"How do, Calhoun?" said Washington, and he still rocked to and fro.

"The friend regarded him curiously. 'You haven't sick, Washington, are you?' he asked."

"No, indeed, Calhoun," was the reply.

"Then why in the name of common sense, mah friend, am you rockin' yo'self to and fro this way all the time?"

"Washington White made no pause in his regular oscillations as he said: 'Calhoun, you know Jerome McWade? Well, he done sold me a silver watch for free dollars, and if I stops a movin' like sick yere, de watch don't go no mo'.'"—Salt Lake Tribune.

The Old Horse.

Ay, sell the old horse, if you will; For he is broken down And weak with years—why care for that? There's plenty in the town To take his place, to do his work, To go the pace he went By day or night, in rain or shine, Until his strength was spent.

He never stopped to reason why, To ask that this be done, Or that; he knew his duty— He did it on the run. He served his master as he best Knew how to serve—and now Go sell him; he is loyal and Will ask not, why or how.

A horse is not a sentiment; He cannot think or speak, Or vote; then why protect him when He's worthless, old and weak? For him no starry banner floats On every breeze that blows; For him no pension comforts come When years his labor close.

Ay, tell the old horse, if you will; He will not ask you why, Nor make complaint when he is turned Adrift to starve and die; But faithful in his labors still, As when they were begun, He will not care; he is content With duty bravely done.

When Not Working.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Tom: "The power of the pen is great, isn't it?"

Jerry: "If it's a fountain pen it can certainly produce a good deal of strong language when it refuses to go."

Doubtful Compliment.

From The Chicago News.

"Darling," cried the imaginative swain, "your eyes remind me of billiard balls."

"Sir!" exclaimed the haughty maiden, "why do my eyes remind you of billiard balls?"

"Because you can roll them so easily and win with them."

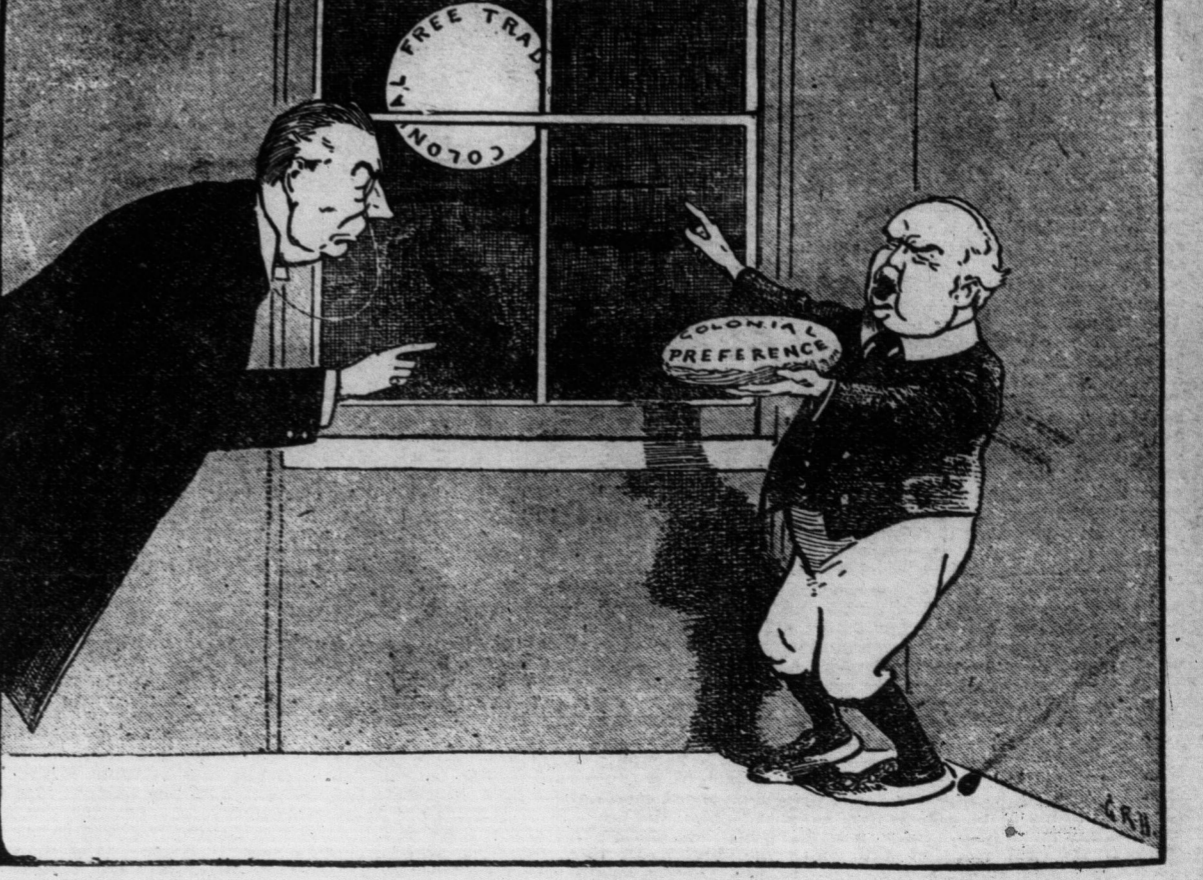
Hard Work.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Stinjay: "See here, when are you going to pay me back that dollar you borrowed?"

Boroughs: "Why, man, alive, I earned that dollar. I had to work with you for a couple of hours before I got it out of you."

CRYING FOR THE MOON.

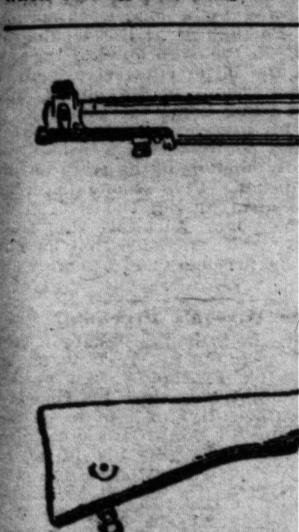


"C-B." "Boo-oo! I dinna want this Bu-Bu-Bun! I want the M-M-Moon!" "You cannot get Free Trade from the Colonies. Rightly or wrongly they believe in certain amount of protection. You cannot get that; but are you like a child that has set his heart on the Moon? Will you be satisfied with, say, a bun instead? You can get the bun."—Mr. Chamberlain, at Gainsborough. Pall Mall Gazette.

A NEW WAR

An Admirable Production

London, Feb. 14—The new thirty-inch rifle now being made as rapidly as possible for the British army in India wards to the troops in the field at home, is, in regard to its construction, an admirable product of the military gunsmith. It is a rifle of the construction of the Lee-Enfield type, especially in regard to the form of its barrel, is not only based upon principles so mistaken, that it can never stand and trustworthily arm, as we have already said, but in December last as a tary paper, giving details of tests made at Hythe with the when thrown into comparison



service weapon that it is now in the British army, and the rifles of France, Germany, and this report, which records the performance of the thirty-inch Lee-Enfield rifle, which has been most satisfactory light has been in certain quarters with certain is unfortunate, especially as happy and dangerous conclusion, so far as can be ascertained, founded on any acknowledged actual tests that have given either or different from those by the experimental staff at the of Musketry.

A military weapon is always a compromise. The committee who were charged with the production of a new army rifle left to themselves to decide not have determined upon a Lee-Enfield rifle, which has a barrel five inches long, and a range of thousand eight hundred yards, the inefficient carbine denuded and all ranks—mounted demoted alike—were given a weapon.

The Lee-Enfield behaved throughout the campaign, but defects in its construction were, less, brought into prominence, circumstances which occurred frequency than was either, convenient, it was not unusual for to get dropped and lost, thus the entire rifle worthless. They were regarded as somewhat these employed on the Maud by the Boers. They mounted men a lighter, hand-carrying was considered necessary, cavalrymen a light rifle that loss of range as compared with Enfield could be produced, it vious that lightness and hand qualities of equal advantage marching soldier. Hence the Lee-Enfield rifle, or one pattern there is universal throughout the eventually the lords of the joined the war office in its new arm. A rifle was required something of the handiness of carded carbine and all the Lee-Enfield, but with sighting, and one or two other merits. This, the authorities a been provided.

Concerning the excellence of sights there is no question. A present bolt-action is retained been made safe, and the improved. It is in the barrel new rifle differs mostly from the Lee-Enfield. When it was short range decreased, corresponding the loss of velocity, and this recovered, with a deal of ing the introduction of a new pr rifle. The rifling of the bar Lee-Enfield is what is known form," which is to say that cutting is of equal depth from end to end. In the new culture—30 inches—is the same of the Lee-Enfield. The m grooves is also alike, viz, five depth varies to which they cut. At the breech it is .005 from about fourteen inches of ale up to that point the gradually deepened until final gain a depth of .0065-inch. For of rifling a thirty-inch barrel ed on behalf of the war depart with ammunition similar to with the Lee-Enfield rifle not equal but a greater velocity, extensive range, is obtained. The ending of the grooves as the approaches its point of exit d

A NEW WAR WEAPON FOR BRITAIN'S ARMY

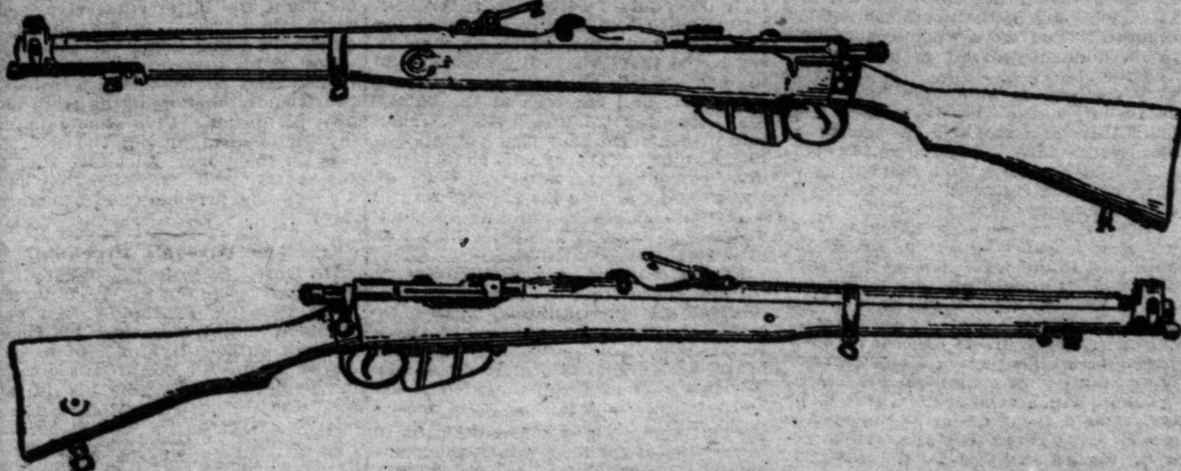
An Admirable Production of the Military Gunsmith. But There Are Doubts as to Its Merits.

London, Feb. 14—The new short, or thirty-inch, rifle now being manufactured as rapidly as possible for issue, first to the British army in India, and afterwards to the troops in the colonies and at home, is, in regard to its mechanism and finish, an admirable production of the military gunsmith. It is urged by critics that the construction of the weapon, especially in regard to the shortened form of its barrel, is not only faulty, but based upon principles so wrong, or mistaken, that it can never become a sound and trustworthy arm. Information, as we have already said, was published in December last as a parliamentary paper, giving details of certain tests made at Hythe with the new rifle when thrown into comparison with the

with the great amount of recoil the "lighter" rifling lower down would set up were no means devised for relieving it. The contention of the authorities is that the new rifle is not only a more convenient, handier and lighter weapon than the Lee-Enfield, but, regardless of whatever standard by which it may be judged, a better shooting weapon. Its chief particulars are as follows:

Table comparing Short Magazine Lee-Enfield Mark I and Lee-Enfield rifle specifications including length of barrel, calibre, weight, and range.

THE NEW THIRTY-INCH RIFLE.



service weapon that it is now replacing in the British army, and the military rifles of France, Germany and Italy; and this report, which recorded the performances of the thirty-inch barrel in a most satisfactory light, has been received in certain quarters with reservation. This is unfortunate, especially as these unhappy and dangerous conclusions have not, so far as can be ascertained, been founded on any acknowledged series of actual tests that have given results either or different from those obtained by the experimental staff at the School of Musketry. A military weapon is always and inevitably a compromise. The small arms committee who were charged with the production of a new army rifle if it had been left to themselves to decide, might not have determined upon a thirty-inch barrel. It was not, however, given to them, except within very slight limits, to say what the length should be. In the South African war the carbine of the mounted corps was so completely outranged that the cavalrymen applied to be allowed to discard that weapon and take up the infantryman's Lee-Enfield rifle, which has a barrel thirty-five inches long, and a range of two thousand eight hundred yards. Eventually, the inefficient carbine was condemned and all ranks—mounted and dismounted alike—were given the same weapon.

seen from the accompanying drawings, is not altogether elegant. The barrel is entirely cased in wood, which will enable the soldier to grasp it with comfort even after a very large number of shots have been fired. The foresight, which is protected by a strong pair of lugs, is dovetailed into its block at right angles to the axis of the barrel, so that it is capable of lateral adjustment. The back sight is hinged at the front and provided with a fine adjustment for intermediate distances, and a wind-gauge giving six inches for every division on the wind-gauge scale for every hundred yards. The rifle is loaded with a charger, holding five cartridges.

Wits and Women.

Would you hurt a woman most, aim at her affections.—Wallace. The more idle a woman's hand the more occupied her heart.—Dubay. Let woman stand upon her female character as upon a foundation.—Lamb. Women cannot see so far as men can, but what they do see they see quicker.—Buckle. If men knew all that women think, they would be twenty times more audacious.—Karr. A woman's hopes are woven as sunbeams; a shadow annihilates them.—George Eliot. Beauty is worse than wine—it intoxicates both the holder and the beholder.—Zimmerman. Neither walls, nor goods, nor anything is more difficult to be guarded than woman.—Alexis. We can only demand that a woman should be womanly. That is not being exclusive.—Hunt. Modesty in a woman is a virtue most deserving, since we do all we can to cure her of it.—Lingree. Women are never stronger than when they arm themselves with their own weakness.—Mme. du Deffand. It is no more possible to do without a wife than it is to dispense with eating and drinking.—Luther. When joyous, a woman's license is not to be endured; when in terror, she is a plague.—Aeschylus. If woman did turn men out of Paradise, she has done her best ever since to make it up to him.—Sheldon. Men always say more evil of a woman than there really is; and there is always more than is known.—Mezery. Always have in their language an infinite number of words in which each syllable is a caress.—Rochefort. A heart which has been domesticated by matrimony and maternity is as tranquil as a tame bullfinch.—Holmes. A beautiful woman pleases the eye, a good woman pleases the heart; one is a jewel, the other a treasure.—Napoleon I. A man cannot possess anything that is better than a good woman, nor anything worse than a bad one.—Simonides. How wisely it is constituted that tender and gentlewomen shall be our earliest guides, instilling their own spirit into us.—Channing. It is generally a feminine eye that first detects the moral deficiencies hidden under the "dear deceit" of beauty.—George Eliot. To educate a man is to form an individual who leaves nothing behind him; to educate a woman is to form one who is not eating to be a widow. One must assume all the modesty of girlhood without being allowed even to feign ignorance.—Mme. du Girardin. Beloved darlings, who cover over and shadow many malicious purposes with a counterfeit passion of dissimulate sorrow and unquietness.—Sir Walter Raleigh. What is it that renders friendship between women so lukewarm and of so short duration? It is the interests of love and the jealousy of conquest.—Rousseau. To give you nothing and to make you expect everything; to dawdle on the threshold of love while the doors are closed—this is all the science of a coquet.—T. Bernard. Women have a perpetual envy of our vices; they are less vicious than we, not from choice, but because we restrict them; they are the slaves of order and fashion.—Johnson. I am a strenuous advocate for liberty and property; but when these rights are invaded by a pretty woman, I am neither able to defend my money nor my freedom.—Junius. Women speak easily of platonic love; but, while they appear to esteem it highly, there is not a single ribbon of their toilet that does not drive platonicism from our hearts.—Ricard.

BUILD UP CANADA.

Ottawa Citizen: The agitation promoted by the United States farmers over Attorney-General Moody's decision authorizing drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty paid upon Canadian wheat, when manufactured into flour and exported, has served to bring into relief the fact that the system of drawback is an old one and has been in force in that country for many years. Two other decisions of importance have been reached under the same provision. The secretary of the treasury has ordered an allowance of drawback for wastage on articles manufactured from pig lead produced from imported lead ores or imported lead bullion. The instructions for arriving at the allowance to be made, are even more involved than those covering the mixing of wheat under drawback regulations. The drawback has also been ordered on telephone or switchboard cords manufactured with the use of imported copper tinsel thread in connection with domestic material. The department, explains the Minneapolis Journal, points out that the United States has had a drawback law since it has been a republic, the first one having been passed in 1793. This provides for a drawback on raw material imported into the United States, of the duty paid, less 10 per cent. Thru the 112 years since then, this has undergone many changes, but always there has remained in tariff legislation the same general principle that an American manufacturer who can land foreign goods by the use of raw material brought in from abroad, and who cannot land it otherwise, shall not be denied the right to extend his business abroad because of the tariff. That's all the miller asks. "The basic idea of a tariff," concludes the Journal, "is the fostering and strengthening of home industry. The framers of tariff laws have deemed it wise to counteract anything in the laws that operated adversely to this primary intent." This bald avowal of the Minneapolis millers' organ of the purpose to capture foreign trade, and build up American industry, by grinding down within our own borders, should summon patriotic men to devise some means of retaining that trade in this country and thereby give employment to Canadians and increase the wealth of the Dominion.

SUFFERING IN FREE-TRADE ENGLAND.

Industrial Canada: The Toronto Globe is collecting subscriptions for the families of idle workmen in the manufacturing districts of England. Harrowing descriptions of the sufferings of these poor people who cannot get work are published. If such distress existed in a country having a high protective tariff the Globe would publish many columns of editorials warning Canadians against a policy that produced such results. Many Englishmen are beginning to wonder whether there would be so many British workmen out of employment if the money sent out of the country to pay for goods made in Germany and other foreign countries were expended on British goods. But the present distress in England will not help the party in power. While the Balfour government have been coquetting with the protection question they have not

THE HOME OF THE QUACKS IN NEW YORK CITY

A Multitude of "Healers" Under All Sorts of Names—More Stringent Laws Required.

The ills that human flesh is heir to are variously and wonderfully treated in the United States, writes a Usonian lady in The London Daily Telegraph. Almost as many curative cults now exist as there are known diseases. The name of the healers is legion, and each one is a law unto himself. It is the women of America who sustain the quacks, the freaks and the adventurers in the healing profession. Anything bordering on the occult, the fantastic or the sensational has a peculiar attraction for them. For long, long years quack medicine held sway in the land. Gallons or it were sold in every hamlet, and mothers reared their families on it, which is a tribute to the inherent vigor of the race—for most of the medicine was only bad whiskey, with the addition of drugs more or less injurious, a little sugar or molasses, and some coloring matter. The most popular medicines ordinarily were compounded, patented and sold by ignorant or conscienceless persons, who did not know or did not care about the extent of the harm wrought by them. They became millionaires, and their children married into the aristocracy and now employ high-priced medical specialists to treat them.

Foremost in point of number, wealth and development, stand the Christian Scientists, a cult that is avowedly religious, yet which makes a large percentage of its conversions thru its claim of healing bodily ills. The mission of the Christian Scientists is not to the poor. The congregations in the costly churches erected by its disciples are made up of notably prosperous and contented persons. In New York City there are two churches, each costing about one million dollars, within a short distance of each other, besides many smaller churches in various parts of the city.

Allied to the Christian Scientists are the Mental Scientists, but the very similarity of the two renders them mutually antagonistic. Altho Mrs. Eddy claims the title of metaphysician, and in her looks repeatedly asserts "mind is all," she and her followers reject the suggestion that they use mental control in healing. The Mental Scientists, on the other hand, also locate bodily ills in the mind, and boldly assert that the influence of one mind over another can work cures. They have been somewhat

crowded into insignificance by the lusty growth of the Christian Scientists within the last few years. They have also been somewhat discredited by the arrest and conviction of one of their most prominent members, a woman, who living in a small town in Florida, gave "absent treatment" to tens of thousands of persons thruout the United States. Her post was enormous. If she gave absent treatment to one-tenth of the individuals from whom she took money, she would have had to exceed Mrs. Eddy herself in alleged supernatural power. The charge of using the mails for unlawful purposes was brought against her, and an end was put to an exceedingly profitable business.

The Osteopaths are making great headway at present. The name is misleading. It suggests bones, but the treatment really consists in a sort of manipulation which it is claimed removes obstructions of very kind, vitalizes the nerves and promotes proper circulation of the blood. There are almost as many osteopaths as M. D.'s. They are not graduated from medical schools, but they are supposed to take a course of study under the founder of the system, who lives in a little Missouri town. The Naturopaths advocate a return to first principles as a universal panacea. There is a colony of these folk in a New Jersey village, where the patients not only live out of doors, but walk there as our first parents did before the fall, esteeming clothing one of the ills of civilization. They sleep under the open sky and cover themselves with earth, the healing properties of which are expected to restore health.

Reducing one's diet to fruit and nuts is advocated by one cult as a means of building up health and ridding the body of diseases. The vegetarians are a numerous body, and have their own communities in some of the states. In the large cities they maintain restaurants, where meat is conspicuously absent from the menu, altho there are many dishes designed to wheedle the partaker from the notion that they taste like meat. The city vegetarian, however, is likely to hanker after the fresh pots and to yield to the temptation that assails him on every hand. The only safety is in withdrawing, as many do, to a spot where it is impossible to fall from grace and beans.

At a meeting of the New York Medical Jurisprudence Society recently, it was asserted that there are 20,000 quack doctors in New York City, and that one unqualified practitioner acknowledged having made \$300,000 (\$40,000) in one year. The counsel for the society said that New York is a hot-bed of charlatanism, and that the poorer and more thickly-settled portions of the city are filled with illegal practitioners.

No Further Necessity.

From The Chicago Tribune. Maud: "Well, I see Mabel Garlinghorn, after all these years, has given up trying to get Phil Sikes." Maud: "What's the reason?" Maud: "Haven't you heard? She's got him."

Must Be a Globe-Trotter.

From The Somerville Journal. Lawson: "Wylikyn is an experienced traveler, isn't he?" Dawson: "I guess so. He never talks about his travels."



WILL IT CURE ME? This is the personal question a woman asks herself when she reads of the cures of womanly diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Why shouldn't it cure her? Is it a complicated case? Thousands of such cases have been cured by "Favorite Prescription." Is it a condition which local doctors have declared incurable? Among the hundreds of thousands of sick women cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription there are a great many who were pronounced incurable by local doctors. Wonders have been worked by "Favorite Prescription" in the cure of irregularity, weakening drains, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It always helps. It almost always cures. I commenced taking your medicine, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, nearly a year ago for chronic inflammation of womb, and can truly say it is the only thing that ever did me any good," writes Mrs. L. C. Wagner, of 115 Edwin Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. "I could not walk any distance before using it. After taking six bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' I find I can walk without difficulty and am greatly benefited in general health. Would advise any suffering women to use Dr. Pierce's medicine." These are the Original Little Women's Liver Pills, first put up over 40 years ago, by old Dr. R. V. Pierce. They've been imitated but never equaled. Smallest, easiest to take and best. They're tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts. Without disturbance or trouble, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, sick and bilious headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured. Permanently cured, too, by their mild and natural action, these Little Pills gently lead the system into natural ways again. Their influence lasts.

The Easy Public. Thomas W. Lawson was talking about sharp practice. "Sharp practice is the rule," he said, "but is not the public in a way to blame? Why should the public be so willing to be deceived? What is the matter with the public, anyway? Upon my word, I have seen men and women hug and nurse worthless stocks as Washington White nursed his watch. "Washington White? Oh, he is a Boston colored man. "One day a friend met him on an underground train. The friend sat down beside him. Washington was rocking himself to and fro in a curious way—something like a man with the colic. "How do, Washington?" said the friend. "How do, Calhoun?" said Washington, and he still rocked to and fro. "The friend regarded him curiously. "You haven't sick, Washington, have you?" he asked. "No, indeed, Calhoun," was the reply. "Then why in the name of common sense, man friend, am you rockin' yourself to and fro this way all the time?" "Washington White made no pause in his regular oscillations as he said: "Calhoun, you know Jerome McVade? Well, he done sold me a silver watch for free dollars, and if I stops movin' like dish yere, de watch don't go no mo'."—Salt Lake Tribune.

The Old Horse. He sell the old horse, if you will; For he is broken down And weak with years—why care for that? There's plenty in the town To take his place, to do his work, To go the pace he went By day or night, in rain or shine, Until his strength was spent. He never stopped to reason why, To ask that this be done, Or that he knew his duty— He did it on the run. He served his master as he best Knew how to serve—and now To sell him, he is loyal And will ask not, why or how.

A horse is not a sentiment; He cannot think or speak, Or vote; then why protect him when He's worthless, old and weak? For him no starry banner floats On every breeze that blows; For him no pension comforts come When years his labor close.

Oh, tell the old horse, if you will; He will not ask you why, Nor make complaint when he is turned Adrift to starve and die; But faithful in his labors still, As when they were begun, He will not care; he is content With duty bravely done.

When Not Working. From The Detroit Free Press. Tom: "The power of the pen is great, isn't it?" Jerry: "If it's a fountain pen it can certainly produce a good deal of strong language when it refuses to go."

Doubtful Compliment. From The Chicago News. "Darling," cried the imaginative wain, "your eyes remind me of billiard balls." "Sir!" exclaimed the haughty maiden, "why do my eyes remind you of billiard balls?" "Because you can roll them so easily and win with them."

Hard Work. From The Philadelphia Public Ledger. Stinjay: "See here, when are you going to pay me back that dollar you borrowed?" Borroughs: "Why, man alive, I earned that dollar. I had to work with you for a couple of hours before I got it out of you."



You cannot get Free Trade from the You cannot get that; but are with, say, a bun instead? You can

THE SHOT THAT TOLD

By Hodson Hill, Author of "By a Hair's Breadth," etc.

The unwanted emotion of excitement had come to flutter the tropic laziness that is the normal atmosphere of St. Helena.

Under the altered conditions which the echo of war had wrought in their narrow circle, the white residents affected calmness, but the efforts to preserve it were only marked by indifferent success.

So it was on a certain cloudless day in June Senhor Antonio Alvarez found himself one of a crowd of gaping spectators lined up on either side of the steep street to see the latest batch of prisoners pass.

It so happened that Angus Holden's present call was to inform Miss Kennedy of his failure to obtain tidings of the wanderer.

The procession of prisoners, marshaled into some sort of order by a platoon of Boers, started at last, and the spectators craned their necks.

The object of his scrutiny was a man whose age it was impossible to read under the tangled mass of hair that shrouded the unshaven face.

And yet I will swear by all the saints that it is Bert Kennedy, the senior muttered under his carefully waxed moustache.

Alvarez did not wait to see the rest of the column go by, but slipping out of the crowd made his way to the foot of Ladder Hill.

There should be more in this than mere empty triumph. It should be used to re-establish me with my heart's queen and for the overthrow of Captain Angus Holden.

Arrived at the summit, Alvarez stood for a minute looking down to where the string of closely guarded Boers was winding slowly upwards by the long route of the rocky "side path."

He had further strengthened his position by endeavoring to render Lulu a service in obtaining news of her brother, who had been in South Africa at the outbreak of war.

Lulu gave her informant a grateful look for that last sop to her pride.

In the garden of the house which Alvarez was approaching a girl lay in a hammock slung between two Scotch fir against a screen which leaned a man with a bronzed, yet singularly boyish face.

Angus Holden had grumbled at the enforced inaction at first, but that was before he had seen Lulu Kennedy.

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he must have been among the escort not among the prisoners.

"I am sorry, but there is no mistake; this is not such a pleasant errand that I should have undertaken it unless I was quite sure," said Alvarez, sadly.

Lulu gave her informant a grateful look for that last sop to her pride, she was by no means sure that it would prove well-founded.

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In the natural sequence of things, when the service, which was to cost him a few bottles of whiskey and his rival his commission, had been rendered.

At the moment of this discovery, a shadow glided from the trees that clustered down the hill-side, flitting towards the fence.

"My dear Bert," he murmured, "this is no place for sentiment, but it is a real pleasure to be of use to you.

"They are," replied the prisoner, shaking the proffered hand none too warmly.

"No, it isn't good enough—because, you see, I am in a fair way to get my release respectfully and above-board."

"That's what I 'ears 'em say. Lord Hugh Cecil, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Gore, said he looked forward to the time when he would hear from the bar of the house of lords language from a bishop such as they had heard from Dr. Gore."

"A Gust of Wind." said an old woman who had been given a quarter by Representative Cooper of Wisconsin.

"Well, it won't be such a dod-gasted torchlight procession as that," Mr. Cooper answered as a gust of wind took off his hat, showing a shining crown.

"Now that the hair is worn so far and to the front, the ornaments letter at the back, against the top of the head."

"Don't drag your hair down over your eye or in a point on your forehead if you wish to soften the edge of the pompadour about the face."

Another point that only nine out of ten pay real attention to, certainly is a thing to worry over, you don't, those who have to sit up, and then put your one long or two short ones, right down the twist.

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proofs of my statement, he said he had no doubt that I should be set free as soon as he could cable to a friend of his on the staff at Cape Town.

"Also to curry favor with Lulu, eh, Alvarez?" returned the prisoner with a suggestion of laughter in his whisper.

"No, no my friend; I know you of old, you see, and I can guess what line you'd take as soon as you had the whip-hand of us."

"The Parson's Freehold." Dr. Gore, the bishop designate of Birmingham, speaking at Westminster.

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Women and

DRESSING THE HAIR FOR THEATRE.

How to dress the hair when one goes to the theatre is always such a problem.

There are many attractive ways of arranging the hair, and as thought should be given to it as to dress.

The popular way in Paris just now is to do the hair in a "French" way.

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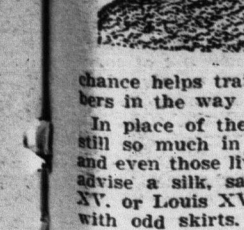
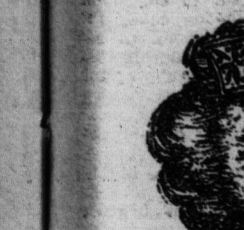
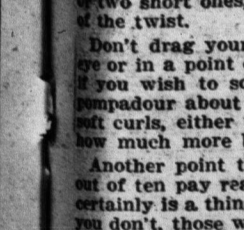
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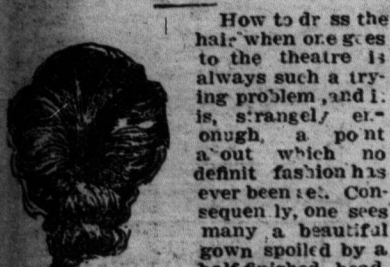


chance helps train these unruly berr in the way they should go.

Jac. Cororan and Andrew Robson in "Pretty Peggy" at the Grand Opera House This Week.

Women and Their Ways

DRESSING THE HAIR FOR THE THEATRE.



There are many attractive ways of arranging the hair, and as much thought should be given to it as to one's dress. Wearing the combs across the back of the head has entirely gone out of fashion, and has become so universal a practice that half the attraction has gone.

The popular way in Paris just now is doing the hair in a "French twist"; not the way it was done last year, but carried from the nape of the neck way up to the front part of the head. To do it in the best way part the hair across the head, starting behind one ear and reaching to the other; then leave that front part for the pompadour and top puffs. Next divide the back half, parting it down the centre from top to bottom. Take one half and twist it several times, leaving it just prettily soft and full. Fasten this on top. Then do the same with the other half, letting it just overlap the opposite side. Pin all this securely to the top of the head, and then begin on the front. Part it, or brush it up high, whichever is most becoming, and then try and make out little puffs or curls for a topknot. So many women screw all their top-

Dr. Gore, the bishop designate of Birmingham, speaking at Westminster on "The Parson's Freehold," said an incumbent might have lost his reason—not sufficiently for him to be declared insane—he might be too old, and incapable of discharging his duties, he might be obviously unfitted for the ministry, and yet as the law stood, unless some committed some offence, or committed some neglect to bring himself within the law, not the parish, not the bishop, not all three together could get him out of the freehold which he was entrenched.

To effect a reform it was necessary for churchmen to establish a pension fund for the clergy. Why did churchmen hesitate to take action? It was because they had converted what was a trust for the good of others into a piece of property. It was all on account of the English love of insuring property. "Property!" "Property!" "Property!"

Lord Hugh Cecil, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Gore, said he looked forward to the time when he would hear from the bar of the house of lords language from a bishop such as they had heard from Dr. Gore. That language used in an assembly where explosions could not do any harm might do a great deal of good. Dr. Gore was not quite correct in his law. He believed the present law was quite effective enough to deal with cases of neglect if it were put into operation.

"May the saints preserve ye," said a quater by Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, "an' may every hair of your head be a candle to light your way to glory!"

"Well, it won't be such a dod-gasted torchlight procession as that," Mr. Cooper answered as a gust of wind took off his hat, showing a shining crown.—New York World.

Where Ornaments Should Be Worn. Now that the hair is worn so high and far to the front, the ornaments go better at the back, against the topknot. Take a big bowknot of velvet or spangles and spread it out against the top puffs, and then put your one long comb, or two short ones, right down the edge of the twist.

Don't drag your hair down over one eye or in a point on your forehead, but if you wish to soften the edge of the pompadour about the face make tiny, soft curls, either two or three, and see how much more becoming it is.

Another point that only nine women out of ten pay real attention to, and it certainly is a thing to worry over—if you don't, those who have to sit behind you will—is what I call "weepers"—short, unruly ends of hair, which no brushing will help, but only careful pinning with tiny invisible hairpins, after your combs are put in. Then, too, a hard brushing whenever one gets a

chance helps train these unruly members in the way they should go. In place of the silk or satin blouse, still so much in use by suburbanites, and even those living in town, I should advise a silk, satin or velvet Louis XV. or Louis XVI. jacket, to be worn with odd skirts. They are infinitely more chic, and far more becoming to the average figure, and certainly to that of an older woman. Take such a

Pretty Peggy" at the Grand Opera is Week.

jacket in black silk, or velvet, or satin, or in grey or lavender, and put in a pretty high waistcoat and a lace stock and frills, both at neck and sleeves, and low distinguished a grey-haired wo-



Jeweled Comb in Form of Ostrich Feather.

Lovely combs are now made in the form of diamond or rhinestone ostrich feathers that reach from top to bottom of the head, and nothing could be smarter than one of these, worn with a black or white ostrich tip standing erect at one side of the two puffs. No other combs should be worn.

A lovely theatre dress is in black chiffon laid in big flat box plait, and held firmly to the figure with a deep-swathed girde of black satin. The cuffs are of feather trimming, to carry out the scheme of the head-dress, and the same trimming finishes the yoke. The collar and sleeve frills are of lace, and the skirt is in box plaits, stitched to below the hips. The front is just like the back, as the charm of simplicity stamps the entire dress.

A small square cap effect, in embroidery or a rhinestone net, with a knot of violets at one corner and two gardenias at the other, or of pearls, with roses at each corner, makes an effective head-dress to be worn with the hair high or low. When worn with the hair high a comb should hold the twist in place from top to bottom, and the hair should be rolled up in puffs on top of the head in front of the net.

The dress in this sketch is of pale violet cloth, with a deep collar and scant capes over the sleeves, of Irish lace. Bands of white embroidery edge the neck, and the collar is of lace also, high, and lined only with one thickness of chiffon. The sleeves are full puffs of violet chiffon, each puff divided by a twist of pale blue.



Head-Dress with Violets and Garb. Pretty rhinestone combs to be worn standing up in the hair, against the twist, with one to match in a long shape, as shown in the illustration, are sufficient adornment for some heads. In fact, women with much hair look better with merely combs as a finish, and not attempting feathers and flowers.

This gown is of white messaline, with cuffs of silver tissue, on which is a design in pale blue ribbon work. White lace over pale blue chiffon frills, and a silver girde just showing the edges of pale blue, and a high dog collar of pearls, complete a very attractive gown.

Hair Low in Two Puffs, Divided by Combs. As some women always wear their hair low, one illustration shows how to do it in a rather more finished way

than the ordinary low-down knot. The sides are parted and rolled over and puffed prettily at the nape of the neck, and above and between the puffs are combs, and in the top puff jewelled hairpins. The dress is of lace and pink chiffon, and cut in a small V at the neck. The chiffon is laid around the figure in big, flat tucks, and the lace forms sort of a bolero, with short sleeves to above the elbow, under which are chiffon knife plaitings. The skirt is accordion pleated, with three tucks around the bottom, and the girde is pale yellow. Marabout Aigret for Grey-Haired Matron.

For a grey-haired woman who wishes to look appropriately yet stylishly dressed this form of head-dress is good. The hair is in little curls on top, and the front can be straight or parted. At the back is a comb with crescents in shell, or stones, or steel, and the aigret is grey or black marabout, so much worn now in Paris. The gown is silver-grey taffeta, rimmed with embroidery of silver leaves on white cloth. A girde in silver tissue, and a white lace neckpiece and sleeve frillings.

Two Peacock Feathers, with Puffs Between. Another way of dressing the hair low is to do it fairly far down at the back of the head in a series of puffs and close to the neck, so as to look shapely. Two peacock feathers, are caught around it and lie very prettily against the head.

The dress is in lace, ribbon and gold tissue roses. Shoulder straps of pale green ribbon blend with the peacock greens, and across the front and back is a row of the roses, from which falls a flounce of lace. The sleeves are caught up with roses and hang to the knees. The girde is green and blue satin, again carrying out the peacock tones.

Fans Carmains. Had I not met thee, child, no song of mine Had ever found a voice—I did not know That I could sing, till that sweet face of thine Moved unsuspected springs to sudden flow.

I sing of what is swimming in thine eyes—



Most secret wells whose depths I may not sound; But loveliest, so that I may see arise And float new things to weave new songs around.

I sing of what is tethered in thy hair— Soft, ordered tangle, where a nimble thought Escaping, often finds a subtle snare That holds it; then I sing it, safely caught.

I sing of what is written in thy smile, That, like a trailing sunbeam playing on An orchard blossoming, must stay awhile And rest, as the unwilling to be gone.

What'er the thoughts I sing—thee they may be Of things unknown to thee, yet how they throng; Where'er I see thee or come near to thee: Thou art a very fountain-head of song.

SOME NOVEL BALL GOWNS. In the matter of evening modes fashion seems inclined to show a very catholic taste. Styles that are widely different, and, in fact, in some cases even diametrically opposed to each other, are perfectly admissible at the moment, and everything in the way of shape and color seems to be allowable, provided only that the gowns are becoming to the wearer. The same variety is encouraged in the way of materials also, the softest chiffons and silk muslins enjoying quite as great a vogue as the richest velvets and the most elaborate reproductions of gorgeous Louis XVI. brocades.

Our illustration is devoted this week to suggestions for dance-frocks for debutantes, a subject which is of considerable interest just now, when so many young girls seem to be coming out. It is scarcely necessary, perhaps, to point out that the designs given in our sketch, if they were carried out in color, would make very dainty and delightful frocks for girls who have passed the ordeal of their first season.

A graceful frock of white chiffon, very suitable for a debutante, and happily suggesting the flower festoons and ribbon bows of the pompadour period, is worn by the figure on the left of the picture. Made up over silver tissue, the skirt is immensely wide and full, and is closely gathered for some little distance below the waist. A panel effect is given in front by a double flight of small bows of silver tissue, while, nearer to the hem, the floating draperies of chiffon are garlanded with any following roses, mounted without any foliage, and made in the softest mousseline de soie. The pointed waist-belt is of silver tissue, and the low bodice is very prettily arranged with garlands of the same white roses, caught with silver bows and loops. The sleeves are particularly pretty with their finely



BALL GOWNS FOR DEBUTANTES.

pleated frills of chiffon and their white rose shoulder straps. The Vogue for Accordion-Pleating. The second figure represents a dainty dance dress, which may be taken as an excellent example of the vogue for accordion-pleating, a vogue which involves the pleating of every kind of material, from the roughest of tweeds and homespuns to the finest of chiffons and tulle. The gown illustrated is made in a very soft white. Ninon de soie, which is a little less fragile than the ordinary chiffon, and yet quite as dainty in appearance. Under the pleated Ninon there is a second skirt of fine white net, very lightly embroidered in a leaf design with silver sequins, so that the touches of silver just gleam and glitter thru the transparent veiling, and are not so much in evidence as if the leaves were embroidered on the Ninon itself. The bodice is also entirely accordion-pleated, and made in a particularly becoming shape, with a deep belt of ivory-white soft satin, and a double berthe of fine Alencon lace, headed by a few folds of soft satin, and a gathered tucker of mousseline de soie. The little puffed sleeves of chiffon are also very becoming to the arm. They are less likely to get out of condition, too, than the more ordinary frills of accordion-pleated chiffon, which are always so easily crushed and crumpled.

It is not only in the matter of dance dresses, however, that this vogue for accordion-pleating is making itself felt. Some of the newest and prettiest of the short walking-skirt for the early spring are also accordion-pleated. Many of these are made in rather large shepherd's plaid checks, and are cut on the cross, in a fashion which is most effective. In black and white, as well as in brown and white and green and white, these accordion-pleated skirts look particularly well, worn with smart little coats in plain smooth cloth, either black, brown, or green, as the case may be. These coats are most successful when they are made in quite a tight-fitting shape, either with a box-pleated habit back or with basques of a moderate length, cut away over the hips in a graceful curve. Afternoon frocks amiably to this same kind of pleating, and many pretty gowns of most attractive simplicity are being made with skirt, bodices, and sleeves that are entirely accordion-pleated, and trimmed only with deep collars and long cuffs of very fine real Irish or Buckinghamshire lace, and deep waistbelts of soft Louise silk ribbon, matching exactly the color of the crepe de chine.

Love's Awakening. The first time that my lover said my name, It seems as if the earth broke into flame, And put on majesty; and in my heart The Grew music, when my lover said my name.

The second time my lover said my name, The earth seemed changed, but still I knew the same. The birds all sang for me, and every flower Was mine, because my lover said my name.

The third time that my lover said my name, A sudden, silence on the earth there came, And, in the hush of it, my listening heart Heard his heart beating as he said my name.

Return of the Chignon. It is predicted that Europe, and of course America, is to see a return of the chignon after the style of 1890, for the thin edge of the wedge has already been inserted by the revival of the low coiffure. For some time the Grecian twist or figure eight has marked the back of madame's head, emphasized by the mode, by the "style" of undulated combs, but the "style" of undulated high-hair-dressing has died hard. Now, however, somebody of importance in Paris has determined "to change all that," and behold, it is changed! Once that it plan itself as the "fashion" and the most becoming, the most artless of arrangements. Speaking of the chignon recalls Mrs. Langtry, who still continues to dress her hair "that way,"

despite all variations of the fashionable coiffure. The other night, writes a correspondent, "she made her reappearance in that lightest of comedies, 'Mrs. Dering's Divorce,' and started every one by looking exactly as she has done for the last twenty years. There was the same parted hair and the same loose knot as luxuriant and as rich of color as ever, resting on the nape of her neck! It is a great thing to know your style and then stick to it thru thick and thin."

How to Be Amiable. "The House Beautiful" is a magazine edited by Mrs. Ernest Hart, and published at sixpence by Simpkin, Marshall. It contains among other things a symposium upon the question, "How to be Always Amiable," from which we may quote the specific, recommended by Canon Barnett:

"1. By temperance and moderation in appetite secure a good digestion. 2. By virtue and good doing secure a good conscience. 3. By reflecting on the gifts of God secure a grateful heart. 4. A healthy body, a healthy mind, and a grateful heart—especially the last, which in another phrase is the 'grace of God'—will make an amiability in which truth and love will be balanced."

It is not easy for some of us either to "secure a good digestion" or to "reflect on the gifts of God," but nevertheless, the above quotation is pregnant with a serene philosophy.

The Queen's Diamond Collar. Queen Alexandra has just had made a lovely collar. It is all of diamonds, and running around the middle is a row of large single stones. The front falls in a deep point, almost covering the chest in a network of diamonds, and a fringe of cabochon emeralds and brilliants. The effect is superb. The Duchess of Marlborough, too, has added to her store of jewels, and has had reset some wonderful gems which were given to her by her mother, Mrs. Belmont. A necklace is formed of two rows of single stone diamonds, crossing in a point in front and held together with a ring of beautiful rubies, one of which alone is worth £10,000.

The Homecoming of Labor. A new parliament will be the opportunity of the new labor party, and many of its contemptuous and undiscerning critics will then see what they shall see. If everything goes right, it ought to come back about as strong, and those who have cried out that it has no program and no positive convictions will discover that its members have a common way of looking at the great questions which will come on for solution, and that they are prepared as a party to give their help to whatever other party is prepared to do its honest best to get these habits of thought realized in actual legislation. The great feature of European politics to-day is the parliamentary power of labor in the greater countries, and after next general election this country will be no exception to the general rule.

Flags the Teachers. In the monasteries of Tibet, which are also the schools, failures in examination, as well as breaches in discipline and manners, is punished by flogging, and the tutors are flogged, too, as being responsible for their pupils' deficiencies.

MUSIC'S REALM

Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, the soprano whose marvelous range of voice attracted attention in America, has changed her name. As Mile, Elvanna she has just made a debut in Rome in "Lucia di Lammermoor." The French and Italians could not master her real name. Their changes on Ellen Beach Yaw have been grotesque, certain journals referring to the singer as "Miss Ellen Beast Jaw." Other efforts were equally distressing to the singer, who hopes by calling herself Mile, Elvanna, to obviate the difficulty. Miss Yaw's voice of four octaves has placed her among the musical celebrities of Europe. Pauline Lucica and Nilsson sang the high F in Mozart's "Magic Flute," and Mozart himself placed on record that he heard in Parma in 1770 a singer named Lucica Ajugari, who could sing from G below the treble staff to C on the sixth space above. Catalani had a similar range. Miss Yaw exceeds Ajugari by three notes, singing from G, two lines below the staff, to E on the seventh space above. Miss Yaw was born near Buffalo, N.Y., in 1871, and was taken by her parents to California when a child. Her phenomenal voice attracted attention in Los Angeles and she was sent to New York to study singing. Thence she went to Paris to study under De la Salle and Box. In 1896 she sang in this country and since then in Europe, where her high notes and artistic ability won high praise. She is unaffected and of sincere disposition.

The Pall Mall Gazette said of Chopin's concerto in E minor as played lately in London by Miss Evelyn Stuart: "The work itself has not yet been so thoroughly dealt with in criticism that a mere word in passing could have any authoritative meaning; by that we would not say that a great deal has not been written about the work, but we certainly think that he will be a brave man who will come forward and give this composition precisely the place which will be assigned to it in the history of art. Miss Stuart's playing was on the whole good. Whatever Chopin wrote, he, at all events, gave to it a certain individuality, a certain mysterious delicacy, even when he thought he was writing strongly and with the utmost virility. Miss Stuart seems to us to have accepted rather Chopin's view of himself than the really right view of G. She seemed not to care about the flexible touches of sudden genius which are always to be found, if one studies long enough, even in the most pseudo-virile work of Chopin. Miss Stuart, however, played through with something of a heavy touch, with a broad touch, thereby losing Chopin on the way and thereby stiffening all his intentions into a classic mould, which surely he never purposed. We have hinted that she had her excuses, that Chopin himself strove to get away from his own personality; but, as he never succeeded in the effort, it is just as well to take him precisely as he is, and forget that outside the circle of his own art he was never able to draw a larger, even tho' it might have been a concentric, circle in which to express himself."

It is stated that Eugen d'Albert has completed a patriotic chorus, "To the Genius of Germany," which will be performed for the first time on March 17, the birthday of Kaiser Wilhelm.

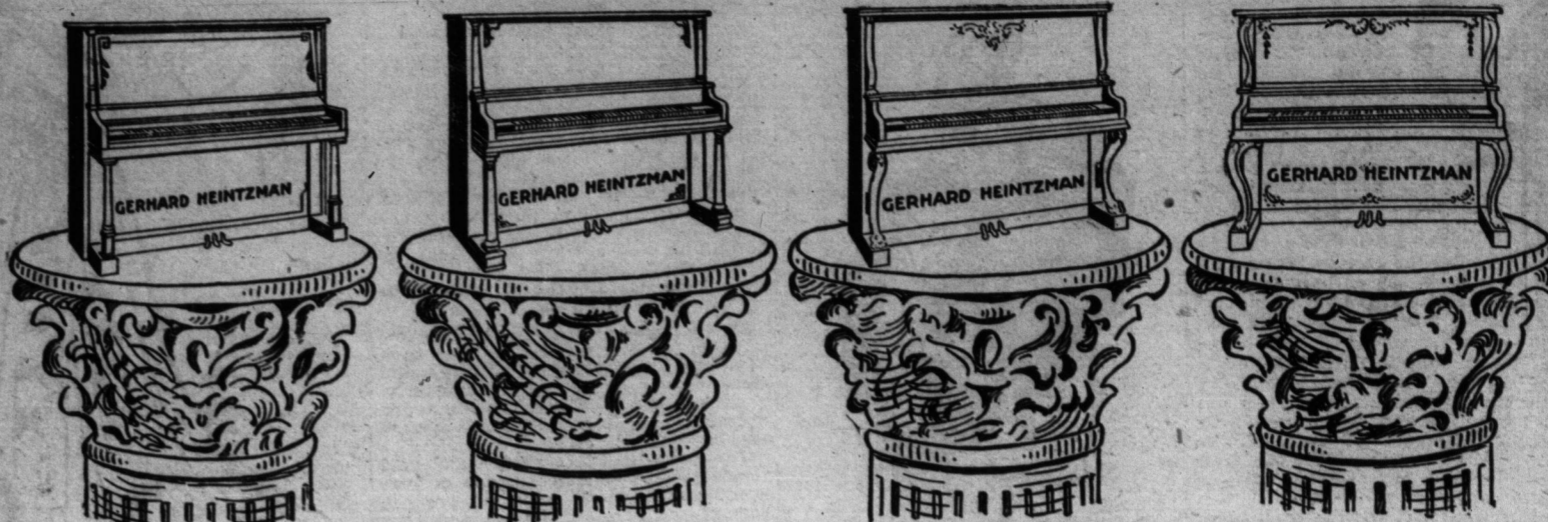
One of the greatest successes of the opera season in Berlin has been the production of a musical comedy, entitled "Die Neugierigen Frauen," the libretto by Count Suga and the music by Wolf-Ferrari, whose name is not unknown to frequenters of the Queen's Hall promenade concerts. The plot deals with a mysterious club of men who meet from time to time. Their women folk, especially the wives of the married members, are determined to find out all about the club, which they suspect of being an excuse for bacchanalian orgies. The women find means of surprising one of the meetings of the club, but only find that their husbands and lovers are enjoying themselves at a harmless supper party. The music is said to be delightful from beginning to end.—London News.

Handel's "Saul" was performed for the first time in Paris at a Coise vatory concert Jan. 22. Arthur Pouglin found it to be a grand and superb work. The critic of The Guide Musical said that the performance was a rather long one.

Gabriel Fierne's "Croisade des Enfants," a musical legend in four parts, text adapted from the well-known prose poem of Marcel Schwob, was produced at a Colonne concert, Paris, Jan. 22. The four parts are entitled "The Departure, the Highway, the Sea, and the Saviour in the Storm." There is a curious geographical observation in the libretto; the Jordan is represented as emptying into the Mediterranean. The music is said to be "interesting and very agreeable."

Andrew Black, the distinguished baritone, has, says "M.A.P.," a funny tale of himself and Miss Ada Crossley. It is, in fact, the authentic version of a story that has already appeared in this column. One evening at a big concert in Newcastle they were singing a duet in which Mr. Black had to sing a line running, "With thy hand within my arm." Mr. Black duly sang it, but to his great surprise Miss Crossley did not respond.

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On the contrary, she stood there apparently laboring under strong emotion. "Go on; go on! What's the matter?" said Mr. Black sotto voce. But Miss Crossley could neither go on nor reply, and there was no disguising the fact that she was giggling convulsively. To save the situation Mr. Black sang her lines for her; but then came a joint part, and, gifted as he is, Mr. Black could not manage it. And still Miss Crossley stood giggling, and presently, losing all control of herself, she rushed off the stage, followed by the utterly bewildered Mr. Black, who, with some heat, demanded to know what on earth was the matter. It was some time before Miss Crossley could reply, and her answer was frequently broken by hysterical laughter. The explanation was that Mr. Black had inadvertently rendered the line, "With thy hand within my arm"; and the picture thus conjured up in Miss Crossley's mind of herself with her head "in chancery" being vigorously pummeled by Mr. Black had been, together too much for her equanimity.

How little those who go to a successful opera and see the smiling composer think of the mental, if not physical, suffering thru which he has very likely gone before arriving at a game, says a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette. For instance, Leoncavallo and the "Pagliacci" are taken as a matter of course, but the recognition of the opera was obtained only when despairously knocking at the door of the composer. Several years ago Signora Lison Frandin had just made her first successes as a singer, when one day a friend came to beg her good offices with Sonzogno, who is such a power in the musical world, for an unknown genius, whose opera, the "Pagliacci," was driving him mad because he could not get it accepted. The friend drew a touching picture of the young man, who had sent his opera to Ricordi, Sonzogno's great rival, who had pigeon-holed it and forgotten it, while the young composer was waiting out his heart. Mme. Frandin required a great deal of persuasion, as Sonzogno was "difficult," and had just declared that he would not even hear any more new operas. However, she in the end gave way, was herself won over on hearing the music, and spent a couple of fatiguing hours in arguing with Sonzogno. To get rid of her, he consented to hear the score. The young composer came with a timid, almost supplicating air, before the terrible and taciturn one, and was received with a coldness almost glacial. Leoncavallo at once seated himself at the piano, while Sonzogno walked the floor, and those present waited anxiously for a sign of interest, which they knew would be a pause in the dreadful promenade. The first act was passed, and still the tramp, tramp went on, the composer scarcely being able to strike the notes. In the second act the long-for pause came, the promenade was over, never to be resumed where Leoncavallo is concerned. Thus the "Pagliacci" was born, and the composer took his first step towards "Roland" and Berlin.

W. J. Henderson sees no reason why children should play in public. We quote from an article by him published in The New York Sun:

"They ought to be engaged in hard study, not simply of the violin, or music, but of subjects likely to expand their young minds and make them capable of thinking. The truth is that too often these youthful prodigies are permitted to grow up with such one-sided natures that they never become great artists. It may seem strange to some, but it is none the less a fact, that in most cases the concentration of the entire inner life of a student upon music is almost certain to make of him, not an ar-

list, but a pedagogic theorist. What the talented child needs is to be pulled away from crochets and quavers, from discords and resolutions, and made to see the big round world, to catch glimpses of flying clouds and running waters, to hear the whistling of winds and the breaking of waves, and, above all, to study humanity and round out his own nature with knowledge of his kind.

"In a word, a child who has a great gift for music should be thoroughly educated, not drilled simply in the science of his chosen art. Heaven knows we have plenty of narrow-minded, sordid natures in the musical profession! We do not require any more of them. It is pitiful to observe them digging away in the earth, old moles that they are, and wondering why the sunlight of universal fame does not shine upon them. "They are sure that they are right. They heave and haul like cart horses at their labors and observe the rules of the textbook more rigorously than a Mohammedan observes his prophet's law, but they come to nothing, for their noses are buried in the dust. What these people need is to lift up their heads and look out into the ether where great thoughts float.

"Little children who have musical inclinations should certainly be taught music, but they should not be converted into tonal grubs. Two years on the concert platform with a lot of excitable women praising the little darling because he is so cunning and plays so wonderfully are enough to ruin the career of almost any promising youngster. And even if the child's head is not turned by praise and the spectacle of an applauding world, all the world it ever sees, the loss of proper education and mental discipline is something that can never be made up."

Abbas II. Khedive of Egypt, has composed a waltz, which was performed for the first time at his annual state ball at Abdin Palace, Cairo, in January.

Mr. Bernard de Lisle, a candidate for the English parliament in 1892, has written orchestral pieces, and his opera, "Sol Hachnel," was produced at Dortmund on Feb. 8. The subject of the opera is the persecution of the Jews in Morocco. Dr. Mace of Algiers wrote the libretto, which has been translated into German by Otto Neitzel.

Miss Mabel W. Daniels, who has composed several Radcliffe operettas and songs, has written a book, entitled "An American Girl in Munich: Impressions of a Music Student." It describes, in a series of letters, German student life from a woman's standpoint and Miss Daniels' own work at the Royal Conservatory at Munich, with pleasant reference to her teacher, Ludwig Thuille, and other German musicians.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE.

King of Italy Has a Splendid Idea for All the Powers.

Rome, Feb. 22.—At the instance of King Victor Emanuel, the Italian government has addressed a note to the powers, proposing that a conference should meet in Rome in May next for the purpose of considering a scheme for establishing an international chamber of agriculture.

The King initiated the plan in a letter which ran as follows: "Dear president, a citizen of the United States of America, Mr. David Lubin, explained to me, with that warmth which comes from a sincere conviction, an idea which seemed to me practical and valuable, and which, for that reason, I recommend to the attention of

my government. The agricultural class—generally the most numerous—who exert everywhere a great influence on the destiny of nations, live disunited and dispersed, and are consequently unable to provide adequately for the improvement and rational distribution of the various forms of agricultural produce and to safeguard their own interests on the markets, which in the case of agriculture are becoming every day more international. For this reason an international institution, absolutely unpolitical in its aims, which would have before it the conditions of agriculture in the different countries of the world and which would notify, periodically the quantity and quality of the crops in hand, so as to facilitate the production of such crops and render less costly and more rapid the trade in the same and facilitate the attainment of a more favorable settlement of prices, would be a most highly beneficial. This institution, acting in unison with the various national associations already constituted for similar purposes, would also furnish trustworthy information as to the demand and supply of agricultural labor in various parts of the world, so as to provide emigrants with a safe and useful guide; it would promote those agreements necessary for collective defence against diseases of plants and domestic animals which cannot be successfully fought by means of partial action; and lastly, it would exercise a timely influence on the development of societies for rural co-operation, for agricultural insurance and for agrarian credit. Such an institution, which would be an instrument of solidarity for all the components of the agricultural classes, and which would consequently be a powerful influence for peace, would be capable of many beneficial developments. Rome would be a worthy and propitious seat, and there the representatives of the various states adhering to the project and the representatives of the principal associations of the parties interested should meet, so that the authority of the various governments and the free energies of the tillers of the soil, may work harmoniously together.

"I have the faith that the nobility of the end in view will enable the difficulties of the undertaking to be overcome, and in this faith I am pleased to sign myself, your affectionate cousin.

"VICTOR EMANUEL.

"Rome, 24th January, 1905."

GENERAL BOOTH CRUSADER

Starts Soon on Mission to Mahometans in Holy Land.

General Booth will leave England on March 2 for his fourth campaign in Australia and New Zealand, and on his way will pay his first visit to the Holy Land. In all his many wanderings thru the countries of the world the general has never yet touched Palestine, but he will disembark at Port Said and spend a few days in the Holy Land.

The general is looking forward with a deep personal interest to his long-looked-for visit; but he does not intend the pilgrimage to be in any sense a holiday. "Whenever there are souls to be saved, there is work for me," he said; "and, knowing this, I am ready for it. Yes; there in the Holy Land I shall address Mohammedans and Jews and Greeks, and whosoever will come to listen to me."

"What message are you taking to the Australian people?" "Quick came the answer: "I will tell the people in Australia that I have come

in the hope that I may serve them. I will tell them that there is need for greater earnestness in the prosecution of their work of exalting God and of delivering their fellows from the bondage of evil, and of releasing men and women from the miseries in which their circumstances and companionships have enveloped them. Three times have I visited Australia. Each time I have brought souls to God. It will be so again. I have faith.

"I shall hope to fan the flame of revival, which, I understand, has already reached Australia," continued the general. "I shall deal with social problems—with every problem, in fact, that affects the souls of the people there. "I shall go thru the cities of Australia and New Zealand sure of the sympathy and the co-operation of the governments and the men, that is to say, who have most influence at the helm of affairs."

Asked whether he saw in Australia, with its dwindling birthrate and declining population, a chance for his great colonization scheme, the general answered:

"Australia for the Australians" is still the cry. Australia does not encourage the importation of labor, the distance from England is great, and the people are very conservative. They believe that their progress is more likely to be sure by being slow."

On his return to England in August the general contemplates another tour thru England and Scotland, to be followed by a tour thru Ireland.

Triumphs of Modern Surgery.

That awesome bundle of potential mysteries we call the body is made the subject, in the March McClure's, of an absorbing article on modern surgery by Samuel Hopkins Adams. This writer owns the happy faculty of seeing a thing "buy and large," of grasping the essential facts and telling them vividly, with dramatic force. He reduces technicalities to their lowest terms and makes a surgical process as interesting and as compelling as a tale of war. The triumphs of this most modern of sciences are elucidated in the language of every-day. Here is the story of the gastric ulcer, an ailment as serious when cured as in the virulent stage, for as he explains, in healing it causes a contraction of the stomach's wall, narrowing that organ's exit to the point of uselessness. "In serious cases the method of treatment has been to cut out the ulcer or scar—a complicated and dangerous resource because of the proximity to the solar plexus, which (as everyone knows, since Mr. Fitzsimmons operated upon Mr. Corbett at Carson City, for the removal of a championship belt) is a nerve centre highly susceptible to shock.

"Several years ago a German surgeon, named Wolffler, contrived an operation which is nothing more nor less than a skillful plumbing device. He cut a hole in the stomach in front of the ulcer, clipped off the smaller intestine, and spliced the two together, leaving the ulcer to take care of itself. This process short-circuited the food route. The ulcer, relieved of irritation from the passing over of food, soon healed; the resultant contraction didn't matter because the old exit was now out of commission, and the system of plumbing properly took its place among recognized useful operations."

Be Civil.

"She called me 'Sunlight Soap,' and then she said I was a 'pepper-box.'" On these grounds a Southwark, Eng., woman asked for a summons against her sister. "Go away and be civil to one another," said the magistrate to the sisters.