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PROBS: Strong westerly winds; fair and cold. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING DECEMBER 10 1909—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES 29TH YEAR

PRES. MAHON ARGUES FOR CITY RUN CARS

Senate Reading Room
1jmay10—1534

Head of Street Railway Employes' Union Recommends Detroit to Take Charge of the Traction Franchises.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—The minority report of the sub-committee on municipal ownership of the citizens' committee of fifty, filed by W. D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, scores vigorously the idea that the renewing of the street railway franchise to the Detroit United Railway will prove a solution of the traffic problem here. He demands the adoption of a municipal system and says, in part:

"We have investigated every phase of this question. We find that the municipal ownership of public utilities is one of the uppermost questions thruout the civilized world; that it is fast being put into operation in the cities of the old world as well as the new, and that whatever it has had a fair chance its development has not only been merely satisfactory, but it has been a grand success.

"Now, in order that we might intelligently investigate this and then lay our investigation before the people in such manner as the questions could early and readily be understood, we divided it into five questions, as follows:

1. Is municipal ownership financially practicable?
2. Can it be made economically possible?
3. Is it morally right?
4. Can it free us from political corruption?
5. Is it the best as well as the only reasonable and feasible plan?

"Our investigation shows that a municipally owned and operated street railway system cannot financially fail in this city for the reason that it will always be within the power of the city to make the expenses of transportation cover the cost of operation, just as we do now with our waterworks and other municipal institutions. * * * * *

Can It Be Made Economically Possible?

"To say that a municipality cannot operate its street railways as economically as a private company is to declare the judgment of the four

Continued on Page 11.

W. D. MAHON.

NEW YEAR'S DAY FEAST FOR 4000 "KIDDIES"

Bairns' Banquet Will Be Held This Year in the Big Horticultural Hall.

Four thousand boys and girls of Toronto will be given the time of their lives on New Year's Day. Encouraged by the success of the two previous years, J. M. Wilkinson, editor of the religious section of The Sunday World, proposes to enlarge the scope of the "Kiddies Festival," and he has secured the use of the horticultural building at the exhibition, where there will be room for all who may come and partake of the hospitality of those citizens who may feel disposed to contribute.

Two years ago 500 newsboys were given a Christmas dinner in the Temple Building. A year ago 1461 boys and girls were entertained at Massey Hall. And now, this season, on the first day of the new year, there will be a banquet fit for a king in the big building at the exhibition grounds. Alex Wheeler of Wheeler & Bain, has kindly undertaken to heat the building for the feast.

New Year's Day was chosen on account of the difficulty of getting waiters on Christmas. The intention is not only to feed the boys and girls, but to furnish them with entertainment during the rest of the afternoon.

Lieutenant-Governor Gibson, Sir Jas. Whitney and others have consented to be present and give addresses and the speeches will be followed by a program of music, dance and lantern pictures.

Now, these dinners are going to cost money. It is expected that at least $1000 will be required, to provide the tons of turkeys, roast beef and plum puddings that the 4000 boys and girls will eat. To meet this expense it is hoped that those who gave last year will double their subscriptions, while any new friends of the kiddies will send their subscriptions. These will be acknowledged by a receipt from Mr. Wilkinson and publication of the names in The World. Send your money to "The Bairns' New Year's Banquet Fund."

COPENHAGEN WON'T BELIEVE

Rector Torp Sure That Cook Detractors Are Mistaken.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 9.—Dr. Torp, rector of the University of Copenhagen, said to-night that the charges published to-day in The New York Times against Dr. Frederick A. Cook, are based on pure fiction. Nevertheless, he added, we would accept the offer to examine the documents prepared by Loose and Dunkle, which The Times has agreed to send to Copenhagen.

Walter Lonsdale, secretary to Dr. Cook, who brought the explorer's records to Copenhagen, said that the papers delivered to the university contained the original observations made by Dr. Cook during the expedition, without alterations.

Loose and Dunkle, Mr. Lonsdale added, were guests at the Waldorf-Astoria during Dr. Cook's stay there, but the explorer's acquaintance with them was slight.

The committee which will examine Dr. Cook's records is composed of the following: President, Prof. Elis Stromgen, director of the astronomical observatory; Dr. C. F. Pechule, astronomer attached to the observatory; Gustav Holm, explorer; Prof. A. B. Yensen, president of the school of navigation; Dr. Royder, director of the meteorological office, and Dr. F. A. Engstrom, director of the Lundok Observatory.

Cook's Lawyer Has Withdrawn From His Service.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook's personal lawyer, Henry Wellington Wack, has severed relations with his client. Mr. Wack refused to-night to confirm or deny his withdrawal, but it can be affirmed on competent authority that Mr. Wack wrote Dr. Cook so long ago as November 30, that he must beg him to seek legal advice elsewhere.

Mr. Wack said to-night that he had no idea where Dr. Cook is, but personally was inclined to believe he is abroad.

NOT PARTY GOVERNMENT

German Chancellor Makes His Maiden Speech in Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Dr. Bethmenn-Hollweg, the "silent chancellor," delivered his maiden speech in the reichstag today. He set forth that the imperial government's policy was to stand aloof from parties and groups of parties; in short, that the government of Germany was not a government by party.

The recent political crisis over the taxation bill had made no change in German institutions, he continued. Radicalism strove to divide all Germany into two political camps, but the existence of such a dualism was a fiction devised for party objects.

Germany, the chancellor affirmed, needed continuous and steady policies, both at home and abroad, to satisfy the people, to the end that their work, either material or intellectual, might be undisturbed by disorders or experiments.

HEAVY FINES.

HAMILTON, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—William Wall was fined $125 and Dell Willburn $100 for selling liquor at Ancaster, which is under local optino.

MORINE ON OUR NAVY

Thinks It Will Not Be of Much Service to Britain.

Hon. A. B. Morine was the speaker at the meeting of the Borden Club last night, and his subject was the naval policy of the Dominion Government. In his opinion the proposed navy would not be of much service to Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ultimatum that the Canadian navy must be only under the orders of the Canadian Parliament was incomprehensible, and the declaration from the same statesman that should England's supremacy be challenged the daughter states would rally round her was weak and unmeaning.

"If we should wait till England was challenged," said Mr. Morine, "she would be conquered or she would be triumphant before Canada would have the first ship launched." The government was only giving an opportunity to carry out a program of graft and corruption, he said.

W. H. Price, president of the club, was in the chair.

Inquest on Dead Infant.

Coroner R. J. Wilson opened an inquest at the morgue last night on the body of a female infant, who died Wednesday morning. It was left with John Hunter of 524 Delaware-avenue, August 30 by a girl, said to be the daughter of well-to-do Owen Sound people, on the understanding that $5 per week was to be paid. The only payment was $3. The inquest will be continued Wednesday next.

Shoplifter Arrested.

Mrs. Mary Burnell, 30 years, 28 Ben Lomand-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Guthrie, charged with shoplifting in the Eaton store, where, it is alleged, that she stole a gold ring, a gold chain, a bolt of dress goods and a pattern.

Dies in the Jail.

Daniel Squib, an old man, died in Toronto Jail yesterday from apoplexy. Dr. W. J. McCollum will open an inquest at 10.30 this morning.

TWO FREIGHTERS ARE LOST ON LAKE ERIE

"Richardson" Goes Down Off Buffalo Harbor and Five Drown—"Clarion" Burns, Boat Load Missing.

BUFFALO, Dec. 9.—In the wintry gale that has swept Lake Erie for twenty-four hours, the big freighter W. C. Richardson of Cleveland, bound from Duluth to Buffalo, with a cargo of flaxseed foundered early to-day when she was within half a mile of the harbor entrance.

Five of the crew perished. The remainder numbering fourteen were rescued from the wreck by the crew of the propeller, Wm. A. Paine, which had anchored on the Waverley shoals, just off the west breakwater, an hour before the Richardson sank.

To-night the Paine is still riding at anchor in the heavy seas, and the rescued men are all on board. She will be unable to enter the harbor until the storm abates.

The only communication established with the Paine to-day was by Captain Farrell of the tug Mason. Circling around the anchored vessel he learned that chief engineer, S. E. Mayberry, second mate, E. J. Clary, and three deckhands or firemen had lost their lives.

The cause of the wreck can only be surmised until Captain Burke is brought ashore, but it is believed that while he was trying to swing her around at anchor, to ride out the storm, her cargo shifted, causing her to list so badly that she was swamped. Her prow and one funnel show above water.

The insurance on the Richardson, amounting to $250,000, expires at noon to-morrow. The cargo valued at $400,000 was fully insured.

TWO DEAD, 13 MISSING

Steamer Clarion Burned in Lake Erie —All May Have Perished.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 9.—Two men lost their lives and the fate of thirteen others is unknown to-night, as a result of the burning of the steamer Clarion, near Point Pelee, in Lake Erie, early to-day.

Six members of the crew were taken from the Clarion by the steamer L. C. Hanna, and brought here, and then rushed by train to the Buffalo headquarters of the Anchor Line Company, the owner of the Clarion.

According to the hurried tale all attempted to leave the Clarion as soon as it was ascertained that she could not be saved.

Capt. E. J. Bell of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and twelve other members of the crew took to the lifeboat. They left without food and it is feared that they may either starve or freeze to death before rescued, even if they escape being drowned, for high seas are running on the lake.

One of the crew fell overboard when attempting to enter the lifeboat, but was later pulled out of the water and put in the life boat.

The mate was frozen to death after he had been overcome by smoke and exposure. An effort was made by the six men who stayed on board to enter another life boat, but it eluded them. One sailor fell overboard and was drowned in his efforts to reach the boat.

The Clarion was a 1700 ton steel freighter. She was bound from Detroit to Erie, Pa., to lay up.

NO CASH, NO KEY

Essex County Council Dispute a $3.00 Account.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9.—(Special.) —Essex County Council is disputing an account of $3 put in by Ezra Iler for manufacturing a brass key.

The key was made to fit a lock on the vault in which are deposited valuable papers belonging to Francis Cleary, clerk of county court, and J. H. Rodd, crown-attorney. When Iler turned in his bill, payment was declined and Iler retained possession of the key.

Cleary has sent a letter of complaint to the county council that he is denied access to the vault, but the councillors are not inclined to settle.

Instead they are talking of carrying the dispute to the government with a view of having Iler, who is one of the turnkeys at the jail, dismissed from his position, unless he turns over the key without charge.

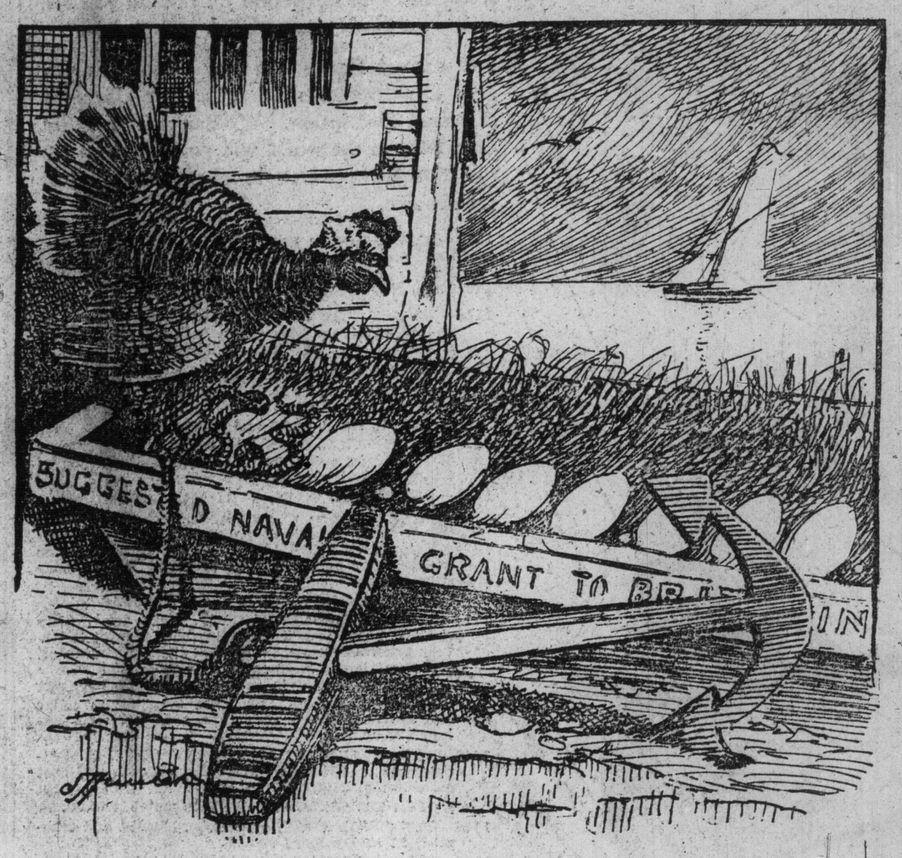
STEALS SOLDIER'S UNIFORM

Rejected by Recruiting Officer, Two Men Attempt to Get Even.

William Brown, 23 years, no home, and Henry Berry, 32 years, 39 Gould-street, were seized with a mad desire to bleed and die for their country; whereupon they hied themselves to Stanley barracks, where they offered their bodies and souls in service, but were rejected.

Stinging under the lash of chagrin, they were leaving the fort when they espied a uniform which they annexed, but were unfortunately spied by Lance Corp. Glover, who held them until Policeman Lily arrived to convey them to the cells, where they were lodged and charged with theft of the government's garments.

A UNIQUE SETTING



THE GOVERNMENT HEN: It's pretty but I can't possibly cover them.

BRITISH POLITICAL CRISIS.

This British political crisis is the first of the pitched battles for moral, political and social reform which, unless all omens be falsified, will distinguish the twentieth century. It comes now thru the action of the House of Lords, which for fifty years has steadily been passing more and more out of touch with democratic sentiment. There was a time when it more closely fulfilled the functions and purpose of a Second Chamber, and even yet it holds peers who by reason of their ability, knowledge and experience are admirably fitted to perform its proper duties. Their interposition gives to important House of Lords debates the quality and temper that makes them unexcelled in any other deliberative body thruout the civilized world.

But unfortunately the House of Lords is not composed mainly or even largely of men of their stamp. As now constituted it is simply, to use the apt phrase of the late Lord Goschen, "a committee of the Carlton Club," the headquarters of the British Tory party. Year by year the number of Liberal peers has diminished, until to-day they are but a handful of the 616 active members of the hereditary house.

Even at that, had the House of Lords maintained, even to a limited extent, the principle that should guide a revising Chamber, the question of its reform would not have become the live issue it is now. Ever since the general election of 1868, when the disestablishment of the Church of England in Ireland was the critical issue, the peers have set themselves to destroy and mutilate Liberal measures. Not one of the numerous reform proposals associated with Mr. Gladstone's various governments escaped drastic amendment all but invariably in the interests of the landed and privileged classes.

Contrariwise the House of Lords has never failed to pass legislation, however reactionary, proposed by the Conservative party, of which it is the epitome. Hence the growing spirit of indignation against the hereditary house in the ranks of British reformers, the burning sense of injury, the increasing demand that the whole strength of the British democracy be turned against a body of men who are nothing if not partisan. Hence, too, the instant response that has come from every section of the Reform party and the fierce joy with which the call to battle has been received.

If the Lords have done nothing else they have certainly succeeded

Continued on Page 16.

WINNIPEG HAS BAD FIRE IN "30 BELOW" WEATHER

Six Storey Furniture Factory and Warehouse Gutted and Surrounding Property Damaged.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 9.—(Special.) —Fire which started at 1.20 p.m. yesterday afternoon, completely gutted the furniture factory and warehouse, a six-storey building, of W. B. Sterling Co., at Fort and Graham-streets, causing loss of about $100,000.

Smoke and water loss also damaged the Leslie Furniture Co. warehouse, and several retail stores facing on Main street, Smith and Bruce, architects, and Martel and Shewan, liquor dealers, tenants on the ground floor also suffered losses.

The insurance is $50,000 on building, and $15,000 on the sterling stock.

The fire started in the fifth floor, and rapidly spread to the sixth floor, with a strong wind blowing and the temperature at 30 below zero, only the torrent of water from the high pressure system stopped the conflagration.

"A colder spell than ever was before known in December," was the comment of one old timer to-day. Certainly temperatures have been extraordinary low in this province during the past twenty-four hours.

Brandon reports a minimum of forty-five below, and prospects are for another very cold night.

This unusual cold snap follows the unprecedentedly heavy snow fall for this time of the year, and a month of November unique for mildness.

Third Section

LABOR MEN ON TUBES

Independent Party Discuss Civic Transportation Problem.

At the first meeting of the season of the Independent Labor Party at the Labor Temple last night a discussion took place on the tube question. The discussion generally was favorable to the tubes.

"Something must be done," said John Bruce, "to relieve the congested traffic on Yonge and Queen-streets."

A resolution was adopted endorsing public ownership and making that principle a plank of the party's platform.

The following were the officers elected: President, M. Sinclair; vice-president, J. E. Stewart; secretary, H. B. Woodrow; treasurer, F. Evans; executive committee, J. Bruce, J. Gibbons and John Corcoran.

NO NEW LOANS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—In the house to-day Mr. Foster was informed by Hon. Mr. Fielding that no temporary loans have been negotiated by the government since the beginning of the present session.

Press reports to the effect that loans had been made had probably arisen from the arrangements being made for the floating of a loan at an early date.

George Gibbons at Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—The Canadian Club was addressed here this evening by George C. Gibbons of London, chairman of the International Waterways Commission.

There was a large attendance, members being present from Galt, Preston, Hespeler and Waterloo.

Mr. Gibbons expressed his firm belief that all great issues between Canada and U. S. can be settled by means of permanent boards such as waterways commission.

STRIKING MINERS CHILLED INTO VIOLENCE

Approach of Winter Makes Desperate the Men Out of Work, and Non-Union Men Are Assaulted.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Trouble is brewing in the colliery districts of Cape Breton, where for the past five months two thousand U.M.W. miners have been out on strike, demanding recognition from the Dominion Coal Co.

Daily disturbances occur and with the approach of winter weather serious results seem imminent.

While driving home to-day Angus McLean, a miner at No. 3 pit, narrowly escaped losing his life. He was sitting in a wagon with two other men when a shot was fired from the side of the road, which struck McLean on the side of the head, inflicting a serious wound.

There was a disturbance at Dominion Colliery this morning, when a crowd of about 300 strikers assembled at the gates and with sticks in their hands threatened the men as they went in to work.

The coal company and the town police were there in force and there is little doubt that had it not been for their presence there might have been blood shed.

It appears as if the strikers are desperate, as the strike continues to drag along thru the cold weather, and are making a last effort to persuade the men who are still at work to come out with them in order to effectually tie up the company.

DREW THE SMALLEST CHEQUE

Windsor Grocer Makes One for 2 1-2 Outs.

WINDSOR, Dec. 9.—(Special.) — A Mousseau, local grocer, thinks he holds the championship for drawing the smallest cheque ever handled in a legitimate business transaction.

He had been burning natural gas just a short time before his meter was read, and was presented with a bill for 2 1-2 cents, for which amount he drew a cheque in payment.

For fear the bank clerks might mistake the amount for $2.50, he took precaution to call up the bank and give warning, saying he would stand for his account being debited three cents, but no more.

Boy Struck Down by Auto.

Elmore Harris, 235 Bodkin-avenue, was struck by an auto, owned and driven by G. Miller, Warren-road and Lynwood-avenue, as he was riding his bicycle north on Avenue-road at 8 o'clock last night. A street car behind the auto awa also sounding its gong so that the horn of the mashine could not be heard and the lad turned out in front of the auto. He was rendered unconscious for an hour and was taken into Dr. George W. Graham's office at 249 Avenue-road, where he was attended and sent home. He sustained a concussion of the brain and a slight scalp wound.

HOUSE GOES SLOW ON THE EIGHT HOUR DAY

Minister of Labor Says More Information is Necessary, and Suggests a Committee.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—(Special.) — Mr. Verville's bill to enforce an eight hour day on all kinds of government work and supplies came up for second reading in the common to-day. He made a strong appeal to the minister of labor to support the bill.

Claude Macdonell remarked that Mr. Verville had introduced this bill first on Dec. 11, 1906, when it was read a first and last time. He introduced it a second time on February 14, 1908, when it was read a first time, but he did not attempt to get it any further. A third time Mr. Verville introduced his bill on April 21, 1909, but when it came up for second reading, he moved that it be discharged from the order paper in order to give him an opportunity to discuss the question in another way.

Mr. Macdonell contended that under this bill, government contractors could not hope to compete with factories in which more than eight hours a day was the vogue.

Dr. Edwards said it was impossible to have an eight hour day on the farm, and they should consider what effect this legislation would have on workers generally.

Hugh Guthrie regarded an experiment of this kind on public works property, so called, as a good policy, but he thought the house should have the fullest information before committing itself to the strict terms of the bill.

Hon. Mackenzie King thought the house could not consider too carefully whether the bill would do what the mover said it would do. He reviewed the history of the dealings of the government with labor men, and said that the house should have fuller information before committing itself to a proposal which was not quite clear.

He hoped the bill would not go to the cemetery, and to avoid that fate suggested that it be referred to a select committee.

The minister got into grips with Col. Sam Hughes, who resented an insinuation that he had failed to draw the attention of the house to the grievances of workmen in his constituency. Col. Hughes pointed out that he had done so, but thought even that was unnecessary, in view of the number of fair wage officers the department of labor employed.

In making a reference to Mr. O'Donoghue, Mr. King asked him what O'Donoghue was meant.

"Oh, O'Donoghue, 'the O'Donoghue,'" the gentleman who in and out of the session had been making himself the tool of the department of labor," replied Col. Hughes. D. J. J. W. Maddin described D. J. O'Donoghue as a henchman of the Liberal party.

No Relief to Labor.

Major Beattie said he had a great deal of sympathy with the bill, but he failed to see how workmen generally could find any relief from it in its present form. The bill might be amended to suit workmen all over the country. He said he was prepared to support any measure which would bring relief to the work people of this country.

C. A. McGrath supported the bill on the grounds of health and the help it would give towards doing away with unemployment. He was ready to lose a few dividends, if that were necessary in order to accomplish this good object.

A. B. Crosby warmly supported the bill and declared the measure was here to stoy. It ought to be sent to a committee of the house without any lawyers upon it. They would soon get it into working order.

Ralph Smith described the bill as impossible. He would support any principle of an eight-hour day which would bring equality, but it was impossible for some men to do their best work during longer hours than seven or eight, while other men required longer. Trade unions, he remarked, had done more for the reduction of hours than anything else.

Cowan Condemns.

G. H. Cowan, Vancouver, came out as an eight-hour day man, and condemned both the minister of labor and Ralph Smith, for attempting to shelve the question and refer it to a committee. He asked Mr. Verville to challenge the second reading of his bill to a vote.

J. D. Reid described the labor department as a fake from beginning to end, and the minister of labor as working against the labor men of the country.

G. H. Barnard, Victoria, B. C., declared himself a supporter of the bill.

Government's Changed Views.

R. L. Borden said that the most important measure ever passed in the interests of labor in Canada was passed by Sir John A. Macdonald; but for his law, men who went on strike would be criminals in the eyes of the law. He said that the government to-day was acting exactly reverse from what it did in 1907. He had asked at that time that all matters touching disputes between employers and employes should be referred to a committee, for it was only fair that both sides should have been heard before legislation should have been dealt with by the parliament. However, the government at that time replied that it had all

Continued on Page 7.

Women's Historical Society.

At the monthly meeting of the Women's Historical Society a paper was read by Lady Edgar on "Western Women Writers," while Mrs. Gordon Mackenzie spoke on "Christmas Recollections of Newcomers in Our Country." Mrs. Forsyth Grant, the president, presided.

Rich and Sensible Xmas Gifts

Sense that will be rewarded. When you select one with our name on the tag you are making it doubly acceptable.

You cannot figure out any better thing to give at Christmas than a Fur Garment of some description. We don't believe that anywherv in the world will you find a better selection from which to choose than in our showrooms.

1903—**LARGE LOOSE FUR SETS,** consisting of Satin-lined Stole and Muff in Lynx, Fox, Sable and other Furs, suitable for wearing with Persian or other coats, from $35.00 to $90.00 a set.

1324—**LADIES' BLACK PONY COAT,** loose-fitting front and back, large rolling collar, best satin lining, full length to bottom of dress, $125.00.

1824—**WHITE THIBET STOLES,** full length, any width, $7.50, $10.50 and $13.50, according to quality and size.
MUFFS to match, $6.50 and $8.50.

221—**BLACK LYNX, BLACK FOX and BLACK WOLF SETS.** Long, soft Throw Ties and Muffs to match, $35.00, $50.00 and $60.00 a set.

1921—**NEAR SEAL COAT,** 24 inches long, full lapels, high storm collar, best plain or brocaded satin lining, $45.00.

1620—**BLACK OR SMOKE FOX TIE,** with crossed heads and tails, or paws, at back, $100.00. White, same style, $70.00.
MUFF, in black, $45.00; in white, $35.00.

1892—**LADIES' FUR-LINED COAT,** extra fine quality of black broadcloth, loose-fitting, full length, with very generous sweep, lining best Canadian muskrat, collar and lapels of black Persian lamb, $90.00.

1885—**LADIES' ASTRACHAN LOOSE-FITTING WALKING OR DRIVING COAT,** extra large storm collar and revers, finished with cuffs and best satin lining, $85.00.

1817—**LADIES' MOIRE BLACK PONY COAT,** semi-fitting back, shawl collar, finished with cuffs and best satin lining, $100.00.
EXTRA LARGE LOOSE MUFF to match, $35.00.

1708—**PONY SKIN COAT,** pony style, braided and trimmed, 22 inches long, $50.00.

1899—**PERSIAN MILITARY COAT,** single-breasted, collarless or with medium or high storm collar, or finished with military collar as desired, braided trimming or any other design, 24 inches long, $150.00.

1888—**PERSIAN COAT,** double-breasted, loose front, tight-fitting back, high storm collar, large revers, medium-size sleeve:
24 inches long $150.00
26 inches long 160.00
28 inches long 170.00

1839—**PONY COAT,** new style collar, semi-fitting back and front, braided, $80.00.

1894—Best Quality Alaska Sable Set, scarf double fur, trimmed with ten tails $20.00
Muff to match, in pillow or empire style 12.00
Blended Sable Scarf, in same style 13.50
Muff to match 8.75

1717—Fox Stole, with extra skin on shoulder, trimmed with heads, tails and paws, full length $110.00
Muff to match 50.00

1811—White Fur Sets, including muff and neck piece, in white fox. Per set, from ..... $25.00 to $65.00

1622—Black Persian Lamb Throw Tie, made from bright, glossy skins, full length, satin lined $20.00
Muff to match, with tab ends, head in centre, best satin lining, eiderdown bed, and silk cord at wrist $25.00

1715—Black Lynx Set, finished short at one side, with head, full length at other, with tail and paws, cape effect at shoulder $100.00
Muff to match, with heads and tails, open style 50.00

1895—Lynx Set, in black, blue or natural color, satin lined:
Stole made of one skin $25.00
Two skins 45.00
Muff to match, in pillow shape 25.00
Large size, with head and paws 35.00
Same in blue lynx, stole 35.00
Muff to match 25.00
Same in natural lynx, stole 27.50
Muff to match 20.00

2001—Alaska Seal Coat, straight front, tight-fitting back, high collar, full revers, medium-sized sleeves:
24 inches long $275.00
26 inches long 300.00
28 inches long 325.00
32 inches long 375.00

1883—Near Seal Coat, double stripe mink collar, revers and cuffs, 26 inches long $80.00
Same style, with Alaska sable trimmings 850.00

1627—Persian Lamb Coat, tight-fitting front and back, double-breasted style, finished with fancy buttons and satin lining $150.00

1914—Ladies' Fur-lined Coat, imported cloth shell in different colors, muskrat lining, shawl collar of Alaska sable $50.00

1614—Genuine Russian Pony Coat, loose front, semi-fitting back, black lynx roll collar and cuffs, best satin lining $100.00

107—Mink Boa, short length, made from two skins, tails at end, heads and tails at neck $22.50

1897—Mink Stole, double stripe around neck down to ends, fur-lined around neck, satin-lined ends, trimmed with heads and tails $57.50
Three-skin Muff to match $40.00

2001—Alaska Seal Coat, straight front, tight-fitting back, high collar, full revers, medium-sized sleeves:
24 inches long $275.00
26 inches long 300.00
28 inches long 325.00
32 inches long 375.00

1630—Genuine Alaska Seal Walking Coat, finished with fancy buttons, brocaded lining, a very smart and stylish coat $300.00

1627—Persian Lamb Coat, tight-fitting front and back, double-breasted style, finished with fancy buttons and satin lining $150.00

2006—Persian Lamb Coat, "Iona" style, full double-breasted, large collar and revers, an especially comfortable coat for cold regions, heavily interlined and finished with plain or fancy satin:
24 inches long $150.00
26 inches long 160.00

1713—Pony Coat, collarless, with adjustable tie $60.00

1708—Pony Skin Coat, pony style, braided and trimmed, 22 inches long $50.00

1956—Mink Throw Tie, three stripe, rounded ends and best satin lining $35.00
Medium size, seven-stripe Mink Muff to match, eiderdown bed and satin lining $45.00

1846—Medium-sized Mink Stole, with extra animal over shoulder, trimmed with heads and tails $75.00
Empire Muff to match, five stripe $40.00

215—Mink Tie, satin lining, one skin around neck, three skins at front $50.00
Muff to match $45.00

1606—Extra Large Roomy Fur-lined Coats, collar and lapels of Persian or otter, lining of best Canadian rat, first-class covering, color black. Our special coat, and thoroughly guaranteed $50.00

3006—Gentleman's Fur-lined Coat, shell of the best quality of beaver cloth, color black, full length, extra large sweep, made with leather shields at arms, lined with best Canadian muskrat, large roll collar of Canadian otter, exactly as cut $65.00

3004—Gentleman's Natural Australian Wombat Coat, made on same pattern as coon coat, warm and serviceable coat, carrying our full guarantee as to quality $40.00

934—Australian Wombat Coat, made extra long and extra loose, for automobile purposes, one of the best wearing and warmest coats made $50.00

1922—Fur-lined Coat, collar of fine dark Canadian otter, lining of dark Russian rat skins, very fine quality $85.00

3001—Gentleman's Persian Lamb Shawl Collar, small, medium or large curl Persian lamb, lined with best quality of lining, and finished so that it can be readily attached to or detached from coat ..... $15.00 to $22.50

3002—Gentleman's Persian Lamb Gauntlet Gloves, best quality of black calf palms, extra warmly lined, and finished first-class throughout ..... $20.00 to $25.00

Our Mail Order Department is prepared to handle your every request with promptness. Write for new catalogue.

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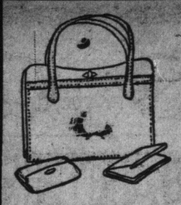
140 YONGE STREET, TORONTO



Ladies' Shopping Bags, 75c to $10

"EAST'S" For Gifts

Men's Soft Collar Bags, $1 to $2

IF you are making your gift an UMBRELLA, PARASOL, TRUNK, BAG, SUIT CASE or LEATHER GOODS OF ANY KIND, remember that you can ALWAYS DO BETTER AT "EAST'S."

For this season we have a more complete stock than ever, and have been fortunate enough to purchase our goods so that our prices are even lower than heretofore. When making gift purchases in travelling goods, or umbrellas, it is always well to remember, too, that we are manufacturers, and in buying from us you save the middleman's profit.

We offer this list to help you solve the gift problem. If you do not see what you want here you may be sure we'll have it in the store.

Club Bags	$5.00 to $12.00	Music Cases	$2.50 to $20.00
Car Ticket Holders	10 to 1.00	Leather Watch Fobs	.25 to .75
Watch Wristlets	.50 to 1.50	Toilet Cases	2.50 to 18.00
Coin Purses	.25 to 2.00	Fitted Suit Cases	8.00 to 40.00
Cigarette Cases	.25 to 5.00	Suit Cases	3.00 to 25.00
Soft Collar Bags	.75 to 3.00	Walking Canes	.50 to 10.00
Soft Cuff Cases	1.00 to 2.00	Children's Umbrellas	.50 to 2.50
Bill Folds	.75 to 5.00	Folding Umbrellas	5.00
Bill Books	.35 to 5.00	Umbrellas	1.00 to 20.00
Letter Cases	.75 to 6.00	Hand Bags	.25 to 18.00
Black Seal Bags	2.00 to 7.50	Card Cases	.50 to 5.00
Strap Handle Purses	.75 to 8.00	Jewel Cases	1.50 to 18.00
Desk Blotters	.35 to 2.25	Writing Cases	.25 to 2.00
Music Holders	.75 to 5.00	Dressing Cases	2.00 to 25.00
Flasks	.35 to 7.00	Thermos Bottles	3.50 to 5.00
Military Brushes	1.50 to 4.00	Tobacco Pouches	.75 to 2.50
Cigar Cases	.25 to 10.00	Toy Trunks	.75 to 3.00

Our store is open every evening from now until Christmas. All gift umbrellas are packed in suitable boxes. We do engraving on the premises. Telephone and Mail Orders will be carefully attended to.

EAST'S Umbrella and Leather Goods Store

300 YONGE STREET. - - TELEPHONE MAIN 1178.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Nothing so attractive as a pair of our gold rimless SPECTACLES or EYE-GLASSES, fitted with toric lenses.

Fountain Pens

The convenience of using one can be easily demonstrated to you. Call and see our large stock of Swan Pens, and choose a pen to suit your hand and style of penmanship. We have also a full line of Waterman Pens.

Ink Pencils

The celebrated Swan Stylo, or Ink Pencil, in neat case, mailed to any address on receipt of One Dollar.

Opera Glasses

Call and see our $7.50 Pearl Opera Glasses for $4.50.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

F. E. LUKE, Refracting Optician
159 YONGE ST.
(Opposite Simpson's)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Cunard Cruises to ITALY
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar

Offer the unsurpassed in Luxurious and Comfortable Ocean Travel
By the great 20,000 ton steamers
"CARONIA" Jan. 8, Feb. 19
"CARMANIA" Jan. 22, Mar. 5
Largest triple-screw turbine in the World
"SAXONIA" Feb. 5, Mar. 19
Twin-Screw, 18,300 tons
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THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.
New York, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Toronto and Montreal, or Local Agents.

CONTINUING TO EGYPT AND FIUME

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

$1.45 GUELPH AND RETURN FROM TORONTO
Daily Until December 10th
Return Limit Dec. 13th, 1909.
TRAINS LEAVE TORONTO
7 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 1.00, 3.40 and 4.15 p.m

Low Rates For CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS
Secure tickets and further information at City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4209.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

XMAS EXCURSIONS

SINGLE FARE	FARE AND ONE-THIRD
Dec. 24, 25, good for return Dec. 27, also Dec. 31, Jan. 1, good for return Jan. 3, 1910	Dec. 21 to 25th and Dec. 28 to Jan. 1st, 1910, good for return until Jan. 5, 1910.

GUELPH FAIR
$1.45
Return From Toronto
Daily Until Dec. 10
Return Limit Dec. 12

Trains Leave Toronto

8.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.25 P.M.

Tickets and all information at City Ticket Office, south-east corner King and Yonge streets.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE.
Sailings Tuesday as per sailing list:
Dec. 14 ..... Potsdam
Dec. 21 ..... Nordam
Jan. 4 ..... Ryndam
The new giant twin-screw Rotterdam, 24,179 tons register, one of the largest marine leviathans of the world.
R. M. MELVILLE, General Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

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"A Hotel in the Heart of Things"
Broadway and 33d Street, NEW YORK
The most central and accessible location in the city.
Pre-eminent among New York Hotels for the excellence of its cuisine, service and appointments.
The highest standard of accommodation at moderate rates.
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PAUL L. PINKERTON, Manager.
Also Proprietors St. Denis Hotel.

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Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907.
$2.50 and Up per day. American Plan. ed7

RESORTS-AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

HAMPTON TERRACE HOTEL
WINTER RESORT
AUGUSTA GEORGIA.

MerryGift 2-1, Won

was yesterday's press special. Yesterday's wire ran third. We have no excuses to offer. We sent the best and lost. Stick to yesterday's choice the first time out. To-day we will win sure with an even break. To-day's press special: Gallant, Gate, Monday, Day.

Excelsior Turf Review
Room 9, London Loan Blg., London

Standard Turf Guide
TORONTO AGENCY, 81 QUEEN ST. W.
TO-DAY'S SPECIAL: Orange, March, 11, 18, 48, 39, 22, 41, 10.

National Racing Review
ROOM 31, 71 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
To-day's Special: No. One Hundred Ninety.

TEACHERS TOO QUICK TO BREAK CONTRACTS

Board of Education Will Try to Curb the Custom—City Auditors Are Reappointed.

HAMILTON, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—The city auditors, C. S. Hillman and Walter Anderson, who have been drawing $500 a year each, applied to the finance committee this afternoon for reappointment and for an increase of salary. They were reappointed, but action as to their request for more pay was deferred. It was agreed that the appointment of more sanitary inspectors should also be laid over, as it was stated that the board of control would be taking over the garbage collection next year. It was arranged to take in at once 75 acres of land south of Aberdeen-avenue on terms similar to those granted the new annex. Ex-City Messenger Charles Smith was given another grant of $50.

The county council this afternoon wound up its business for the year. Warden Gage was warmly complimented on his ability shown during the year, and he presented the council with a portrait of himself, as is the custom of retiring wardens.

Teachers and Contracts.

Members of the board of education this evening took the stand that it was time that they were forcing teachers o live up o their contracts. The contracts are signed for a year, commencing Sept. 1 of each year, and are being continually broken when the teachers get better offers from other places.

The question arose thru the application of W. Schofield to be relieved from his duties as principal of Caroline-street school because he had received an offer of a larger salary from the Toronto School Board. The matter was referred to the internal management committee, after Trustee Booker had failed to get a seconder to his motion that Mr. Schofield's request be refused.

The trustees will make a practical test of cooking as done by the domestic science class in the technical school. They will make the test in relays, half the board on the first Saturday of the New Year and the other half on the following Saturdays. They received their invitation from the teacher, Miss Strong. The board declined to back the Collegiate Institute Glee Club to the tune of $50.

Residents in the district at the west end, which it is proposed to annex to the city, will be allowed to send their children to the city schools in payment of a $1 a month per family fee. Fred Schooley applied for appointment as principal of one of the public schools. The building committee was authorized to expropriate a lot needed for the extension of the Barton-street school.

Tigers Are Ready.

All arrangements have been completed for the Tigers' trip to New York. They will leave Friday night via the C. P. R. Barron and Marriott are the only two members who will not be able to play, and their places will be taken by Thompson and Potticary. The spare men will be "Kid" Smith, Loftus, Turner and Tope. The team had its final practice in the drill hall this afternoon.

Broke a Leg.

George Hensley, Kenilworth, a driver, employer by the Aichison Lumber Co., had his leg broken this afternoon in a runaway accident on West Main-street.

The temperance people of ward one nominated the following candidates this evening: Aldermen Morris and Milne, and J. H. Horning.

Acting Detectives Cameron and Barrett bagged three more alleged vags this afternoon, and a number of drunks. Their daily average of arrests is about six.

Not Proven.

Magistrate Jelfs acquitted Michael Cummings and Thomas Burns, brought to court because their delivery rigs were caught delivering liquor after 7 o'clock Saturday night. It was shown that the liquor was ordered before 7 o'clock, and there was nothing to show that it was bound for the foreign settlement.

John McQueen, a Grimsby contractor, says he was relieved of $100 last night while making some calls.

With the promotion of Major Mewburn to the command of the 13th Regiment, Major Labatt will have charge of the right half and Major Ross the left half of the battalion. Lieut Sey being promoted to the rank of captain.

The office of Ontario manager of the Bell Telephone Company will be abolished at the end of the year, and Hugh C. Baker, who has filled it for thirty years, will be relieved of part of the detail work of the office. His office staff will also be reduced.

Endorse Provincial Police.

The county council this morning passed a resolution endorsing the action of the Ontario Government in organizing a provincial police force, and asking that the county constabulary be reorganized, placed under the attorney-general's department, and that regular salaries be paid.

Albert E. McGillivray, a former resident of Hamilton, died at Newbury, Mich.

While playing whist last night, L. Ford and three friends were overcome by the fumes from a charcoal burner. It is likely that there will be a general shake-up amongst the police at the end of the year, when the following will retire: Seargeants Pinch, Robinson, Moore and Knox, and Constable Halmsey.

Travelers' Certificates.

Commercial travelers' certificates for 1910 can now be had from Fred Johnson, Room 5, Federal Life Building. ed

CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS

3 Specials for Ladies

This is one of the best watch values we have ever shown. The case is made in heavy 14k gold and contains a fully guaranteed 15 jewel movement .. $25.00.

Sterling Silver Deposit Perfume Bottle; remarkable value at ..... $1.00.

This locket is made in heavy 10k. solid gold, and has spaces for holding two photographs; in either bright or dull yellow finish, ... $5.00.
The same locket in 14k. gold, ... $7.00.
Same, in the finest quality gold filled, ... $1.75.

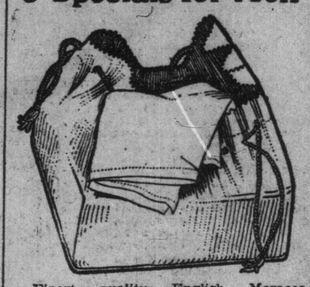
GIFTS FOR LADIES

Diamond Rings, $10.00 up.
Signet Rings, $2.50 up.
Shirt Waist Rings, $5.00 up.
Pearl Rings, $4.50 up.
Amethyst Brooches, $10.00 up.
Pearl Bar Brooches, $2.50 up.
Fine Gold Brooches, $2.00 up.
Pearl Festoon Necklets, $10.00.
Gold Mounted Back Combs, $3.00 up.
Gold Hat Pins, $3.00 up.
Silver Hat Pins, 25c up.
Gold Lorgnettes, $9.00 up.
Jet Necklets, $1.25 up.
Amber Necklets, $1.50 up.
Platinum and Diamond Pendants, $75.00 up.
Parisian Pearl Necklets, $1.00 up.
Pearl Brooches, $3.00 up.
Gold Crosses, $1.00 up.
Gold Bracelets, $6.75 up.
Silver and Gold Filled Brooches, 25c up.
Silver Waist Sets, $1.25 up.
Gold Filled Bracelets, $5.00 up.
Solid Gold Watches, $25.00 up.
Wristlet Watches, $13.50 up.
Gold Filled Lockets, $1.25 up.
Brown Belly Tea Pots, $5.00, $10.00.
Silver Tea Sets, $35.00 up.
Silver Plated Fern Pots, $2.50 up.
Carving Sets, $4.00 up.
Cabinets of Silver, $25.00 up.
Toast Racks, $2.00 up.
Silver Candlesticks, $5.00 up.
Bake Dishes, $5.00 up.
Silver Teaspoons, 75c up.
Set of Salt Cellars, $2.00 up.
Soup Tureens, $12.00 to $35.00.
Coffee Sets, $18.00 to $30.00.
Chafing Dishes, $5.00 to $25.00.
Pie Plates, $4.50 to $6.00
Dessert Sets, $12.00 to $35.00.
Fish Sets, $15.00 to $35.00.
Brass Jardinieres, $1.75 to $12.00.
Brass Gongs, $3.00 to $50.00.
Silk Umbrellas, $5.00 to $30.00.
Scissor Sets, $2.00 up.
Writing Portfolio, $2.50 to $5.00.
China Jewel Box, $1.00 to $12.00.
Hand Bags, $1.50 to $25.00.
Opera Glasses, $6.00 to $30.00.
Glove Cases, $5.00 to $10.00.
Sewing Cases, $2.50 to $15.00.

GIFTS FOR MEN

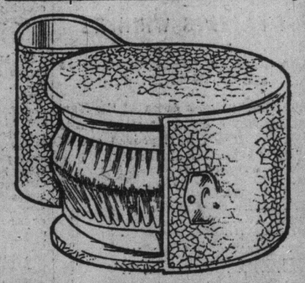
Massive 14k. Signet Ring, $7.00 to $15.00.
14k. Lion's Head Ring, with diamond in mo uth, $35.00.
14k. Tie Holders, with whole pearls, $3.50.
Solid Gold Cuff Links, $4.50 to $15.00.
Mother of Pearl Cuff-Links, $1.75 per pair, up.
Set of Pearl Vest Buttons, $2.50 up.
14k. Signet Tie Pin, $2.00.
Pearl and 14k. Tie Pins, $1.50 up.
Between $5.00 and $10.00 we have a large assortment of New York and Parisian designs in Tie Pins, set with Amethysts, Cats' Eyes, Jade Stones, Peridots, Garnets, Lapis Lazuli, etc Lazuli, etc.
Gold Tie Clips, $1.50 up.
Handsome Hand-hammered Ring, set with fine diamond, $125.00.
Arts and Crafts' Watch Fobs, $1.50 to $2.50.
14k. Gold Watch, extra fine movement, $40.00 to $200.00.
Gold-Filled Watches, $15.00 up.
Gold Lockets, $5.00 to $9.00.
Gold-Filled Watch Fobs, $1.25 to $5.00.
College Fobs, $1.50.
Set of two Fine Steel Razors, ivory handles, in cas, $3.00.
Silver Folding Shaving Brush, $3.50.
Sterling Silver Shaving Soap Holder, $2.00.
Nickle-Plated Shaving Stand and Mirror, complete with hot-water and soap cups and brush, $5.50.
Triple Folding Shaving Mirror, $4.50.
A Razor for every day in the week—a set of seven finest steel Razors, in leather cases, $15.00.
Art Nouveau and Brass Ash Tray, $1.00.
Silver Pipe Cleaners, $1.00 to $2.00.
Briar, Meerschaum and Calabash Pipes, silver-mounted, amber mouthpieces, $2.50 up.
Set of two Pipes in leather case, $7.50.
Antique Brass Pipe Racks, $3.00 to $5.00.
Heavy Brass Cigarette Box, $5.00.
Silver Match Box, $2.75.
Fine Leather Tobacco Pounches, $1.00 up.
Leather Cigar Cases, 75c up.
Leather Cigarette Cases, $2.00.
Smokers' Stands, $4.00 up.
Smokers' Sets, $7.00 up.
Morocco Leather Collar Bags, silk-lined, $1.00 up.
Fine Leather Handkerchief Cases, $1.00 up.
Dressing Case, containing ebony hair brush, comb, mirror, tooth-bruth and soap box.

3 Specials for Men



Finest quality English Morocco Leather Handkerchief Bag, lined with moire silk, ... $1.00.

Fine Moracco Leather Collar Bag, lined with moire silk, with silk drawstring and leather tassels, ... $1.00.



Set of Genuine Ebony Military Brushes, containing fine French bristles, complete in handsome leather case, ... $5.00.

RYRIE BROS. Limited 134-136-138 YONGE ST. TORONTO

FUTURE OF U.S. RUGBY MAY HINGE ON THE GAME

Critics Will Attend in New York Eager to Get Familiar With Canadian Game.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Leading coaches and officials who have been prominent in American college football since their days of activity on the gridiron are emphatically in favor of the plan to have the two leading teams of Canadian Rugby football players give an exhibition of their skill at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday afternoon. Wherever football is talked of there has been an unending current of compliments in favor of the game.

Yesterday James J. Hogan, an old Yale tackle, captain and coach, declared that there was so much in the plan that the future of the game might hinge upon the experiment. "I am not familiar with the Canadian style of football," said Mr. Hogan, "but like a great many others I realize that it has good points. But if The Herald did not have the foresight to present the spectacle of Canadian Rugby to us here in Manhattan, how many persons could speak intelligently about the game?

"I wish I had a better understanding of the Canadian game. I have been told that it is very fast. To a great many of the men who will be at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday afternoon it will be as a new game, but I am sure football critics will not miss the opportunity to compare the styles of play."

William S. Langford of Trinity College, who has been an official at many of the big games in recent seasons and who has also taken an active part in the rule making of the American colleges in football, said last night that he would attend the game at Van Cortlandt Park Saturday with thoughts of the possibilities of changing the present rules governing the American college game and making it better from a spectator's standpoint and also safer to the participants. Should there be any points which we can embrace in our code of rules I will gladly recommend them.

Queries by the bushel are coming in daily for admission tickets to the game Saturday, the writers evidently laboring under the misapprehension that some charge is to be made. The contest is to be held on the public playground at Van Cortlandt Park, and any one who cares to invest five cents for a subway ticket can see the match. In order to let the football rules makers and players who are most directly interested in the American game have a close view of the exhibition without interruption from the crowd Joseph I. Berry, commissioner of parks in the Bronx, has promised to have a section roped off for these critical observers, who will be sent badges. There is plenty of room for all, however, and there will be as many benches placed around the field as possible.

That the army will be well represented was learned last night in a despatch from Lieutenant H. M. Nelly, head of football at West Point. He stated that fourteen members of the Athletic Council and Advisory Board of the Military Academy are coming down to witness the struggle.

That Princeton is showing interest in the possibilities of the game was made evident by the visit of Val Flood, trainer of the Tiger eleven, last night. He is a warm admirer of the Canadian Rugby game and expects to bring on many of the gridiron squad of Old Nassau.

The Hamilton team will be quartered at the King Edward Hotel, No. 155 West Forty-seventh-street, during its stay here, and the Ottawas at the Knickerbocker, Broadway and Forty-second-street.

GRANITES' INTER-RINK DRAW. GROUP GAMES FOR MEDALS.

The Granites' booklet is just to hand giving general information for the club members. The 186 curlers are apportioned to the 32 skips, except 20 men, who are unattached. His Worship Mayor Oliver is one of the seven on Hugh Munro's list, while Hon. J. J. Foy is down to lead for C. P. Smith. The committee has already made the inter-rink draw for the president's and rink medals, as follows:

—Group I.—

A. A. Allan.	C. P. Smith.
R. R. Duthie.	A. E. Burgess.
R. B. Holden.	B. Ryan.
C. H. Badenach.	C. W. Band.

C. W. Band, umpire.

—Group II.—

S. Rennie.	H. Munro.
D. T. Prentice.	T. H. Brunton.
J. D. Shields.	W. F. McGee.
A. E. Trow.	Dr. Bray.

H. Munro, umpire.

—Group III.—

H. R. O'Hara.	J. A. Macfadden.
G. H. Orr.	A. F. MacLaren.
T. Rennie.	W. A. Littlejohn.
A. E. Dalton.	H. E. Beatty.

T. Rennie, umpire.

—Group IV.—

A. F. Jones.	F. F. Brentnall.
J. S. Moran.	Charles Reid.
A. Gunn	H. P. Whiteside.
W. T. Giles.	F. M. Holland.

H. P. Whiteside, umpire.

These games must be started by Jan. 3, 1910, and completed on or before Feb. 18.

Cobb Entertains Wagner.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9.—Hans Wagner and Ty Cobb have decided not to be chums, at least not until the hunting season is over. Hans says Ty don't know what good hunting is and that he can prove it. Ty's side of the case has not been heard by the people of Pittsburg, but it is felt that the end is not yet.

It appears that during the last world's champion season Wagner and Cobb got very chummy. Ty told Hans that down in Georgia there was much game, and he invited Hans to come to Georgia and fetch his dogs. There was much correspondence, and finally Hans appears to have slipped off to Georgia last Wednesday. Late Saturday he reached home again, full of disgust.

"Yes, I went to Macon and we looked about some for game. I could have had a crack at a ground squirrel or two and possibly a barnyard chicken, but as for hunting Georgia won't do. Mr. Cobb is one of the most genial men I ever met, but there are two things we will never agree on, game and baseball.

"Why, tarnation, take it all," thundered Wagner. "I have lost four whole days of real hunting on that trip south. No more of it for Hans. The south is all right and Cobb's all right, only I wish he had not told me about that swell hunting in Georgia. I'm losing faith in everyone."

The manufacture of steel by the electric furnace is making excellent headway. At the present time there are in operation about 80 furnaces of the electric type, namely, 19 of the Herault system, 14 of the Kjeilling, 10 of the Stassano, and the same number of the Roechling-Bodenhauser and Girol, the other 27 furnaces being of eight other systems. In addition to this, the Russian Crown Steel Works at Slatons, in the Ural district, have secured the right to manufacture steel electrically by a process owned by a German company and using induction furnaces. An electric plant will be immediately installed by the Siemens-Halske Company, and the product will be marketed directly.

To-Day's Entries

Jacksonville Card.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 9.—Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE, selling, 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs:

Cindy	*98	Col. Jot	104
Amyl	99	Katherine Van	98
Jack Hale	106	Dave Wallace	103
Mizerain	102	Diction	*99
Harvey	106		

SECOND RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Home Run	107	Ethon	112
Malediction	108	Woodlane	109
Earlscourt	109	Roseboro	100
Sally Preston	109		

THIRD RACE, selling, all ages, 5½ furlongs:

Clem Beachey	94	Jacobite	120
Pantoufle	117	Achieve	112
Ceremonious	*110	Tom McGrath	117
Cloisteress	114		

FOURTH RACE, handicap, 3-year-olds and upwards, 7 furlongs:

Joe Rose	100	Takahira	101
Royal Captive	103	Rostrum	107
Centre Shot	117		

FIFTH RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:

Sister Phyllis	101	Sir Vagrant	103
Cancl	102	Harold Hall	109
Lady Caroline II.	104	Croyden	109
Tivolini	104	Topsy Robinson	109
Rubis Granda	104	Ballot Box	109
Melodeon	107		

SIXTH RACE, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

St. Joseph	107	H. of Hyacinth	111
Campaigner	111	Acrobat	110
Belleview	109	Woolstone	110
Goleonda	110		

*Apprentice allowance.
Weather clear; track fast.

Tampa Entries.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 9.—The following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE, 5½ furlongs, selling:

Sidda D.	106	Esther Brown	111
Alvise	111	Miss Imogene	102
My Love	111	Autumn Flower	111
Pirate Diana	*102	Gordon Lee	111

SECOND RACE, 5 furlongs, selling:

Diato	99	Lou Lanier	105
Autumn Girl	105	Whim	*103
Lady Helen	105	Restless Lady	*102
Cassie Arggregor	105		

THIRD RACE, 7 furlongs:

Foxen	106	Kercheval	111
Osorine	100	Alice	109

FOURTH RACE, 5½ furlongs, selling:

Alice Mack	*101	Occidental	106
Baleshed	111	C. Hamilton	*102
Beth. Goodwin	*106	Anna Smith	111
Hurlock	106	Al. Busch	106

FIFTH RACE, 5 furlongs:

Morpheth	103	Lavena	113
Southern Girl	112	Jack Demerlen	115
Eva Tanguay	112	Kid	115

SIXTH RACE, 7 furlongs, selling:

Okeefe	*103	Bonebrake	106
Orphan Lad	*106	Comic Opera	*103
Warden	106	Behoove	109
Confess	*106	Walter Rollins	106

*Apprentice allowance.
Weather clear; track fast.

Winners at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9.—Canadian prize winners at the horse show were:

Hunters, qualified or green lightweight—Won by Crow & Murray's b. m. Lambeth Bell; second, Crow & Murray's br. l. Miss English; third, Crow & Murray's b. Searchlight.

Ladies' saddle horses, under 15.2, at walk, trot and canter—Third, Crow & Murray's Lawnsorough Madge, Miss Bernice Schrader up.

Hunt class team of three hunters, qualified or green; prize, silver valued $200; won by Crow & Murray, exhibitors.

The World's Selections

BY CENTAUR

—Jacksonville—

FIRST RACE—Harvey F., Diction, Amyl.
SECOND RACE—Roseboro, Ethon, Woodlane.
THIRD RACE—Tom McGrath, Pantoufle, Cloisteress.
FOURTH RACE—Centre Shot, Rostrum, Royal Captive.
FIFTH RACE—Topsy Robinson, Ballot Box, Rubis Granda.
SIXTH RACE—Woolstone, Acrobat, Goleonda.

—Tampa—

FIRST RACE—Pirate Diana, My Love, Alvise.
SECOND RACE—Whim, Diato, Autumn Girl.
THIRD RACE—Osorine, Alice, Kercheval.
FOURTH RACE — Occidental, Anna Smith, Baleshed.
FIFTH RACE—Evs Tanguay, Kid, Jack Dennerlen.
SIXTH RACE—Warden, Confessor, Sir Walter Rollins.

THE LAST RESORT.

When Henry Spriggs was but a lad
A circus came to town.
And Henry ran away with it
To learn to be a clown.

But soon he found apprenticeship
As hard as was the fare.
And so he joined an aeronaut
To learn to fly the air.

The aeronaut was killed one day
Ere Henry learned the ropes,
And then he joined the army, filled
With military hopes.

They shipped him to the Philippines
The climate was too hot.
And he was invalided home
Before he fired a shot.

He tried to study medicine.
But found it hurt his head;
So thereupon he promptly switched
Into the law instead.

But Blackstone proving somewhat slow,
He quickly let it drop
To run an elevator;
After that he was a cop.

Book canvasser he next became,
Then sold soap in a store,
All told he tried his printice hand
At twenty things or more.

And having thus equipped himself
In many matters you'll
Admit it fitting he should run
A correspondence school.
—Maurice Morris in New York Sun.

There are at present twenty-three cement mills operating in Canada. Eleven of them have just been united into one large corporation called the Canada Cement Company, Limited. This new company operates mills extending from Quebec in the east to the Rocky Mountains in the west and expects to introduce many economies by combining the sales departments of all the mills and filling all its orders from the nearest plant.

Gravenhurst in Junior O.H.A.

GRAVENHURST, Ont., Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the executive of Gravenhurst Hockey Club last night it was decided to enter a team in the Junior O.H.A. series only. We have lots of promising material to pick from this year and expect to line up the best team that has yet donned the red and green colors. If we don't take the district this year Bracebridge, Orillia and Midland will have to travel faster than ever before.

BOWLING SCORES

The first series of the Toronto Bowling Club closed last night with two games, Americans winning two from Stanleys and Merchants three from Olympias. Bill Hayes, 538, was high.

Scores:	1	2	3	T'l.
Stanleys—				
Pepineau	130	169	162—	492
McIlvain	174	158	173—	505
Johnston	159	171	123—	453
Stegman	147	163	179—	495
Hayes	133	238	167—	538
Totals	745	905	805—	2455
Americans—	1	2	3	T'l.
Harris	194	146	179—	516
Burney	156	176	147—	479
Glynn	127	141	109—	457
Wallace	151	166	150—	469
Wilkes	164	190	108—	520
Totals	792	809	811—	2412
Olympias—	1	2	3	T'l.
Sale	117	140	223—	480
Pyne	153	170	145—	468
Cooksey	160	141	123—	424
Whaley	117	177	118—	412
Graham	131	154	129—	414
Totals	678	782	806—	2268
Merchants—	1	2	3	T'l.
Adams	145	173	196—	514
White	134	192	147—	473
Poulter	109	156	194—	519
Arn strong	143	143	168—	444
Main	146	201	159—	506
Totals	737	865	754—	2456

Class B, City League.

In the Class B, City League, last night Brunswicks won two from Royal Colts, Athenaeums three from Royal Nationals, Royal Riverdales two from Aberdeens, and Gladstones two from Dominions. Miller (Aberdeens) with 583 was high.

Scores:				
—On Brunswick Alleys—	1	2	3	T'l.
Royal Colts—				
W. Podley	127	139	162—	428
C. Armstrong	150	162	155—	467
G. Robinson	140	151	150—	441
G. Logan	156	166	190—	512
D. Logan	146	133	181—	460
Totals	719	751	838—	2308
Brunswick—	1	2	3	T'l.
A. Allen	140	185	188—	522
J. Barnett	180	175	128—	463
F. Craig	155	168	107—	430
Barlow	175	124	173—	472
E. Hencham	157	157	148—	462
Totals	816	809	744—	2369
—On Athenaeum Alleys—				
Athenaeum B.—	1	2	3	T'l.
J. D. Flood	173	146	126—	445
George Barless	145	194	118—	457
Fred Yates	147	160	166—	473
A. H. Davy	184	184	152—	510
R. McCree	171	213	169—	553
Totals	820	907	731—	2458
Royal Nationals—	1	2	3	T'l.
Coneaur	129	125	117—	371
Hawes	114	114	148—	376
Bamford	150	144	140—	434
Flamers	131	116	101—	348
Reaston	101	157	136—	394
Totals	625	656	642—	1923
—On Royal Alleys—				
Royal Riverdales—	1	2	3	T'l.
R. Spence	181	176	161—	518
J. Logan	183	165	194—	542
J. Murray	206	170	160—	536
Vick	201	198	153—	552
T. Logan	182	181	193—	556
Totals	953	890	861—	2704
Aberdeens—	1	2	3	T'l.
F. Mansell	171	118	110—	399
Bevis	182	170	175—	527
Miller	170	202	211—	583
Spencer	167	191	222—	570
Neal	154	154	190—	498
Totals	834	835	908—	2577

—On Dominion Alleys—				
Dominion B.—	1	2	3	T'l.
Emery	152	120	131—	403
Bateman	109	138	112—	359
Newton	174	185	165—	524
Legge	137	172	146—	455
Vodden	170	143	151—	464
Totals	742	758	705—	2205
Gladstone B.—	1	2	3	T'l.
Kneen	165	178	154—	497
Brooks	100	123	139—	362
Booth	160	172	163—	451
Curry	221	115	184—	520
Mowat	174	154	200—	528
Totals	776	742	840—	2358

College League.

The Crescents won two out of three from Rollers in the College League last night. Scores:

Rollers—	1	2	3	T'l.
McKenzie	139	138	136—	413
Gardiner	148	160	135—	443
Golding	167	119	145—	429
Hamilton	152	123	118—	392
G. Golding	138	165	122—	425
Totals	744	705	654—	2103
Crescents—	1	2	3	T'l.
Evis	113	134	145—	392
N. Vodden	120	139	142—	401
Moffatt	142	188	127—	457
McGuire	149	133	150—	432
Alexander	112	123	116—	351
Totals	636	717	680—	2033

Central League.

In the Central Bowling League Night Hawks took three games from General Brass. Philps of the winners was high man with 492 count. Scores:

Night Hawks—	1	2	3	T'l.
Foster	133	129	142—	414
W. Sloan	167	147	132—	406
J. Philps	167	147	178—	492
C. Woods	140	138	178—	456
C. Adams	175	143	129—	447
Totals	742	714	759—	2215
General Brass—	1	2	3	T'l.
Armstrong	130	123	157—	410
Whiteside	131	145	161—	437
Henry	81	94	94—	269
Pearce	140	99	91—	330
Plater	107	94	123—	324
Totals	589	565	626—	1780

Business Men's League.

White & Co. won three from National Cash in the Business Men's League last night, Ernie Hewer being high with 578. Scores:

Nat. Cash Reg.—	1	2	3	T'l.
R. Reid	167	163	171—	500
F. Craig	150	156	167—	463
L. Pedler	129	145	125—	399
J. Rahelly	157	162	169—	428
J. Knowland	111	177	164—	452
Totals	712	803	796—	2312
White & Co.—	1	2	3	T'l.
Stringer	147	158	178—	483
Thompson	167	176	123—	466
Matthews	179	165	198—	542
Hewer	196	179	203—	578
Jordan	219	184	162—	565
Totals	908	860	866—	2634

Printers' League.

The Star won two from Miln & Bingham in the Printers' League last night. Scores:

Star—	1	2	3	T'l.
Gifford	165	117	135—	417
Meades	125	175	156—	456
Coulter	138	123	143—	409
Booth	141	144	169—	454
Burkholder	167	113	139—	409
Totals	736	677	742—	2145
Miln-Bingham—	1	2	3	T'l.
T. Glynn	139	173	147—	459
J. G. Cameron	120	119	118—	357
G. Lavelle	95	83	112—	290
C. Mason	123	174	139—	436
G. A. Martin	146	129	163—	438
Totals	643	678	809—	1919

G.T.R. MAKES PROPOSAL FOR CROSSING PROTECTION

Willing to Pay Two-Thirds Cost if City Will Pay Rest, and Let C.P.R. Arbitrate.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—The question of grade separation and track elevation at the G. T. R. crossing at Sunnyside, Toronto, came before the railway commission this morning. G. F. Shepley, K.C., for the Grand Trunk, thought that two questions should first be considered along with protection, namely, the preservation of space for two additional tracks and to what extent improvements from the grade separation should be considered in determining the cost.

E. D. Armour, K.C., for the C. P. R., contended that a company with merely running rights cannot be compelled to spend anything on the capital account of the owning company.

Mr. Shepley suggested that the two railways should arbitrate as to relative shares of cost.

"I cannot agree with that," replied Chairman Mabee, "the public is interested in protection, not in disagreement between the companies. Now what is the objection to letting us determine what each party should pay on the understanding that there is to be no appeal, and that the work is to go ahead?"

After a consultation with Charles M. Hays, Mr. Shepley suggested that the work might go ahead, the G. T. R. paying two-thirds and the city one-third, leaving it to arbitration to determine what the C. P. R. should pay and such contribution to be afterwards deducted from the cost of the other company.

H. L. Drayton, K.C., for the city, said its attitude was that the work should go ahead and the public be protected at once. He asked for an order, limiting the speed of trains at that point to four miles an hour.

"Then people would be crying out that it takes an hour and a half to get to Hamilton," said Judge Mabee.

Adjournment was made at noon until to-morrow.

The British Standard Screw.

The British War Office is said to have overcome most, if not all, of the difficulties in the way of constructing an accurate standard screw, for use in the more delicate branches of engineering.

The standard screw, shown at Bushey House, London, is made of compressed steed and is about six feet long. It is attached to a lathe 20 feet long, and since it works so accurately as to correct an error of only one ten-thousanths of an inch, it has to be protected from changes of temperature by being house din a special building, kept at a constant temperature of 60 degrees. Special precautions are taken to prevent vibration. For scientific purposes a screw must be so accurately cut that it will move forward to its nut exactly the same distance for each rotation about its axis.—Harper's Weekly.

Note and Comment

It's all so sudden: Curling and hockey in the twinkling of an eye. Queen City's first of the season was no mere sparkle on the ice, but a genuine warning that the season's upon us. The boxing paraphernalia was moved just in time from Mutual-street and already Teddy Marriott has a glistening sheet that makes the heart of the puck-chaser throb faster.

Three thousand dollars for the season! Some of the baseball players will surely take up hockey as a winter pastime and even the fighters might desire to get their skates on.

Joe West, the champion tenpin bowler, is off home again to London in the Woods. Just as Dick Barrett, said to be one of the cleverest of the amateur mitt artists, is away for the big London across the sea. Both are likely to be back again.

The St. Michael's lawn bowlers are introducing a pleasant novelty at their annual dinner in the St. Charles. Thruout the summer the men have seemed selfish on the green, while their mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts were lonesome, maybe, in the sewing circle. To-night, however, the dear creatures are to attend the banquet—not as mere guests in the gallery, but right with the expert bowlers around the festive board. After dinner the guests are to be entertained by more than club oratory. A comic man is on the card with new jokes and there will be some good singing.

The cricket game for next year has already been arranged. At the annual dinner of the Rosedale Club the young members, the ex-champions, taunted some of the old stagers about it, with the result that the first Rosedale team of fifteen years ago will open the season against the boys in the spring, George Lyon, Joe Forester, Joe Bowbanks, Harry Howard and Melrose Macdonald accepting the conditions.

A Calcutta cable says: The Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed 5000 rupees (about $1500) to the guarantee fund for the proposed visit of an Indian cricket team, captained by the Jam of Nawanager, to England in 1911. The Jam, be it understood, was known as Prince Rajitsinhji when he was probably the best cricketer in England. Australia will not be included in the Jam's tour. When he was there with the M.C.C. team a few years ago the "barrackers" made it very unpleasant for him by their demonstrations of disapproval at the inclusion of a "man of color" in a white man's eleven.

WEST EXPERTS WINNERS

Beat the East at Checkers, Twelve a Side, 29 to 25.

The West End players defeated the East End players last evening at the Toronto Checker Club. The match proved one of the best in the history of the club. Following is the result:

West.	Won.	East.	Won.	Dw.
Geason	3	Duggan	3	1
Davenport	3	Sloan	2	1
Malcolm	0	M'Arthur	3	3
Smith	3	Fox	3	0
Kendal	2	Barrie	1	2
Kearns	1	Boyle	4	1
Baillie	2	White	3	1
Irwin	6	Quinton	0	0
Shand	1	Wylie	1	4
Wright	1	McGibbon	4	1
Bainbridge	4	Trotter	1	1
New	3	Saulter	0	3
Total	29	Totals	25	18

POOL AND BILLIARD LEAGUE

St. Marys and T.R.C. Win, While Leiderkranz and Royals Break Even.

In the Toronto Pool and Billiard League last night St. Mary's won five out of six from Hansonia, Liederkranz three from Royals, and Toronto Rowing Club five out of six from Beaches. Scores:

—At St. Marys—

Hansonia.		St. Marys—	
H. Gilmour	28	J. O.Donohue	50
T. Rothermell	16	R. Albert	50
Moore	45	Broaderick	50
C. Wolfe	50	F. McBride	35
A. Galt	40	G. O'Donohue	50
R. C. Corsou	32	Cosgrave	50

—At Royals—

Leiderkranz—		Royals—	
Saturby	45	Nicholson	50
Lucas	50	Leslie	17
Harman	3	Capps	50
Irwin	50	Poole	13
Carlton	35	Dey	50
Harris	50	Dickson	39

—t Beaches—

Tor. Rowing Club—		Beaches—	
Marshall	50	Breen	40
Durnan	50	Hawkins	43
Connor	50	Staneland	45
Sproule	50	Gill	47
Brown	14	Fribenburg	35
Sutherland	50	E. Bird	35

Payne's League.

Stockers won three from Pickups in Payne's League last night, Doe Nelson being high with 580. Scores:

Stockers—	1	2	3	T'l.
Nelson	233	198	147—	580
Adams	123	189	130—	442
Maybee	148	140	178—	466
Zeigman	104	161	129—	394
Wilson	136	178	136—	450
Totals	744	754	724—	2322
Pickups—	1	2	3	T'l.
Studholme	193	154	165—	511
McEwan	137	115	190—	442
Griffiths	120	132	123—	375
Cassidy	137	114	76—	341
Wood	142	125	112—	379
Totals	731	640	669—	2077

Parkdale League.

Athletics won two from Parkdale Canoe Club in the Parkdale League last night. Scores:

Athletics—	1	2	3	T'l.
McKay	154	203	157—	514
Sandy	159	128	124—	411
Bailey	127	156	157—	440
Shaw	155	136	148—	439
Stewart	177	170	138—	535
Totals	772	788	779—	2339
Parkdale C. C.—	1	2	3	T'l.
Maher	149	138	126—	413
Meeghan	115	76	70—	261
Dissette	154	152	167—	507
Piper	173	169	124—	466
Addison	183	141	147—	471
Totals	774	705	654—	2134

Scherrer's Lunch serves a business man's dinner every day, 11.30 to 2.30. 25 cents. ed

JEFF AND JACK WIL STALL FOR PICTURES TEN ROUNDS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—W. P. McLaughlin says to-day in The World: "Lou Housman, acting for the moving picture trust, was present at the signing of the papers and when a further verbal agreement was entered upon. And that verbal agreement I have every reason to believe was that neither principal should try for a knockout until the tenth round was over. Then the fight was to go on to a finish and to be the real goods.

"While this does not mean that the fight is to be a fake, it does mean that its interest has been seriously impaired. There is too much at stake for either of the men to throw his chance of victory up in the air. I have no doubt that they will go like the deuce when the picture success is provided for by half a score of rounds."

VICTORY OF INDIAN MAID DUE TO BUTWELL'S RIDE

Sticker is Second and Abrasion, Favorite, Third in Feature Race at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 9.—Butwell's superior jockeyship was largely responsible for the victory of Indian Maid in the feature event to-day. Summary:

FIRST RACE, 5½ furlongs:
1. Night Mist, 110 (Troxler), 5 to 1.
2. Giovonni Raggie, 109 (C. Burns), 9 to 2.
3. Alencon, 109 (Howard), 9 to 5.
Time 1.09 1-5. Eustacian, Select II., Croydon, Alamo and Minnie Johnson also ran.

SECOND RACE, 6 furlongs, handicap:
1. Indian Maid, 105 (Butwell), 4 to 1.
2. Sticker, 104 (Leach), 6 to 1.
3. Abrasion, 110 (Howard), 11 to 10.
Time 1.15 3-5. Amoret, Golden Flora and Dress Parade also ran.

THIRD RACE, 7 furlongs:
1. Aunt Kate, 105 (Butwell), 3 to 1.
2. George W. Lebolt, 104 (G. Burns), 7 to 5.
3. Admonish, 105 (Franklin), 20 to 1.
Time 1.29 3-5. Elgin, Tollbox, Pimpante and C. Clamp also ran.

FOURTH RACE, 7 furlongs:
1. La Reine Hindoo, 109 (Powers), 7 to 5.
2. Ragman, 104 (J. Reid), 9 to 5.
3. Home Run, 114 (Moore), 6 to 1.
Time 1.29 3-5. Endymion, Gloriole, Jack Baker and Mozart also ran.

FIFTH RACE, 1 mile:
1. Merry Gift, 103 (G. Burns), 8 to 5.
2. Anna L. Daley, 104 (J. Reid), 9 to 5.
3. Flarney, 103 (Obert), 5 to 1.
Time 1.42 1-5. Summer Night, Splendida, Profit also ran.

SIXTH RACE, 1 1-16 miles:
1. Irrigator, 103 (Obert), 7 to 1.
2. Mamie Algol, 109 (Howard), 13 to 10.
3. Roseburg II., 106 (Hannan), 5 to 1.
Time 1.50 1-5. Warfield, Gramsar, Pearl Hopkins, El Dorado, Billy Pullman and Marvin Neal also ran.

Thirty Also in Ottawa Party.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—The executive of the Ottawa Football Club have made final arrangements for the New York trip. They mleave Friday afternoon at 4.30, and after Saturday's match against the Tigers, will leave for home Sunday night. There will be thirty in the Ottawa party, including twenty-two players, Coach Clancy, Trainer Mac McGilton and six officers.

Tigers Team Weak.

HAMILTON, Dec. 9.—The Tigers will make the trip to New York with a weak team. Jack Gray thinks that it will be impossible for him to get away on account of his work, and Norman Bramer, the big policeman, will also find it difficult to make the trip. Still the club will send along thirty men. George Smith will play full back, while the halfbacks will be Moore, Burton and Simpson. George Awrey will play quarter, and the scrimmage will be Craig, Pfeiffer and Bramer, or Potticary. If Gray and Bramer are unable to go, some of the intermediates will figure on the wing line. Punk Thompson and Don Lyon will play the outside positions, and Wigle and Isbister will be in their regular positions at middle wing.

Krausman's Imported German Beers on draught at corner Church and King

We have the greatest assortment of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Hockey Boots, the best value ever offered.

MEN'S From 1.60 | BOYS' From 1.25 | YOUTHS' From 1.15

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Men's Tan Storm Calf, blucher cut bals, twelve-inch leg, two soles to heel, $4.85

John Guinane
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes
9 KING WEST

Blue Bonnets Jockey Club.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—The annual general meeting of the Montreal Jockey Club, Limited (Blue Bonnets), was held at the office of the company at noon yesterday, when satisfactory reports of the past year's operations were submitted and favorably commented upon. The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hir H. Montagu Allan; vice-presidents, W. P. Riggs, Hon. Mr. Justice Robidoux and A. E. Ogilvie, M.P.H.; directors, Messrs. Colin Campbell, James Carruthers, Bartlett McLennan, Hugh A. Allan, Hartland B. MacDougall, Major George R. Hooper, Dr. Charles McEachran, Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain and Messrs. Hugh Paton, W. C. Percy and C. J. Fitzgerald; secretary-treasurer, W. Northey.

Toronto Revolver Club.

The Toronto Revolver Club held their weekly spoon shoot last night, J. P. Wright winning the spoon with 87. The following were the scores:

J.P.Wright	87	A. Rutherford	82
W.H.Meadows	80	A. S. Todd	79
Dr. VanDuzen	79	A. J. McKee	76
T.Nasmith	76	T. A. White	74
M.S.Munro	70	A. M. Coulter	68
T.Schelbe	67		

"It is fine, full, perfect that I taste."
SHAKESPEARE (Troilus and Cressida.)

Whisky and Advertising

Whisky is generally judged by its advertising — not by a critical comparison.

TRY A GLASS OF

SANDY MACDONALD
SPECIAL LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY
(10 Years Old)

It will reveal a higher standard of perfection, as it is aged for ten years in wood, before being bottled — which explains its superior flavor and absolute digestibility.

$1 TASTE IT—Quality will do the rest.

ALEXANDER & MACDONALD, Distillers, LEITH, Scotland.

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D. H. BASTEDO & CO.'Y
FUR MANUFACTURERS
77 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

STYLE 521 PERSIAN JACKET | STYLE 518 PONY JACKET | STYLE 513 LADIES' FUR-LINED JACKETS | STYLE 102 MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS

Persian Lamb Jackets—$90, $100, $125, $150, $175 to $350.
Russian Pony Jackets, 34 to 52 inches long—$35 to $100.
Guaranteed highest grade and latest styles.
Ladies' Fur-lined Jackets—$30, $35, $40, $45, $50 to $75.
Men's Fur-lined Coats—$35, $40, $50, $60, $75 to $125.
Muskrat lined. Persian, beaver or otter collars.
LADIES' FURS OF EVERY KIND AT CLOSEST PRICES.
Every article we sell guaranteed, and the best values in Canada. Write for our illustrated catalogue.
Goods sent to any address on receipt of price. Money refunded if not satisfactory.
RAW FURS—We pay highest prices. Write for price list.

HAMILTON BEAT CENTRAL AT JUNIOR BASKETBALL

Visiting Y.M.C.A. Boys Too Heavy For Locals—League and Exhibition Games.

Hamilton Y. M. C. A. juniors defeated Central Y. M. C. A. juniors at the Central Y. M. C. A. last night in a fast game of basketball by a score of 27 to 20.

The local team was badly handicapped in weight, which was the result of the 17 year age limit. The Hamilton team, having no age limit, were much larger, and the difference in weight gave the Hamilton players a great advantage. The half time score was 8 to 11, and the full time score 27 to 20. The locals, altho beaten gave a fine exhibition of playing, and outclassed their opponents in the finer points of the game.

The teams:

Hamilton (27)—Modgett, Stevenson, forwards; Bainbridge, centre; Wright, Kennedy, defence.

Central Y. M. C. A. (20)—White, Carrick, forwards; Dunn, centre; Connery, Simpson, defence.

Referee—G. Simpson (Varsity).

Central Defeat West End.

The Central Y. M. C. A. defeated West End Y. M. C. A. in a juvenile City League game, at Central Y. M. C. A. by a score of 32 to 16. The boys gave a fine exhibition and showed class in every department. Teams:

Central (32)—Johnstone, Steinberg, forwards; Manifold, centre; Markus, Millar, defence.

West End (16)—Aired, Farrell, forwards; Flood, centre; McIntyre, Clark, defence.

Referee—G. Simpson.

All Saints Defeat Central.

At All Saints gymasium, All Saints defeated Central Y. M. C. A. in an Intermediate City League basketball game last night by a score of 31 to 27. It was nip and tuck all the way, neither team showing much advantage. In the last few minutes, All Saints buckled up, and a foul and a basket won them the game. Teams:

All Saints (31)—James, Nye, forwards; Moran, centre; Purvis, Corbridge, defence.

Central Y. M. C. A. (22)—Pierce, Reid, forwards; Erickson, centre; Russell, Ruddy, defence.

All Saints Juveniles Win.

All Saints defeated Evangelia at All Saints gymasium last night in a Juvenile City League basketball game by 27 to 17. The game was very evenly contested, and both terms played good basketball.

Hockey Gossip.

Ramsay Rankin, the big Stratford cover-point, who is billed to play cover-point for Eatons, has received a tempting offer from Renfrew.

Gordon Holinbeck, who was killed by a street car in Yonge-street Wednesday, was a member of the Somcoe A.C. hockey team. He formerly played at Cobourg.

Eddie Gerrard, the left half back of the Ottawa Rugby team, has received a tempting offer to play professional hockey with the new Le Canadien Club of Montreal.

Renfrew should be known in the future as the hockey pirates.

The Bike Grind.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Records continued to go by the board dto-day in the six day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. The score then was 1559 8-10 miles, which is a new record by 13 2-5 miles. The 9 o'clock score was: MacFarland-Clark, Root-Fogler, Lawson-Demara, Walthour-Collins, Halstead-Lawrence, Pye-Hehir, 1563.9 miles; Anderson-Vanoni, Mitten-West, Cameron-Krebs, Hill-Stein, 1563.5; George-Georget, 1563.7; Germain-Carapezzi, 1565.0. Previous record, 1552.4 miles.

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And you have been putting off getting a stylish and comfortable warm Ulster.

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MAKES A SPECIALTY OF
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The best value in the city. The garments are cut from the finest imported Scotch tweeds. Made in the prevailing styles, expertly tailored and finished. Perfect fit and wear guaranteed. Only best linings and trimmings used—and the price, the lowest possible for such extra quality Ulsters.

The chance of a lifetime to get what you need right now.

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$6 and $7 Trousers
$5.00

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WALKER'S
The Big Up-Town Dry Goods Store.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES in Imported Furs. See them and be convinced. We sell Women's Furs, Caperines, Throw-Overs and Muffs cheaper than any store in Toronto.

IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT where to buy your Christmas Gifts, come to WALKER'S. You'll find one of the best assorted stocks of Christmas Gifts ever shown in Toronto. The only drawback, we are crowded for want of room to display them, but we have got the goods, and at lower prices than you can buy the same, or similar, goods in the big stores on Yonge Street. "Why can you undersell the big stores?" Because our expenses are much less, and we are satisfied with smaller profits. "Oh," you'll say, "they buy direct from the factories!" So do we, and often buy for less money than they do, and that is the reason we can undersell them. Our business is increasing every season.

A FEW OF OUR MANY SUGGESTIONS AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS. BUY NOW AND GET THE BEST SELECTION.

Gloves and Hosiery

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, Paris point and silk-stitched backs, colors black, tans, modes, green, navy, red, champagne and white, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50 a pair.

Boys' and Girls' Cape Gloves, 75c and $1.00.

Boys' and Girls' Wool-lined Cape Gloves, $1.00.

Ladies' Fur-lined Cape Gloves, $1.50, $1.98 and $2.50.

Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, double sole, heel and toe, all sizes. Regular 35c, for 25c.

Ladies' Black Llama Hose. Regular 50c, for 39c.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, silk embroidered, 39c, 50c and 65c.

Ladies' Fancy Collars

Without contradiction, we have the finest range of Ladies' Fancy Collars ever shown in Toronto—very latest New York and Paris designs. Each 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c to $2.50.

Ladies' Black and Color Elastic Web Belts, 25c to $2.00.

Fancy Silk Belting. Per yard, 50c and 75c.

Fancy Jet Belt Buckles, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c to $1.50.

Toyland and Dolldom

The largest Kid Body Doll in Toronto for 25c.

Large Dress Doll, with shoes, 40c, for 25c.
75 only large Dress Dolls, manufacturers' samples, $1.00 to $1.50, your choice for 50c.

FOR 10c
YOU CAN BUY
Tiddly Winks
Jack-in-the-box
Toy Games
Santa Claus Figures
Horns
Dolls
Children's Paints
Puzzle Blocks
Jumping Jacks
Toy Soldiers
Rattles.
Solid Rubber Dolls
Dolls' Heads
Games
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15c ARTICLES
Mechanical Toys
Bugles
Drums
Mouth Organs
Games
Air Guns
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Whips
Frying Pan Rattles
Wooden Baking Sets
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25c ARTICLES
Leather Reins
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Games
Celluloid Bugles
Air Ships
Building Blocks
Sad Iron Sets
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Complete Baking Sets
Dominoes in Boxes
Sets of Dishes

Battenburg Squares and Runners With Hand-drawn Centres

The greatest values we have ever offered—manufacturers' overmakes.

18x18 inch squares. Regular 75c for 25c.

30x30 inch squares. Regular $1.50 and $2.00, for 97c.

20x54 inch Runners. Regular $2.00 and $2.25, for $1.25.

Pure Linen Towels, Damask borders. Each 25c, 50c and 75c.

Irish Linen Table Cloths, full size, $1.50, $2.00 to $6.00.

Table Napkins, 3-4 size, $1.50, $2.00 to $5.00 dozen.

Fancy Goods Department

This department is full of Hand-painted Pin Cushions, Hair Receivers, Watch Pockets, Gilt Ink Stands and Card Receivers, Manicure Sets, Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, Photo Frames Pictures, Hand-painted Snow Shoe Slipper Holders and hundreds of other useful articles. 10c to $4.50.

See our $6.00 Cut Glass Bowls for $3.75; $6.50 Cut Glass Sugar and Cream sets for $3.95.

5000 Swiss Handkerchiefs 2 for 25c

Over 5000 Ladies' Swiss Handkerchiefs, scalloped or hemstitched borders, manufacturers' samples and seconds. Worth from 15c to 50c each. Your pick, 2 for 25c.

Ladies' Fine Irish Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c.

Men's Fine Irish Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c.

Children's Cambric Linen Handkerchiefs, three in box, for 15c.

Men's Furnishings

Men's Elastic Web Braces, done up in fancy boxes, 35c, 50c and 75c.

Men's Silk Neckties, beautiful design and lovely quality, done up in fancy boxes, 39c, 50c and 75c.

Men's Fur-lined Gloves, $2.50, $2.98 and $3.50.

Men's Umbrellas, done up in silk case and separate box, $2.50, $3.50 to $5.00.

Mail and Phone Orders Carefully Filled.

R. E. WALKER & CO.
450-452 SPADINA AVENUE.

Cassidy & Co.
ROOM 16B, 43 VICTORIA ST.
Yesterday's Best Bet Lost.
BEST BET RECORD THIS WEEK
6—BEN DOUBLE.....1—2, WON
7—AMORET .....8—5, FELL
8—MARY F. .....2—1, WON

To-Day, To-Day

Our One Best Bet to-day is worth a small-sized fortune to any good player. Will advise you all to plunge on this one. So get in and get some easy money.

PHONE MAIN 6950.
TERMS—$1 DAILY, $5 WEEKLY

I AM ON THE SPOT
George J. Hewson
326 W. Ashley St.
Jacksonville

Here is how my Canadians fared the first five days of the meeting:
Nov. 25—Hill Top .....6 to 1 Won
Nov. 27—O. K. Herndon 50 to 1 Won
Nov. 27—Centre Shot ....6 to 1 Won
Nov. 29—The Minks ....4 to 1 Won
Nov. 30—Bat Masterson .5 to 1 3rd

Those were the specials I sent out under my $2 proposition. To my weekly customers, in addition to the above, I sent on Friday last
Amanda Lee (favorite).. Won.

Send $2 for trial message, agreeing to bet $2 for me, and remit the winnings after the race, or subscribe for my service at $2 daily or TEN DOLLARS A WEEK.

GET BUSY IF YOU WANT THE MONEY. ed

RICORD'S SPECIFIC The only Remedy which will permanently cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, etc. No matter how long standing. Two bottles cure the worst case. My signature on every bottle—none other genuine. Those who have tried other remedies without avail will not be disappointed in this. $1 per bottle. Sole agency, SCHOFIELD'S DRUG STORE, ELM STREET, COR. TERAULEY, TORONTO.

Parkdale Liquor Store, 1356 Queen Street West. Phone Park 1948.
All the good brands of ale and lager on hand. Prompt delivery to west end, including Ward 7, Swansea and New Toronto. 5tf.

Going to Hamilton.

Two teams from the Parkdale Bowling Club go to Hamilton to-morrow to bowl two teams from Hamilton.

The best hotel in Brockville, Ont., is "The Strathcona"; 100 modern rooms (30 with baths); furnishings and cuisine complete in every detail. Special rates to commercial men. W. H. BROWN, Prop edtf

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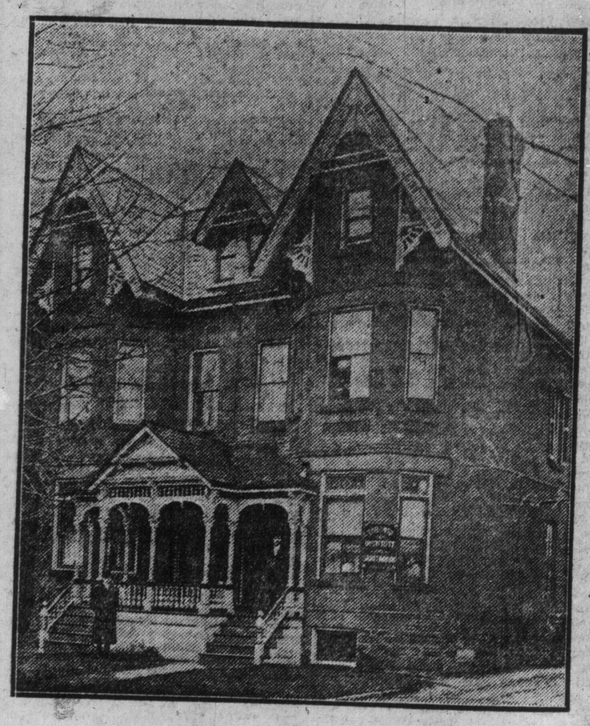

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For the treatment of stuttering, stammering, hesitancy, lisping, suction and exhaustion of the breath, nasal sounds and all forms of speech impediments, where there is no malformation of the vocal organs. Nearly 4000 cases cured in the past 40 years.

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For the treatment of general weakness, nervous and mental afflictions, insomnia, neuralgia in all its forms, paralysis, nervous prostration, melancholy, dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, enlarged glands, also coughs, cold, sore throat, enlarged tonsils, congestion of the lungs, congestion of the bowels. We give special attention to all cases of rheumatism.

The above is scientifically treated by Rhythmo and Light Therapy.

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His Ideal Xmas Gift

The "GILLETTE" Safety Razor

Made by the Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada Limited, Montreal.

Sold and guaranteed by the following progressive dealers

Standard Edition

Metal Case, Velvet Lined

No. 460 B Nickel Plated Case; Triple Silver Plated Razor..$5.00
No. 460 C Silver Plated Case; Triple Silver Plated Razor.. 6.00
No. 460 G Gold Plated Case; Gold Plated Razor..... 9.00

Above sets contain 12 double-edged Gillette blades in metal box plated to match razor.

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Aikenhead Hardware Co. Ltd. 17 Temperance
Edward Anderson, 351 Yonge
W. C. Avery, 700 Yonge
F. W. Beebe & Son, 280 College St.
G. A. Bingham, 100 Yonge St.
J. R. Bond, 453 Yonge St.
Burgess, Powell Co. Ltd., 278 Yonge St.
S. M. Burt, 842 Yonge St.
John Caslor, 628 Queen St. W.
B. M. Chapman, 261 Yonge St.
Covert Bros. 293 King St. W.
W. H. Cox, 786 Yonge St.
Ammon Davis, 175 Queen St. E.
De Young & Co., 19 King St. W.
T. Eaton Co. Ltd.
Ferrah Drug Store, 563 Bloor St. W.
Wm. H. Field, 675 Spadina Ave.
W. E. Galley, 648 Spadina Ave.
G. H. Garrett, 345 Broadview Ave.

Robert A. Gledhill, 21 Yonge Arcade
Hennessey's Drug Store, 107 Yonge St.
John Hewitson, 902 Yonge St.
Samuel Hobbs, 1434 Queen St. W.
Hooper Co. Ltd., 83 King St. W.
S. T. Hopper, 587 King St. W.
S. Howarth, 243 Yonge St.
Humphrey Bicycle & Hardware Co., 364 Queen St. W.
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Fred. A. Jacobs, 145 King St. E.
H. J. Jamieson, 474 College St.
Julian Sale Leather Goods Co.
F. F. Karn Co. Ltd., Cor. Queen & Victoria
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Normand B. Lander, 718 Queen St. W.
W. Latimer, 462 Queen St. W.
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Shell Pattern—Metal Case, Velvet Lined

No. 502 Triple Silver Plated Case and Razor.....$5.00
No. 502 A Gun Metal Case and Gold Plated Razor..... 5.50
No. 502 B Gold Plated Case and Gold Plated Razor..... 6.00

Above sets contain 12 double-edged Gillette blades in metal box plated to match razor.

Walter Ledger, 360 Yonge St.
J. R. Lee, 407 King St., E.
Ernest A. Legge, College & Ossington Sts.
E. A. Lewis, 93½ Yonge St.
Harry H. Love & Co., 189 Yonge St.
George Marshall, 310 Queen St., E.
Geo. D. Mathewson, 734 Queen St., E.
J. W. McDermid, Queen & Sherbourne
G. & J. Murray, 224 Yonge St.
Nicholson Bros. 80 Yonge St.
J. L. C. Nornabell, 467 Bloor St., W.
R. D. Norris, 509 Bloor St., W.
F. H. Page, 186 Carlton St.
Geo. Pearsall & Son, 417 Yonge St.
The D. Pike Co. Ltd., 123 King St., E.
C. F. Playter, 1340 Queen St., W.
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Princess Pharmacy, 175 King St., W.
Rice, Lewis & Son, Ltd., Cor. King & Victoria

Ryrie Bros., Yonge St.
W. C. Sellers & Co.
F. W. Sieveright
Robert Simpson Co., Ltd. Cor. Yonge & Queen
W. H. Sparrow, 298 Yonge St.
N. St. V. Spencer, 446 King St., W.
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J. G. Templeton, 142 King St., W.
The Trunk & Leather Goods Co., 97 King St., E.
Tuthill Pharmacy, Ltd., 1313 King St.
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Vokes Hardware Co., Ltd., 111 Yonge St.
J. W. Watson, 40 Queen E.
Rupert P. Weeks, 186 Wilton Ave.
Jas. Westwood & Co., 633 Queen St., W.
W. H. Worden, 618 Yonge St.

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Standard Edition

Leather Case, Velvet Lined

No. 460 Morocco Grain Case; Triple Silver Plated Razor..... $5.00
No. 460 Real Seal Case; Triple Silver Plated Razor..... 6.00
No. 468 English Pigskin Case; Triple Silver Plated Razor..... 6.00
No. 468A Seal Case; Sterling Silver Razor..... 12.00
No. 468B Pigskin Case; 14-Karat Gold Plated Razor..... 7.50

Above sets contain 12 double-edged Gillette blades in metal box plated to match razor.

Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Pocket Edition

Plain Metal Case, Velvet Lined

No. 500 Triple Silver Plated Case and Razor.....$5.00
No. 500 A Gun Metal Case and Gold Plated Razor..... 5.50
No. 500 B Gold Plated Case and Gold Plated Razor..... 6.00

Above sets contain 12 double-edged Gillette blades in metal box plated to match razor.

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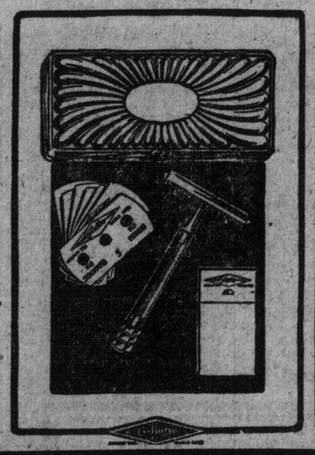
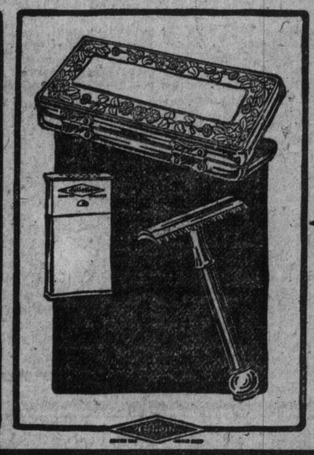
Pocket Edition

Basket Pattern—Metal Case, Velvet Lined

No. 501 Triple Silver Plated Case and Razor.....$5.00
No. 501 A Gun Metal Case and Gold Plated Razor..... 5.50
No. 501 B Gold Plated Case and Gold Plated Razor..... 6.00

Above sets contain 12 double-edged Gillette blades in metal box plated to match razor.





Pocket Edition

Empire Pattern—Metal Case, Velvet Lined

No. 504 Triple Silver Plated Case and Razor.....$6.00
No. 504 A Gun Metal Case and Gold Plated Razor..... 6.50
No. 504 P Gold Plated Case and Gold Plated Razor..... 7.50

Above sets contain 12 double-edged Gillette blades in metal box plated to match razor

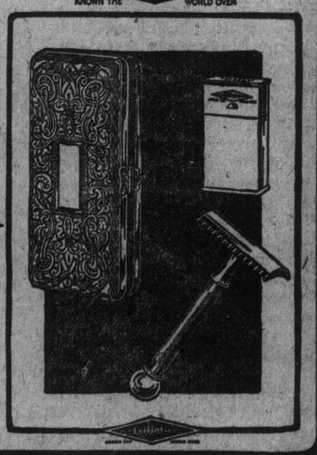
Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Pocket Edition

Flower Pattern—Metal Case, Velvet Lined

No. 503 Triple Silver Plated Case and Razor.....$5.50
No. 503 A Gun Metal Case and Gold Plated Razor..... 6.00
No. 503 B Gold Plated Case and Gold Plated Razor..... 6.50

Above sets contain 12 double-edged Gillette blades in metal box plated to match razor.



THE LOCAL HOCKEYISTS HOLD FIRST PRACTICE

Ross of Winnipeg and McGregor of Regina Out For Workout —Gossip.

Altho not officially announced, the first hockey practice of the season was held last night at Mutual-street Rink, when Teddy Marriott turned loose his bunch of stars. These were joined by a dozen more, and at the conclusion of a good two hours' work, the ice was found to be in the pink of condition, not a hole being visible anywhere. This is the best ice Mutual-street has ever had so early in the season.

Among those on the ice last night were Ross of Winnipeg and McGregor of Regina. Others out were Bud McLean, Roy McGiffin, Dode Burkhart, Addison, last year's goalkeeper for Osgoode; Neil, a junior from Barrie; Bruce Ridpath and a dozen others.

Pretty near all the managers of the different teams were on hand getting practice hours for their teams. Toronto Canoe Club were out in full force with their whole executive, and they promise a cracking good senior team. They have two candidates for goal in Reid of last year's Corticelli team, and Holmes of last year's intermediates. For point they have Carr-Harris, who played with Goderich two years ago and was picked on the western all-star team. Coverpoint is still uncertain, but before the season starts Murphy of the Dominion Bank may be found holding down this position. On the forward line they have secured that great little goal-getter, Bud McLean, while Ross of Winnipeg and McGregor of Regina will also throw in their lot with the T. C. C. Al Crocker, who was spare man for last year's St. Michael's team, is also a possibility, and Gardiner of Woodstock College, who was sought after by the Woolstock juniors last year, will also turn out with T. C. C., while several other dark horses will be out to-night.

Manager Frank Dissette of the champion St. Michael's team is not giving out any information, but claims to have secured the point player and right wing man to take the place of Timmons and Lowes.

Word comes from T. A. A. C. headquarters that their team will be a great deal stronger than last year, and that Norman Henry, the Ottawa Cliffside player, will line up with them this season.

Osgoode Hall have decided to play senior this year, and Manager Harry Murton is on the hunt for players. He has Coverpoint Stockton of last year's team; also Rover Ebbs and Left Wing Davidson. Dyke of Winnipeg is back again, along with Conway, who Dyke claims is a crackerjack. Osgoode are counting on McGregor, and so are T. C. C., so there you are. Osgoode expect to get out Gibson and Carter.

Teddy Marriott claims toh have a champion junior team this year, and has secured for goal Addison, last year with Osgoode, and McGiffin, the husky wing player of T. A. A. C. Neil of Barrie will line up with the Simcoes, and a host of other dark horses that Teddy always waits to uncork on the public.

Practice Hours To-night.

The following are the practice hours to-night at the rink: 5.30 St. Michael's, 6.30 Eatons, 7.30 Osgoode, 8.30 Parkdale, 9.30 T. A. A. C., 10.30 Toronto Canoe Club.

St. Miques vs. Alerts.

The junior Dominion championship final here Saturday at Rosedale between Alerts of Hamilton and St Michaels at Rosedale looks like a mighty swift little game. Both teams are great tacklers and full of ginger, so an exciting game may be expected.

George Ballard has been decided upon as referee, while Dick Harcourt of Varsity will be umpire.

Hamilton are running an excursion, and have hopes of securing one Rugby championship this year.

Newton Bennington Starts Again.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Newton Bennington, once well-known on the turf, in Wall-street and in the real estate world, has been discharged as cured from the sanitarium in Corono, L. I., where he was committed for mental disorder in 1907. His fortune has been swept away by adverse circumstances, and the once wealthy man finds himself facing the world without a dollar. But he made his own money, and had less than $20 when he arrived first in New York. Bennington says he will "come back" in every sense of the term.

WHEN IN MONTREAL

stay at the well established Albion Hotel, McGill-street. Under new management. All modern comforts, central and convenient to depots, steamboat landings, shopping districts. Excellent cuisine; strictly case foods sold in bar. Rates $2 to $3, American plan. 135

Integrity by Default.

In the Class B, Oddfellows' League last night Integrity won three from Canton by default. Scores: Keys 342, Anderson 419, Tanner 377, Madill 466, McClure 389.

A HINNY IN THE HORSE RING

Horsemen Puzzled in the Ring at Chicago—Like Mule, But Not One.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Senator C. W. Barnum, Walter Bliss and Henry Fairfax, who are judging harness horses and ponies at the International Horse Show were confronted to-day by a specimen of the genus equus which none of them could classify. In the competition for "ponies other than Shetlands," Fred L. Zacharias brought in an exhibit officially described as "Bucyrus, brown gelding, twelve, and a half hands high." No one could deny that it was "other than Shetland," but just what it was the wisest horsemen in the house did not quite know. It had the long ears and the fawn color of a donkey, but its alert, lively expression of countenance and its agility and speed plainly showed that it was something else. When the owner informed them that Bucyrus was a hinny, horsewise folk were no wiser than before.

What's a hinny? proved to be a conundrum that old timers in the stock yards like Colonel J. S. Cooper, Sam Cozzens and M. H. Tichenor, could not answer. "Never heard of such a thing, what's the sell?" they said when asked. Cross questioned by Dr. G. Howard Davison and Fred Pabst, the ring committee of the day, the owner of Bucyrus affirmed that the sire of his equine curiosity was a Shetland pony and the dam a jennet or female donkey. The opposite cross produces the mule, but so rare is a reversal of the parentage that every horseman among several who eyed the strange looking little animal in the ring would probably have had to admit that he had never seen one before. When the curiosity of the judges had been satisfied they gave Bucyrus the gate.

Thorobreds for Peru.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—On the steamship Panama, which left here to-day for Colon, there are sixteen thorobreds recently purchased at Lexington. One of the sixteen is the stallion St. Avonieus, by St. Simon, and the remainder are yearlings. All are for Peru. Ten of the yearlings were purchased by M. A. Silvers for the Peruvian Jockey Club, which is financed by the Peruvian Government. Five of the yearlings were bought by a young Irishman named J. G. Battersby, who by a venture in a cattle speculation has made a small fortune in Peru. It will take about two weeks to land the horses at their destination. The Panama's journey ends at Colon. The horses will then cross the Isthmus to Panama and afterwards take ship for Callao.

SPOTS OF SPORT.

Willie Hogg, pitcher for the Louisville American Association baseball team during the season of 1909, and formerly with the New York American League team, died in New Orleans Wednesday after several months' illness. He went to New Orleans in the early fall to pitch for a semi-professional team.

The secretary of the A.A.U. of C. yesterday issued sanctions to the All Saints and Centrals Y.M.C.A. Clubs, covering all basketball games scheduled to be played this season, without affecting the two suspended teams, whose case must come up before the registration committee.

Joe Jeannette and Sam McVey, American negroes, will meet in a 30-round fight in Paris Saturday night for a $5000 purse. This will be their third mill. The first went 20 rounds, with McVey the winner on points. Then Jeannette won a finish contest in 49 rounds. The coming mill, therefore, is of considerable interest.

In Judge Morgan's court at the city hall yesterday afternoon the case of the Aurora Lacrosse Club against the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union came up. The trouble is an old one, the Aurora people demanding $500 damages for alleged loss at an athletic meet because of the withdrawal of a sanction, which was issued and recalled a day or two later when it was found to conflict with one previously issued to Bradford people. Aurora claims their meet was not a success on this account. The meet came off a month or six weeks after the sanction was canceled.

Babe Adams will find breakers ahead next year as the opposing batters on all of the National League teams will make a careful study of just what the Pirates' star twirler possesses in the pitching line, and if Adams develops any weakness it will soon be tipped off. Last season not much was expected from Adams and he got by swimmingly, making a glorious finish in the world's championship series. Babe is a great twirler, and if he can stand the nervous strain of being in the limelight and having much expected of him, he will prove the exception to most youngsters.

For the Soccer Championship.

The second game in the senior Ontario championship semi-finals takes place on Varsity field on Saturday at 3 o'clock. The closeness of the play last week when the Thistles won 3 to 1 should draw a big attendance for this game. The teams:

Varsity—Gardiner, Blackwood, Williamson, Mustard, Wylie, Sills, Galbraith, Slack, Welcher, Langford, Cameron.

Thistles—Hardy, Campbell, Murchie, McBain, Bingham, Rigby, Parkin, Cater, Wright, Banks, Rowe.

Referee—W. S. Murchie.

The winning team play Westinghouse of Hamilton for the title.

Ladies Shooting for Loving Cup.

Yesterday morning in the Armories, where the Ladies' Canadian Rifle Association were holding rifle practice, a bullet passed thru the target, thru the fence behind it, and then grazed the hat of one of the markers. The score is the first of the four days' handicap shoot for Mrs. Walker's loving cup. The totals were as follows: Mrs. Royce, 31; Miss Cortcn, 28; Mrs. F. Fox, 29; Miss Julia Hallam, 29; Miss McCord, 29; Mrs. Groves, 13; Miss V. Irwin, 24, Mrs. Thomas, 22, Mrs. Osler Wade, 22; Miss Hazel Kemp, 22; Mrs. Kelly, 30; Miss E. Taylor, 15; Mrs. Edwards, 29; Mrs. Snell, 27; Mrs. Adams, 30; Mrs. Keyes, 22; Mrs. Leighton McCarthy, 25, Mrs. Cook, 26; Mrs. Hastings, 23; Mrs. Irwin, 28; Mrs. Hallam, 22; Mrs. Bristol, 25; Miss Macdonald, 14; Mrs. Campbell, 23; Mrs. Walker, 21; Mrs. Burgess, 20; Mrs. Murray, 28; Miss Thompson, 22; Miss C. Merritt, 14; Miss Shoenberger, 20; Miss Ella Shoenberger, 20; Mrs. McNaught, 16; Miss Brougham, 25.

Central Ontario Curling.

KINGSTON, Dec. 9.—At the annual meeting of the Central Ontario Curling Club, B. Iler, Belleville, was elected president; R. G. H. Travers, Napanee, vice-president; J. S. Ham, Napanee, secretary-treasurer. The following schedule was drawn up:

Jan. 10—Napanee at Belleville; Prescott at Brockville.
Jan. 12—Kingston at Belleville.
Jan. 14—Napanee at Kingston.
Jan. 20—Belleville at Napanee; Kingston at Belleville.
Jan. 27—Napanee at Prescott and at Brockville; Belleville at Kingston.
Jan. 31—Brockville at Belleville and Napanee; Prescott at Kingston.
Feb. 2—Belleville at Prescott and Brockville.
Feb. 4—Brockville at Prescott.
Feb. 7—Prescott at Belleville and Napanee.
Feb. 10—Kingston at Napanee.
Feb. 14—Brockville at Kingston.
Feb. 17—Kingston at Prescott.

Sir James Commends Game.

Sir James P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario, has written to The New York Herald representative in Ottawa: "I have your letter announcing the exhibition game of football to take place in New York City on Dec. 11 between the Hamilton and Ottawa clubs.

"I think your object is a creditable one and hope the occasion will be a success in every respect."

BOWLING GAMES TO-NIGHT.

The following are the bowling games scheduled to-night in the different leagues:

Central—
Hunters v. Crowns.
—Two Man—
Paynes at Athenaeums.
—Paynes—
Pets, v. Merchants.
—A. O. U. W.—
Queen City at Granite.
—Oddfellows—
Floral v. Laurel A.
—Class C. City—
Parkdales at Royal Bachelors.
Tecos at McLaughlins.
Dominions at Rickeys.

Gladstone Beat College.

On the College alleys yesterday afternoon in the two man series, Gladstone won five straight from College, the only game that was close being the third, which Gladstone won by 8 pins.

Herb Gillis was high average with 197 1-5, with a 244 game as a starter. Herb having 20 strikes, 23 spares, no blows and 7 splits, while his partner, Walter Mickus came next with 171 3-5, having 19 strikes, 18 spares, 11 blows and 2 splits. The College team ran a great race, T. Bird winning by ten pins with 164 2-5 average, with 15 strikes, 25 spares, 3 blows and 9 splits, while Allan's average was 162 2-5, with 16 strikes, 18 spares, 11 blows and 4 splits. Scores:

Gladstones—	1	2	3	4	5	T'l.
W. Mickus...	194	153	164	146	161	858
H. Gillis.....	244	205	190	153	194	986
Totals	438	398	354	299	355	1844
Mickus' average 171 3-5, Gillis' average 197 1-5.						
College—	1	2	3	4	5	T'l.
E. Allan	178	156	187	137	154	812
T. Bird	181	186	159	147	195	822
Totals	359	336	346	284	309	1634
Allan's average 162 2-5, Bird's average 164 2-5.						

Roadways Department No. 2 Win.

Roadways Department No. 2 won two games from Main Drainage in the City Hall League yesterday. Scores:

Roadways No. 2—	1	2	T'l.
Lynd	183	156	339
Barber	191	168	359
Rust	196	165	361
Jupp	146	131	277
Powell	200	126	326
Totals	916	746	1662
Main Drainage—	1	2	T'l.
Tempest	142	151	293
Grant	157	135	292
Worthington	132	126	258
Blanchard	67	101	168
Thorold	123	159	282
Totals	621	672	1293

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Many very acceptable Gifts can be selected from our stock of Cutlery, Tools and Skates.

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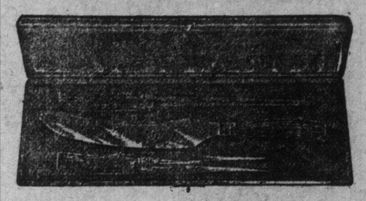

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Our Store is Most Central

Carvers in Cases from $3.50 up.
Set of Dessert Knives and Forks, $5.00.
Set of Pearl Handled Dessert Knives in Oak Cases, $15.
Gillette Safety Razor, $5.00 to $7.50.
Aikenhead's "Special" Razor, $1.50.
Boker "King Cutter" Razor, $1.50.
"Carbo-Magnetic" Razor, $2.00.

Splendid assortment of Razor Strops, Hones, Brushes, etc.

Scroll Saws, $3.25, $5.00, $6.25.
Men's and Boys' Carpenter Benches, $10 to $12.50.
Gentlemen's Tool Cabinets, solid oak, containing 86 highest grade tools.
Skates, spring and hockey, from 50c. to $5.
Ask to see the Automobile Skate with aluminum top.

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17, 19, 21 TEMPERANCE STREET

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Don't buy your Overcoat until Saturday, when we shall offer Ten Thousand Yards of the Season's Most Popular Fabrics at prices that are bound to create a sensation. . . . . .

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Main 5308—Private Exchange Connecting all Departments.

Readers of the World will confer a favor upon the publishers if they will send information to this office of any news stand or railway train where a Toronto paper should be on sale and where The World is not offered.

NOT IN DEMAS' WAY.

Every now and then something happens to keep the faith of humankind fresh and sweet; a woman marries for love; a poet ignores every claim but that of art; a politician denounces the errors of his party; a parson scorns the lure of mammon.

There are ascending degrees of virtue and it is but rarely that history records the miracle of a preacher refusing to accept a call with a bigger salary than he has already.

The miracle has happened, however, and Rev. A. J. Vining, with $2000 a year in Talbot-street Baptist Church, London, has refused to go to James-street Church, Hamilton, with $3000 a year. Some ill-natured people may say that it is worth more than $1000 a year to move to Hamilton, but we cannot accept this view, and give Mr. Vining full credit for his action.

Indeed, those who know Mr. Vining are aware that disinterested consideration of his duty as a Christian man, and his responsibilities to his flock would never receive second place in his decisions.

THE NEW RELIEF FOR CITIES.

One of the remarkable things of very recent days is the marvelous and sudden development of rapid transit in underground tubes in London, New York, Paris, Boston and other great cities. For years London put up with underground railways that were run by steam, badly ventilated and otherwise inconvenient; but with electricity for motive power, and with the improved system of construction that has been followed in the new tubes in London and New York, great improvements have been effected, and the consequence is that millions of people are now moved daily in these tubes at double the speed of either the elevated or surface lines, without any inconvenience, in a clean, clear atmosphere, without any weather exposure, and to the great relief of an already congested street traffic. The tubes as planned for Paris, now under construction, and soon to be completed, are ahead of anything in the other cities. They are all under one management; are owned by the municipality, and are so extensive and expansive that the streets of Paris will be comparatively unencumbered by street cars or other vehicles for passengers. The tubes pay well—except in New York, where hundreds of millions of watered stock was sold to the public.

So pronounced a success have these properties been that the second-class cities, say cities in the neighborhood of half a million, are beginning to look to tubes. First of all, because it has been found out that they can be cheaply enough built to make them a success in cities of second-class size; next, because they give wonderfully improved service; lastly, and paramountly, for the reason that they promise to relieve the cities of the United States and Canada from the horrible infliction they have all brought upon themselves in the way of surface car franchises. Many of these franchises in the United States are perpetual; others are for fifty years, and as a consequence companies that control those franchises lord it over the cities, interfere with municipal politics and do as they please in regard to the public, giving what service they like, and, as a rule, ride rough-shod over the people. Civic reformers now see that if the tube franchises can be held by the cities themselves, and the tubes constructed by the cities, all this arrogant conduct of the surface line companies may be put an end to.

This is why the cities of Cleveland, Toronto and others are now looking to tubes, and The World predicts that within the next six months every city of the half million class, or neighborhood, will be looking into the tube question as a source of relief, and as a source of much improved local transit.

But the danger of the situation is that the surface people are even more active, and they are already beginning to organize to forestall municipal action and to grab the franchises and charters themselves. This very thing is to-day under way in Toronto, where a so-called terminal railway is seeking powers at Ottawa to build tubes under Toronto; the same thing is under way in Montreal; a local company is trying to get the franchise in Cleveland; and so it will be in every other city. But now is the time for the people to become wise to the situation, and to adopt measures that will forever prevent these underground franchises from passing into the hands of private companies. Let Toronto be warned in time. There are newspapers in Toronto to-day saying that we are not up to the tube line yet, while, as a matter of fact, these same newspapers are busy aiding the franchise grabbers to get a franchise for tubes in this city.

A DEDICATED LIFE.

Knox College has been distinguished for some years for the brilliance of the members of its faculty. It is but a little while since Prof. Ballantyne was tempted back to Scotland to fill a notable position in that theological land of promise. Another of the great ornaments of Knox College is now sought to succeed, Prof. G. A. Smith, recently appointed principal of Aberdeen University, in the chair he has rendered so distinguished in Glasgow Free Church College.

Prof. McFadyen, who is thus honored, and whose honor is reflected upon Toronto, is one of the saintly scholars of Christendom. Those who have had the privilege of hearing him as he dwelt upon the spiritual beauty of the Psalms, or caught some of the shining fervor of the prophets, know what it is to respond to the living fire upon the altar.

Prof. McFadyen's new book, "The City with Foundations," has just been reviewed in The British Weekly over the initials "J. O.," familiar in Toronto. The critic says that the book, "like the author's previous devotional writings, will deservedly captivate a wide circle of readers." The chapters, "are brief, but touch on great themes with an artist's power of fine conception and expression, at an elevation where nothing controversial can enter."

Mr. S. H. Blake's eighteenth century sneers at Prof. McFadyen must occur to everyone in this connection as singularly inept, whether as applying to Prof. McFadyen's reputation, his scholarship, or his piety.

Canada can ill afford to lose such a force. The nation greatly needs the highest and purest inspiration in the days of her youth. We hope that Knox College may be able to preserve to the use of the Dominion the services of such a dedicated life.

CHICAGA TALKS OF SUBWAYS.

In connection with the traction situation in Chicago, The Record-Herald of that city writes editorially under the caption, "Give Us Subways":

The govenor suggests legislation "to authorize cities to construct, maintain and operate subways and to control and regulate their use."

Conditions in Chicago every day make a most convincing demand for subways. On the day on which the governor's call for a special session of the legislature was published they were at their worst; the need of subways was a common topic of conversation on the city's traction lines.

It is the general feeling that the present situation is intolerable, and as doubts have been raised concerning the city's power to build subways under the traction ordinances, let us have enabling legislation by all means. Anything any everything to put an end to the choking of traffic that is causing such serious losses and such irritating delays.

COST OF MANUFACTURED ICE.

Editor World: A statement appearing in one of the Toronto newspapers the other day, to the effect that an ice plant was being installed at Washington, D. C., that would manufacture ice at the rate of 85 cents per ton, was undoubtedly misleading, and in order to forestall any persons who may be disposed to use the misleading report to aid them in the selling of stock in an ice company which it is understood is now being floated in Toronto, I wish to give the facts.

It is evident that the interest on the capital invested and the depreciation of the plant have not been included in the Washington estimate.

The July number of "Ice and Refrigeration" gives a report of the chief engineer of the water department of the City of Camden, N.J., who, in making his official report to the city council on the cost of a fifty ton ice plant to be built and operated by the municipality, gave an itemized statement exclusive of site, which amounted to $73.15 per day; on the basis of producing 50 tons of ice per day this would mean an actual cost of $1.46 per ton of ice produced while running at full capacity.

The above figures are authoritative and cost of production in a city say like Toronto, as contrasted with the cost of production in large centres in the United States, where the plant is used the year round, would be at a great disadvantage.

We in Toronto have a season of seven months in the year when the plant would be virtually idle. The interest and depreciation of a plant similar to the one we have been considering would amount to 70 cents per ton on the actual number of tons turned out in the running season, bringing the actual cost of the ice produced up to ($2.16) two dollars and sixteen cents per ton.

We still have to consider the cost of a site for the plant, which in Toronto would be a very large sum, and to all the above we must add the charges resulting from a 35 per cent. duty, which has to be paid on all ice machinery entering Canada from the United States. The site would cost, say $30,000, and the duty on machinery would be approximately $10,000, making a further expenditure of $40,000, which would have to be allowed for and added to the former figures before the cost of one ton of ice on the team platform could be fairly shown.

After the ice is on the team platform ready for the wagons the wastage and cost of delivery must be added and would range from $1.00 to $2.00 per ton and the wastage from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. (Signed) Ice Dealer.

A member of the senior class at the Royal Military College, has been suspended for three months, for having returned to the college in the early hours of the morning in a bibulistic condition and precipitated a merry row.

HASSAN

CORK TIP

CIGARETTES

TEN FOR 10 CTS

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judges' chambers will be held on Friday, 10th inst., at 11 a.m.

Peremptory list for divisional court, for Friday, 10th inst., at 11 a.m.:

1. McAlpin v. Fleming (to be continued).
2. Gunn v. Miller.
3. Crown Art v. Cooper.
4. Reid v. Toronto Railway Co.
5. McCall v. Cave.
6. Letcher v. Toronto Railway.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.

Reid & Brown v. Marsh—Stewart (Curry & Co.), for plaintiff, moved for an order for substitutional service. Order made.

Dunnigan v. Dunnigan—A. C. Heighington, for garnishees, moved for payment into court. F. C. S. Jones, for certain creditors of judgment debtor, who have served notice on garnishees. Davidson (Aylesworth & Co.), for plaintiff, who claims as assignee, asked enlargement. Enlarged for one week.

Linton v. Dunnigan—G. Grant, for plaintiff, a judgment creditor, moved absolute an attaching order. A. C. Heighington, for garnishees. No one for judgment creditor. Enlarged for one week.

Tringle v. Hutson—Field (Beaty, S. and N.), for Harry Hutson, moved to discharge stop order. Langs (Arnoldi & Co.), for plaintiff, contra. Adjourned for a week to allow of cross-examination of applicant.

F. Castle Co. v. Baird—G. H. Kilmer, K.C., for defendant, moved for an order for a commission to take evidence at Battleford. R. H. Parmenter, for plaintiff, contra. Order made. Defendant to expedite execution of same.

Pringle v. Hutson—Langs (Arnoldi & Co.), for plaintiff, moved for an order for payment out of their taxed costs of appeal. Field (Beaty & Co.), for defendant, contra. Order made. Costs reserved.

Breithaupt Leather Co. v. Sepuer—G. G. Plaxton, for defendant, moved for order transferring action to county court of Essex, so as to have trial at Sandwich. W. Davidson, K.C., for plaintiff, contra. Motion dismissed. Costs in cause, without prejudice to motion by defendant if unsuccessful to apply at trial for taxation of witness' fees as if trial had been at Sandwich.

Dominion Bank v. Delapiante—K. F. Mackenzie, for defendant, moved to transfer action to county court of York. G. Grant, for plaintiff, contra. Order made. Costs in cause. Defendant to agree to go to trial at present county court sittings here.

Re I. O. F. and Mott—A. T. Hunter, for the society, moved for leave to pay $1000 into court. Order made for payment in, less costs fixed at $20. Notice to be given to claimants.

Single Court.

Before Meredith, C.J.

Magee v. Forget—W. E. Middleton, K.C., for plaintiff, stated that parties had agreed, subject to court approval, to the motion herein being set down for to-day and adjourned until 15th inst. McGregor Young, K.C., for defendant. Leave given to set down and enlarged until Wednesday, 15th inst.

C. P. R. Co. v. Stockdale—R. J. McGowan, for plaintiff, on motion to continue injunction restraining removal of sand from property alleged to be plaintiff's, asked enlargement. G. H. Kilmer, K.C., for defendant, contra. Enlarged until Monday, Jan. 10 next. Injunction continued meantime.

C. P. R. Co. v. Quinlan—C. P. R. Co. v. Lefleur—C. P. R. Co. v. Marceau—R. J. McGowan, for plaintiffs, in cases similar to above. G. H. Kilmer, K.C., for defendants. Enlarged until Monday, Jan. 10 next. Injunction continued meantime.

Quebec Bank v. Sovereign Bank—D. T. Symons, K.C., for plaintiffs, moved to continue injunction to restrain defendants dealing with certain wood. W. J. Boland, for defendants, undertook not to interfere with the 2475 cords of spruce, nor with the 6389 cords of jack pine, except to the extent of 750 cords to be supplied to Mr. Clarkson for heating purposes pending action. Motion adjourned to trial and injunction in meantime dissolved. Plaintiffs to go to trial in January. Costs in the cause, unless trial judge otherwise orders.

Paine v. Norfolk Gas Co.—J. Bain, K. C., for plaintiff, moved to continue injunction to restrain defendants other than the company from acting as directors of the company. J. E. Jones, for defendants, contra. Motion adjourned to the trial. Injunction not being continued in meantime, on the terms of undertaking agreed upon between the parties.

Gardner v. King.—Motion to continue injunction. No one appearing, case struck from list.

Birkett v. General Contracting Co.—J. T. White, for defendants, the City of Ottawa, moved for leave to appeal the divisional court from order of Judge McTavish, refusing to rescind order to amend. W. E. Middleton, K.C., for plaintiff, contra. Motion refused with costs unless Mr. White desires further to argue the motion, in which case they are to stand adjourned until Friday, 10th inst., before the judge in chambers.

Edwards v. General Contracting Co.—J. T. White, for defendants, moved for leave, as in above case. W. E. Middleton, K.C., for plaintiff, contra. Order similar to that in Birkett v. General Contracting Co.

Mackenzie v. Lee—Plaintiff in person asked leave to set down motion for an injunction to restrain defendant Lee from supplying to his co-defendant reports of cases in which the plaintiff may be engaged as counsel or solicitor, omitting plaintiff's name therefrom and restraining the defendant, The Toronto World, from publishing such reports omitting the plaintiff's name as aforesaid, and also moved for leave to amend his proceedings by substituting the name "The World Newspaper Publishing Co., Limited," as a defendant for "The Toronto World." Held that the plaintiff had under his writ absolutely no cause of action and motion dismissed with costs to defendants in any event.

Divisional Court.

Before The Chancellor, Magee, J., Latchford, J.

Wood v. Town of Cobourg—E. Armour, for plaintiff, moved for leave to appeal from order of Meredith, C.J., of 8th December, 1909. Leave given to serve notice of motion for leave returnable Monday, 13th inst.

McAlpin v. Fleming—E. E. A. Du Vernet, K.C., and N. Sommerville, for plaintiffs. D. L. McCarthy, K.C., and F. McCarthy, for defendants, Fleming, Strait and Pinchin. No one for the defendant company. Argument resumed from yesterday.

Before Mulock, C.J., Magee, J., Clute, J.

McKinnon v. Spence—E. E. A. Du Vernet, K.C. and F. A. McDiarmid (Lindsay) for plaintiffs on appeal from judgment of Falconbridge, C.J. (13 O. W.R. 86). E. D. Armour, K.C., for defendant John Spence, senior. Read, for the other defendants. Judgment: The action is for construction of the will of Archibald Spence. The will gave and bequeathed to his wife the sole use of his farm, to use as she may think proper until his son (John Spence) has arrived at the full age of twenty-one years. He was then to get the east of the farm and half of all the property on the farm at that time. They may then work the farm together, or if the wife is tired of working the place, John was to have the management of the whole farm and was to support his mother during her widowhood, and his four sisters until they are of age on are married, at which time each of the four girls was to receive ten pounds, etc. At the trial the chief justice of the king's bench held that the defendant, J. Spence, had been in possession of the farm for thirty years, not accounting for rents and profits, that the widow and Martha were not on the land as claiming ownership, but only as being supported under the will, and dismissed the action with costs. The three sisters having remained out of possession for the statutory period are in our opinion, barred by the statute. The defendant, John Spence, senior, and the plaintiff Martha Spence, are entitled to a two-fifths interest in the whole farm as tenants in common and are joint tenants of a three-fifths interest of the estate pur autre vie of the married sisters. John Spence, senior, is entitled to the remainder in fee. We are further of opinion that any claim which the sisters had to the legacies given them by the will, is barred by the statute of limitations, as the same was payable when they respectively arrived at the age of 21 years or were married, since which time more than the statutory period has elapsed. The claim for improvements by defendant, John Spence, senior, is dismissed without prejudice to him, if a claim is made against him for occupation rent. Judgment of court below to be modified as above, and to stand as to payment of $100 each to Christina McKinnon and Martha Spence. Defendant John Spence to pay plaintiff, Martha Spence, $100 towards her costs of action, and otherwise no costs awarded here or below.

Jury County Court.

Peremptory list for jury county court before Judge Morgan, Friday, Dec. 10, at city hall:

6. Thompson v. Court Harmony, 7045 A. O. U. W.
13. Allison v. Proctor.
14. Goodman v. Caplin.
15. Gorley v. Farmers' Bank.
16. Beaton v. Sher.

Non-Jury County Court.

Peremptory list for non-jury county court before Judge Denton, Friday, Dec. 10, at city hall at 10.30 a.m.:

26. Patterson v. Canadian Hide & Skin Co.
22. Toronto Waterloo Furniture Co. v. Robt. Stewart, Ltd.
23. Forsyth v. Lock.
24. Maynard v. Smith.
25. Macdonald & Co. v. Whittle.

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Some Strong Values in MEN'S OVERCOATS

The few items that follow barely hint at the very broad field of selection men have here in choosing their Winter Overcoat. And you know how firmly we stand behind every garment with the satisfaction guarantee.

HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS, in dark Oxford grey melton and cheviot cloths; nicely finished fabrics; 46-inch Chesterfield style; fly front, velvet collar and broad lapels; body linings of twilled Italian; mohair sleeve linings. Price $12.50.

BLACK OVERCOATS, made from the well-known Carr's melton cloths, 46-inch Chesterfield style, with hand-stoted bluff edge lapels, collars felled on by hand and button-holes hand worked, fine quality linings and trimmings. Price $16.50.

OVERCOATS with what we believe to be as good tailor work as is possible to put into a coat, made of Carr's melton, in a good black shade, 30-ounce cloth, 46-inch Chesterfiel dstyle, velvet collar, bluff edge lapels, collar hand felled, button-holes hand worked, black satin sleeve lining and good body linings of twilled Italian. Sizes 34 to 44. Price $20.00.

OVERCOATS of 32-ounce Carr's black melton cloth, bluff edge, stoted lapels, collars felled on by hand, and hand-worked button-holes, black satin sleeve linings and Beatrice twill body linings. Price $22.50.

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S COLLEGE ULSTERS; that fashionable 50-inch length coat buttoning close up to the neck, with military collars, double-breasted, made of a fancy cheviot, green mixed, with red overcheck, good linings. Price $12.50.

And a very fine assortment of College Ulsters at $8.97, $9.90, $12.50, $15.00 and $18.00.

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This O'K brew is brewed especially for those people. It is extra mild and extra light, and lets you enjoy the creamy deliciousness of real old English ale without the heaviness and excessive bitterness. In easily—opened seal stoppered bottles. No broken cork or tinfoil in the glass.

O'Keefe's Special Extra Mild ALE

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ESTABLISHED 1864.

JOHN CATTO & SON

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Real Lace Handkerchiefs from $1.00 up.

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In every size and color. Splendid selection in sateen down-proof covers at $5.00, $5.50, $7.00, $7.50 to $15.00. Silk and Satin Covers, $17.50 to $27.00.

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Select assortment of tasteful color schemes and patterns from $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50, $10.00.

SHAWLS

Splendid stock of Plain and Fancy Knit Wool Shawls in White and Black, 90c, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 to $5.50 each.

REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS,

$3.00 to $12.00, according to size.

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(Good imitation of Shetland), 50c to $5.00 each.

TRAVELING RUGS AND WRAP SHAWLS.

in immense variety of handsome patterns, including the Scottish Clan and Family Tartans, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00 and $10.00 each.

KNIT SILK SHAWLS.

Black, Cream, Colored, $2.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00.

GLOVES.

Ladies', kid, warrantable make, $1.25, $1.50 pair. Silk Gloves, assorted shades, 50c to $1.50 pair.

LACE GOODS.

BERTHAS AND COLLARS

From $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $3.00, $5.00, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00, $12.50, to $60.00 each.

HAND EMBROIDERED COLLARS.

90c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 each.

SCARFS.

Crepe de Chene, Persian and Paisley effects, $2.00 to $10.00.

SPANISH LACE SCARFS.

From $2.00 to $25.00.

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00.

NOTE—Initials engraved free of charge.

SILK BLOUSE LENGTHS.

Nicely boxed, assorted qualities, at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 to $5.00 the length.

VIYELLA WAIST LENGTHS.

Dainty stripe and check patterns, fast colors, unshrinkable, 2½ yards, nicely boxed, $1.60 the length.

DELAINE BLOUSE LENGTHS.

Nicely boxed, $1.25 each.

SPECIAL PURCHASE.

Of Japanese Decorated Glove, Handkerchief and Trinket Boxes, Vases, Fine China Articles, Fire Screens, Silk and Crepe Kimonas, etc., etc., laid out for Christmas gift making.

Mail Orders or Enquiries Promptly Attended to.

JOHN CATTO & SON

55 to 61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

THE SAVOY

Yonge & Adelaide Sts.

Christmas Candies Fresh From Our Factory Every Day.

Special Lunch for busy people and shoppers every day 12 till 2 in the Japanese Tea Room. Also afternoon teas, ices, parfaits, cocoa, coffee, etc.

AN EIGHT HOUR DAY

Continued From Page 1.

information. Even Ralph Smith had veered round and had voted against him then. Now, however, he found him proposing the same policy.

Mr. Borden said he was disposed to give every possible consideration to the claims of workmen, but if the question went to a special committee, it must not be shelved. Employers and employes must both be heard and the bill brought back before the end of the session.

Mr. King replied that if any member introduced any measure which would make possible an eight-hour day he would support it.

Mr. Meighen remarked that the extreme capaciousness of his "ifs" was a feature of his addresses. The minister was already vieing with the manister of public works as the "jollier" of this generation. He asked Mr. King to state definitely if he was prepared to adopt the eight-hour day labor in government work.

Committee Named.

The bill was then given a second reading, and on motion of Mr. Verville the following committee were appointed to take evidence: Messrs. Mackenzie King, A. C. Macdonell, W. D. Staples, Marshall, Ralph Smith, Prowse and Verville.

Mr. King said he had no instructions to give the committee.

Amid cries of "Question" the Speaker rose, the committee was declared appointed and the house passed on to the consideration of Mr. Macdonell's bill to amend the Elections Act.

The chief provisions of Mr. Macdonell's bill were the abolition of the $200 deposit and a holiday upon the day of genera election.

Mr. Aylesworth moved the six months' hoist, holding that the deposit prevented frivolous candidature, and that such a public holiday might lead to disorders.

Harper, Customs Broker, McKinnon Building, Toronto.

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATORY, TORONTO, Dec. 9.—(8 p.m.)—The cold has continued thruout the western provinces, and has been particularly severe in Manitoba, where minima of 34 and 38 below zero have been recorded. Wintry temperatures have also prevailed in Ontario, and the cold is now spreading into the maritime provinces. More moderate conditions are now indicated in the west.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 40 below—38 below; Atlin, 34 below—24 below; Victoria, 40—44; Vancouver, 38—48; Kamloops, 24—34; Edmonton, 14 below—2 below; Calgary, 10 below—zero; Battleford, 20 below—2 below; Moose Jaw, 17 below—5 below; Qu'Appelle, 26 below—4 below; Winnipeg, 34 below—22 below; Port Arthur, 8 below—10; Parry Sound, 18—28; London, 7—18; Toronto, 12—28; Ottawa, 10—28; Montreal, 20—28; Quebec, 18—22; St. John, 28—38; Halifax, 22—36.

—Probabilities—

Lower Lakes—Strong westerly and northwesterly winds; fair and cold.

Georgian Bay—Strong northwesterly winds; cloudy and cold, with light snowfalls.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence — Strong westerly winds, rair and cold.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Wycliffe College Oratory Contest, 8.

University Athletic Association At Home, Gymnasium, 8.

Public Library Board, 5.

Royal Alexandra — Bertha Galland in "The Return of Eve," 8.

Princess—Grace Von Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," 8.

Grand—Miss Longfellow in "The Bishop's Carriage," 8.

Shea's—Vaudeville, 2 and 8.

Star—Burlesque, 2 and 8.

Gayety—Burlesque, 2 and 8.

THE BAROMETER.

Time.	Therm.	Bar.	Wind.
8 a.m.	29	29.42	27 W.
Noon	27	.....	.....
2 p.m.	26	29.44	29 W.
4 p.m.	25	.....	.....
8 p.m.	21	29.51	30 W.

Mean of day, 26; difference from average, 9 below; highest, 8; lowest 12.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9	At	From
Em. of Japan	Hongkong	Vancouver

DEATHS.

ELARD—On Thursday, Dec. 9, at his late residence, 7 Peter-street, John Elard, beloved husband of Minnie Hanarahan.

Funeral from the above address on Saturday, Dec. 11, at 8.30 a.m., to the Union Station, thence G.T.R. to St. James' Cemetery, South Adjala, Ont.

MENZIES—At Belleville, on Wednesday Dec. 8, 1909, Margaret Campbell, widow of the late William Menzies of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Interment in Toronto Friday, Dec. 10, at 3.30 p.m., from the Union Depot, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

ROSS—On the 8th Inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, H. A. Little, Altadors, Woodstock, Ont., Jessie Scobie Ross, widow of the late Sheriff Ross of Oxford, aged 79 years.

RANKIN—At the residence of his daughter, 16 Howland-avenue, James Rankin, in his 86th year.

Funeral on Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. 55

RHEUMATISM!

Zam-Buk Ends Its Agony.

The aching and the agony of rheumatism is relieved as soon as Zam-Buk's soothing ingredients reach the seat of the trouble. Just rub Zam-Buk well in over the muscles affected and get ease!

Mr. P. C. Wells of 332 Ogden-street, Fort William, says:

"I had rheumatism in both knees and in my left arm and shoulder. The pain got so bad that I could no longer work and was under the doctor on three different occasions for several weeks.

"I seemed to get little, if any, better, no matter what I tried, and this was my state when Zam-Buk was recommended to me. I laid in a supply, and to my great joy it began to cure me. I rubbed it well in, every night, and when a few boxes had been used found I was free from the pain and stiffness of rheumatism."

Zam-Buk is just as good for sciatica, neuralgia, etc. When used as a balm it need not be rubbed in, but just applied. It heals cold sores, cuts, ulcers, abscesses, eczema and all skin injuries and diseases. Fifty cents, all druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

Getting More Evidence.

WHITBY, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Chief Jameson is in Claremont this afternoon securing further evidence for submission at the adjourned coroner's inquest to-morrow, into the death of Miss Happard, from exposure while sick with scarlet fever, in traveling from Claremont to Whitby.

Defence Bill Passed.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Dec. 10.—The naval defence bill providing for the financing of the Dreadnought offer and New Zealand's contribution to the British navy, has been passed thru all the stages of the house. The representatives' third reading was carried without division.

The Ideal Gift For Men

Special Xmas Boxes

ELY NECKWEAR

Is made of the finest silks, in designs and colorings, out-of-the-ordinary St. Regis Ties $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 each. Buy early.

45 King St. East

King Edward Hotel.

Full line of McColl's Famous Patterns. "Home of the Hat Beautiful" Yonge St. Agents for McColl's Patterns

Two Bargain Days Full of Interest

The Big Sale of FANCY LINENS

The Unparalleled MILLINERY Prices

If you've not heard of the remarkable bargains in Fancy Linens 'tis a wonder, because thousands of prudent buyers have been here and bought. The good news travels fast, and each day sees bigger and bigger selling. Extra specials for Friday and Saturday. Buy all you'll need for Xmas gifts, for it means a big money saving.

200 Dozen Battenburg Trimmed Linens at These Prices

LOT 1—Battenburg squares, 9 inches. Each 5

LOT 2—Battenburg squares, 12 inches. Each ..... .12½

LOT 3—Battenburg centrepieces, lovely designs, 18 x 18. Each ..... .19

LOT 4—Battenburg lunch cloths, 36 x 36. Each ..... .69

LOT 5—Battenburg drapes, 20 x 36 in. Each ..... .75

LOT 6—Battenburg drapes, 20 x 54 in. Each ..... .98

350 Dozen Linen Drawn Work at These Prices

LOT 7—Hand drawn squares, 9 inch. Each ..... .10

LOT 8—Hand drawn centrepieces, 18 x 18 in. 25c and ..... .39

LOT 9—Hand drawn lunch cloths, 36 x 36. Each ..... .98

LOT 10—Hand drawn drapes, 18 x 45. Each ..... .75

LOT 11—Honiton braid trimmed squares, linen centres. Each ..... .10

LOT 12—Hand drawn and hand embroidered tray cloths, 18 x 27. Each ..... .89

These are the most remarkable linen values ever shown in Toronto.

A Clearing of Street Hats, $1.00 Not nearly the price of the shape do we ask for this line. There are over 100 smart street hats, suitable for misses and young ladies, in every color, marked to-day $1.98, $2.49, and $2.90. Friday, each 1.00

Highest Class Turbans Going at, each, $5.00 It is no mere figure of speech to say that just as quickly as our workers can turn out these hats they sell at $6.50 to $8.50 each; but we're giving a bargain chance for two days, and will sell each day, Friday and Saturday—

50 newest turbans, now so fashionable, made of high-grade silk velvet, also chenille and sequin bandeaux. Trimmed with lovely wings, finest quality ribbons, large beads, ornaments, etc. $6.50 to $8.50 values, at, each 5.00

Matrons' Black Hats for $2.90 A group of 50 trimmed hats for each day, Friday and Saturday. Smart, close-fitting shapes, daintily trimmed with abundance of satin and silk ribbons, wings, mounts, flowers, etc. Some with black and some with just a nice touch of color. Very remarkable value at, each 2.90

Sale of Shapes at 50 Cents Hundreds to choose from, of every color, in felt shapes, including flat brim sailors, medium two-piece matrons, larger hats for young ladies; over 60 different shapes that have sold from $1.25 to $2.25. Your choice for Friday and Saturday, each ..... .50

Buy a Christmas Gift Now for the Kiddie, 49 Cents Closing out different lines of bearskin and fancy velvet and silk bonnets and caps, to suit boys and girls. Prices have been $1.00 up to $1.98. Out they go on Friday at, each ..... .49

Automobile Veils, in all colors. Friday ..... .59

500 dozen embroidered lawn handkerchiefs, worth 15c to 25c. At, each ..... .10

Thousands of Xmas cards and Postal cards at bargain prices.

McKENDRY'S, Limited

226-228 YONGE STREET

CROWN LIFE

TEN-YEAR TERM POLICY.

Affords absolute protection for family, and costs only from $10 to $15 per $1000 of Insurance at the average age.

Exchangeable at any time for Endowment or other Insurance, and credit allowed for all premiums paid.

Paid-up Insurance Guaranteed after Three Years.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - Toronto.

DRY SACK Sherry

The Choicest Product of the Famous Sherry District—Spain

Welcome your guest with a biscuit and a glass of Dry Sack Sherry. It's a graceful, old-time custom now coming into favor again.

In bottles only.

Of all good dealers.

D. O. Roblin, Canadian Agent TORONTO

THERMOS THE BOTTLE

Keeps Contents Hot 24 Hours. Keeps Contents Cold 3 Days.

A Thermos Bottle for Xmas for the comfort of baby.

No need to have a sleepless night with this wonderful bottle.

Place the food in the bottle in the evening before retiring at the exact temperature required, and it remains hot all night, and ready for Baby whenever it cries.

No chemicals — no trouble — cleans like an ordinary bottle—useful for a dozen other purposes.

$2.75 and up — any Druggist, Jeweller, Department Store or Sporting Goods.

If your dealer cannot supply you, phone M. 4743, or write

Canadian Thermos Bottle Co., Limited. 12-14 Sheppard St., Toronto

GAYETY DAILY MATS LADIES-10¢ BURLESQUE & VAUDEVILLE

CRACKER JACKS 5 Piroscoffis Troupe, La Belle Marie, Billy Hart—Ruby Leoni, Pealson, Goldie & Lee

Next Week—"The Bon Tons"

STAR BURLESQUE

"THE FROLICSOME LAMBS."

Extra — THE GREAT MANKICHI ROYAL JAPANESE TROPE.

Next Week—"DREAMLAND."

CASHIER COMMITS SUICIDE

Was Two Thousand Dollars Short in His Accounts.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Henry F. Heenan, forty-four years of age, and employed as cashier in the Dominion Fire Insurance Company's office here, drank carbolic acid this afternoon and died after being admitted to the hospital. Heenan was two thousand dollars short in his accounts and a warrant had been issued for his arrest. Sooner than face criminal prosecution, he committed suicide. He leaves a widow and six children and was especially prominent in musical circles, being director of the city cornet band and of several local orchestras.

HEART AS EVIDENCE

Doctor Explains Course Bullet Took by Exhibiting Excised Organ.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—By exhibiting a dead man's heart in a glass case, a physician to-day gave evidence of the course of the bullet which caused the death of Peter Scurry, colored man, who last week was murdered by his mistress, Julia Lewis. The woman claimed that the shooting was accidental and that Scurry ran 50 yards after he was shot. The magistrate disbelieved the story, for the physician testified that the tearing of the heart by the bullet would cause immediate death.

PICTURES OF MURDER

Moving Reproductions of Prince Ito's Assassination to Be Used as Evidence.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—The steamship Kagamaru, from Oriental ports this morning, brings word that a moving picture reproduction of the scene at the Harbin Railway Station, when Prince Ito was foully assassinated by a Korean fanatic, will be used as evidence at the assassin's trial, this being probably the first time that the cinemotograph has been employed as a factor in criminal law.

McQUARRIES LIMITED

Christmas Gifts That Women Will Appreciate

OUR first season catering to Toronto's most particular holiday trade, but we're not a whit behind anybody in business and miles ahead of many a body in business in new ideas, pretty notions and dainty little etceteras that go to make a shop like this a veritable wonderland in novelty and usefulness.

CHOOSE FROM THESE

Fancy Collars, Lace Collars, Irish Crochet Collars, Stocks, Jabots, Ties, Bows, Belts, Buckles, Beauty Pins, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hat Pins, Scarfs, Dainty Net Lace and Lawn Waists, Dinner Gowns, Evening Dresses, Opera Wraps, Evening Cloaks, Street and Reception Suits, and many another thing for "my ladyes" adornment, every one of them a suitable and sensible suggestion in line with the gift-giving spirit.

A GREAT COAT SPECIAL TO-DAY $15.00

A manufacturer had 75 of the handsomest and dressiest Coats we have seen all season—ultra stylish—very swell designs in the prevailing long form-fitting models. Fancy cloths and a most unique color collection in quiet and unobtrusive patterns and plain goods. To be selling them at $25.00 would be getting just the fairest kind of a price as such exclusive fashions are going now, but we put those 75 on to-day and to-morrow for choice at - $15.00

And they're certainly a great offering.

We emphasize values to the top notch, whether you are buying an article at 25 CENTS OR FIFTY DOLLARS.

WE INVITE YOU TO SEE. Store Open Saturday Night and Every Evening Till Xmas

282 "McQUARRIES" YONGE STREET 282

PHONES MAIN 7726-7727

PRINCESS MATINEE TO-MORROW

GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD IN The Golden Butterfly

ALL NEXT WEEK

3 years in London. 4 months in New York. SAME CAST HERE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S BIG MUSICAL COMEDY CO. From Hicks Theatre, London INCLUDING England's Famous Comedian G. P. HUNTLEY (Of "Three Little Maids" Fame.) IN Thee Musical Comedy Success "Kitty Grey" Company of 100 English Beauty Chorus

SEAT SALE NOW OPEN

ROYAL ALEXANDRA CANADA'S HANDSOMEST THEATRE

SEATS BELL PIANO ROOMS, 146 YONGE

MATINEE TO-MORROW BERTHA GALLAND IN THE RETURN OF EVE

Christmas Week—THE KING OF CADONIA

The Bobbie Burns of Singers

HARRY LAUDER

and a Notable Company

MASSEY HALL | WEEK DEC. 20

Six Afternoons at 2.30. Six Evenings at 8.15.

PRICES. AFT. 25, 50 75. EVG. 25, 50, 75, $1.00

Sale begins Dec. 15. Mail orders from out of town should be addressed: Manager, Massey Hall, Toronto.

GRAND MATINEES WED.-SAT. 25-50

The Best of All Book Plays

In The Bishop's Carriage

NEXT—The Time, The Place and The Girl

WANTED: PUPILS FOR LIGHT OPERA

I prepare you for light opera in nine to twelve months, also I secure you a position in a first-class company. No charge for testing your voice. Write, phone or call.

58 Beaconsfield Ave. J. F. McAVAY

STAR

Matinee Daily THE HOME OF REAL BURLESQUE

Popular Prices. All Next Week

THE SONG KING

DAVE MARION

AND THE

'DREAMLANDS'

30 PRETTIEST GIRLS EVER SEEN IN BURLESQUE 30

12 NEW AND ORIGINAL SONG HITS

The Only Real Burlesque Show in Town

Big Production. Beautiful Costumes

Week December 20—Jardin de Paris Girls

AGNES ST. THEATRE

7—Big Vaudeville Acts—7

AND LATEST MOTION PICTURES

FOUR SHOWS DAILY

SHEA'S THEATRE

Week of Dec. 6.—Matinee daily, 25c; Evenings 25c and 50c.—The Eight Kellinos, Leo Carrillo, John McCluskey, Liane De Lyle, Belle Blanche, Evaline Francisco's Animals, the Kinetograph, Clayton White and Marie Stuart.

GALT PEOPLE TERRIFIED BY MAD DOG EPISODE

Orders Given by Police Department to Shoot All Canines Running at Large on Streets.

GALT, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—The mad dog which terrorized Galtonians yesterday was killed by a Bell Telephone lineman at Huynter's Corners.

The brute attacked a little girl and the lineman running to her assistance despatched him with a club. James Anderson, V.S., amputated the head, which was immediately sent to J. G. Rutherford of the biological department, Ottawa, for examination.

Nine citizens were bitten, four seriously, and the dog engaged in fights with other dogs, and several were bitten.

The police department have issued orders that no dodgs will be allowed to run on the streets, and every dog found running at large will be immediately shot and the owner summoned.

MODERN SHOE WAREHOUSE

Head of Big Hamilton Business Owns Building Where He Started as Boy.

Hamilton has always been known thruout Canada as a great shoe town, not only from the manufacturing end of the business, but also as a distributing centre for the very necessary adjunct to the costumes of civilization. An event of exceptional importance in the shoe trade was the recent acquisition of the Knox building on East King-street, and its entire remodelling by the wholesale shoe firm of John Lennox & Co. Few Hamilton merchants are better known thruout the length and breadth of Canada than John Lennox, and the marvelous success that has attended his business career, of which Hamilton has always been the headquarters, makes the story of that career as interesting as those of the many young men who have sought and found fortune in the far off plains or mountains of the glorious west. In the early seventies, as a lad of twelve, Mr. Lennox entered the service of Kerr, Brown & McKenzie as a junior, in the same big building which he now owns and occupies for his immense shoe business. Even at this early age he gave promise of being a hustler, and as he had plenty of ambition and no lack of energy he sought to become thoroly acquainted with every branch of the business, and soon became a decidedly useful lad. His advancement was so rapid that at an exceptionally early age he was made a traveler for the big house whose name was almost a household word from the maritime provinces to the head of the great lakes. Mr. Lennox was probably the youngest man who ever went out on the road from this city, but youth was no bar to his progress. Even at this early stage of his business experience his interest was keenest for the shoe line, and in 1876 he became identified as a traveller with the wholesale shoe business, carried on by Wm. Griffith in the present Sanford building on East King-street. About seventeen years ago, after building up a reputation second to none as a commercial traveler, Mr. Lennox retired from the Griffith firm and established the firm of John Lennox & Co., occupying the big premises that had for years been the old home of the old firms of John Garrett & Co. and Orr, Harvey & Co., concerns that were for years in the forefront of the wholesale shoe business of Canada. These premises had long been two small for the growing needs of the Lennox business, when this year, the head of the firm bought the Knox building on King-street, where he had started his business career as a lad. The new home of the Lennox Company has long been recognized as one of the finest sites for a wholesale business in the city. The interior of the big building has been entirely remodelled and brought up to date in every way for the expeditious handling of an immense volume of business. The offices and sample rooms are among the most elegantly appointed in the country, and the fact that the presiding genius of the big establishment commenced his business life as a lad in the same building furnishes an object lesson that should not be devoid of interest to the ambitious youth. It is interesting to note the success which has attended the commercial lives of a host of the young men who graduated from the desk or the warehouse of those old firms of Kerr, Brown Co. and Kerr, Brown and Mackenzie.

The building, which is now the home of the Lennox firm has had many occupants since it was first occupied about 1848 by the firm of A. & T. C. Kerr. After the principal of this firm, Mr. Archibald Kerr, retired with a large fortune, making his home in Scotland, the firm became Kerr, Brown & Co. In later years Mr. John I Mackenzie was admitted as a partner, and the firm was changed to Kerr, Brown & Mackenzie. John Brown, who was a partner in all the firms, was a brother of Adam Brown, who is now postmaster, and who was the head of the firm of Brown, Gillespie & Co., wholesale grocers in the early fifties. Of late years the premises were occupied by the Morgan Company, all of them from the original firm, being wholesale dry goods merchants. The old firms having the name of "Kerr" in them are still well remembered by old residents of Hamilton and the trade generally thruout the country, having done a very large business.

The old firms of Kerr, Brown & Co. and Kerr, Brown & Mackenzie have a record for having had in their employment employes who in their lives have occupied, and some do now, very prominent positions. The great railway magnate, J. J. Hill, was once a junior clerk with them. This was after he had been in a country store between here and Guelph. But the ambition for larger things was in the boy and he did not long remain in that position, but went where there was more scope, and he has risen until now perhaps he is the greatest railway power on the continent. H. N. Kitson, member of the Ontario railway commission, and of the firm of W. H. Gillard & Co., is another who has adorned his calling in life, and who has deservedly risen to his present position. R. L. Pentecost of the W. R. Brock Co., Alex. Auld, of Nesbit & Auld, Toronto, Campbell Ferrie, general manager of the Hamilton Provident & Loan Co., and many others gained their commercial knowledge with the original firms named, and now Mr. Lennox, the office boy of years ago, is their present owner, and the business he does in boots and shoes is one of the largest in Canada.

IN SOCIETY.

The annual ball of the Jewish Benevolent Society will be held in the Temple Building on Dec. 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyce Thompson and Miss Thompson will leave next week for the Holy Land.

Mrs. W. H. Pepler and her daughter Doris, are spending a few days in Guelph.

Mrs. Florence E. Webb, of Syracuse, N.Y., is the guest of Mrs. Frank A. Noden, West Toronto.

Mrs. R. W. Eaton, Walmer-road, will not receive until after the New Year.

Mrs. S. E. McGill will receive to-day at her home, 39 Gore Vale-avenue, and in future on the second Friday of the month.

Mrs. and Miss Sheridan, Avenue-road, will receive to-day.

Mrs. Robert W. Reford, Triller-avenue, will not receive until the New Year, when she will be at home on the second Thursday in January and February.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Peters and Miss Peters, have left on a short visit in Boston and New York.

The consumption of cement in Canada is increasing more rapidly than in any other country, altho the amount used per capita is still below that of the United States, England, Germany or France. The quantity used last year was over one billion pounds, or nearly four times as much as was used in 1901. A few general comparisons will give a better idea as to what this figure really represents.

MARVELOUS GROWTH OF LOWER NEW YORK

Skyscrapers Now Overshadow Buildings Which Were Considered Fabulous 15 Years Ago.

The lower end of New York is the most astonishing thing in America, perhaps in the world. Not what you saw yesterday, but to-day's New York. That tiny building, if you please, is the one you were taken to see when you first visited the town fifteen years ago. It was there that a wonderful elevator shot you up a fabulous twelve storeys. Once—do you remember?—you could tell the time for miles around by the clock on the Produce Exchange tall tower, now it sets in a kind of pit or cup. A new city has been set upon a hill, as are the graystone eagles' nests of Europe, the fighting cities of the old world. But here we build the hill itself, turrets stand not upon a mountain but on a beehive.

As the day closes in the down-town district, shadows and colors come, romance grows bolder. Come across facing the sunset. The mountainside glitters with the light from 10,000 windows. And black against the western red is silhouetted a strange, romantic sky line. There in it hints of the Orient and of the Occident—of the cities of the moon, if you like. It is as nothing before it has ever been, picturesque, fantastic.

Some December evening when darkness comes early, before workers have gone home, take the ferry from the Jersey shore to Barclay-street. Beyond the river, with its bright darting boats, a huge curtain hangs across the night. Can you remember a tawdry oriental fabric, thickly set with tiny oval pieces of looking glass, which fascinated you as a child? Here it is, magnified and transmuted. From the darkness of midstream the great buildings lose their outline, all blend into the plane, each giving its shining windows to pick out the one great pattern. High toward the zenith runs this magic velvet of purple and blueblack, embroidered with gems that pulse with their inner radiance. One distinguishable building only floats in the pink mist of those hidden lights which always illuminate it, the great tower proudly holding its coronet above the spangled romantic fabric.

It is hard not to call such visions beauty. Who is to judge? Old gentlemen in England may write scathingly to The Spectator about the "Singerhorn." But if beauty and usefulness are still to go hand in hand, must not the code be revised to include the forty-storey building? Had it been possible, would not the Greeks have scraped the sky above the Acropolis? And might no medieval piety have built a tiny chapel on the peak of some huge building or set a great statue of the Virgin to crown some tower, so that sailors down the bay might see her and know that they were safe at home and in her care?—Harper's Magazine.

Most accidents are avoidable—after they have happened.

A versifier may make poetic license cover spelling and pronunciation, but only the gasman can trifle with the meter.

How curious it is to talk of doctors paying visits. Everyone knows that the visits pay the doctor.

Courtesy has won more battles in the world than bullets.

Worry continues to be easily the best anti-fat.

Any fool can learn from experience, but it is only the wise man profits from the experience of others.

Disappointment first comes in life to the baby who has a horn given to him for a present, and then finds he hasn't wind enough to blow it.

MANY USES FOR PAPER.

Germany manufactures annually 425,000 tons of paper; England, 260,000 tons; France, 190,000 tons; Austria, 155,000 tons, and Italy, 120,000 tons. But the United States makes and uses more paper than all Europe, the annual production amounting to 1,300,000 tons. A French journal mentions the following novel uses of paper in America.

Roofs of paper and compressed wood pulp have proved successful. A Chicago firm makes paper garments which are so light, flexible and convenient that they are largely used in hospitals. The paper is made of the bark of the paper mulberry tree, and is tub sized and finely scraped. Several sheets are superposed and sewn together. The garments have narrow woolen bindings, button, buttonholes and other fastenings. Paper cigars are made by steeping paper pulp for ten days in a decoction of cigar clippings, passing it between cylinders and rolling the sheets into the form of a cigar.

Paper bottles and grain bags are made in Philadelphia. A recent invention is the paper horseshoe, which, according to the inventor, is more durable, as well as lighter than the iron shoe, and eliminates all danger to the hoof, as it is attached, not by nails, but by cement. Two German engineers have invented a sort of reinforced paper, composed of paper pulp, canvas, linen and raw silk, reinforced with steel wire. The new material is light, waterproof, fireproof and suitable for the construction of vessels, including warships, motor cars and other vehicles, for railways, street pavements and many other uses.—Tit-Bits.

We hate the word "story," as newspaper reporters use it. It always means a falsehood. Here is a "story" from Chicago.

"You've come to a poor place for money, Mr. Burglar. I'm just a poor working man, and it's all I can do to scrape together enough to keep up my wife and kids." So said A. Huder, of Rogers Park, to a masked man who stood over his bedside early one morning. "How much money have you got?" asked the man behind the gun.

"Only $3.40 left from my pay Saturday night," replied Huder, reaching for his trousers and showing his cash. "I only make $10 a week." "Let me see the kids," commanded the burglar. Huder led him into the next room, where his two daughters and a son, all under six years, slept peacefully. The robber looked down at the children a moment, sighed, wept quietly for a time, and then he said: "I guess you need the money more than I do, old man. Good-night."

The intent of this manufactured "story" is to exploit the kindness of thieves. It would not surprise us to see some yellow newspaper start a fund for this burglar.—Atchison Globe.

SELLERS-GOUGH FUR CO., Limited

"The Largest Exclusive Fur House in the British Empire."

REFINED CHRISTMAS GIFTS

We make furs which appeal only to the person who appreciates beauty of line—individuality—quality—quiet refinement. We spend immense sums of money every year to make sure that Sellers-Gough Furs are supreme. And these distinctive furs make the most sought after and most appreciated Christmas Gifts. For our style ideas we search the whole world of fashion — but with all that is good and new in style before us we do not copy—we create. Our master designers choose, modify, adapt the styles of the world—and create Sellers-Gough styles. It is a costly process, but it is the secret of the Sellers-Gough charm. It distinguishes the woman who wears Sellers-Gough furs from the crowd who wear copies of fashion plates which are themselves but copies.

A SMALL DEPOSIT WILL HOLD ANY ARTICLE for LATER DELIVERY

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

THE SELLERS-GOUGH FUR CO., LIMITED

244-246-248 and 250 YONGE STREET, COR. LOUISA

'My, What Delicious Tea'

The smooth delicious flavor and delicate aroma of Red Rose Tea are very satisfying. . . . . It is worth your while to try a package of Red Rose Tea to-day, and see how really good it is.

RED ROSE TEA "IS GOOD TEA"

Your Grocer Will Recommend It

Taxicab Deposit Account Certificates

$25 Opens an Account with the TAXICAB COMPANY and gives you the privilege of having your Taxicab rides charged up against the account.

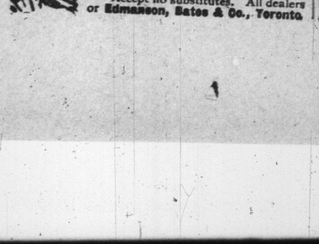
This is a convenience we have inaugurated at the request of many of our patrons.

The drivers are instructed to honor these certificates whenever presented, but in all other cases to demand cash or coupons for the amount of the fare.

Phone 6921 Main

Berna Motors & Taxicabs, Ltd.

Home Life Building, Toronto



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

CLEANING AND DYEING

With the coming of Winter you will be bringing out your overcoat and heavy suits. Are they in good enough condition to last out the Winter? Does your overcoat require a new velvet collar? We clean and repair ladies' and gentlemen's clothing to look like new.

SEND FOR A PRICE LIST

"MY VALET"

Fountain—The Cleaner

30 Adelaide St. West. Toronto. Phone Main 5900. 357

On Saturday Morning

We are putting on the most sensational sale of made-to-order Overcoatings ever attempted in Toronto.

HOBBERLIN BROS. & CO.

151 YONGE

IT PAYS TO PAY FOR QUALITY

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY (Registered.)

WE MAKE EVERYTHING WE SELL AND GUARANTEE EVERYTHING WE MAKE. . . . . .

Fairweather's

FURS

ORIGINAL GIFTS AND A GOOD INVESTMENT AS WELL

SOMEWHERE, sometime, you have noticed furs of such manifest good appearance that you determined to know the maker's name, but while such originality of style is the most difficult part of fur making, and is the mark of the ideal gift, it is well worth its cost only when it can be perpetuated by the maker who can guarantee long service as well.

The responsibility assumed in declaring that our furs represent the highest obtainable quality and good style, is fully justified by nearly half a century of experience with the best people of Canada as our clientele. And Fairweather label is our guarantee of future responsibility.

Fairweathers LIMITED TORONTO

Visitors who come to see our furs and make comparisons are as welcome as those who buy. We particularly emphasize the real advantages that will be yours if you make your selection early. If desired, any furs upon which a small deposit is made, selected now, will be held for Christmas delivery.

Fur Sets

and single pieces.

From a very large stock of sets we offer those suggestions:

Pointed Fox Sets — Large stole, trimmed with heads, brushes and paws, large two-skin animal muff to match—
190.00

Ermine Sets—Solo style cravat with large countess muff to match
95.00

Mink Sets—Throw-over tie 60 inches long, large imperial muff to match—
75.00

Alaska Sable Sets—Fancy shaped stole, with large imperial muff to match—
55.00

Hudson Seal Muff—Newest large round style—
45.00

Grey Squirrel Muff—Extra large, new pillow style—
25.00

Men's Furs

Men's Fur-lined Coats—Black beaver, melton and tweed shells, linings of marmot, nutria, muskrat, mink, etc., trimmings of natural otter, Persian lamb, sealskin, beaver, marmot, Russian otter—
35.00 to 450.00

Men's Fur Caps — Sea otter and seal, Alaska seal, natural otter, natural mink, Persian lamb, Russian lamb, near seal and German otter, in new wedge shapes and all good styles—
3.50 to 75.00

Fur Gauntlets — In natural otter, Alaska seal, Persian lamb, raccoon and near seal, in glove and mitt styles—
5.00 to 45.00

Fur Robes, Etc.

Fur Robes—Musk-ox, bear, mountain goat, etc.—
6.00 to 400.00

Fur Motor and Carriage Rugs—In natural mink, sable gill, Canadian beaver, wolverine, natural musquash, raccoon and oppossum, etc.—
25.00 to 400.00

Opera Cloaks

Coat style, of French broadcloth, lined quilted silk and beautifully braided—

Rose, grey and champagne.
25.00

Loose coat style, of French broadcloth, elaborately trimmed with silk braid and lined with satin—

Pale blue, grey and rose.
35.00

Write for Illustrated Fur Catalogue

Distance is no hindrance to the service afforded by our mail order department.

Our complete catalogue shows 150 illustrations of the best fur styles, and it is free for the asking.

To those planning a permanent seasonable gift the many suggestions it contains will be found exceedingly helpful.

SEND A POSTAL TO-DAY

A LADY'S GIFT TO A MAN

Silk Hats
6.00 to 8.00

Derbies
2.50 to 5.00

Leather Hat Boxes
6.00 to 15.00

Canes
1.00 to 10.00

Umbrellas
1.00 to 15.00

Ties
.50 to 2.00

Gloves
1.00 to 5.00

Bath Robes
5.00 to 16.50

Waistcoats
3.00 to 5.00

Mufflers
1.00 to 4.50

Ladies' Fur Jackets

Persian Lamb Sacque—50 inches long, semi-fitting, best brocaded silk lining—
500.00

Black Pony Sacque, 50 and 52 inches long, semi-fitting, best black satin lining—
90.00

Hudson Sealskin Coat—52 inches long, new semi-fitting style with long shawl collar—
225.00

Musquash Sacque—30 inches long, loose-fitting, collar and lapels, satin lining—
65.00

Astrachan Sacque—Semi-fitting, 46 inches long, black satin lining
75.00

Russian Lamb Jacket—Box front or blouse style, 24 inches long, black satin lining—
65.00

Ladies' Fur-lined Cloaks

Lock Squirrel-lined Cloaks—Brown broadcloth shell, semi-fitting, natural mink collar and lapels—
110.00

Hamster-lined Cloak—Loose-fitting, blue broadcloth, Persian lamb collar and lapels—
65.00

Lock Squirrel-lined Cloak—Fine imported tweed shell, natural opossum shawl collar—
35.00

Children's Furs

Coats — In white coney, Iceland lamb, grey lamb, natural opossum, natural musquash and raccoon—
10.00 to 45.00

Grey Lamb Caperines, Storm Collars, Stoles, Ties, Muffs, Caps and Gauntlets—
2.50 to 15.00

Fur-lined Opera Cloaks

Fine bisque French broadcloth covering, grey and white squirrel lining, ermine shawl collar and trimmings—
275.00

Black Brocaded Silk Circular Cloak, full length, grey and white squirrel lining, black lynx shawl collar, braid and fancy jet buttons—
200.00

Apricot French Broadcloth Cloak, full length, sable, squirrel lining, blended Hudson Bay sable collar, cuffs, trimmings down front and around skirt, effective design and trimmings of natural heads, tails and paws—
450.00

Underskirts

Heavy chiffon taffeta ripple flounce, beautifully tucked, dust frill complete.

All colors and black.

Special value
5.00

Stylish Waists For Xmas

Our stock of blouses is particularly well chosen for Christmas giving, because each style is a most pleasing departure from the ordinary conception of good style.

PARIS, VIENNA, BRUSSELS, LONDON and NEW YORK Productions.

Hand-made lace, crepe de chine, nanon, chiffon, etc.,
$10.00 to $35.00.

Also Waists in net, messaline, lace, etc.,
$3.50 to $12.50.

SCARVES

EVERY ACCEPTABLE GIFT.

French Scarves, of chiffon, silk, gauze and lace, sequin trimmed, embroidery and all-over lace styles, with guipure panel ends—
6.50 to 12.00

If Desired Your Purchase Will Be Held for Delivery Christmas on Payment of Deposit.

FAIRWEATHERS LIMITED

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

ANNUAL GIFT SALE

STANLEY PIANOS

Players and Uprights

$500.00

To be given away in December.
To each purchaser paying

$10 CASH, CREDIT FOR $20 WILL BE GIVEN
$20 CASH, CREDIT FOR $40 WILL BE GIVEN
$30 CASH, CREDIT FOR $60 WILL BE GIVEN
$40 CASH, CREDIT FOR $80 WILL BE GIVEN
$50 CASH, CREDIT FOR $100 WILL BE GIVEN

OUR REGULAR PRICES ARE

$300 UP

Easy Payments Arranged

This means very special values

BUY YOUR PIANO NOW FOR CHRISTMAS

Stanley Warerooms

14 Temperance St.

WHICH WOULD WIN?

Darkey Hal or The Eel in a Match Race?

The Chicago American gives The Eel great credit for his performance in the pacing derby at Readville. That it was a wonderful performance is doubtless correct, for a stern chase is always a hard chase, but the time for the distance, a mile and a half, namely, 3.13, can hardly be considered phenomenal, seeing that The Eel's record for a mile has proven herself even greater. Her has proven himself even greater. Her record also is 2.02¼, and while she was a pacer of moment with a record of 2.04¼ before she started in this year, she must be accounted a wonder worker, for she has not only lowered her record 2 seconds, but has responded in the affirmative to every question asked. A race between Darkey Hal and The Eel would be a dazzler.

The Dyspepsia Of Old Age

Strong Digestion and an Adequate Nutrition Invariably Mean a Long and Healthy Life.

There is a process known as metabolism going on constantly in the body, and by which the tissues are built up, and after having served their purpose in the physical economy, are torn down and cast off.

So long as the due relation between waste and supply is maintained, nutrition, and the various functions of the body are continued. But after middle life and in old age there comes a time when waste exceeds supply, and when the various elements which constitute the different fluids, tissues and organs no longer hold their due proportion, and the principle of life itself becomes enfeebled, the body no longer having power to assimilate new material as it once did.

As old age creeps on, all the functions gradually fail, especially those of digestion, absorption and assimilation, and the system being deprived of its full quota of nutriment, slowly wears out. If the nutritive and digestive processes of old people could be maintained unimpaired, life could be prolonged almost indefinitely.

There are many old persons in whose stomachs the gastric function is almost entirely suspended. When this trouble occurs, the problem is, how to digest the food and get along without the natural stomach juices. There is but one way to overcome the effects of this condition, and that is to supply artificially to the stomach a powerful digestive substance to take the place of the juices which it fails to secrete naturally.

For this purpose there is nothing superior to STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS known to medical science, as they supply the deficiency, and are such a reliable and thoroughly efficient substitute for the natural gastric juices, that if two or three are taken after each meal, the food will be digested in so complete a manner, that the natural digestive fluids will never be missed.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets should be used by all old and middle aged persons, in order to prevent or cure the dyspepsia of old age. Through their use complete digestion of the food is assured, with a consequent increased nutrition of the body, and a staving off of the sensibility and decreptitude of old age.

This remedy is, however, not only good for the indigestion incidental to advanced life, but is also applicable to the dyspepsia and stomach troubles of any age, from youth up.

Secure a package of this famous dyspepsia remedy from your druggist for 50c, and if you find that as you get older, your digestion and assimilation becomes weaker, this remedy will assist the stomach in the performance of its functions, so that the general system will not suffer from the delinquency of the digestive organs.

A sample package will be sent you if you will forward your name and address to F. A. Stuart Company, 150 Stuart Building, Marshall, Michigan.

York County and Suburbs

E. TORONTO WILL VOTE FOR TUBES AND VIADUCT

Opinion Around Town is Warmly in Favor—County and Suburban Happenings.

EAST TORONTO, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—East Toronto and all the big densely populated district lying east of Broadview-avenue is greatly interested in the success of the Bloor-street viaduct. Probably no big question ever submitted to the property owners of the eastern portion of the city has aroused more general support and favorable comment, and will be more strongly supported at the polls.

"We cannot continue as we are under the present conditions of overcrowding," said J. E. Zieman, a well-known business man last night, "while the tubes may be a little in advance of the times, I will heartily support them if no other relief is available. The Bloor-street viaduct is a part of the big comprehensive scheme, and as such will receive an enormous support at the hands of the electors at the next municipal elections," said Mr. Zieman.

"We are hopeful concerning the proposal to secure the location of the C. N. R. shops here, and already with large force of men working on the preliminary grading work here there is an improvement in the business conditions," he said.

Good progress is being made on the new Roman Catholic School, now in course of erection in connection with St. John's Church on the Kingston-road.

General regret is expressed in East Toronto at the enforced retirement of Secretary C. J. Bell of the Y. M. C. A.

At a meeting at the Y.M.C.A. tonight the executive committee of the Citizens' Association decided to hold a big public meeting at the Y.M.C.A. parlors next week. The mayoralty candidates and the aspirants to the board of control, also the different aldermen will be invited, with the idea of finding out their views on the Bloor-street extension and the distribution of mail boxes thru East Toronto.

The association report splendid progress, as they have now a paid up attendance of over thirty members and all of these are working earnestly for the benefit of the association. President Paterson presided and J. E. Zieman acted as secretary.

William Mallett of Danforth-road, who has been visiting in Buffalo, returned home this afternoon.

The Balmy Beach Club held another of their popular dances at their clubhouse, Beech-avenue, to-night. The floor was in excellent condition, and the music, which was supplied by Mr. Charles M. Bodley, was everything that could be desired. A large crowd was present.

Alfred H. Shaller, who has been rabbit shooting north of Parry Sound, returned to-day.

L. M. Hastings of Scranton, Pa., who has been staying with his sister in East Toronto, left to-day for Detroit.

NORTH TORONTO.

Ex-Mayor John Fisher May Offer for Re-election in January.

NORTH TORONTO, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Everything points to the fact that the next municipal election in North Toronto will be one of the keenest in this town in many a year. Good sharp all-round opposition for every seat at the council board, including the mayoralty, is said to be practically assured. The fight will be to a finish and the lines of cleavage will be sharply drawn.

A largely signed petition is said to be in circulation among the townspeople, asking ex-Mayor Fisher to offer himself for the mayoralty. It is conceded on all hands that the acceptance by the ex-mayor of the offer would ensure a very large vote and would practically mean his election. His long and splendid record in the service of the town, his thoro grasp of all municipal matters, coupled with his careful and progressive policy, would stand the Town of North Toronto in good stead at the present time. Mayor Brown, the present occupant of the office, will be a candidate for re-election.

For the council the present members, Charles Murphy, Frank Pears and James Pears, the newly-elected member, will all seek re-election, while among the aspirants for municipal honors already mentioned around town are J. W. Brownlow, R. B. McQueen, D. D. Reid, Walter Muston, Thomas Ganton, R. J. Fenwick, Harry Spittal. A number of these gentlemen have already served on the council board, and all or any of them would make good, useful members of the civic government.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Bell Telephone Co., and which seems likely, for the use of their poles, it is thought that the new fire alarm service will be installed within a month's time.

On Saturday evening St. Cuthbert's mission at Leaside will hold a social time and the sale of ladies' work will be one of the features of the event. Everybody is invited to attend.

CREDIT CATTLE SALE.

WOBURN, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—A credit auction sale of 25 fresh milch cows and springers, the property of Torrance & McCauley, will take place at Kennedy's Hotel, here on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 p. m., sharp. Terms, three month's credit; calves cash. This is an especially fine lot of cattle, and farmers ought not to miss the chance. D. Beldam, auctioneer. 62.

NEWMARKET.

Series of Minor Accidents to Townspeople.

NEWMARKET, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—While engaged in working among her flowers a day or two ago Mrs. T. J. Woodcock fell and broke her arm.

James Thom, an employe of the Office Specialty Co., fell on the ice while returning from work and fractured his arm near the elbow.

The young ladies of the Christian Church will hold their bazaar in the Sunday schoolroom on Dec. 14.

The town well-diggers are down 306 feet and no sign of water. If a strike is not soon made the work will be abandoned.

Firewood For Sale.

A lot of first-class firewood for sale, cut and split, stove lengths. Piled up near Don Mills-road in five-cord lots—$20. Teamed anywhere within five miles for $6 a cord. Domlands Farm, Telephone N. 2529. 246

Cement is prepared for use as a building material by mixing it with rock, sand, gravel and water. The resultant substance is called concrete. It is used extensively in building operations and recently a twelve storey skyscraper was erected in New York entirely of concrete. The great memorial bridge to be erected in New York in honor of Henry Hudson is to be constructed of the same material and will have a main span three times as long as any similar bridge previously built. One of the novel uses to which concrete has been applied recently on Canadian farms is as a substitute for wood in fence posts for which it has the advantage of being practically indestructible.

STORE OPENS 8 a.m.—CLOSES 5.30 p.m.

PROBABILITIES Strong westerly winds; fair and cold.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY'S CHRISTMAS STORE

Buy Initial Handkerchiefs Now

WE CANNOT foresee everything. Initial Handkerchiefs count among the Christmas stocks the demand for which is practically impossible to estimate. We get plenty of M and A, B, C, E. But the others are mere guess work. We try to have enough, but we can never be sure.

That is why we ask you to choose now if you have Initial Handkerchiefs to buy and would be disappointed if the initial you wanted were gone.

Three grades for women, 3 for 88c, 3 for 75c, 3 for $1.00.
Three grades for men, 3 for 50c, 3 for 75c, 3 for $1.00.

Exclusive Fancy Linens for 1-3 Less

SECOND FLOOR.

Three grades for women, 3 for 88c, 3 for 75c, 3 for $1.00.
Odd pieces from regular $10.00 for 75.00, up to regular $20.00 for $13.50. (No Phone or Mail Orders.)

High-Class Dinner Sets in China and Semi-Porcelain at Reduced Rates

Theodore Haviland Limoges China Dinner Sets, each containing 102 pieces. The china body is pure white, beautifully decorated with sprays of delicate pink roses, artistically arranged with green foliage, gold stippled handles, edges, and border line, open stock pattern. Complete set. Regular $65.00. Saturday $43.50.

97-piece Dinner Sets of first quality English semi-porcelain, choice of several pretty decorations in pink, green, light or dark blue, floral or set designs, gold traced handles and edges. Regular $11.50. Saturday $7.90.

FANCY CHINA.

Beautifully decorated Sugars and Creams, Salad Bowls, Celery Trays, Comb and Brush Trays, Biscuit Jars, 7-piece Fruit Sets. Regular up to $3.00. Saturday $1.49.

Royal Vienna Chocolate Pots, decorated with sprays of pink roses and gold edges. Regular $1.50. Saturday 59c.

Japanese China Cups and Saucers, in several pretty shapes and decorations. Saturday 19c.

$1.25 Women's Gloves and Mittens 79c

Women's Tan Suede Leather, Wool Lined Gloves, dome fasteners, good wrist, outsewn seams, also tan and brown, Kid Mittens, with warm wool lining, manufacturers' samples, all sizes. Regular $1.25. Saturday, pair, 79c.

$1.00 REAL KID GLOVES 75c. In Fancy Boxes.

Women's Real French Kid Gloves, glace finish, gusset fingers, dome fasteners, silk stitched points, a perfect glove for dress wear, all sizes in black, white, tan, brown, grey, navy, green, $1.00 value. On sale Saturday, in fancy box, pair 75c.

LLAMA HOSE IN FANCY BOXES.

Women's Fine Imported All-wool Black Llama Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, double spliced heel, toe and sole, soft and warm, Llama in red silk across top. Saturday, pair, 50c; two pairs in fancy box $1.00.

Women's Fancy Lisle Thread Embroidered and Lace Ankle Hose, finest imported, in all the newest shades and colors. Three pairs in fancy box, $1.00.

MEN'S SILK EMBROIDERED SOCKS Three Pairs in Fancy Box $1.00.

Men's Fine Imported Black Cashmere Silk Embroidered Socks, neat patterns, also fancy colored socks, in new patterns, all sizes. Saturday, 3 pairs in fancy box $1.00.

Rubber Sale Continues Saturday

BUY your Rubbers at Simpson's—you save the advanced cost of crude rubber. You save the middle profits of wholesale jobbers. You save the discounts which we secure in your behalf by taking a bulk quantity running up into the thousands of dollars.

Rubbers, in boxes, the very best quality, all popular styles. Saturday, men's 84c; women's, 59c.

RUBBERS

Rubbers, heavy double soles and heels, heavy corrugation. Men's, 69c; women's, 49c; boys', 84c; youths', 49c; misses', 39c; children's, 34c.

Phone orders filled.

480 pairs Knee Rubber Boots, wool lined, pebble leg, in cartons. Saturday, men's, $2.98; women's, $1.98; misses', $1.78; children's, $1.29.

120 pairs Men's Hip Rubber Boots, for drivers, trouting or sporting. Saturday, $6.29.

130 pairs Knee Rubber Boots, No. 1 grade, brand new, perfect, men's, $2.09; boys', $2.79; youths', $2.05.

Mail and telephone orders filled.

130 pairs Heavy Gum Rubber Boots, three eyelets. Saturday,

LADIES' HIGH-GRADE BOOTS.

420 pairs Ladies' Boots, patent colt, dull calf Blucher tops, creased vamps, Cuban and Paris heels, all sizes 2 1-2 to 7. Price Saturday 2.29

men's $2.30, boys' $1.59; two buckles, high cut, $1.99; one buckle, high cut, $1.49.

OVERSHOES

800 pairs Buckle Overshoes, jet black Jersey cloth. Saturday, men's $1.39, boys' $1.29, youths' 99c, women's button style $1.55, women's three-buckle $2.87, misses' $1.49, children's $1.20, men's $2.50, women's one-buckle and two straps $2.00, misses' button $1.39, children's $1.23, women's two buckle $1.69, misses' $1.35, children's $1.19.

STOCKING OVERS.

300 pairs Black and Red Stocking Overs. Saturday, women's $1.19, misses' $1.09, children's 89c.

120 pairs Jet Black Jersey Rain Slippers. Saturday, men's $1.29, women's 89c, misses' 84c.

800 pairs Storm Rubbers. Saturday, men's 89c, women's 64c, misses' 55c, children's 49c.

MEN'S LEATHER LINED BOOTS.

380 pairs Men's Calf Blucher Boots, leather lined, heavy triple thick Goodyear welted soles, all sizes 6 to 11. Special price Saturday 2.59

Winter Items From the Cloak Dept.

DON'T neglect your wardrobe in the press of Christmas business. Cold weather is here now, and fashions command "costume in harmony."

LADIES' $10.95 WINTER SUITS $5.95 A Saturday Special

Stylish Suits of good quality imported Venetians and worsteds, in grey, black, green, navy or brown. Coats are either square or rounded cut, trimmed with cord or buttons. Skirts are trimmed with buttons to match coats. Regular selling price $10.95, Saturday $5.95.

LADIES' DRESSES.

Ladies' and Misses' One-piece Dresses, of good quality imported Panama, or in Panama with invisible stripe effects; colors are navy, brown, green, black or grey, yoke of tucked net or silk; waist is trimmed with silk strappings and buttons, semi-pleated skirt, trimmed to match. Splendid value $7.00.

LADIES' WINTER COATS.

A special line of Ladies' Winter Coats, of black vienna, black and navy frieze, also of good winter weight tweeds, in grey and brown mixtures, made with either full loose or semi-fitting backs, some with smart tailored collars, others with stole collar, trimmed with strapping and buttons, $4.95.

LADIES' CARACUL COATS.

Ladies' Smart, Stylish Coats of black caracul, with heavy wave effect, lined throughout, strictly tailored lapels, front, cuffs and pockets trimmed with military braid and finished with buttons. Regular $20.00 values. Saturday only $14.50.

LADIES' SKIRTS.

Ladies' Separate Skirts, of diagonal serge, in black, navy or brown, in a semi-pleated style, side gores have tab effects, trimmed with buttons, $5.00.

Ladies' Separate Skirts, of English cheviot, made in a semi-pleated style, trimmed with buttons, colors are black, navy or brown, $3.50.

GIRLS' COATS.

Girls' Warm Winter Coats, of heavy frieze, in grey, brown or navy, lined throughout, double breasted styles, with military collar of velvet. Sizes 4 to 10 years. Not every size in each color, but every size in the lot, $4.50.

Girls' Black Caracul Coats, made in a smart style, lined throughout, Sizes 8 and 10 years, $3.50; 12 and 14, $9.00.

Girls' Red River Coats, of fine quality Mackinaw cloth, in navy only, double breasted, lined throughout, capot lined with cardinal or navy, trimmed with buttons. Prices are $6.50 and $7.00.

Sample $10.00 Waists at $5.00

A very unusual opportunity for Saturday. A set of 35 only High-class Sample Waists, from a well-known American maker, consisting of black, cream, and a selection of the newest shades; all these are of the most dressy description, and as fresh and new as the day they were made. Regular prices of these high-class waists would be $7.50, $8.50 and $10.50. Saturday's price will be $5.00.

Crepe Kimono Gowns $1.50

A MANUFACTURER'S CLEARING LINE.

100 Ladies' Kimono Gowns, of extra quality cotton crepe, cardinal or sky, shirred yoke, fronts and kimono sleeves, trimmed with Oriental trimming, all sizes. Saturday $1.50.

A Sale of Girls' Christmas Dresses

THERE will be extraordinary buying opportunities in Girls' Dresses here during the Christmas shopping season. Stocks are too large, and radical reductions of prices will be made to bring them down to where we want. Bring the girls Saturday morning.

Girls' Fine White Lawn Dresses, two pretty styles, embroidery and tucks, beautifully sewn, and perfect fitting. Sizes in the lot 6 to 14 years. Regular $1.75 and $1.95 each. Saturday, each, $1.39.

Dresses for little girls, small black and white shepherd's check dress goods, tucks in waist, pipings of red, embroidered red stars on collar, very neat and perfect fitting. Sizes for 2, 3, 4, 5 years. Regular $2.00 each. Saturday, each, $1.50.

Girls' Dresses, heavy galatea or satin drill, blue and white check or red with small white dot, trimmed with contrasting materials, or with pipings and buttons. Sizes for 10, 12, 14 years only. Regular price $2.25 and $2.75. Saturday, each, $1.25.

Exquisite Crepe de Chine Scarfs

Direct From Paris by Express

OUR GIRLS called them perfect dreams as soon as the first lid came off the first box. And each succeeding box called forth greater raptures than the last.

As Christmas suggestions to shoppers, bewildered with a wealth of relations and an embarrassment of riches, these Scarfs are inspiration.

Prices $4.00, $5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $9.00, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.
For mylady's afternoon and evening wear, under her fur or over her hair.

High-Class Millinery Reduced

From our showcases we have taken nearly 150 of our high-class Hats and reduced them to half price or less. Expensive materials, in the best colors, will be shown in distinctly different styles. $3.00 to $12.00, for $4.25; $12.00 to $15.00, for $6.25.

A very special line of 80 New Hats that have never been shown, and made from materials that are just reduced, will be on sale Saturday, special, $3.25.

A Gift That All Women Appreciate

Silks of the Simpson Quality.

5000 yards of Fashionable Dress Silks, Satin Messalines and Satin de Chines, in all the latest day and evening shades. Offered Saturday at 39c.

All waist and dress lengths neatly boxed for Xmas giving.

Ribbons for Saturday

200 yards Rich Fancy Dresden Ribbons, a most desirable range of newest colorings, in the finest grade pure silk ribbon, 8 1-2 inches wide, much wanted for fancy work. Regular $1.25 yard. Saturday 75c.

500 yards beautiful ocean wave-effect Silk Moire Ribbon, choice assortment of colorings, 5 inches wide. Special Saturday, 25c yard.

Cushions, Cushion Tops and Slips

FANCY NEEDLEWORK, MAIN FLOOR.

Cushion Tops and Centres, 35c, 50c, 65c.
Cushion Slips, at 50c, 65c and 75c.
Cushions, worked and mounted, ready for use, at $5.00, $6.50, $7.50 and $9.00.

Underwear Reduced

22 garments of "Britannia," and "Stralian" Natural Wool Underwear, winter weight, natural shades, double breast shirts, guaranteed unshrinkable, always sold at $2.50 per garment. Saturday $1.79.

1,000 SWEATER COATS TO CLEAR $1.19.

Regular $1.50, $1.75.

1000 Men's Heavy Wool Sweater Coats, made with pockets, grey, trimmed red or navy; navy, trimmed red, and other combinations. These coats sold regularly at $1.50 and $1.75. To make counter room for Christmas novelties we are clearing 1000 at Saturday $1.19.

1,200 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS SELLING FOR 49c.

Regular Values up to $1.25.

1200 Negligee Shirts, broken lines from regular stock, sold in the usual way at $1.00 and $1.25, together with a clearing line of splendid quality zephyrs; made and sized by the best makers; 14 to 18. Regular values up to $1.25. Saturday 49c.

50c SILK NECKWEAR CLEARING AT 25c.

800 Men's Four-in-Hand Silk Neckwear; each tie in a fancy box; made from regular 50c silks, in a large variety of plain colors and fancy designs. You'll want a half dozen at least. Each, Saturday 25c.

Hats for Men

Toques for Boys

Men's Stiff or Soft Hats, in all the leading styles, and best English and American makers, up-to-date in every particular. Specially priced, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

Men's and Boys' Winter Wear Caps, with fur ear bands as protection to the ears and neck, large range of shapes and patterns, at 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Men's and Boys' Wool Toques, hockey style, in honeycomb and plain stitch, all colors and combinations, at 19c, 29c, 39c.

MEN'S FURS AT SIMPSON'S.

Collars, Caps and Gauntlets, in almost all the popular furs, and extra good values in each line, at $3.50, $5.00, $7.00, $9.00, $11.00 and $15.00.

Men's Overcoats and Suits

AND THE CHRISTMAS SHOWING OF HOUSE COATS AND GOWNS

THE Men's Store stands between you and the weather. Come to us and we'll protect you from the wintry blast—at the same time adding to your self-respect and self-confidence. Don't make the mistake of imagining it good business to economize unduly on your clothes. Buy here, where you get utmost value for your money, but don't go shabby—that's poor business.

Men's Black English Melton Cloth Chesterfield Overcoats, made with raised double stitched seams, black velvet collar, $12.50.

Men's Chesterfield Overcoats, in dark seal brown kersey cloth, with shadow stripe, cut on the newest model. Very special value, $13.50.

College Ulster Overcoats, in soft, lofty finished imported English cheviots, newest colorings, made single and double breasted, latest style, $15.00.

SPLENDID VALUE IN BLUE AND BLACK SUITS.

Men's Blue and Black English Worsted Single and Double Sack Suits, The material is made from pure Botany worsted yarns, in rich blue and black shade, fast color, coats cut, tailored and finished, newest fashion, $8.50.

Men's Dressing Gowns and Smoking Coats for Xmas

A GOODLY ARRAY

Men's Dressing Gowns, in soft, lofty finished Scotch tweeds and camel's hair effects, beautiful colorings, $8.50.

Dressing Gowns, made from the finest quality soft llama wool material, handsome rich colorings, in mottled grey, maroon and brown, silk cord trimmings and girdle $10.50.

Men's House Coats or Smoking Jackets, imported kersey cloth, camel's hair and soft tweed effects, nicely trimmed and finished, $6.75.

Men's Smoking Jackets, in two-tone soft Scotch tweed effects, grey and brown checked material, beautiful rich colorings, $8.50.

New House Coats, made from a seal brown velvet of deep, soft pile, cut on the three-button style, trimmed with brown silk braid, lined with red flannel. Handsome coat, $9.00.

QUEBEC BRIDGE CONTRACT TYPE NOT YET DECIDED

But M. P. Davis Will Prepare the Superstructure on Estimate of Two and Half Millions.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—In the house this afternoon G. E. Foster was told by Hon. G. P. Graham that the contract for the sub-structure of the new Quebec bridge had been awarded to M. P. Davis.

The contract calls for two pneumatic caissons, two abutments, two anchor piers and one intermediate pier, at a total cost of $2,448,475.

All these works will be required if it is decided to build a cantilever bridge, but if it is considered that a suspension bridge is preferable, the abutments, centre pier and anchor pier will not be required. Anchorage piers for cables will, however, be required, for which no estimate has been made. There is a provision in the contract for withdrawal of the abutments, centre pier and anchor pier if it is decided not to build a cantilever bridge.

The cost of the masonry work in the two pneumatic caissons will be $2,800,000, and these will be required whatever the type of structures decided upon. Pending such decision, it was not considered wise by the government to give an estimate of the cost of superstructure.

The total cost to date to government of the bridge has been $6,905,852, which includes subsidies to the amount of $374,253.

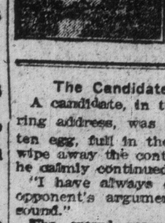
TO-NIGHT Cascarets

MOSS PARK RINK

SEASON PASSES on sale transferable this year for the first time.

Though this makes them twice as valuable, the price has not been raised.

The number for issue is small this year, and an early application would be wise. ed



WARD 6, 1910
VOTE FOR
J. O. M'CARTHY
For Alderman
Clean Business-like Management of City Affairs.

The Candidate's Contention.

A candidate, in the midst of a stirring address, was struck with a rotten egg, full in the face. Pausing to wipe away the contents of the missile, he calmly continued:

"I have always contended that my opponent's arguments were very unsound."

The crowd roared and he was no longer molested.—Tit-Bits.

The West Toronto Collegiate students met and formed an athletic association to govern the sport in and of their school. These are the officers: President, Robert Charles; secretary, W. Pulton; joint treasurers, Mr. Johnston and H. Henry.

; fair and cold.

STORE

wear Reduced

ts. of "Britannia," and atural Wool Underwear, t, natural shades, double guaranteed unshrinkable sold at $2.50 per garment. 9.

TER COATS TO CLEAR $1.19.

ular $1.50, $1.75.

Heavy Wool Sweater with pockets, grey, trimmed red, avy; navy, trimmed red, mbinations. These coats r at $1.50 and $1.75. To room for Christmas now clearing 1000 at Saturday

GEE SHIRTS SELLING FOR 49c.

Values up to $1.25.

e Shirts, broken lines stock, sold in the usual nd $1.25, together with a of splendid quality e and sized by the best 18. Regular values up rday 49c.

ECKWEAR CLEARING AT 25c.

our-in-Hand Silk Neck- e in a fancy box; made 0c silks, in a large va- olors and fancy designs half dozen at least. Each.

Men

Toques for Boys

r Soft Hats, in all the and best English and ars, up-to-date in every Specially priced, $1.00,

oys' Winter Wear Caps, bands as protection to neck, large range of atterns, at 50c, 75c and

Boys' Wool Toques, n, honeycomb and plain rs and combinations, at

RS AT SIMPSON'S.

and Gauntlets, in al- opular furs, and extra each line, at $3.50, 0, $11.00 and $15.00.

Overcoats and Suits

RISTMAS SHOWING COATS AND GOWNS

n's Store stands n you and the Come to us and et you from the st—at the same g to your self-re- self-confidence. e the mistake of it good business e unduly on your uy here, where most value for , but don't go at's poor busi-

English Melton Cloth ercoats, made with tched seams, black vel-

rfield Overcoats, in n kersey cloth, with cut on the newest ecial value, $13.50.

Overcoats, in soft, mported English chev- rings, made single and latest style, $15.00.

LUE IN BLUE AND CK SUITS.

d Black English Wor- Double Sack Suits, made from pure Bot- ns, in rich blue and t color, coats cut, tai- ed, newest fashion,

ing Gowns and oats for Xmas

DLY ARRAY

Gowns, in soft, lofty weeds and camel's hair colorings, $8.50.

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Jackets, in two-tone ed effects, grey and aterial, beautiful rich

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WARD 6, 1910 VOTE FOR J. O. M'CARTHY

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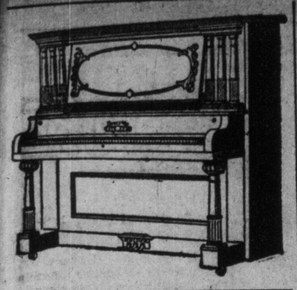
red and he was no -Tit-Bits.

to Collegiate students athletic association to board of their school. ers: President, Robert W. Fulton; joint trea- on and H. Henry.



A XMAS GIFT

That Will Give a Life Time of Pleasure.....

If you would give your wife or daughter a Christmas Gift that will bring pleasure and delight every day of her life

GIVE HER A NEWCOMBE PIANO

Examination will prove these facts:

—No Piano possesses a sweeter or more delightful tone.

—No Piano contains more expert or more painstaking workmanship.

—No Piano has been more beautifully designed or more superbly finished.

—No Piano in America is worth more than the Newcombe at its price.

See the New Models Before You Buy a Piano.

Mulholland - Newcombe Limited — City Agents
7 Queen E. — Open Ev'gs

THE NEWCOMBE PIANO CO., Limited
TORONTO, CANADA

NEARLY ALL TO CHARITY

Many Institutions Benefit by Will of Late Jane P. Butt.

The late Jane P. Butt left all but $500 of her estate of $2566 to charitable and church institutions. One dollar each was left to the Hospital for Sick Children, Home for Incurable Children, Toronto Hospital for Incurables, Infants' Home and Infirmary, House of Industry, Girls' Home, Haven and Prison Gate Mission. To the Broadway Tabernacle, Spadina-avenue, $500 was left, while the Women's Missionary Society and the Ladies' Aid Society of that church each get $100. The Methodist Deaconess' Home and Aged Women's Home each get $100, and the latter, in addition, such portion of the $500 set apart for Mrs. Carrie Scott, a niece, as shall remain unexpended at the time of her death.

The deceased's organ and stool are left to Rev. Dr. Briggs, to be given to any needy church or school or other institution. Household effects are left to relatives and friends.

EXPELLED FROM SAXONY

Toronto Youth Has an Unpleasant Adventure.

FREIBERG, Saxony, Dec. 9.—Because Stuart Scott of Toronto, Can., struck back when a peasant assaulted him while he was picking cherries along a country road, he has been served with the following notice:

"The police hereby decree your expulsion from the Kingdom of Saxony, because you inflicted bodily injuries upon a peasant. We expressly considered your brutality of mind as manifested in your deeds, which rendered you obnoxious. Moreover, as a foreigner, you have no right to sojourn in the Kingdom of Saxony.

"You are therefore required, under pain of 14 days' imprisonment, to leave the Kingdom of Saxony not later than Dec. 18, and never to return."

Scott is a graduate of the School of Practical Science and son of G. S. Scott, formerly commercial editor of The Globe, now a customs official for the Dominion Government in New York City. He is in Germany studying forestry methods.

Black Hand Revenge.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Because S. D. Veta did not give up $2500 to "black hand" blackmailers, a bomb last night wrecked his macaroni factory.

PRES. MAHON ARGUES FOR CITY-RUN CARS

Continued From Page 1.

hundred thousand people of Detroit unequal to the wisdom and judgment of the six or seven foreign directors of a private company. Cannot the city hire men of brains? Can it not hire the same experts and the same men with equal skill to operate the cars that the present company employs? Most assuredly it can, and it will. There is no great mystery or hidden secret about the successful operation of a street railway. There are not even the complications to contend with that surround the average business concern. The street railway does a cash business. It receives its money in advance. In this way it has the advantage even over our other public utilities. The expenses per car mile are easily figured, and the rate or rates of fare to make it successful are also easily established.

"Great Britain alone has close to 2000 municipal undertakings. The incomes from these enterprises total each year in round numbers $150,000,000, and as stated by Prof. Frederic C. Howe, who made a critical examination of the condition of these enterprises for the National Bureau of Commerce and Labor at Washington, it is equivalent to 23 1-4 per cent. of the total revenues collected from all sources in England and Wales, and to 39 per cent. of the total revenues of Scotland.

"One hundred and forty-two of these municipal undertakings are street railway systems, and Mr. Howe adds that the gross profits to the municipalities from this source is close to $10,000,000 a year, besides a generous amount paid in taxes. The capital used in the street railway enterprises is about $200,000,000, all raised on the faith of the public in these undertakings, and there has yet to be an instance in which those loaning money to municipalities for this purpose have lost a single cent. Many of these enterprises are not run to make money, however; they are run to give the cities service at cost, or as near cost as is safe.

Is It Morally Right?

"There are some who contend that it is not morally right for the city to enter into a business that can be conducted by private individuals. It is always morally right to protect our interests, either individually or collectively. It is not only a moral right to protect ourselves from monopolies, but it is a legal right, and, therefore, becomes a personal duty. As to the operation of street railways in a municipality, it is not a competitive industry. The history of the entire world demonstrates this fact. It is yet fresh within our memory how ex-Mayor Pingree encouraged the Detroit Electric Railway, known as the three-cent line, with the understanding that it would be a competitor, competing with the other roads within the city; but how long did that competition last? A consolidation soon took place, and the roads were owned and operated by one company and it has held an absolute monopoly over the city. Thus the question naturally comes as to whether it is morally right to protect ourselves against this condition and the effect of this combination upon our civic life. The fundamental test of any institution, method or service must be in its effect upon the public good, its relation to morals, manhood, government, civilization and progress, as well as its financial side. In applying the vital test the principal emphasis must not be placed alone upon the financial results, but the human results must be considered as well. The character products and the social products of our institutions are of as great, if not greater, moment than the money products.

"There is too much interest, too much affecting society and its future welfare to trust and place these street railroads again in the hands of private parties, whose only object and aim is to secure the almighty dollar. In order to establish the proper standard of morality in civic life it is necessary that the municipality own and operate its own street railways, give service at cost, and eliminate the element of allowing a private company to do the public's business for profit.

Can it be Free from Political Corruption?

"In considering the political question as it affects this problem, let us be absolutely honest and sincere. Is it not bad politics to urge us to commit municipal functions to private control? Is there not ten times more bad politics in private than there is in municipal control? There is less opportunity for bad politics in municipal control than there is in private control. There is less incentive for the city to employ those of bad politics than there is for a corporation to employ those of bad politics. Where has bad politics been discovered? Who have been responsible for its employment? Where bribery and treachery in municipal affairs have come to light, who have been the guilty ones? Were they among those endeavoring to retain to their municipalities their full functions and rights, or were they those who resisted and sought to defeat municipal ownership and the city's rights? An honest answer to each of these questions is in favor of the municipal ownership of public utilities. Once these utilities are municipalized and in the hands of the people, the cause for bribery and political corruption will disappear. An investigation of the institutions even of our own city that are now in the hands of the municipality shows that the political corruption surrounding these institutions has been lessened—yes, almost destroyed.

Is It the Best as Well as the Only Feasible Way?

"Let the municipality arrange so that the people can elect or select an honest commission of five members free from any partisan or political interference. Let the commission be the choice of the citizens of this city, and place in their hands the complete management and direction of the street railways. Pay each member an adequate salary, and let each be subject to recall by popular election on petition of 25 per cent. of the electorates. There is no question but what you will then see graft absolutely removed and the city free from much of the corruption that has come from these sources of corruption and that have menaced our civic life in the past.

"To establish the conditions for which we were told this committee was appointed, municipal ownership is the only way in which it can be done. The history of private corporations the world over has but one page. They are operated in the financial interest of the few, with little consideration for the people, either for those who are patrons or for those who operate the cars and do the work. Their private interests are paramount and must be first served. Investigation thruout all the world shows that the municipalities everywhere are taking over these institutions. Water works were first taken over because water is closely related to the health of the community. Then came gas and electricity. Next comes the operation of street railways, and wherever they have been taken over they have been a success, all things considered. The results have been higher wages and shorter hours to the employes, and better service and lower rates of fare to the people. There is no question but municipal operation of street cars is the best and most feasible way offering itself to Detroit at this time.

Employes Not a Menace.

"Nor is there any menace to the community in increasing the number of city's servants thru the operation of profitable enterprises. Detroit to-day has between 3500 and 5000 employes, and the number can easily be increased by 2500 to 3000 without any danger. Glasgow has 15,000 city employes, or 10 per cent. of its voting population. Altogether British cities employ between 150,000 and 200,000 men. Yet in no instance is it claimed that this political power is manipulated in favor of any political organization. But when public service corporations are privately owned, the contrary is the fact. Pressure is always brought to bear on employes of private corporations doing public business to vote as their employers desire them to, regardless of their own private preferences, or of the effect it may have on public interests."

BREAD CHEAP IN ENGLAND

Costs Three Times as Much in Chicago, Says Investigator.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Cost of bread in Chicago has proved a puzzle to J. R. Cahill, an investigator for the labor department of the board of trade of England.

"I can't understand," says he, "how we can buy bread in England for one third the price you pay in Chicago, when you send us our wheat. You have to pay five cents for four ounces of bread, while we get a loaf weighing sixty four ounces for ten cents. Our four pound loaf never costs more than twelve cents and usually only ten cents."

ATTEMPT TO SERVE PAPERS LEADS TO FATAL SHOOTING.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Dec. 9.—The attempt of Charles H. Lukens, a deputy sheriff, to serve papers in a divorce suit on Charles Galloway, a business man last night, led to the killing in a street of Lukens, and mortal wounding of Galloway, when he locked himself up in a clothes closet to resist arrest, and the serious shooting of Harry Anderson, a detective.

NEW DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In caucus this afternoon the Democratic senators elected Senator H. D. Money of Mississippi as minority leader of the senate to succeed Senator Culberson of Texas, whose resignation was presented to-day.

"Death to Americans."

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 9. — A cable to the Picayune from Panama says: Death to Americans in The Revolutionist Army, was the order issued to the army by President Zelaya, more than a month ago.

To Probe a Payment.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—The public accounts committee had a brief sitting to-day. Mr. Crocket secured an order to summon William D. Carter to Richibucto to appear next Wednesday and give evidence regarding the payment of $5000 to Thomas O. Murray for a sawdust wharf at Richibucto.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Five Europeans Divide the Honors This Year.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—This year's Nobel prizes will be distributed as follows:

For physics, divided between Guglielmo Marconi and Prof. Ferdinand Braun, of Strassburg; for chemistry, Professor Wilhelm Ostwald of Leipsic; for physiology or medicine, Professor Thedore Kocher of Berne; for literature Selma Lagerlof, the Swedish authoress.

The Nobel prizes which are worth $40,000 each, are awarded annually to those persons who are considered to have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind during the preceding year.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE IMPERILS HOTEL GUESTS.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 9.—Many firemen were overcome by smoke, 300 hotel guests were driven scantily clad into the icy streets and property valued at approximately one million dollars was destroyed by a fire which started here at 10 o'clock last night, and was only extinguished after an all-night struggle by the combined fire fighting forces of Kalamazoo, Battle Creek and Grand Rapids. It started in the basement of a five and ten cent store.

POWERS SAY NO.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The reply of the protecting powers of Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy to Turkey's request for a definite settlement of the state of Crete, is a polite negative.

Compulsory Disinfection After Tuberculosis.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 9.—The board of health has ordered compulsory disinfection in houses where patients have died of tuberculosis.

Are You Going South or West This Winter?

Now is the time to plan your trip to California, Mexico, Florida, or the sunny south. Consult nearest Grand Trunk Agent regarding low tourist rates. Toronto City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets. Phone Main 4209.

NEW TRUNK LINE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 9.—A new trunk line railroad from St. Louis to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points is the project announced to-day by G. F. Moore president of the railway organized Manufacturers Railway of St. Louis.

C. H. Cahan Operated Upon.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—C. H. Cahan, president of the cement merger and vice-president of the Mexican Light, Heat and Power Co., was operated on this morning for an abscess in the ear. This is the same malady which carried off McLea Walbank a week ago.

HALF MILLION FOR YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9.—By the will of the late Chas. H. Farnam, jr., filed in the probate court here to-day, an estate estimated at about half a million dollars is left to Yale University to be used for buildings for the Sheffield Scientific School.

350,000 SIGNED PETITIONS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—There are upwards of 350,000 signatures on the 500 petitions so far received by the government, asking for amendments to the law against gambling.

Early Morning Court.

Beginning Monday next, police court will open at 9 o'clock every morning, when Police Magistrate Ellis will sit to dispose of the drunks. Magistrate Denison will take the bench at 10 o'clock as heretofore, and Magistrate Kingsford will sit at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as usual. This order was yesterday issued by Magistrate Denison.

This innovation will be welcomed, as it will give the drunks who are to be allowed their liberty a better chance to get to their work in reasonable time, and is the first step toward the "sunrise" court existing across the border.

Fire in McKinnon Building.

A diminutive blaze, the damage from which was less than $10, caused a scare in the big McKinnon building at Jordan and Melinda-streets at 9.45 yesterday morning. Fire started in a pile of waste paper in the basement, and in a few minutes the whole building was filled withs moke. A telephone alarm was turned in and the flames quickly extinguished.

R. Chalkley & Son

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

CONTRACTORS FOR MASONRY AND FIREPROOFING OF WORLD BUILDING

35 Janes Building — 75 Yonge Street

Phone Main 4657

Skating Days

Skating days are healthy days. Providing you have a good pair of skates they are also very enjoyable days.

These new blades of ours must interest you because they are away up when compared with any other you know of. They are the very latest in up-to-date, scientific skate making.

DON'T TAKE THE OTHER KIND BEFORE FIRST SEEING OUR LINES

If your dealer doesn't keep them apply to us

We Make The:
LADIES' AUTO
CYCLE
ARCTIC SPECIAL
KLONDYKE
YUKON
SKATES

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., Limited
151 BAY ST., TORONTO

Full Lines of Hockey Boots, Pucks and Sticks.

Imported Bric-a-Brac From European Art Centres

The most artistic and most carefully chosen assortment of European Bric-a-brac, Bronzes, Vases, etc., ever shown in Toronto. They were collected by Mr. Proctor personally in his recent trip to the Continent. They are now offered as a

CHRISTMAS SACRIFICE SALE 40 Per Cent. OFF

"Mineur," bronze figure, 26 in. in height; value $20. On sale 12.00
"Napoleon," bronze, 14 in. high; value $12. On sale 7.20
"Labor," bronze, 25 in. high; value $20. On sale 12.00
Assortment of Bronze Figures valued at $6, $7, to $10. On sale at $3.60, $4.20 and $6.
Electrolier, "The Glass Blower;" value $30. On sale 18.00
Electrolier, "Elephant's Head;" value $30. On sale 18.00
Electrolier, "The Sun Flower," 6 ft. in height, 4 lights, very handsome; value $75. On sale 45.00
Electrolier, "The Beggar," 24 in. high; value $18. On sale 10.80
Other Electroliers, $6 to $15, at 40 per cent. reductions.
Marble Pedestal, 3 ft. 6 in. high; value $15. On sale. 9.00
Marble Pedestal, 4 ft. 6 in. high; value $20. On sale 12.00
Embossed Brass Pedestal, 26 in. high; value $18. On sale 10.80
Royal Rosenberg Vase; value $12. On sale 7.20
Teplitz Card Receiver, "Reclining Figure;" value $25. On sale 15.00
"Venus de Milo," bronze; value $10. On sale ... 6.00

Only one article of each kind, so come early. This is a rare opportunity. See Yonge street and Albert street windows.

PROCTOR JEWELLER Yonge and Albert Streets

WE'RE TALKING TO YOU

MR. SMOKER!

Golden West

SMOKING TOBACCO will satisfy you. Try it. Cool, Sweet and Free Burning.

McAlpin Tobacco Co., Toronto, Canada

THE RED POUCH WITH THE YELLOW LABEL

The Burning Question of the Day Solved by the LePage Patent Hygienic Furnace.

A Furnace which has effectually solved the burning question of the day. No coal to carry, no ashes to sift, **no trouble and absolute safety.** For the Patent Hygienic Furnace eliminates the worry and trouble which an ordinary furnace means to you.

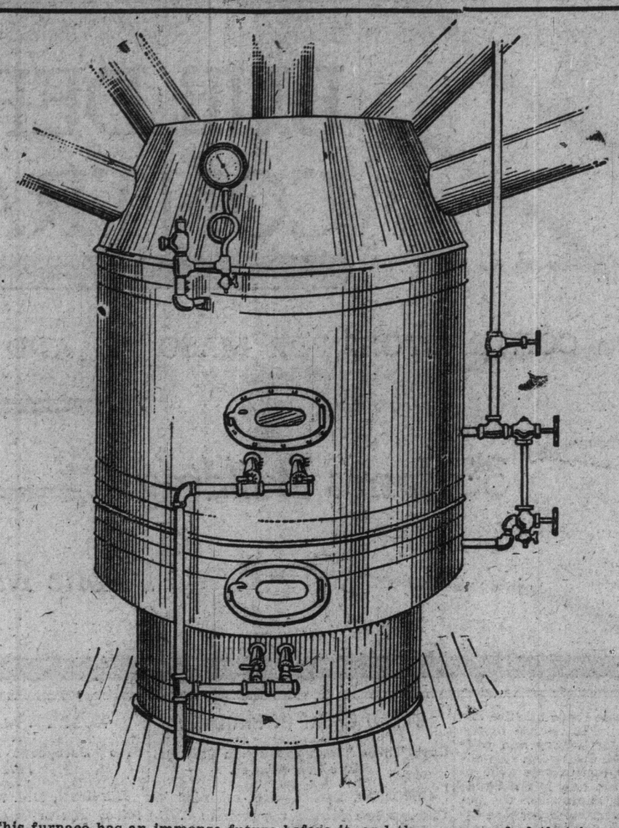
WHAT IT IS

This is a gas furnace consuming only gas as fuel. From two gallons of water steam is generated in a coil of pipes, where, without escaping, it is conveyed to a larger coil of piping, in which it is superheated by an intensifier. A constant supply of fresh air, coming into contact with these coils as it passes through the furnace, is heated and distributed through the house by means of ordinary hot air pipes and registers, such as are used for any hot air furnace.

ADVANTAGES OF SUPERHEATED STEAM.

This is essentially a hot air furnace, heated by gas fuel instead of coal, superheated steam being employed to intensify the heat and save gas. Ordinary hot water and steam heating are very objectionable, for hygienic reasons, as by these means the air of the house remains stagnant, becoming more and more vitiated, and so proving conducive to bronchial diseases and pneumonia.

COMPARE THE PRICE OF ONE OF OUR FURNACES WITH ONE OF THE ORDINARY KIND. SEE THE SAVING. DO YOU WONDER THAT WE HAVE DIFFICULTY KEEPING UP WITH THE DEMAND?



This furnace has an immense future before it, and the company feel that in putting the stock on the market they are offering the public a chance which is seldom afforded, and one which it will pay you to investigate.

Solicitors: Urquhart & Urquhart, Confederation Bldg., Toronto

WHAT IT DOES

This furnace promotes a constant circulation of fresh air throughout the house, without robbing it of oxygen and its life-giving qualities.

It is perfectly safe, sanitary and simple to operate.

The temperature of a fireless house can be raised to any degree desired in the shortest possible time by merely lighting the gas and regulating combustion. No grate to clean out, no fire to light, and all without soiling the hands.

The principle of superheated steam, a recent scientific innovation, is here applied to produce the maximum amount of heat with a minimum of fuel, thus ensuring economy and a steady, uniform temperature.

COAL FURNACES THAT WERE PUT IN AS LATE AS LAST YEAR ARE BEING TAKEN OUT TO INSTAL LEPAGE'S PATENT HYGIENIC FURNACE, BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST PROPOSITION ON THE MARKET, AND BECAUSE IT PAYS AND IS DESIRABLE TO DO SO.

ITS SALIENT FEATURES: ECONOMY—RELIABILITY—SIMPLICITY—SAFETY

FOR ALL INFORMATION WRITE . . . **W. H. LE PAGE, 72 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO**

CITIZENS' DUTY TO EMPIRE

Bishop Sweeny Finds in Present Crisis Special Responsibility.

The Right Reverend J. Fielding Sweeny, Lord Bishop of Toronto, addressed the Empire Club yesterday, including his remarks with an expression of the sense of the heavy responsibility he had assumed in coming before them. He could conceive of nothing more important than the imperial idea at the present time of British history, of crisis in the motherland, and of our own prosperity and progress and the great temptation to forget the relations of the parts to the whole.

It fairly staggered him to consider all that was involved in the one word empire, with its 12,000,000 square miles and representatives of every race to the number of 400,000,000 souls, a quarter of all mankind. These facts he had, he stated, on the authority of the "Statesman's Year Book."

There were a great many men who never got beyond the unit of their centre, or beyond the narrow horizon of their own ego. They had no wish to reach out their hands to help another and were only one degree above the law of the jungle and of the deep blue sea.

"My dear brethren—gentlemen," his lordship corrected himself in his earnestness, "every man of good moral tone and upright life contributes his quota to the uplift and influence of the empire."

One of the first things was to make young Canada think imperially. Canadian thought and patriotism were only a phase of imperial development. It was the duty of the club to cultivate imperial sentiment. Without that to bind all the British possessions together, he could see no future for the empire.

Something broad and grand and elevating should be introduced into the schools on this question, his lordship urged, overlooking Hon. Dr. Pyne's red ensign on every schoolhouse in Ontario.

His lordship commended a book named "The Keystone of Empire," which his "great army of engagements" had prevented him reading in full, but they would find there that it was righteousness that exalted a nation. They should each say "Civis Britannicus Sum" and "noblesse oblige."

Honors for the Red Rose Man.

Mr. T. H. Estabrooks, proprietor of Red Rose Tea, was this week elected president of the Board of Trade of St. John, New Brunswick. In no city in Canada is the Board of Trade more intimately identified with the ambition and prospects, industrial and civic, of the city, than in St. John.

The St. John Sun says: St. John is fortunate in the men who serve and have served her interests in the difficult and responsible presidency of the Board of Trade. Mr. W. E. Foster, whose two years' term of office came to a close yesterday, has been particularly devoted and active. Under his administration the board has largely increased in membership and efficiency and has been unremitting in its efforts for civic advancement. And in his successor, Mr. T. H. Estabrooks, the board has secured a man admirably equipped in public spirit and business energy and experience to carry along vigorously and progressively the board's work for the upbuilding and development of St. John.

In the present circumstances Mr. Estabrooks is peculiarly well fitted for the position. By his personal ability and vim he has built up from small beginnings one of the most successful business enterprises in the Dominion. One of the chief factors in this success has been extensive and intelligent advertising, and Mr. Estabrooks, we believe, recognizes this and recognized also that civic as well as private business is capable of development by similar methods. There is nothing St. John needs more at the present time than an energetic and well-directed campaign of publicity.

Prof. McCrimmon on Charity.

The monthly meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will be held in the parlor of the Prince George Hotel this evening, and be addressed by Prof. A. L. McCrimmon on "The Evils of Non-Systematic Charity."

Throw Down for Nelson, B.C.

NELSON, B. C., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—William Whyte, second vice-president, is reported to have approved of Balfour, opposite Proctor, as a site for the new C. P. R. tourist hotel in Kootenay. Construction will commence early in the spring. Balfour is 22 miles from Nelson, where it is regarded as a breach of faith, the city having an understanding with the railway company that the hotel was to be in or near Nelson, in return for concessions made by the city.

Murder Was Justified.

WARREN, Pa., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Anna Anderson, aged 59, who shot and killed her husband, a farmer, who had abused her for years, was acquitted of murder by a jury.

Could Not Sleep.

DOCTOR SAID HEART AND NERVES WERE RESPONSIBLE.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed.

Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted and causes nightmare, bad dreams, starting in the sleep, twitching of the muscles, restlessness, etc.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a specific for all people troubled in this way. They have a soothing and calming effect on the nervous system.

Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rossmore, Ont., writes:—"About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try them. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women."

Price, 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DOMESTICS FOR ONTARIO

Present Unorganized System Leads to Acute Situation.

On Tuesday, Dec. 14, the government will be asked by an influential deputation of ladies and gentlemen to give immediate consideration to the formation of a Women's Colonization Bureau, under the provincial colonization department, for bringing out a supply of suitable domestics for the province.

The desultory unorganized manner in which women and girls have hitherto been sent out to take up domestic work in rural and urban homes, the untrained, unsuitable type of many immigrats has resulted in an acute situation fraught with discomfort to masculine householders, and the cause of dispute, worry and physical strain to wives, mothers and women generally. In Great Britain, the columns of reputable papers are filled with advertisements of maids requiring situations, and these same women, safeguarded by a government organization under proper supervision, could readily be induced to come out to Ontario and meet the need.

With a provincial bureau steadily organizing the distribution of women colonists and supervising the just needs of both mistress and maid in Ontario, linked closely with the Ontario colonization office in England, aided by a Canadian lady traveling the length and breadth of Great Britain, giving accurate, detailed information and interesting branches of many societies already alive to the possibilities and openings in oversea states of the empire, the present chaotic condition will be steadily but surely remedied, and the supply of domestic help for the province placed on a firm, practical basis.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Christmas and New Year Excursions.

The Grand Trunk Railway System wish to announce that return tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock and Suspension Bridge, N.Y., at the following reduced rates: Single fare, good going Dec. 24 and 25, 1909, returning on or before Dec. 27, 1909; also good going Dec. 31, 1909, and Jan. 1, 1910, returning on or before Jan. 3, 1910; at fare and one-third, good going Dec. 21 to 25, inclusive, or from Dec. 28, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1910, returning not later than Jan. 5, 1910.

Secure tickets and further information at City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets. Phone Main 4209.

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE

Epps's Cocoa is a treat to Children. A Sustenant to the Worker. A Boon to the Thrifty Housewife.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST SUPPER

In strength delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

Children thrive on "Epps's."

FORCIBLEFEEDING JUSTIFIABLE

Chief Justice Alverstone Decides Against the Suffragettes.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The suffragettes' cause received a hard blow to-day when Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, in the king's bench court dismissed the damage suit of Mrs. Marie Leigh, a leading suffragette, against Home Secretary Herbert Gladstone, who issued the order for the forcible feeding of the defendant and other suffragettes who were imprisoned in the Birmingham Jail.

The justice declares that the crown officials are not only entitled to use whatever means may be necessary to protect the lives of prisoners, but that it is their duty to do so.

MR. BAIRD'S FIRST CASE

New County Crown Attorney Secures Conviction.

In his first case since his appointment as county crown attorney James Baird, K.C., obtained a conviction. Walter Nicholson was found guilty in the sessions yesterday of committing a common assault on his wife. A recommendation for mercy went with the verdict, and the prisoner was remanded till the end of the court for sentence.

Mrs. Nicholson, in giving evidence against her husband, said he had gone into the house drunk and threw her against the hot stove and knocked her down three or four times, and that she ran out of the house with her face bleeding.

Drink and Tobacco Habits.

Were a remedy known that would cure the craving for liquor or tobacco without the knowledge or co-operation of the patient, it would be the greatest discovery of the age, since not a drunkard or a tobacco user, in a very short time, would be found in the land.

A little reflection on the part of anyone contemplating curing a friend of either habit in this manner will reveal the absurdity of it.

Frankness with the person to be benefited should be practised, for with his assistance he can be cured of either habit, while without his consent the effort would end in failure.

Dr. McTaggart of 75 Yonge-street, Toronto, Canada, guarantees a cure of the appetite for stimulants in from three to five days when the patient follows his directions faithfully.

His tobacco remedy is specially prepared for the purpose—the cost being only $2.00—and the course lasts about two weeks.

Both remedies are excellent tonics, hence leave no bad after-effects.

Abundance of testimonies, by permission, will be furnished to any interested person.

The doctor invites correspondence.

Italians Escape in Night Attire.

PARRY SOUND, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—An Italian restaurant and boarding house, consisting of two frame buildings, were totally destroyed by fire this morning.

Ten Italian inmates barely escaped in their night clothes. Thomas Perks owned the buildings and had $1400 insurance.

MARATHON WALTZ CONTEST

Police Stopped It After Dance of 14 Hours.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 9.—After dancing continuously for 14 hours and 41 minutes without nourishment, the last of the 53 couples that started last night in a Marathon waltz contest, to see which pair could waltz the longest, were stopped to-day by Mayor Charles H. Nevin, on advice of physicians.

Six of the women contestants at the end of several hours, were taken to a hospital, one suffering from a ruptured blood vessel and another of muscular paralysis. All but two pairs had ceased the waltzing long before officers interfered.

These women presented a fearful sight during the last hours of the dancing, with their eyes bloodshot and their bodies swaying. Their male companions were barely able to keep their feet.

Nearly 500 spectators crowded the hall where the conytest took place.

Cunard Line's New Arrangement.

Mr. A. F. Webster, city passenger agent of the Cunard Line, informs us that the company for the purpose of still further reducing the time between New York and London, have decided after the first of January to despatch their steamers one hour earlier, and to omit calling at Queenstown. They will sail direct to Fishguard and Liverpool. This new arrangement ought to make a difference of some six or eight hours in the time between the two large cities.

Had a Bad Cough For a Number of Years.

Was Afraid of Consumption.

Mrs. A. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I have had a very bad cough every winter for a number of years which I was afraid would turn into consumption. I tried a great many remedies but only received temporary relief until I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and after taking two bottles my cough was cured. I am never without a bottle of Norway Pine Syrup."

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately or serious results may follow.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the foundation of all throat and lung complaints, relieving or curing all Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Sore Throat, etc., and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it.

Don't be imposed upon but insist on getting "Dr. Wood's."

Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ALWAYS Everywhere in Canada

The Leaders of Light Since 1851

ASK FOR

Eddy's Matches

The Most Perfect Matches You Ever Struck!

BISHOP STRINGER SAFE

Telegram Announces Safe Arrival at Circle, Alaska.

KINCARDINE, Dec. 9.—A telegram was received this morning by Mrs. Stringer, wife of his lordship, the Bishop of Yukon, announcing his arrival at Circle, Alaska, and stating that he was in good health. He has been delayed by the ice, and expected to reach Dawson by the 20th inst.

NOT DUST CLOUD

Death of Gordon Holmbeck Due to Man's Carelessness.

Dr. Sheard denies that the death of Gordon Holmbeck, who was run over by a car on Yonge-street Wednesday, was due to his being blinded by dust. He says two eye-witnesses will testify that there was very little dust and that the man ran after a car, grabbed the handle, but failing to get on, let go and walked deliberately in front of a car approaching from the other direction.

MILLION DOLLARS LESS FOR COAL

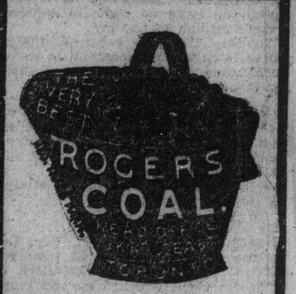
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A million dollar cut in the appropriations for supply of coal for the United States navy was recommended to the house naval affairs committee to-day by Admiral Cowles, chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy.

Percentage of Salary to the Poor.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9.—Mayor William A. Magee has offered to give up 10 per cent. of his $10,000 salary for the next three months to help keep a weekly payroll in the homes of many of Pittsburg needy during that time. The mayor expects every high-salaried employe of the city to follow his example.

Lorimer's Ill-Luck.

Ill-luck seems to be pursuing William Lorimer, aged 27. He lost one leg in Winnipeg some time ago and Wednesday he broke his other leg by falling on the pavement in Toronto. He was taken to his room at 18 Elizabeth-street and yesterday taken to St. Michael's Hospital. His room was next to that which was occupied by James Harris, who was killed in front of the city hall recently.

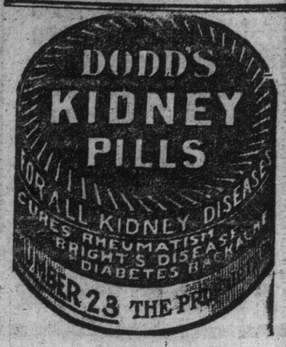


Sir Wilfrid Suffers.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not be in the house to-day, and probably will not till after recess. He is suffering from a gumboil.

Snow in Georgian Bay District.

Supt. Osborne of the C.P.R. has returned from a tour of inspection in the Owen Sound district, where he says there is a great deal of snow.



The Toronto World.

NEW HOME EDITION.

HANDSOME NEW PREMISES OF THE TORONTO WORLD

On World Square, Richmond Street West and New James Street

New Presses and Stereotyping Plant Combine Highest

FIFTY THOUSAND AN HOUR FROM NEW MACHINES

To Print Eight Pages in Three Colors and Black is Something No Other Rotary Press Can Do.

Fifty thousand eighteen page newspapers in an hour.

This is what The World's new press built by the Duplex Press Co. of Battle Creek, Mich., is capable of doing, and even in these days of time annihilating machinery, the achievement is worthy of more than passing note.

The press, which is of the largest type constructed at the Battle Creek works, is thoroly up-to-date and of proven efficiency. It is the largest machine constructed in the famous Battle Creek works, and is what is termed an Augmented Octuple. Besides being able to print an 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 or 18 page paper at the rate of 50,000 per hour, it can produce a paper of 20, 22, 24, 28, 32 or 36 pages at the rate of 25,000 per hour; all folded in book form. The color equipment will admit of printing eight pages in three colors and black, something no other rotary press of present construction can do.

Built on a New Principle

A new principle is in the basis of the construction of the press. The old method was to have the rolls of paper in a series of decks, one above another, but now they are all assembled on a uneven level and at no point are they more than six feet from the floor. Both sides of the web are open to the inspection of the foreman, which enables him to see that the color scheme is correct without having to examine the finished product.

The press drive consists of four units, which are so arranged that any one unit can be run singly or with one or more of the others.

Technically the press is termed a 72 plate machine. It is equipped with color section on two units and when fully loaded carries 88 plates.

Paper Starts in the Basement.

The printing operation begins on the basement floor where the white paper is fitted into the machine to be delivered in printed and folded paper on the ground floor.

The press is equipped with two folders, one of which will deliver the paper in 1-4 fold in shape for mailing, while the other gives a half page fold.

The safety of the operator is a very important consideration; in fact one of the good aims of modern machinery is to guard the well being of the employe. The object is largely humanitarian, but there is of course a practical side, for it's as well to avoid disability claims.

The placing of plates on the cylinders of the new press is much simpler and safer than with the less up-to-date kind. The cylinder works lengthwise with the machine, so that the operator doesn't have to reach inside to fasten the plates, while the gears are absolutely concealed and covered.

Powerful Motors Supply Power.

Two powerful motors supply the electric current which runs the press. They are mounted on a concrete pedestal immediately under the floor of the press-room, are directly connected with the gears of the press and are so arranged that both motors and both presses can be run as a unit. Should an accident befall one or if one section is not full plated the other can be operated as an independent press.

As economy of time is so needful the rapidity with which the sheet can be threaded or passed thru the machine is particularly gratifying. Should the web suffer a break only a minute and a half is required to thread the broken sheet thru the machine and resume operations. When it is said that with the older press such a misadventure means the loss of ten or fifteen minutes the advantage gained is obvious.

Not the least notable feature of the press is the perfect control over the speed, which can be regulated to a nicety. The electrical controller performs this important function. From any station the pressman can start or stop the machine or increase or decrease its activity. Between the minimum and the maximum there are no less than 26 gradations or registrations of speed attained. Violent jerking are thus prevented, minimizing the danger of tearing the sheets of paper.

Every Device for Ensuring Safety.

A safety device with which each station is equipped prevents the press from being started until released, so that pressmen in handling any portion of the machinery run no risk of accident thru the machine being started without due warning.

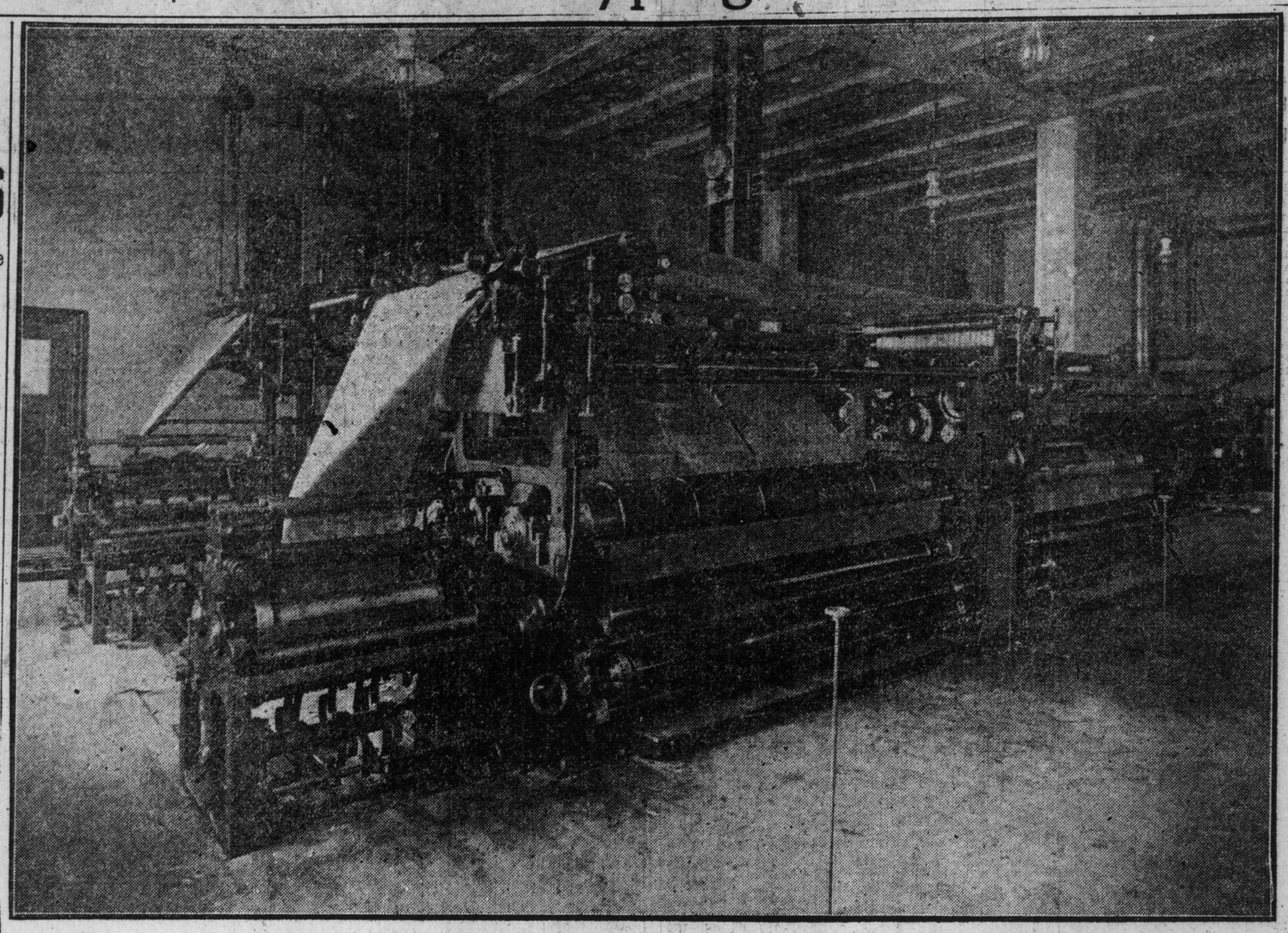
The general public is probably little familiar with the manner in which the plates from which the paper is printed are made so that a brief description of The World's splendid new plant may be given.

After leaving the compositor in type form it is reproduced in papier mache by the stereotypers, this being effected by placing over the surface of the type a pulp preparation called a "matrix," and then passed thru a machine known as a matrix roller.

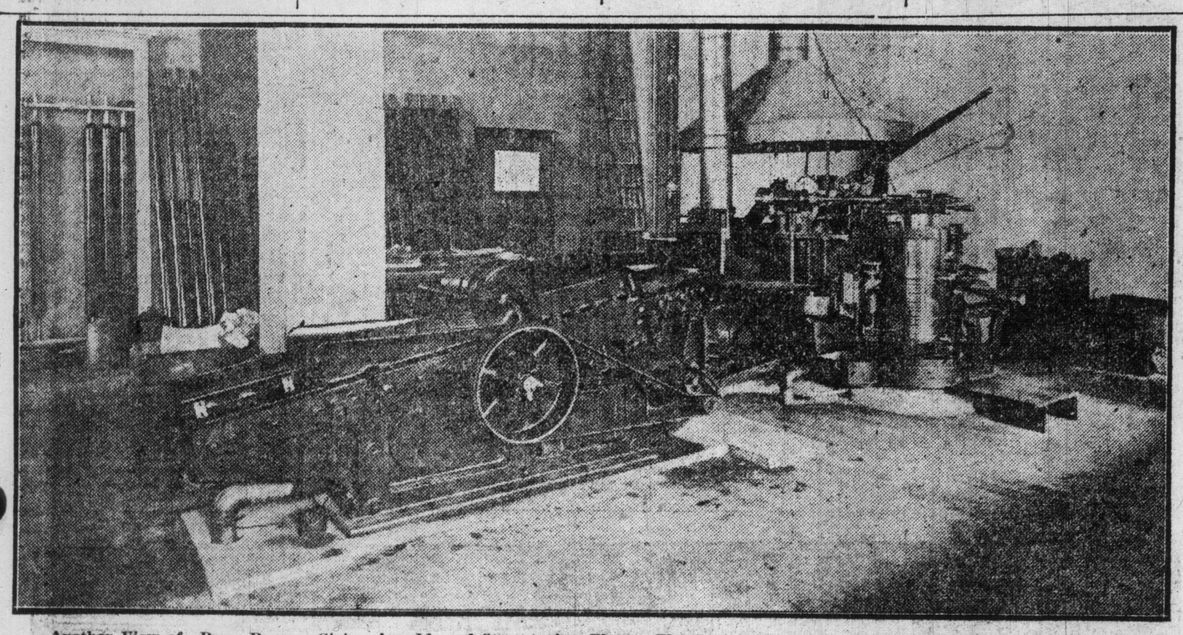
This drives the pulp sheet down on the face of the type which is then placed in a steam bed and baked for four minutes. On being removed the matrix is shot thru a chute to the casting room where it is placed in a casting box of the plate machine. A single movement of the operator's hand causes a volume of molten metal to be pumped into the machine. This starts the mechanism and the plates are delivered at the rate of three per minute.

Most Up-to-date Equipment.

It is here that the auto-shaver comes in. A second operator places the plates in the auto-shaver. This wonderful device, which is decidedly up-to-date to accord with The World's entire stereotyping equipment, after receiving the plate automatically shaves it to a uniform thickness and trims the ends and sides. It is then passed along to a cooling device which pours a volume of cold water on the surface, completely cooling the hot metal. It then continues over a set of brushes, which revolving quickly remove all moisture, thus delivering the finished plate ready to be placed on the cylinder of the press without any tooling. The whole operation from the time the plate is placed on the casting until it is ready for the press occupies only about thirty seconds.



View of the Press Room in The World's New Home, Showing the Two High Speed Presses That Are Capable of Turning Out Fifty Thousand Eighteen Page Papers Per Hour.



Another View of Press Room, Giving An Idea of Stereotyping Plant. The Junior Autoplate Machine For Casting Plates is in Rear, While on Left is the Machine For Shaving and Cooling Plates.

DURABILITY OF BUILDING STONE.

Most Lasting of Materials When Used in Intelligent Way.

(From Engineer Digest.)

While the presence, to a greater or less degree, of interstitial water, or "sap," in all stone has been recognized for a century, the part that it plays in the weathering of stone was unknown until comparatively recently. The quarryman and stone worker found that a stone fresh from its bed and full of quarry water was easy to work, and that it grew harder when the sap had dried out. Hence stone was frequently cut and set in a building before it had seasoned, and thus fell a victim to frost. Now the architect and the builder know the danger in certain varieties of "green" stone and provide against it in their specifications. No one expecting a satisfactory and durable job would think of using unseasoned timber, and similar safeguards are called for in the use of stone.

Much of the defective stone work of the past was caused by a neglect of a fundamental principle in stone masonry—the need to set all stone or a markedly stratified or laminated formation on its natural bed. As such stone splits most readily along the plane of stratification, the easiest way was to split it up for thin ashler and set it upright in the wall. But this quality of cleavage naturally caused it to scale off as moisture and frost got a lodgment. While a disregard of this precaution is responsible for a large portion of the defective stone work of the last 50 years, it has played no part in recent work, and the future is secure.

There have been thousands of instances of disaster, often costly in human life, following the use of poorly mixed concrete, badly burned and improperly laid brick and defective iron and steel work. The percentage of failure in stone is lower than in any other material.

The Aeroplane Industry.

In Europe the manufacture of aeroplanes has become an active industry. Six firms are actively engaged in the business, each one turning out flying machines in regular series. Since he made his flight across the English Channel, Louis Bleriot has booked orders for 150 small, one-man aeroplanes and for twelve passenger-carrying machines. By the end of the year he will have sold two hundred aeroplanes. At the present moment six completed machines are being turned out per week, and contracts have been booked or are about to be booked which will absorb the output for several months ahead.

Voisin, who has been in the business longer than anybody else, has sold forty machines during the past year, his total production being about sixty. Henry Farman has sold, or has orders on hand for forty machines, and Antoinette declares that he has produced or has under construction sixty monoplanes. Bayard-Clement, the well-known automobile constructor, has made arrangements for producing 100 aeroplanes similar to the one with which Santos-Dumont made his cross-country flights.

Just Inside the Doorway

Simple but Attractive Appearance of the Busine Office.

Nearly all who enter The World's new building have the same remark, "You have pretty fine offices here now." Whether such a statement is inspired by the contrast to the old building, where in past years The World established its reputation as a metropolitan daily, is hard to say, but at any rate it is a well recognized fact that in the selection of a new site and in the style of the building erected excellent judgment was exemplified. It goes without saying that the equipment of The World newspaper is complete thruout, every department having received the proper attention due it in fitting it out in a manner most convenient for turning out a paper on a large scale.

Most Attractive Office.

Of all the departments, however, the one to which special attention has been devoted and which is mainly responsible for the general impression the public may have as to the complete equipment of the paper, is the business office. Practically everything about The World is new, but no department will have a more attractive appearance than this one. It is the one department that the management realizes is most closely in touch with the public and for the transaction of business they have made it most accessible to those who have occasion to visit the office. In the layout of it the public meet with every convenience and on visiting it are at liberty to judge for themselves as to whether or not it is arranged in every particular to meet general approval.

The entrance to the office is thru a revolving door opening off Richmond-street, landing the visitor on a Mosaic floor passageway, which runs fifty feet north to the press-room wall, where on turning to the left is to be found the main stairway and elevator. Behind the counter to the right is the general business staff and immediately to the north the private office of the advertising manager and his staff. In the latter section is located a room furnished with tables and chairs for the use of the public in writing advertisements. To the left of the main entrance is the circulation department. The counter in front of the circulation department runs almost the full length of the passage way.

Simple But Effective.

Simple and unique has been the layout of the office and in its allocation particular care has been given to arrangement, the first consideration being general utility and adaptability to the requirements of the business. At the same time the pleasing and symmetrical plan followed reduces all obstructions in the way of partitions to a minimum, but still allows sufficient privacy for those of the staff who have to meet the public in private conference.

The furnishings of the office are splendid thruout. The two counters which run almost the full length of the office and from the centre aisle are made in quarter cut oak with marble tops. The marble and oak combination gives a rather attractive finishing touch to the whole appearance of the office. They are at the same time convenient for customers who would much prefer to do business with a clerk straight over the boards rather than be compelled to peer thru a little hole in some glass or wire cage in which the clerk may happen to be enclosed.

One of the Big Motors Which, Mounted on a Pedestal of Concrete in the Basement, Drives the Press at High Speed. This is as it Appears Unharnessed.

GETTING COPY FROM EDITOR TO MACHINE

Glimpse Into Busy Composing Room Where Hundreds of Thousands of Words Are Hustled Into Type.

Of the many departments that are included in the establishment of a modern newspaper, the one about which the public knows the least and surrounding which is a mystifying air—but yet is most vital to "turning out" the paper—is the composing room.

This all centres around that fatal bugbear of the composing room—space. When the composing room foreman advises the editorial room that space is "light," it brings joy and sadness to the reporting staff. The man with a big story—he grumbles; his fellow whose assignment has produced "nothing worth while," is more than satisfied. When space is light it is a safe gamble that more copy will be set than will ever get into the paper, and the general order is to boil, boil, boil—and cut out the "verys."

Order Out of Seeming Chaos.

To the unskilled visitor the composing room itself represents both bedlam and chaos. But there is no unnecessary noise, and out of the seeming disorder emerges later the well edited, concise, chatty and all-informing paper.

Let it be known, that the composing room is a place of ceaseless energy. Here it is that the linotype machines, which will ever be associated with the name of Otto Mergenthaler, with the "comps," who come in far more abuse than praise, work day in and day out, week after week, thru the whole year. There are the men, and these are the machines — that set the copy ready for the forms. Copy is a nice sounding name, and copy looks good when it is typewritten. Now, copy is either good or bad. In the majority of cases it is the latter, and often the exasperated compositor sends his compliments to the city editor and asks if he can read the copy himself. However, good or bad, the story after it reaches the composing room soon takes shape, and the manuscript is quickly reduced from so many pages of stuff to a number of regular lines of solid type metal, punctuated, spaced, ready for the heading and then the forms.

When the Foreman Comes Down.

Talking about space, the editorial staff often takes to the cyclone cellar when the composing room foreman comes down stairs with blood in his eye saying, "Do you think I have a rubber stick that I can get all this stuff into a column?" Be it known that the "stick" is an oblong arrangement which holds the type when setting. It may be a heading with too many letters to the line that is agitating him, or perhaps he has enough copy for "a half-dozen papers." At all events Mr. Foreman is boss for the time being. When press time comes and the make-up man gets busy, if you are an on-looker, don't indulge in idle gossip. Talk in restrained, subdued whispers. At make-up time there is an air of apprehension around the place. A story here or there may be unfinished that is keeping a form open; perhaps a robbery, murder, fire or hold-up may happen at the last moment, and dare we say that a murder is usually dear to the make-up man's heart. No matter how crowded the paper is room can always be found for a good story.

Newspaper practice above all others is subject to such contingencies.

So much for the general atmosphere of the composing room. How about the mechanical equipment? The chief mechanical feature, of course, is the linotype machines. As before indicated, these machines have revolutionized typesetting. The newspaper of the average size requires from eight to twelve linotypes. The more machines it has the more time and care can the editors bestow upon the copy, the news stories can be sorted and a wider range of subjects covered. After the type is set, proofs are taken in order to correct mistakes. Skilful as the proofreader may be, typographical errors often pass their eagle-gaze. The proofreader, while not infallible, is not always responsible for the little mistakes that appear in the paper. Late copy is trusted to providence—but with varying results depending probably upon the amount of faith employed. A short time ago one machine acted in an unladylike manner, and a quarter-column story went into the paper with something like twenty typographical errors.

Speed in Making Plates.

Assuming, however, that the setting is correct, the type is trimmed and laid on the table for the foreman. He comes along, finds the correct heading and puts the story into the form, which corresponds to a page of the paper. When filled, the form is locked and and goes to the stereotypers, who make a matrix from which the cylindrical plates are cast for the press. The wet matrix—a composition of soft pulp paper—is laid over the face of the type, pressed into the interstices of the type by passing under heavy rollers, placed upon a steam table where huge presses filled with steam quickly dry out the moisture. After a little trimming the matrices are sent to the casting machine, and in a few moments—actually at the rate of three to the minute—the heavy cylindrical plates are cast out of type metal and are ready for the press.

The new mechanical equipment of The World is the most improved in Canada, and is probably unexcelled by any paper on the continent. In the stereotyping branch especially, has a great saving of time been gained by the installation of new machinery. This machinery is such that the forms can be handled with great rapidity they can be kept open longer and the latest world happenings included in your morning budget. Or in the case of a special edition, The World can outstrip competitors by half an hour.

Speed With Most Efficient Work in Producing Large Editions

Allegiance to Public Interests
IN ALL SEASON'S AND CIRCUMSTANCES
Has Made The World a Power

How one man has Affected Many Reforms by Being True to Basic Principles of Journalism.

The World derives its significance as a newspaper primarily from the all-important fact that the man in control is known thruout Canada from ocean to ocean. A newspaper editorially has no inherent personality of its own nor apart from that of the individual or group of individuals, who direct and control its policy. It is just a weapon which for its use depends on the man who wields it. That is the basic element in journalism, tho it is often forgotten or ignored by the public to whom it is of vital interest. Newspapers may and do differ in the quality of their contents, in the attractiveness and value of their services, in their manner of treating information and so on—in its organization and internal mechanism, one paper may dominate its contemporaries, but in the nature of its policy, in the hidden forces which govern its attitude on moral, political and social questions, lies its true significance to the public at large. To-day in Canada and in the United States there are hundreds of newspapers ostensibly devoted to the public interest, with editorial columns conspicuous by their constant profession of devotion to the cause of the people, that are in reality owned by interests in the worst degree antagonistic to popular rights.

The ordnance that has fallen into the enemy's hand will serve its new masters just as readily and destructively as it did the country that first forged and manned the batteries. So will a newspaper, but a newspaper has far more subtle potencies of danger. Newspapers established by patriotic and able men have honestly achieved great reputations simply because the men behind them were themselves faithful and concientious public servants. But the time may come, has often come, when they pass under different and less righteous control. Then their very reputation becomes the most effective ally of their new masters. The old accent of sincerity is maintained, the familiar features remain, but their policy is no longer conditioned by public considerations. They serve personal interests, not openly but secretly and hypocritically. So in considering what a newspaper is—what its significance and what it stands for—the crucial question for the people at large, for those who have learned to regard it as incorruptible and trustworthy, is—Who is the man behind the gun?

No dubiety, no concealment exists regarding the man behind The World, William Findlay Maclean. Thru its editorial columns he speaks as he speaks in the federal house of commons as member of parliament for South York. The policies he argues in parliament are the policies advocated and expounded in the newspaper he controls.

It has often been remarked by the opponents of his policies, not without a tinge of derogatory sarcasm, that Mr. Maclean would be nothing, would have little public influence, apart from The World. But the man and the gun cannot be separated, all the less when as in this instance it is his own creation. Thru The World, Mr. Maclean has been able to speak to a wider audience than parliament affords and has been able to elude the conspiracy of silence which might easily have prevented his policies from appealing to the public mind. In the earlier days of his parliamentary career when the movements with which he is now so closely associated were flouted and derided as fads and dreams, it was a matter of vast moment that he could speak thru the columns of his paper day in and day out and year by year. Mr. Maclean and his public policy have made The World what it is to-day, have given it the reputation it enjoys to-day, have taught the masses of the people to recognize that in it they have a journal inspired by progressive ideals, fearless in defence of popular rights, constant in promoting public interests and protecting them from open and covert attempts at their exploitation for personal or selfish purposes. These are the watchwords of The World, as they ought to be of every sound and sincere democratic newspaper.

For another side of The World's significance as a newspaper is its unswerving faith in the principles of democracy. It believes in government by the people, for the people. It maintains that the greatest good of the greatest number should be the goal of all democratic governments. On this foundation the whole policy of The World rests and this is why it wages unceasing war against monopolies, against aggressive capitalistic combinations, against any and every endeavor to bring the many under subjection for the advantage of the few, against any and every attempt to make the weak the prey of the strong. Violation of this fundamental principle has created in the United States the formidable evils from which that country, its states and cities are now suffering. To prevent the development of similar conditions in Canada, in its provinces and cities, The World has striven to the best of its ability and will continue to strive while William Findlay Maclean is the man behind the gun.

Loyality to democratic principle explains the independent political attitude of The World. It is not a Conservative newspaper nor a Liberal newspaper but a democratic national newspaper. These party names in Canadian politics are really misnomers more especially if they are intended to connote differences as these are found in the United Kingdom. The World has little use for them. Its policy on particular measures is not influenced by party affiliations but by regard for national and public well-being. It desires to see Canada the home of a genuine democracy where the people shall share to the full in the benefits that ought to come from the splendid natural wealth and resources which are their heritage. The World is therefore in the strictest sense of that often misused word an Independent newspaper, aligned with no party nor interest and forwarding no policies except those which it advocates openly and unreservedly. It wants good government, capable government, honest government, conceived and pursued in the straight interests of the masses of the people, a government that will ensure and preserve the highest possible standard of living among the working classes and that will afford to every man and woman, every boy and girl, equality of opportunity in the race of life.

What then are the policies and measures which The World stands for and with which it seeks to be identified:

It stands for purity and freedom of election because this is the first necessity of true democracy. If the voice of the majority of the people is to prevail, the electoral vote must be jealously guarded. Any and every government which fails in this watchful care, which refuses or neglects to vindicate the right of the people to free expression of their will, violates the most sacred of its duties.

The World stands for civil and religious liberty.

The World stands for the abolition of political patronage of every kind and for an independent civil service in all departments of the state.

The World stands for the upbuilding of Canadian industries thru that measure of protection which is necessary to equalize competition with nations in a more advanced stage of industrial development, or whose standard of living is lower. But it also recognizes that protection must not be abused thru artificial combinations, in restraint of trade, or for the undue boosting of prices, and it holds that the consumer must be protected from conspiracies of that kind. It wants a permanent tariff commission with ample powers to compel a square deal between protected industries and the people.

The World stands for a white Canada that the essential features of a British community may be retained in their integrity and because the presence in any considerable number of races that cannot be assimilated and with an inferior standard of living, would be a national menace.

The World stands for the conference of the franchise on women on equal terms with men, believing it to be necessary for the purification of public and political life.

The World stands for the sharp separation of federal and provincial rights and the maintenance unimpaired of their respective jurisdictions.

The World stands for the public ownership and operation of all services and utilities which are by nature monopolies or that can only be successfully worked as monopolies. It holds that their transfer to companies for private profit is detrimental to the community and that, until such services are resumed, all franchise holding corporations should be under close supervision and control, not only in their working, but also as regards their capitalization and stock and bond issues.

The World stands for the imposition on all Canadian railroads of a universal two-cent-a-mile rate for passenger traffic and that as a matter of national policy.

The World stands for the conservation and scientific administration of all natural resources so that a proper measure of benefit shall accrue to the general body of the people.

The World stands for the supremacy of the people and asks that the right of recall, initiative and the referendum should be adopted into the constitution of the Dominion, its provinces and municipalities.

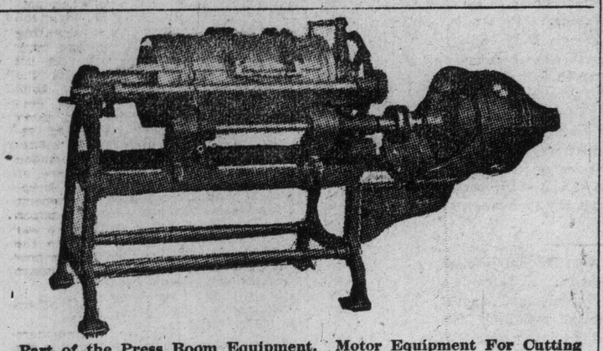
The World stands for the sovereign rights and powers of the Dominion and of her provinces and for their full right of control within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

The World stands for the continuance of the Dominion as a constituent part of the British Empire in that form which regards the empire as a partnership of free, equal and autonomous nations and holds that every available opportunity should be taken to strengthen the bond that unites the imperial states. With that object. The World supports an inter-imperial perferential trade arrangement, an all-red route from the mother country to the Australasian states and the establishment of an imperially owned and operated cable service.

The World stands for the assumption by the Dominion of a reasonable share of the burden of imperial defence, subject to the final voice of the Canadian people thru their parliament and government.

These then are the main lines of imperial and national policy with which The World has been identified and that from its new and permanent home it will continue to advocate. Its significance as a newspaper editorially depends on its loyalty to the democratic principles underlying the measures that are above briefly indicated. That again depends on the personality of the man behind The World. His public record speaks for itself and is its own best interpreter. For the future this can be said: While The World remains under its present control it will follow the course in public affairs it has hitherto pursued. It will stand out in all circumstances and at all times to champion the rights of the people as it understands these to be. It will seek the advancement of that sane imperialism which shall make the British nations a mighty world influence for peace. It will assist to the utmost of its power in building the Dominion of Canada into a great democracy worthy of its unrivalled inheritance, ruling itself in righteousness and inspired by the noblest ideals of work and service.—C. MacIver.

At Work, Type Setting From Cases Held By New Wrought Iron Frames, the Latest Things in Composing Room Equipment.



Part of the Press Room Equipment. Motor Equipment For Cutting Plates. It is Used in Cases of Emergency.

A CENT'S WORTH OF POWER.

Some Things That Can Be Done With a Pinch of Electricity.

Probably few people have ever stopped to think what a power electricity is. If you have never thought the matter over it will be surprising as well as interesting to know what can be done with one cent's worth of this marvelous power.

On the average rate and discounts of the ordinary consumer, says Harper's Weekly, a cent's worth of electricity will operate a 12-inch fan for nearly 90 minutes.

Will operate a sewing machine motor for three hours.

Will keep a 6-pound electric flatiron hot for 15 minutes.

Will make four coups of coffee in an electric coffee percolator.

Will keep an 8-inch disk stove hot for seven minutes, or long enough to cook a steak.

Will operate a luminous radiator for eight minutes.

Will bring to a boil two quarts of water, or operate the baby milk-warmer twice.

Will make a Welsh rabbit in an electric chafing dish.

Will operate a 7-inch frying pan for 12 minutes.

Will keep a heating pad hot for two hours.

Will operate an electric griddle for eight minutes.

Will run the electric broiler for six minutes.

Will run a massage machine for nearly four hours.

Will keep the dentist's electric hammer and drill going for 90 minutes.

Will keep the foot-warmer hot for a quarter of an hour.

Will run an electric pianola for one hour.

Will vulcanize a patch on an automobile tire.

Will heat an electric curling iron once a day for two weeks.

Will pump 250 gallons of water 100 feet high.

Will keep a big glue pot hot for an hour.

Will drive the electric clipper while shearing one horse.

Will raise ten tons twelve feet high with an electric crane in less than one minute.

Will raise a large passenger elevator five storeys a minute.

Will brand electrically 150 hams.

Abraham Lincoln's Tribute.

I am not accustomed to use the language of eulogy. I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women; but I must say that, if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during the war.

ODDITIES OF PAGAN TRIBE IN NIGERIA

Cannibals of the Lowest Type Who Worship Worst Fetich.

London Telegraph: Reuter's Agency has received from Northern Nigeria some interesting particulars of the operations undertaken by the British among the cannibal pagan tribes in the remote parts of the Province of Muri, on the Upper Benue—operations undentaken for the purpose of establishing effective administration over a territory so little known that in many cases the villages visited had never before been seen by a white man. The relations beetween the government and the Wurkum people, the tribe chiefly concerned, had never been friendly, and the three expeditions previously sent against them having had no satisfactory result, a fresh force was sent into the country in consequence of attacks upon traders and also for the purpose of finally bringing the Wurkum under control. The people are described as being of the lowest type, every village being cannibal. Worship consists of the worst form of fetich. In most cases the entire population is quite nude.

The force started from Gateri, on the borders of the Banchi and Muri provinces, some 30 miles north of the Benue, and marched in a southeast direction over an entirely new country, of which nothing was known except the extremely bad character of the people. The first places visited are described as "shocking," the inhabitants being among the lowest. Their persons were so offensive that even the native soldiers were unable to remain near them.

Some hundreds of these pagans assembled while the political officer explained to them the wishes of the government. As the patrol proceeded they found the inhabitants all working in their fields fully armed with spears and shields. A large meeting of the people was called, and it was decided not to agree to the terms proposed by the British as punishment for the killing and eating of seven men. On the expiration of 24 hours' grace the force marched into the town, which was cleared after considerable opposition. The counter attacks were beaten off, the leading man being shot at eight paces.

Suburbs Appreciate Efforts to Give Them Best Local News

The World's Circulation In and Around Toronto Exceptionally Large.

FIGHTING FOR FAIR PLAY

A strong feature of The Toronto World has always been the reliability and enterprise which has always marked its connection with York County matters, and its advocacy of everything calculated to improve the material and moral progress of dwellers in this the metropolitan county in Canada.

The World was the first to truly appreciate the intimate connection between the dwellers in the big city and nearby suburban points and the magnificent rural population within a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles around the city, whose interests are all so closely interwoven.

While realizing that the aims and aspirations of a great daily are in the outset not local or even provincial, but national in character, The World has always been impressed with the importance of dealing with matters at close range. In catering to the suburban and rural population of York County its success can in no way be more accurately judged than by the number and class of its readers. Judged by this standard the success of The World has been phenomenally rapid. A circulation of from 16,000 to 18,000 beyond the borders of the city and within a radius of from 25 to 30 miles, among a class of readers unexcelled anywhere, is cause for pardonable pride. That The Toronto World in its many varied points of excellence, of which not the least is its county and suburban news service, should have attained such an enormous circulation in York County, speaks volumes.

The World in York County as elsewhere, has always strongly maintained the rights of the people as against the corporations. The marvelous growth of the independent telephone companies and the splendid fight put up by The World in the very outset in the little village of Locust Hill, for the recognition of the independent companies as against the Bell Telephone Company, resulting after a long struggle in the order from the Railway Commission granting the rights long contended for, is still fresh in the public mind.

Efforts That Bore Fruit.

The fight for a two-cent rate on the Metropolitan Railway and its affiliated lines and the persistent advocacy of a better car service has also borne good fruit.

Similarly not a little of the success which has attended that great enterprise known as the Union Stock Yards in West Toronto may fairly be traced especially in its initial stages to the hearty support accorded by The World.

Not alone by reason of its bright and attractive county news service, but as a medium thruout the district named, for the dissemination of facts pertaining to the farm and agriculture in general has The World won a strong place in the minds and hearts of the farmers from the shores of Lake Ontario on the south to Lake Simcoe on the north. While York County in its relation to agricultural matters in general posseses no particular claim over any other district, the conditions by reason of its nearness to the city are peculiar. The market gardening industry around the city is fast assuming enormous proportions, and in its advocacy of a higher custom duty against United States imports, and its unequaled suburban news service, The World is a great favorite with the market gardeners, and as an advertising medium is without a peer.

Always enterprising, always abreast of the times, and with a staff of correspondents chosen by reason of their special fitness and who are active thruout the towns and villages of the county, it is not a matter of wonder that The World in this as in all other departments has forged to the front.

Its Success Recognized.

The World is now generally recognized as one of the greatest mediums for the furtherins of any great movement in the county in the line of progress The big fight successfully inaugurated and carried out by The World for the opening up of parallel roads thru the town of North Toronto against corporation influence, and similarly the sewerage (the latter tho temporarily delayed) were endorsed by the public.

In the annexation of East Toronto, West Toronto, Earlscourt, Bracondale Deer Park, and later the "midway," The World was early a warm advocate and supporter of the movement. The Bloor-street viaduct, while primarily a city project, will consitiute one of the great highways giving rapid and ready access between the city and county, and in its relation to the latter, is vital to the future of East Toronto. This one is among the big projects that The World is consistently and persistently supporting.

In close touch with the social, religious and farm life of the county with its next door neighbors, Peel County on the west and Ontario on the east, farmers are realizing more and more that as a news medium The World is practically indispensable.

The aim of The World in the future will be even more than in the past to supplement its best efforts with even greater diligence in the acquisition of all that is latest in news gathered from every part of the big county, and to this end we invite the co-operation of our thousands of readers. If anything which you, regard of sufficient importance happens in your neighborhood, telephone or write The World, and we will cheerfully assume the cost of transmission, providing the news is valuable.

The World is now comfortably located in new and handsomely appointed offices on New James-street (World Square) and cordially invites its thousands of readers thruout the county to call and visit us. We will make you welcome.

POLE EXPLORER ON RECORD TOUR

Lieut. Shackleton Will Tell Story of His Dash at Least 123 Times.

A record lecturing tour will be commenced by Lieutenant Shackleton on Pole explorer this month, when he inaugurates his public lecturing at the Queen's Hall, London.

"Never before," said the manager of the lecture agency which has arranged the program, "has such a long list of lectures been set down to the name of a famous man for one single tour."

All the principal towns and cities in the United Kingdom and the chief capitals of Europe, including Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Dresden and Munich will be visited. Then will follow a visit to the United States, where lectures in at least thirty of the chief cities will be delivered.

At the very least Lieutenant Shackleton will tell the story of his dash to the South Pole 123 times. He will listen to 123 votes of thanks to himself and have to formulate 123 replies.

In travelling between the towns at which he is lecturing, including his American visit, Lieutenant Shackleton will cover over 20,000 miles. He will address more than 200,000 people. His lectures, if he spoke continuously would extend over seven days sixteen hours thirty minutes, and he will utter more than 1,200,000 words.

The European lectures eighty-three will be delivered in 122 days, from November 1 to March 2 of next year. Twelve were given in England from November 1 toNovember 12. Then follows a visit to Paris, where two lectures were given on November 14 and 15. The British tour were resumed on November 18 at Edinburgh, and from that date to December 30—fifty-three days—there will be thirty-five lectures.

Then follow visits to the great Continental cities. Between January 2 and and January 21 — nineteen days — fourteen lectures will be given, including four in Berlin, two in Vienna, and one in Rome. Returning to England thirty more lectures will be given, making seventy-seven in all in the United Kingdom.

A sample of the arduous task which Mr. Shackleton has set himself will be found in the week from December 10 to December 17. On the 10th he will lecture in Bedford in the afternoon and Windsor in the evening: on the 11th at Leamington and at Malvern; on the 13th at Belfast; on the 14th at Dublin; on the 15th at Cork; and on the 17th at Birmingham.

BRANDS OF PRISON CLING TO CONVICTS

Discharged Man Finds Injustice Awaiting Him and Complains.

Here is a story that will be of interest to the humanitarian. We are inclined to think it contains a considerable amount of truth:

"I was discharged from San Quentin six weeks ago. I was given a new suit of clothes (that was branded 'prison all over, but no matter about this.) I was given clothes to cover me, $5 in cash, and the good wishes of the warden and the man who drives the van. Very good, you say, for an ex-convict? Well, listen to this. On the day I was given my freedom, my picture with my description was sent to every sheriff of every county in the State: 'This man is free—may be coming your way. Look out for him.' Now, there is nothing dangerous about me, or at least, there never was. I was a street-car conductor, a decent enough sort, when one night I got drunk and hit a man. Unfortunately for both of us, it nearly killed him. I got four years. I paid the penalty. Should I be let alone now or not? I gave more than four years out of my life to the State. I lost my health. For that reason I thought that, being 'free,' I would go out into the country and work there until I got my strength back. From county to county I have been told to 'move on.' The first man to whom I applied for work gave it to me; then I took my honorable discharge out of my pocket and showed it to him. He picked up a cane that lay across his desk and yelled at me: 'You get out of here or I'll knock your brains out.'"

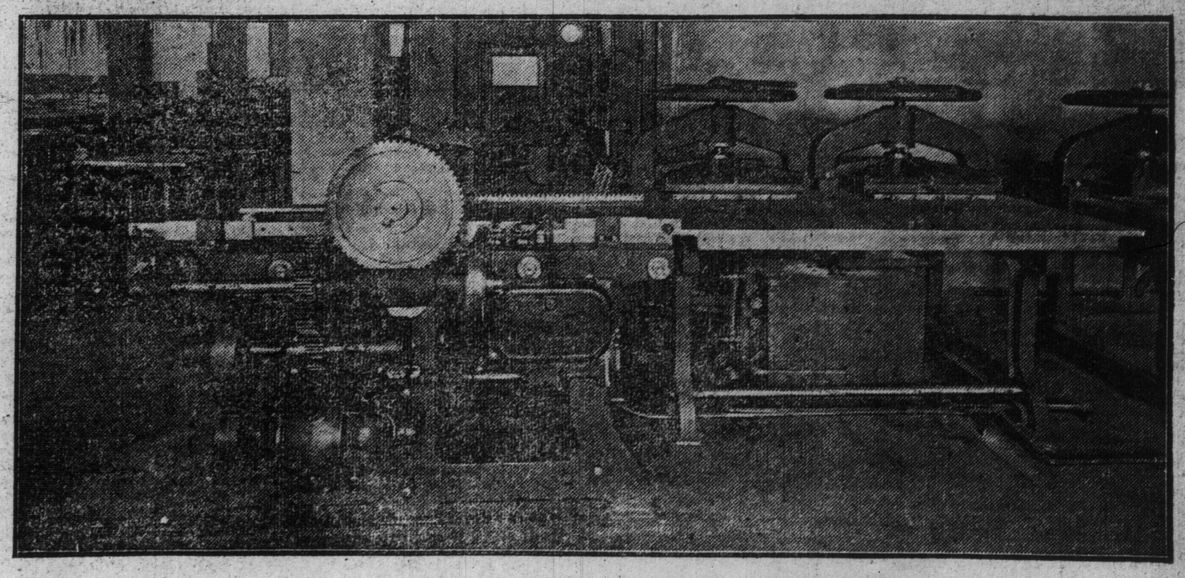
It is needless to draw any facile moral from this condition. The facts are intricate. The difficulties are many. A bitter situation faces the prisoner who wishes to lead an honorable life after his discharge. A delicate situation faces the man who would employ him. The employer knows the rule; it requires some sacrifice to principle and humanity on his part to test the particular case in order to avoid helping to crush a man who may be one of the exceptions. Sentimentalism in the treatment of crime is not to be encouraged, but injustice is still worse. —Collier's.

Value of Church Propetry.

From U. S. Census Bulletin No. 103:

The total value of church property reported in 1906 for all denominations was $1,257,575,867, of which $935,942,573 was reported for Protestant bodies, $292,638,787 for the Roman Catholic Church, and $28,994,502 for all the remaining bodies. The following statement shows the principal families and separate denominations arranged in the order of the value of church property, as reported by them, together with the average value by organizations reporting:

Roman Catholic Church	$292,638,787
Methodist bodies	229,450,996
Presbyterian bodies	150,189,446
Baptist bodies	139,842,656
Protestant Episcapal Church	125,040,498
Lutheran bodies	74,826,398
Congregationalists	63,240,305
Reformed bodies	30,648,247
Disciples of Christ	20,995,316
Jewish congregations	23,198,925
Unitarians	14,263,277
Universalists	10,575,656
German Evangelical Synod of North America	9,376,402
United Brethren bodies	9,073,791
Evangelical bodies	8,990,979
Church of Christ, Scientist	8,806,441
Independent churches	3,934,297
Friends	3,857,451
Latter Day Saints	3,168,543
Dunkards or German Baptist Brethren	2,802,582
Christians (Christian connection	2,740,322
Adventist bodies	2,425,209
Mennonite bodies	1,237,134
Eastern Orthodox churches	964,791



Matrix Roller (on the left) and Steam Beds; of Which There Are Four (on the right).

Rapid Growth of The World From Modest Beginning to

ENERGY REQUIRED IN BUILDING UP NEWSPAPERS

Few Business Enterprises Demand so Much Skill and Attention to Insure Success.

Perhaps no business enterprise demands so much attention on the part of the builders to insure its successful growth, as a daily newspaper. Some businesses need only to be launched to sweep along on a prosperous career.

Many will even survive a period of managerial lethargy and neglect. But not so with newspapers. Energy must be steadily and persistently applied. Each production is a one-day's creation. No stock is carried to fill orders during a temporary close down. Practically nothing is inherited from the previous day.

Persistent Skill Required.

While some enterprises move along like a snow ball rolling down hill, a newspaper is more like a snow ball being laboriously rolled up hill. Newspapers are raised to greatness nowadays by never-flagging, painstaking exertion, intelligently and consistently directed; by the following of a sober, fixed policy editorially and in the dissemination of news without getting into a rut; by studying the wants of constituents and aiding in the realization of those wants providing they are legitimate, without being mere opportunists bounding hither and thither in a cunning effort to reap a profit from the momentary whims of the rabble; and by exposing of fraud and deception in the enemies of the masses. Nine times out of ten, newspaper building means an unrelenting struggle over a period of years on a diet of faith and hope. Occasionally a newspaper springs into popularity with a bound on the strength of its editorial utterances, but instances are rare nowadays. The New York Tribune experienced such a rise to favor under Horace Greeley's editorial management. But with the cheapening of production and the enlarging of the scope of the daily press the circle of readers has expanded, taking in others than the followers of editorial opinions on current events. Newspaper reading has become a world-wide habit. Thus a change has come about and at present the chief strength of a newspaper lies in its capacity as a disseminator of news.

An Agent With Vast Power.

The newspaper has become an institution fraught with untold good or evil to the public, and it may be safely affirmed that the good does not always accrue without a monetary sacrifice on the part of the publisher. Almost every newspaperman knows that there are phases of the journalistic field which offer unusually large profits to the publisher. It has been time and time again demonstrated that the newspaper which "plays up" the coarser side of life, persistently and systematically exploits crime, appeals to the lowest instincts of the worst element, copiously reports murders, suicides and the doings of the under-world with all its stories that shock and disgust the sober sense of the community, will always be sure of a large circle of readers. And it is not always the so-called worst element that patronizes such journals. It has been affirmed that all people have a touch of depravity in their make-up and the publishers of sensational newspapers believe it.

But the best journals have deliberately and from private preference chosen to consider themselves as the possessor of a privilege akin to a public franchise and aim to conduct themselves for the welfare of the community as much as for personal gain. They know that by eschewing morbidly sensational matter and printing only wholesome news, they become a moral force. The standard of morality as well as of mental life in a community depends on the outstanding copies. A people is influenced by whatever is persistently brought to its attention. This is illustrated by the fact that a medicine, for instance, can always be sold in increasing quantities if it be persistently advertised. In the same way a yellow journal, by an advertisement of crime, vice and vulgarity, in a way that amounts to approval and even applause, becomes one of the forces making for immorality. It is not possible to fix responsibility here any more than it is possible to trace definitely the increased sale of a cigar to the bill-boards advertising it.

Satisfying All Kinds.

Since the chief importance of a newspaper is its news columns, one of the greatest difficulties publishers have to meet as the apportionment of space to the different events in the day's history. If all readers were of the same phase of mind it would be a comparatively easy task to learn their tastes and give them what they most delight in. But all kinds and conditions of people make up the readers of a great city newspaper. Here are the readers of the sporting page, the followers of religious and moral reform movements, the scanners of political news, the devourers of society gossip and the records of the divorce court, the digesters of financial matters, the morbid delvers into the life of the police court, and accounts of tragedies. All these matters must be "covered" in a daily paper without boring one section of readers or disgusting another. But after all it is improbable that any single reader is ever satisfied with the allotment of space. One complains of the brevity of the sport reports, another deplores the cutting down of church news, another wants more financial comment, and still another thinks politics takes up too much space. All might be satisfied if newspapers were as large as a county map, but readers are commencing to fight shy of bulky newspapers. Writing in a New York periodical, an able journalist recently said: "It has long been the complaint of a portion of the public, not necessarily more nice than wise, that the vast newspapers of our day are more than is wanted for the money; that it would prefer not to buy, if it could help, a heap of each day's kitchen-middens, but a selected provision for each day's sustenance from the superabundance of yesterday's production in all the forms of human activity and experience. As it is, with one or two exceptions, our newspapers are too big to be great."

Following a Sane Policy.

Newspapers can no longer hope to beat out their neighbors by giving the public quantity, and therefore, about the only avenue for the attainment of excellence left to them is discrimination in the choice of material and the presentation of news and educational matter.

The opinion is often expressed that the secret of The Toronto World's success lies in its manner of handling and presenting to the eye and mind of the reader the news of the previous 24 hours. The active business man finds it easy by reading The World to keep informed of the trend of events without loosing valuable hours wading thru long dry reports. The World's condensed and breezy style of "dishing up" happenings without leaving out essential facts, appeals to them. Stacks of copy costing heavy telegraph tolls and much industry on the part of reporters to obtain, find their way into large editorial rooms only to be "boiled" to a fraction of their original bulk or cast into the waste basket. It is a case of the survival of the fittest where discrimination is a high art.

The editorial department has a large part in the building up of a great newspaper if it be sound in principle, firm and persistent in the right direction. Its conduct must be such as will give the public a hint as to where it will be found respecting pending issues. Above all, if it is to attain permanency a newspaper editorially must sincerely support the cause of the masses

Where Courage And Power Count.

And here is where consummate judgment is required. It is an undertaking of some degree of delicacy to examine into causes of public disorders. If a paper happens not to succeed in such an enquiry, it will be thought weak and visionary. If it should censure favorites of the people or those in power it will often be regarded as the tool of a faction.

And there is always the chance of the editorial head being misinformed or misled, with disastrous results. A single mistake might cost a newspaper years of toil and penitence to overcome. It is said that The London Times has not in twenty years regained the ground it lost by its attack on Parnell, but the hazard must be taken if a newspaper wishes to remain a force in the community. The exercise of coolness of judgment, perspective as well as perception, combined with conscience conviction and stability of purpose on the part of the chiefs, will to a vast degree safeguard the standing of a journal.

Here again The World can claim some distinction, for its editorial head. It can refer to a considerable list of well fought battles in the public weal. Its policy has been tempered by a spirit of independence, which has undoubtedly been a great factor in its development. On this point Leonard Courtney writes in The Contemporary: "I must hazard in passing the suggestion that all papers which have attained distinction and have made names for themselves in the world have been built up in the spirit of independence. Trace the story of any great paper and you will find its success associated with the name of some one man whose energy permeated all the departments and manifested itself in political independence as much as in prompt commercial management."

Value of a Sunday Paper.

A week-end or Sunday paper is not a daily newspaper in the correct sense of the term, altho it invariably devotes space to the last day's sporting news together with other happenings of news value. The Sunday paper partakes more of the nature of a review. It should give a perspective view of the outstanding events of the past week, such as sports, social gatherings, doings of notables, and throw new light on all if possible. Book reviews, short stories, disquisitions on matters of public interest, gossip about coming theatrical features, character sketches of political, literary, naval, military and other notables, should be part of the Sunday's stock-in-trade. Space should be given to achievements which have taxed the ingenuity of man, such as great bridges, tunnels, railway construction across mountain crags, large steamboats, and new inventions. Deeds of heroism and of course everything possessing a touch of romance should be "covered." Most people are interested in the doings of millionaires, especially the plutocrats, so they should not be neglected by a Sunday paper.

Timely illustrations and able comment aid in making a Sunday paper popular. The Sunday World is working along these lines. It has accomplished much and has enjoyed a wonderful growth, but intends to accomplish more in the future. Better facilities in the new building will make expansion and improvement possible.

THE WORLD.

VOL I—No. 1.] TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1880. [PRICE ONE CENT.

BIRTHS.

BEDDOE—On the 18th inst., at Broadalbane street, the wife of T. D. Beddoe, of a daughter.

CONRON—In Weston, on Sunday, the 15th inst., the wife of James Conron, jr., of a son.

DEATHS.

KERNINGHAN—On Saturday, the 14th instant, at Rockton, Mr. Samuel Kerninghan, aged 70 years.

AMUSEMENTS.

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

ONE WEEK OF

GRAND CONCERTS,

COMMENCING

Monday, August 16th.

MISS ISABEL STONE, Soprano.
MISS FANNIE HARTZ, Pianist.
SIG. BRIGNOLI, Tenor

The Famous Weber Male Quartette, of Boston.

MR. W. H. SATEMAN, First Tenor.
MR. F. F. WEBER, Second Tenor.
MR. W. L. VINAL, First Bass.
MR. GEO. R. TUTUS, Second Bass.
MR. GEORGE W. COLBY, Accompanyist.

Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cts.; reserved seats, 75 cts.
Reserved seats at Nordheimer's.
Members' tickets not available.

BUSINESS CARDS.

O'SULLIVAN & PERDUE, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., etc., etc. Offices—72 Yonge Street, next the Dominion Bank. D. A. O'SULLIVAN, W. E. PERDUE.

MOWAT, MACLENNAN & DOWNEY, Solicitors, etc., Queen City Insurance Building, 24 Church-street, Toronto. OLIVER MOWAT, Q.C., JAMES MACLENNAN, Q.C., JOHN DOWNEY, THOMAS LANGTON, DUNCAN D. RIDDELL.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The Senior Matriculation and Supplemental Examinations and the Matriculation Examination in Civil Engineering will begin on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH,

At 10 O'Clock, A.M.

W. G. FALCONBRIDGE,
Registrar.

RAILWAY NOTICES.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER

Tuesday, July 20th,

TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS

Leave Union Station for Milton, Galt, Ayr, Woodstock, Ingersoll, Brampton, Orangeville, Fergus and Elora and intermediate points. Accommodation 8 a.m., Express 4:30 p.m. Arrive from above points, Express 10:15 a.m., Accommodation 6:30 p.m.

JAMES ROSS,
General Superintendent.

Toronto, 19th July, 1880.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

MANMOTH

BOOK EMPORIUM!

Received this day a consignment of second-hand Books from England, including Findon's Illustrations to Lord Byron—150 beautiful steel plates, 3 Vols. ½ calf, $15.00
Pictorial History of England—original edition—
8 Vols 25.00

Allibone says of this little work—"The possession of the histories of England in existence from the ancient chronicles of Geoffrey of Manmouth to the yet unfinished version of Lord Macaulay inclusive, will not compensate for the absence of the Pictorial History."

A. PIDDINGTON,

248, 250 & 252 YONGE ST.

TO-DAY'S DESPATCHES.

Particulars of the Death of Adelaide Neilson.

Great Famine in Prussia. A Bouleversement in Turkey.

The Crops in Minnesota—New Census Ordered for South Carolina.

THE WEATHER.

Indications: For lower lakes partly cloudy and rain. Stationary or slightly higher temperature.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN AMERICAN HORSE WINS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—R. Tenbroecks *Entre Nous* won the race for Denham handicap plate at Egham yesterday.

ANOTHER AMERICAN LADY IN TROUBLE.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The last obstacle to the appointment Count Von Hatzfeldt as Secretary of State for foreign affairs has been removed, his marriage with American lady, Miss Moveton having been legally dissolved

PRUSSIA.

DISHEARTENING REPORTS.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The papers are again full of disheartening reports of harvest in Silesia and east and west Prussia. The crops in certain districts are wholly destroyed, lives lost, railway and river embankments swept away, bridges broken down, villages flooded, farms inundated, and vast tracks of grain growing land converted into lakes. A great famine is feared.

FRANCE.

ADELAIDE NEILSON'S LAST MOMENTS.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The remains of Miss Neilson are now on their way to England. There is no doubt she died of dropsy of the heart. Both of the doctors who attended her agreed on this point. Dr. Monnier is led to believe that mental trouble was connected with her illness. He asked the patient if there was anything on her mind; she replied, "Yes." While Monnier was attending her, a bat flew into the room; Neilson was much alarmed. "Look at that great bird flying about me," she exclaimed in a terrified tone. The intruder was not got rid of without difficulty. Neilson's end was calm, but she suffered terribly for hours before it.

TURKEY.

PRIME MINISTER RESIGNED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—It is reported that the Sultan's Prime Minister, Kadu Pasha has resigned and a new Cabinet forming.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, AUG. 18.—The *Herald* says it has been discovered that for over 30 years the products of Great Britain have been admitted into American ports exempt from a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. in violation of the law. The act of 1828 requires the President to issue a proclamation discontinuing such duties in case any foreign nation which levies such duties on vessels belonging to American citizens or upon cargoes they carry. No trace of such proclamation in the case of Great Britain can be found. The only authority existing for the exemption is a circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1828, which has no legal force whatever. It has been decided at the Treasury, however, to take no notice at this late day of this non-fulfillment of the Act of Congress. All other nations, except Great Britain, have the benefit of the above not through the proclamation of the President.

NEW CENSUS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is understood that new census of the State of South Carolina will be ordered. Supt. Walker with the approval of the President is empowered to remove the present supervisions to make new appointments.

THE MINNESOTA CROPS.

ST. PAUL, MINN, Aug. 18.—*The Pioneer Press* reports the wheat crop of Minnesota at 48,000,000 bushels; oats, 27,000,000; corn, 13,500,00; barley, 3,186,000.

CANADA.

MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK RECEIPTS—THE STREET RAILWAY DIFFICULTY—THE STOCK MARKET.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—The Grand Trunk receipts for the week ending the 14th were $217,712, an increase of $59,502 over the corresponding week of last year.

The local papers to-day denounce the majority in the Corporation for giving away the public rights to the streets for forty years to the City Passenger Railway without any adequate return.

The stock market is booming again to-day with a further advance in most of the list.

QUEBEC.

THE LEAF TOBACCO STAMPS—THE BEAUCE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—The sale of leaf tobacco seems to have come to a dead stop. The new law provides stamps for all packages even to one ounce and lower. All leaf tobacco unstamped offered for retail is liable to seizure in shops and on counters. The *habitants* who cultivate tobacco for sale are gradually coming in for licenses. Mr. Baby's law promises to do away with contraband trade.

The excitement about the Beauce gold fields grows in in intensity, and the hotels are continually occupied here by a number of American speculators arranging for rights, etc. Several mining lots are reported to have changed hands of late.

"HARRY THE PIPER."

CHARING CROSS, ONT., AUG. 19.—An old man named Harry Wright, commonly known as "Harry the Piper," was killed last evening about 5 p.m., near here by a freight train. He was lying asleep on the track. An empty bottle was found on him. No inquest was deemed necessary.

THE LIQUID KILLER.

BROCKVILLE, AUG. 19.—A widow woman named Mrs. Bead was found dead last evening at her residence. An inquest will be held. Supposed cause of her death liquor.

THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN HYMNAL.

Psalm by the Marquis of Lorne.

The new hymn-book is coming into general use among the Presbyterian churches in this city. It contains 349 hymns with 13 doxologies carefully compiled, and taken from the best writers of sacred song irrespective of creed. Twenty-five of them are by Wesley, two of them by C. Wesley, while only nineteen are by Watts. Cowper, Toplady Doddridge, Addison, Keble, Montgomery, Milman, Heber and Neale are all well represented. And the 20th is by the Marquis of Lorne. It is as follows:

Unto the hills around do I lift up
My longing eyes:
O whence for me shall my salvation come,
From whence arise?
From God the Lord doth my certain aid,
From God the Lord, who heaven and earth hath made.

He will not suffer that thy foot be moved:
Safe shalt thou be.
No careless slumber shall His eyelids close,
Who keepeth thee.
Behold, He sleepeth not, He slumbereth no'er
Who keepeth Israel in His holy care.

Jehovah is Himself thy keeper true—
Thy changeless shade,
Jehovah evermore on thy right hand
Himself hath made.
And thee no sun by day shall ever smite,
No moon shall harm thee in the silent night.

From every evil shall He keep thy soul,
From every sin:
Jehovah shall preserve thy going out,
Thy coming in.
Above thee watching, He whom we adore
Shall keep thee henceforth, yea for evermore.

POLICE COURT.

The calender which was brought before Mr. Denison this morning, was comparatively unimportant, there were the usual number of drunks, and petty assaults. The Lombard-street fighting gang, arrested last week, were remanded till the 27th. James Norris and John Smith, the two small country boys, were discharged. Thomas Ellis, a trisky youth, who was arrested two or three days ago for refusing to pay in fare on the street cars, and who assaulted the officer was arrested him, paid into the city treasury $5 and costs. Thomas Brenner, charged with fraudulently obtaining a pawn ticke from Wolf Simon, was discharged. John Lout was fined $30 and costs for keeping a house of ill-fame on Mutual street.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John Carling is in town.

Gen. Myer, chief of the Signal Service, is seriously ill at the Palace Hotel, Buffalo.

Mr. Arch. Blue, who has been night-editor of the *Globe* for a year back, becomes one of its editorial writers.

The colossal bronze statue of Burns for New York has just been completed by Sir Jno. Steal sculptor to the queen.

Mr. Thomas Gibson, nephew of Thomas Gibson, M. P. P., has been appointed shorthand secretary to Hon. T. B. Pardee

Mr. Thomas Bengough, the spicy editor of the *Christian Helper* and the *Shorthand Magazine*, left last night for a trip through the maritime provinces.

Mr. Thomas Henning leaves the *Globe* in a few days and starts for Europe, where he will in future reside. Mr. Chas W. Taylor takes his place as treasurer of the *Globe* Printing Co.

Rev. Joseph S. Bell, L. L. D., of Dublin, is about to make a tour of Canada and the United States, on behalf of the Irish Society "for promoting the scriptural education and religious instruction of the Irish speaking population." He will reach Quebec about September 1st.

On King street one hot afternoon last week an old gentleman, in a rather ancient alpaca coat, with straw hat on back of head, umbrella pounding the air, and his sun-like countenance beaming with good nature, was affectionately hanging on the arm of a rather young looking man of clerical cut, broadcloth leggings and wide awake hat. The couple were odd enough to attract the attention of passers-by, and those who asked who they might be were told that they were Dr. Ryerson and Bishop Sweatman.

Mr. Alfred Baker, M. A., is a candidate for the position of Dean of University College Residence vacated by the resignation of Mr. Pearman. Mr. Baker has been a successful teacher at Upper Canada College and a still more successful mathematical tutor in University College. Not only it he entitled to the post on the ground of fitness and promotion but he has the still further qualification of being extremely popular with the students, and a good disciplinarian as as well.

THE LONDON RITUALIST.

Mr. Mackonochie's Movements in Toronto—Services in Holy Trinity this Morning—His Visitors.

The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, the incumbent of St. Albans, Holborn, London, who arrived in Toronto last night, conducted the service of holy communion at Holy Trinity Church this morning before a congregation of about thirty persons. There was an air of ceremonialism about his conduct of the service, which is pretty high, even in Holy Trinity, and his passes and genaflexions before the altar would have done credit to St. Michael's on a high Saint's day. To-day he is the guest of Rev. W. Stewart Darling, at his summer residence at Norway, where he is engaged this afternoon in receiving calls from his clerical and lay sympathizers. He leaves for Montreal and the East to-morrow, and consequently will not be officiate in this city on Sunday, as has been announced.

THE SITUATION in West Toronto is most assuring for the Liberal party. There is a regular split in the Tory ranks, and one that no amount of engineering will heal. Mr. Bickford's friends will not put up with Mr. Beaty, and Mr. Wright made a direct bid for their support last night. While a rag money man, Mr. Wright is a pronounced Conservative, and in spite of his rag money proclivities he is going to poll a fair share of the Tory votes. On the other hand there is nothing but unanimity in the Liberal party, and Mr. Ryan's election will follow if his friends only exert themselves and this they appear to be doing to their utmost

SITE OF BUILDING HAS INTERESTING HISTORY

Over a Century Ago Bramble and Dank Weed Flourished Amid the Scattered Settlers.

The site on which The World now has its offices has a history dating back for many years. A little more than a century ago—to be exact correct, on the 17th day of May, 1802—a grant of land was made by the crown to James Elliott. The grant was known as town lot 4, and consisted of four-fifths of an acre, bounded on the east side by Yonge and extending from the north side of Richmond-street (then called Hospital-street) to Queen-street, or, as it was then termed, Lot-street. A hundred and seven years is a long span to bridge over. Then George III., blind and half imbecile, sat on the British throne. The battle of Waterloo was yet unfought; the name of Napoleon was still a menace alike to prince and peasant in Europe, and Toronto, or York, contained scarcely 200 ratepayers. Queen-street was practically virgin soil, and but six houses were scattered along Richmond. Grim days were those in the early history of our city, for bears were not unfrequently met with, and it is on record that an officer in the 100th Regiment (now the Royal Canadians) slew a bear on Bay-street.

Process of Evolution.

Now, by the inexorable process of evolution, log hut has given place to frame house, frame house to brick dwelling and to-day on the site where a century ago bramble and dank weed wrestled for supremacy, one of the most modern and best equipped newspaper offices in Canada has been erected.

The first holder, James Elliott, did little to improve his property, and in February, 1804, sold it to J. Van Zant for the sum of £20 (100 dollars). Six months later, Thomas B. Gough became the owner, and, after retaining the property for some four years, he, in turn, sold it to Joseph Willcocks for £30 (150 dollars). And here is where the long arm of coincidence comes in, for Willcocks was a journalist, and one of no mean repute, being the editor of The Upper Canada Guardian, an opposition paper, first published in 1807. The Guardian was a bitter opponent of The Upper Canada Gazette, the first paper published in Ontario, dating back to 1793, and now known as The Ontario Gazette. Willcocks had an interesting career, which, however, terminated somewhat ingloriously.

Vote Cost Him Office.

At one time he was sheriff of the Home District, but, thru giving a vote contrary to the policy of the lieutenant-governor, he lost his office. In 1812, his journal, The Guardian, like many another since then, came to an end, but with the outbreak of war Willcocks hastened to take up arms in defence of Canadian soil. Later, however, he turned traitor, and, using his influence with his men, induced many of them to go over to the American side. He was afterwards killed at Fort Erie, but before his death, in 1810, as a matter of fact, he parted with his interest in the Richmond-street property to J. Wilson for a consideration of £100 (500 dollars) thus realizing a profit of 100 per cent., which goes to show that acumen in real estate matters was not unknown to our forefathers. A year later, without improving the property, Wilson sold it to Jesse Ketchum for £50 (250 dollars).

Jesse Ketchum was a man too well known to need much introduction, but a brief sketch of his career may not be out of place.

Of Welsh descent, he was born in New York State in 1782. He first came to Toronto some time prior to 1803, to look after the business affairs of an elder brother. Later on, prospering beyond expectation, he purchased a tannery on the southwest corner of Newgate (Adelaide) street and Yonge. He returned to Buffalo in 1845, where he died 22 years later. But during his long useful life he found ample time to do good, and from the interest which he took in schools and religious institutions, he was known far and wide as "Father Ketchum, the children's friend."

World Appreciated Its Value.

But to return to the story of The World's present site. Records fail to show who the occupants of the two frame cottages which stood there were until Dr. F. Campbell, a well-known veterinary surgeon, occupied them in 1887. In November, 1904, he released his lease to the trustees of Knox Church, and later the Rapid Delivery Company occupied the premises, having their stables in the rear. They, in turn, were succeeded by Breakey, an expressman, and, for some time, the Adams Furniture Company used the stables for accommodation of their horses.

Now the property has been leased to The World, who, realizing the importance of its position, have constructed upon it their present handsome, modern building.

MYSTERY A STIMULANT.

Has it ever occurred to you that mystery is the greatest of all the many stimulants to the mind of man; and that to this man owes his higher development and civilization.

Were the wonders of the heavens and the earth, and the mysteries of life and of nature, explained and made clear human development would stop, and ere long civilization begin to retrograde.

You have only to turn to the history of any people that has accepted certain doctrines and teachings as final to see the sad result, the complete stopping of progress, and the consequent decay.

Mohammedan countries are striking illustrations of this. There the people are taught that the Koran is the end and the sum of all knowledge. To enquire further than the Koran teaches, to study the sciences, or to peer into the mysteries, is an abomination punishable by death.

In the schools of Cairo the students confine themselves to the Koran and a few books of wisdom approved by the prophet. They make no researches, are not allowed to enquire, nor permitted to talk about that which we call science.—Erasmus Wilson.

What's the matter? Somebody has overlooked something. So far there has not been a pellagra plea made by the defence in any murder trial.

THE BALDHEADED MAN.

Old winter comes apace and brings
Along with him to town
A score of more unpleasant things
To send my spirits down.
I know he brings a cold intense
Enough to make me sigh;
He also brings a recompense—
The weather swats the fly.

He comes across the frosty lea,
And in a little while
The festive coal man shouts in glee,
The plumber wears a smile.
The country dweller hunts a flat
And finds them rather high,
'Tis winter's fault. Who cares for that?
The weather swats the fly.

Oh, winter winds may blow and blow
Thru all the livelong day.
The streets be full of mushy snow,
The skies be drear and gray;
I shall not care a cooky then
For wind or street or sky,
The weather swats the fly.

—Chicago News.

FAC SIMILE OF PAGE ONE OF THE FIRST EDITION ISSUED BY THE WORLD ON AUGUST 19, 1880—THE SIZE OF THE PAPER WAS ENLARGED IN FOUR OR FIVE DAYS.

One of Largest of Canadian Newspaper Organizations

EFFICIENCY FIRST PRINCIPLE IN CONSTRUCTION

Foresight and Experience Give New Home Every Possible Advantage and Value.

Architecturally The World's new building is a creditable performance: the main purpose, however, was not architectural effect, but one of efficiency and economy in the production of a first-class morning newspaper, and this main object has been most satisfactorily attained. Many newspapers are in buildings not suited to the business, and some are housed in buildings which tho they put them up themselves, were conditioned by other things that interferred with newspaper efficiency. In the new World building the desirability of newspaper efficiency was never lost sight of, and, as a consequence, we do not believe that there is a better constructed or better appointed newspaper structure in the world.

In the Business Heart of the City.

When it came to the matter of location, The World started with the idea that the city hall was the hub of the city, and that the corner of Queen and Yonge the centre of traffic. The object was, therefore, to get as near to these centres as possible, and The World found that Richmond-street and new James-street was that very place. It was also found that this site would give light to a building on three sides, and an approach from three sides, and that the new James-street side would be an excellent place for a news bulletin service for the passing public, and a convenient place for the citizens on the nights of important events to come and ascertain the news as illuminated from the newspaper office.

Having located the site the next thing was construction, and it was decided to make it absolutely fireproof, and to have it flooded with light from three sides on every flat. The building is of modern steel construction, and finished with brick, with concrete and expanded metal, with terra cotta, and with plaster on wire lathing without employment of wood in any shape or form. The flooring is all fireproof, with a maple top; the window frames are all steel and the doors cased in drawn metal. Practically the only wood in the building is the maple floor on its cement bed.

Effecting a Saving of Time.

But when all this is attained you have done only a part for newspaper efficiency; it is in the laying out of the building and in the machinery and appointments where the greatest newspaper efficiency can be attained; and with this object in view the first thing to avoid was all unnecessary hoisting of paper, of metal, of forms and of the persons who have to do with the various work in connection with the newspaper. To start right, then, one must have the press on the ground floor, which means that the papers, when printed, and the bags containing them when they are sent out, are on the street level without any lifting and carrying and consequent loss of time. And it is also found that a lot of time is wasted in newspaper offices where the type forms have either to be elevated or lowered in order to make the stereotype plates. The World decided to do the casting of the plates which go on the press (and it takes 72 of these plates, each weighing 60 pounds, to plate The World's presses), on the same floor as the press; but to do this efficiently it was necessary to make the papier mache moulds from which these plates are cast on the composing-room flat, where the type forms are made up; so that The World has its composing on the second flat above the ground floor, where all the type is set and the forms are made up, and where the forms are beaten in order to get a mould from which to cast the stereotype plates. Each of these page moulds weighs only a few ounces, and is dropped down thru a metal tube to the press-room flat, where the stereotyping plant is located, and where the stereotype plates are cast and finished. The World, therefore, attains the greatest efficiency in not having to lift or lower its type forms, or to lift or lower its stereotype plates, and it has no carrying up and down of tons and tons a day of these things in order to produce a paper.

Another great obstacle in the efficiency of a newspaper is the handling of the rolls of paper from which the paper is printed. Several tons of paper are used in The World newspaper every day, and it is of the greatest moment to avoid unnecessary lifting or lowering of these rolls daily. So The World put in an elevator which lowers the paper from the lorrie level on the street to the basement below, where it is stored. From here the paper goes, on the basement level, to the latest device in the way of reeling the paper to the press on the ground floor level. That is, the paper is reeled in the basement and the web carried up the 8 or 10 feet to the press, which it enters and comes out a finished newspaper on the ground floor. In other words, the paper is led by the press motion up to the ground floor, thus avoiding any use of elevator for this purpose.

Foresight and Equipment.

Economy of this kind in the way of avoiding lifting and lowering of plates and paper means more for the efficiency of the newspaper than almost anything else and can only be done where the building is specially constructed for the purpose, and where every foresight and every device and equipment available for the purpose is employed.

Th World has attained all this in its new building in a way that no other newspaper in the country has attained it. The business offices and press-room and mail-room have been put on the ground floor: the editorial rooms occupy an entire flat of 6000 superficial feet, only one storey up, where the public, and those having business to do with the editorial department and the delivery of news items and telegrams are facilitated in the very best possible way. The composing-room is on the flat above, or the second flat up from the street level, and in this way four flats, each for a special purpose, are co-ordinated to the one object of newspaper efficiency and newspaper economy.

Disposition of Space.

The basement is for the storage of paper and for the entrance of the gas and water services and for all the wires. In The World basement there is a big switch-board for power and light and the distribution of these wires all over the building, the wires being insulated and distributed in metal ducts. There is also a switch-board for each of the telegraph companies, whose wires enter the building, and another one for the telephone wires, and an emergency switch-board for power and light from the Robert Simpson Co., in case the public power company's supply should at any moment fail. The ground floor is devoted to the business office, press-room and mailing-room, the next to editorial and the floor above to the composing-room and engraving department, and all the work done on these four different floors is so arranged and the machinery so installed and located as to avoid all unnecessary lifting or lowering, and all unnecessary going and coming and all leading up to the highest class of newspaper efficiency and speed. This is what The World building actually does, and thus makes The World building what it really is, a model newspaper office in every sense of the word. As to the equipment, all is of the latest, the presses, the stereotyping plant, the linotypes and the engraving outfit.

The Toronto World.

VOL. I. NO. 89 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1880. PRICE ONE CENT.

BIRTHS.

BRUNSKILL—At Davisville Hotel, on Wednesday, December 1st, the wife of William Brunskill of a son.

MARRIED.

McKINNON—DIXON—At the residence of Dr. J. Robinson, of Gaylord, October 28, 1880, by Rev. A. Van Auken, Mr. Neil McKinnon, of Kleinburg, Ont., and Miss Lena Dixon, of Gaylord.

DEATH.

PEARSON—On Monday, Nov. 29th, inst., at Aurora, Nathaniel Pearson, Esq., in his 70th year.

Funeral on Thursday, Dec. 2nd, at 9.45 a.m., from the residence of his brother, Benjamin Pearson, Esq., J.P., Aurora.

LAWSON—On Wednesday, 1st December, of inflammatory croup, Wm. John, aged five years and six months, youngest son of Wm. Lemon.

Funeral on Thursday, 2nd December, at three o'clock from his father's residence, 41 Britain street. Friends will please accept this intimation.

M. NOLAN, 573 Queen street west. Funerals supplied in First-Class style, at the Lowest Rates. The best Hearse in Toronto. Telephone communication with all parts of the City.

Advertisements, 'Help Wanted,' and 'Situation Wanted,' will be published free. Other condensed advertisements, such as 'Properties for sale,' 'To Let,' 'Boarding,' 'Lost or Found,' 'Miscellaneous,' will be published for 10 cents for one insertion, 25 cents for three insertions, 50 cents for a week. $1 50 for a month for twenty words.

HELP WANTED.

PHONOGRAPHY—LESSONS GIVEN IN RETURN for services rendered by reading to instructor. Apply to box 'X,' World office.

WANTED—A LADY CANVASSER FOR THE city. Good remuneration. Respectable employment. Address box No. 88, World office.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL TO DO CHORES. Apply at 24 Wood street.

YOUNG GIRLS WANTED TO BE TRAINED FOR Service. Apply to Mrs. Gipson, Servants' Home, etc., 405 Queen street west.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A SALESWOMAN — BY A YOUNG LADY — light business. Address S. W., 298 Queen street east.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES WORK OF any description—by the day. 41 Edward street.

A SET OF BOOKS TO POST DURING PART of the day or evening. H. PHILLIPPS, 5 Brunswick avenue.

A YOUNG MAN (18) WISHES A SITUATION in any respectable capacity—best of references; not afraid of work. Apply or address 58 Richmond street west.

A WATCHMAKER, WITH UPWARDS OF SEVEN years experience, desires a situation in either wholesale or retail jewelry house. Accustomed to selling goods, or can do watch, clock, or jewelry repairing, engraving, and bookkeeping. Permanent employment preferred. Best reference given. Address CHAS. H. BARKER, Toronto, P.O.

SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, INVOICE OR shipping clerk. Has a thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping. Good references. Apply Box No. 79, World office.

WRITING WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WOULD like to get some copying to do; good penman. Address H. M. PILSWORTH, care Lauder & Proctor, Victoria Chambers, Toronto.

WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as saleswoman in some light business. Box 8, World office.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—LAST EVENING, IN LEADER LANE, A gentleman's breast-pin. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the World office.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

A WELL HEATED FURNISHED ROOM, ground floor; also unfurnished. 204 Church street.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH breakfast and tea, in a private family. No children. 23 Homewood avenue.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN. APPLY 180 Church street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, 86 BAY STREET.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED BY MARRIED couple without children, north of Gerrard st. Modern conveniences. References exchanged. Address 'Organist,' World office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with first-class board at 27 Temperance street; dinner tickets seven for one dollar.

ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, OF QUIET HABITS, will find comfortable single room, good board, low rates. 160 Adelaide street west.

TWO GIRLS, HAVING STEADY EMPLOYMENT in the city, and long engagements, can have rooms with or without board, at 35 Melinda st.

WARM ROOMS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE — GOOD board, lowest rates. 99 Adelaide st. west.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. PEARSON, DENTIST, No. 2 KING STREET west, Toronto.

FLETCHER & DELANEY, BARRISTERS, ETC., 26 Adelaide street East, Toronto. J. W. FLETCHER. W. J. DELANEY.

JOHN MARTIN, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, etc., etc., 5 Toronto street.

JOHN MACGREGOR, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., Union Loan and Savings' Company Buildings, Nos. 28 and 30, west side Toronto street, opposite Gas Office.

O'SULLIVAN & PERDUE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., etc., etc. Offices—72 Yonge street, next the Dominion Bank. D. L. O'SULLIVAN. W. S. PERDUE.

DOMINION PET STOCK BAZAAR; DOMINION AVIARIAN BAZAAR; Fortnightly, at per annum.

NOTE—GENTLEMAN'S FINE CLOTHING TO order; first-class work. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed. CORRIGAN'S, Yorkville.

OVERCOATS—CAR LOADS—$2 AND $3—OWN make at $4 and $5; all colors and all sizes; really good coats, $6, $7; elegant, $8, $9; lined with tweed, $6, $7. Go large at stock and cheapest in Canada. ADAMS' Factory, 327 Queen st. west.

PANTS TO ORDER, $2.00, $2.50, $3.75, $4.00 UP. Perfect fit. Warranted. CORRIGAN'S, Yorkville.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 56 JARVIS ST., has been thoroughly refitted throughout, making it one of the best hotels in the city. MOULTON & CO.

WOODBINE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, 88 YONGE STREET, Six doors above King street, Toronto, renovated and improved. WM. H. PRITTIE, Late of the Queen's Hotel, Owen Sound, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 92, 94 and 96 Bay street, Toronto. First-class board; well furnished apartments; splendid drawing-room; all home comforts; good attendance. *Most Moderate Charges.* E. SMITH, Proprietress.

F. McGUIRE'S RESTAURANT, 564 YONGE STREET. *FIRST-CLASS DINNER,* In Dining-room up stairs. BEST OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND.

AMUSEMENTS AND MEETINGS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, King street, between Bay and York sts. JAS. FRENCH, Prop.; J. C. CONNER, Manager.

Thursday Evening, December 2nd, 1880. BENEFIT OF THE ORPHAN'S HOME, GIVEN BY THE Toronto Juvenile Amateurs. Under the patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and His Worship the Mayor. When will be presented ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP. Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents. Box plan now open.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE! A. PITOU, Manager. Thursday, Dec. 2nd—Three Nights and Matinee. Laughing Room Only. Pronounced Everywhere the Comedy Success of the Season. WILLIE EDOUIN'S SPARKS Presenting the quaint and queer musical conceit DREAMS; or Fun in a Photograph Gallery. Scenery a feature. An ingenious revolving scene. Costumes beautiful; music sparkling. Prices—25c., 50c. and 75c. Monday, December 6th—The Boston Ideal Opera Company.

Grand Amateur Performance. 'THE LAST LOAF' Will be presented at the UNITARIAN CHURCH, Jarvis Street, Thursday Evening. When amateur talent of the highest order will be brought before the public notice. Admission, 15 Cents.

EAGLE ROLLER SKATING RINK! OPEN EVERY EVENING, DON'T FORGET THE GRAND HOP, Next FRIDAY Evening. SKATING, DANCING, GAMES; SAME PRICES!! Rink—Corner Yonge and Queen Streets.

Mr. Perkins as a humorist has no equal. He is inimitable.—C. S. Johns, Chairman Students' Lecture Committee, Princeton College.

ELI PERKINS Will positively appear in the TOWN HALL, YORKVILLE On MONDAY, DECEMBER 13.

PARLIAMENT-STREET RINK THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

C. H. MEAD, P. G. W. P., of Western New York, well recommended by the American press, and a highly popular LECTURER, will address the following temperance meetings: In Temperance Hall, on Monday, the 29th November; in Berkeley street Methodist Church on Tuesday, the 30th of November; in Queen street Methodist Church (near Brock) on Wednesday, the 1st December, and in College street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Alexander Gilray) on Thursday, the 2nd December, 1880. Chair taken at 8 o'clock p. m. Collection to pay expenses. COME ONE! COME ALL! Address THOMAS CASWELL, D. W. P. JOHN M'MILLAN, D. Scribe.

THE DOMINION BOOK STORE. Books bought, sold and exchanged at SUTHERLAND'S, 292 YONGE STREET. Books of all kinds wanted. Call and see our stock of Books.

ALL RAIL COAL SHOULD BE USED BY EVERYONE. IT IS FRESH, DRY and CLEAN, And is superior to all others brought to this city. TRY IT. GEO. F. BOSTWICK, 22 ADELAIDE ST. EAST.

CANADA SCALE COMPANY, 102 Adelaide street east. Is the best and cheapest place in the city to buy scales. All kinds of scales adjusted and stamped. Charges low. JAMES H. WHITE & CO.

M. McCONNELL, CELEBRATED FOR HIS LIQUORS & CIGARS. Wholesale and Retail. HEADQUARTERS, Old Post-Office Lane, TORONTO.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE, 102 BAY ST., (South of King) West side. The Best FREE LUNCH in the City. JAMES McGINN, Proprietor.

BEAUTY IN BOOK STORES.

PRETTY PICTURES ON CHRISTMAS CARDS.

What Mothers, Wives, Sisters, and sweethearts May Expect at Christmas.

There is one argument in favor of Christianity which is felt far and near. At the season of the anniversary of the birth of our Lord a charm as irresistible as it is apparent comes over every man. People smile more and laugh oftener than at any other period of the year. A wholesome love for the beautiful and the good enters into every man's breast. He is more generous, more noble, more considerate—he is a different man than at any other time during the last twelve months. The cry, 'Peace on earth and good will towards men,' is as familiar and as effective to-day as it was nearly nineteen hundred years ago, and those with real refinement in their nature seem to vie with one another in showing that while they are gay on the Queen's birthday, and calmly proud on Dominion day, nothing takes possession of their hearts like the season surrounding the anniversary of the day when the Saviour of all men was born into the world. Nothing reminds one so much of the approach of this festive season as the windows of our bookstores. They are overflowing with the beautiful and the artistic, the elegant, the refined, the exquisite in sentiment and color. One is amazed at the ingenuity displayed in the make-up of the several Christmas cards that invite one's admiration at every turn. Every color of the rainbow, almost every shape and figure in nature, are rung in to make a Christmas card attractive. And yet on nearly all of them the dear old legend, 'A Merry Christmas,' is painted, or engraved, or printed. They have made the words live, and the artists have succeeded in giving them all but the sound of some dear and familiar voice. The bright face struggling out of the buffalo robes and mufflers to cry 'Merry Christmas' as the spirited team dashes by; the shy maiden whispering the same words as she meets you at the church door and steals the small hand out of her muff to give the words a beautiful emphasis; the little baby set coming toddling into your room of a frosty morning in all the deshabille of night gown and disheveled hair, to cry 'Merry Christmas' and 'Christmas box,' the sick girl on the sofa rallying her strength for an hour and smiling the words; the rough carter thundering towards the coal dock and shouting back the legend to some old mate at the corner; the old farmer cheerily crying it to his team as he comes in at cock-crow with an extra measure of oats—all are copied on card and billet, and one is ready to cry out laugh or be very grave, at looking them all. Ah, how beautiful. How much would be left out of our lives and out of the too short year if there was no Christmas. What a misfortune if those who strive so hard could prove that there was no Christ, and thus the beautiful story of the Virgin at Bethlehem was all a myth. The Bible, the book of great and good men have been deceived through the past nineteen hundred years; that the maidens who decorate our churches with red berries and rich evergreens, were working, as they often work, in a mask of unacquired love; that the little children who hang up their stockings on Christmas eve with such loveable confidence and such hopeful trust, had no excuse for the act that a merry Christmas was an empty cry that no sensible man would use; and that the beautiful Christmas card to-day could no longer the power to call up the memory of the great and good, and thus have a saving save their artistic merit. How every one would miss them if there was no Christmas. The old mother sitting by the fireside knitting, opens the rare envelope, large and square, and lo! the color of her childhood struggles at a steeplechase over the thick and honorable wrinkles on her sweet face. Her boy far away sends her a Christmas card. It is rich and beautiful, and when she has murmured 'God bless him,' and wiped away her tears so that she can see, she finds that it represents a white lamb butting against the gates of God, while an angel looks out from the other side. She sees the innocent message to say 'a merry Christmas' to the keeper of the portal. Perhaps that Christmas card only cost ten cents, yet it is as dear to her as if it had cost an untold sum. She will drop tears on it and spoil the coloring. She will show it to every mother's son who comes into the house. She will brag about that card in days to come. Nothing could be more beautiful, she thinks, and when they are all gathered round her, and have had a good look, she will hold it between her palms and tell stories of his childhood and his youth, and laugh and cry over that card. Verily it had a power. It had made her life more beautiful, and the far away boy not as good, perhaps, as he should be, is a better man from having sent it. He knows how proud his mother will be, and, perhaps, he wet the mucilage on the envelope with a tear rather than a trembling tongue, as he sealed in the little message that flushed his mother like the kiss that in old days he paid her on Chris mas morning. And there's the sister boasting of hers, and likely admitting that the mother's is the prettiest, and the sweetheart, blushing and trembling over her little present that touches her deeper than a valentine—a swift bird winging its way over sea and hill to bear the dear message. She knows its destination by it, even if there is no name upon it. She is chary of showing it and keeps it as something sacred. She shows it may be to father and mother, and lays it where the servant girl can see it for a moment. It was a wise investment for him, and will be returned to him a thousand fold. They may quarrel and never meet again, but whenever she sees that card it will remind her of the Christmas gone by so long ago, and make her think better perhaps of him who was not half as bad as they tried to make him out to her. Everybody gets Christmas cards—father, mother, sister, wife, sweetheart, schoolgirl, milkmaid, preacher, priest, draymen, clerk, newsboy, merchant from the lowest to the highest—all get beautiful reminders of the holiest and the most beautiful of all anniversaries. Some are only a penny, others cost hundreds of dollars—yet they who get the penny card are, maybap, as pleased and proud as the rich receiver of the work of an artist. The best of them can only convey the same meaning—the beautiful remembrance of Christ—and all of them do it successfully and beautifully. There are some people in this city who paint cards by hand in water and oil colors. These are exquisite and are fit ornaments for any parlor. The modern lithographed cards are all of superior merit, and vie with any imported works. The home talent should be patronized especially, and their exquisite handiwork will stand inspection and meet with approval. Our address is in the World office, and we often get cards at Christmas.

Brockway, the lorger, has been released on condition that he would surrender his counterfeiting plates to the authorities at Washington. One of the plates is the finest of the kind ever engraved.

5 O'Clock Edition

YOUTH, ABOUT SEVENTEEN, WISHES A situation in a factory or shop. Address, stating wages, HENRY JOHNSTON, Toronto Postoffice.

H. STONE, Undertaker, 239 YONGE STREET. Open day and Night. Telephone communication.

CITY LUNCH ROOMS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, 61 KING STREET EAST, Opposite Toronto st. BREAKFAST, From 7.30 to 10. DINNER or LUNCHEON, " 12 to 2. TEA, " 5 to 8. Table board, $4 per week. Dinner Tickets, 4 for $1. Ladies—5 for $1. H. E. HUGHES, Proprietor.

THOS. BRYAN, PRACTICAL ENGINEER, Locksmith, Bell-hanger and General Blacksmith. All kinds of Safes, Presses, Locks, Copying Presses, Repaired on the shortest notice. 28 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.

The last general Monthly Meeting of the members previous to the Annual Meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING next, 4th December, 1880, at 7.30 P.M., in the rooms of the Association.

This being the meeting at which nominations must be made for OFFICERS for the ensuing year a full attendance is desirable.

CHARLES RILEY, Secretary.

MINOR DESPATCHES.

Grant will be tendered a magnificent reception at Philadelphia on Dec 13th.

Sitting Bull, with a hundred warriors, is making for the Yellowstone.

Laisante has challenged the Vicomte St. Vincent to a duel for printing a letter accusing Laisante of cowardice in the Franco-Prussian war.

AGREEMENT OF FOES.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—It is stated that Germany and France have agreed to joint procedure on the Greek question.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—It is rumored from Maynooth that the Duke of Leinster, who has immense estates in the county of Kildare covering 700,000 acres and yielding nearly £60,000 income in ordinary times, served all his tenants with notice to quit. The rumor is discredited.

WORSE AND WORSE.

Terrorism and Intimidation Hourly Increasing in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—Evidence of the wide and rapid spread of land league terrorism in districts hitherto peaceable is increasing daily. Owners and agents complain that the state of affairs is worse than it was a month ago. There is now almost an universal suspension of payment of rent.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—Parnell has suddenly returned on important political business.

DEFENCE OF LEAGUERS.

A Proposal to Send Over Ben Butler and Some Other Prominent American Lawyers.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The movement to send an American counsel over to Ireland to assist in defending the land league leaders, originated in this city. General Butler expressed himself strongly in favor of the scheme, but thought he could not get away from business at the time the trial would come off. A cablegram asking Parnell his opinion has not yet been answered. No action will be taken until he is heard from. The plan agreed upon was to send Butler, Gen. Roger, A. Pryor, Jere Black and Emery Storrs to Ireland. There was also talk of Matthew Carpenter as a substitute in case Black or any of the others were prevented from accepting a retainer. The project was started in consequence of a rumor that all the leading counsel of Ireland had been retained by the government. American lawyers can practice in British courts only by courtesy, but it is stated that the British government would not refuse to extend such courtesies.

SPORTING NOTES.

Hanlan is in Dublin.

In the five-mile race which took place at the Humber the other day, Goodwill, who was ahead on the fifth lap, drank a cup of water which was physicked, which caused him to lose the race.

Courtney has been interviewed concerning the recent great boat races. As usual, he tries to defame some man better than himself, and this time Col. Shaw is picked out for calumny.

Full reports of the Hanlan-Trickett race are to hand by the English mails. The English press are almost unanimously of opinion that there is little or no chance of his being beaten for some time to come. They speak of his style as perfection.

Attempt at Burglary.

About three o'clock this morning Mr. Penny, butcher, King street, near Strachan avenue, was awakened by the barking of his dog, and by other noises for which he could not account. On getting hastily up and going to the front he saw some men scampering away. An examination revealed that a burglary had been attempted, but the dog had been too wakeful to omit hearing the burgling attempts of the thieves to gain an entrance.

The Fuel Question.

Mayor Beaty to-day issued a proclamation calling a public meeting at St. Lawrence hall on Monday evening next to discuss this matter. The requisitionists set forth that they wish to consider the question of the enormous increase in the use of the price of fuel, what has been done by the committee of citizens appointed to ascertain the prices of coal, and what means can be adopted to prevent exorbitant prices being demanded for coal and wood by Toronto dealers.

Accident to a Plasterer.

Between one and two o'clock this afternoon a plasterer working on the new Mail building fell a distance of fifteen feet to the basement breaking his nose and sustaining other serious injuries. While our reporter came up several men were carrying the injured man to a hack, which took him home. A workman said his name was Robert Chase or Bob Stephens, he was not sure which.

THE LAW COURTS TO-DAY.

COMMON LAW CHAMBERS.

Before Mr. Dalton, Q.C.

Anglo-Canadian Mortgage v. Johnson—Mr. Aylesworth moved absolute a motion to change venue from Carleton to Wentworth county. No cause shewn. Order made.

Hare v. Salford—Mr. Aylesworth obtained a summons for costs of an interpleader issue.

Thornlyke v. Brown—Mr. Clement obtained an order for defendant's exhibits.

Daw v. Strong—Mr. Porteous (Robinson, O'Brien & Scott) moved absolute a summons to change venue from Leeds to Bruce county. Mr. Haverson contra. Order made.

CHANCERY CHAMBERS.

Before Mr. Stephens, Referee.

Mr. Scott obtained an order for payment to a creditor of $140, both parties consenting.

Crawford v. Kilburn—Mr. McCaul obtained a final order of foreclosure.

Alexander v. Alexander—Mr. Saunders obtained an order to amend decree by adding words omitted by a clerical error.

McKenzie v. McKenzie—Mr. Cassel moved for an order to discharge order for security, one of plaintiffs residing within jurisdiction. Mr. Munro contra. Order made with costs.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Before Hagarty, C. J., Armour, J., Cameron, J.

Reaveley v. Willaker—Mr. J. Bethune, Q.C., and Mr. Meredith, Q.C., showed cause to a rule nisi for a new trial. Mr. Watson contra. Stands.

Kerr v. Imlach—Judgment. Rule nisi discharged.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

The Sad Fate of an old Mariner Well Known in Toronto.

The fall of 1880 will long be remembered by lake mariners as one of the most disastrous experienced. For the past month the newspapers have been filled with reports of the loss of life and property in the lakes. Another death from the fury of the gale is reported this forenoon. The victim is Thomas Hart, a mariner who had made Toronto his home for years. He at one time ranked as captain, but latterly had been working before the mast. He made his last trip on the schooner Midland Rover, which is owned in this city and captained by Patrick Croughan, also of Toronto. The vessel left Chicago last week, but before reaching the straits of Mackinaw she encountered heavy weather. On Friday last snow set in, and the crew had to work all that night in a raging storm. The next morning Hart complained to the captain of sickness and not being able to eat, but Croughan kept him at work, and said he wanted no Dr. Tanners on board. The gale, however, continued, and the men were obliged to leave the Lost at Cheboygan. Hart, who was growing worse, expressed a desire to be brought to this city, and in company with his fellow-sailors, made a 15-mile drive through a chilling snow-storm to reach a railway station. Thence they travelled by degrees to Toronto, which they reached at seven o'clock yesterday evening, putting up at Williams' hotel, West market street, where Hart boards. The patient was by this time in an utter state of exhaustion. The lung, which had told upon his constitution, which was further weakened by the tiresome travelling on the train, Dr. Riddell was called in to attend the sick man, but life beat efforts were without avail, and Hart died at eleven o'clock last night. Deceased was between forty and fifty years of age, and was well known in the city. His brother, who lives at Whitby, came up this forenoon, and will look after the body, which lies at Mr. Williams' hotel.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

The Bunker Hill Patriarchs' Gift to the Proprietor of the Rossin House.

The genial proprietor of the Rossin House received a pleasant surprise by express this forenoon. The parcel came from Boston, and was forwarded by the Bunker Hill encampment of uniformed patriarchs who took part with such eclat in the recent Oddfellows' demonstration in this city. It contained a handsome gavel, in case, and engraved resolution which read as follows:

Whereas in Mark H. Irish, proprietor of the Rossin House, Toronto, the patriarchs of Bunker Hill encampment, No. 5, found a friend in the time of disappointment, and were by him kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained, therefore, resolved, that the heartfelt thanks of Bunker hill encampment are due and are hereby tendered to Mark H. Irish for his cordial welcome, kind attention, and many courtesies received at his hand by the visiting patriarchs of this encampment during their sojourn in the city of Toronto, and that the many happy hours passed beneath his roof will ever be cherished by them as pleasant memories in the days to come.

W. P. PEIRCE, C. P.
BENJ. W. SEAVER, P. C. P.
JOHN P. LORING, P. C. P.
Committee.
HENRY W. CLARK, Scribe.

The resolution is pencelled in a style that defies description; it is a perfect work of art. It is contained in a frame of heavy, rich gilt, and must be seen to be appreciated, being now on exhibition in the main corridor of the Rossin. It is needless to say that Mr. Irish is highly delighted at this kind remembrance of him by the Bunker Hill boys. It is something he will cherish for all time to come.

THE MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

The Conservative convention which meets at Albert hall to-night to nominate a candidate for the mayoralty, is the talk of the local politicians to-day. From all that can be heard, the meeting will develop its ill into a miniature edition of the recent Republican convention at Chicago. Ald. Close and Mr. Boswell are said to have about an equal number of supporters, but there are many delegates who do not favor either, and the names of ex-Ald. Clarke and Mr. Manning will doubtless appear on the ballots early in the evening. A bolt is apprehended in favor of either one or the other of the two last mentioned. The result of the convention is therefore uncertain.

NORTH OXFORD.

Two Reformers Nominated to Contest the Constituency.

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 2.—The nomination of a candidate to represent the north riding of Oxford in the Dominion parliament, took place here to-day. Two Reform candidates were brought forward, namely Mr. James Sutherland, the present mayor of Woodstock, and Mr. G. R. Patullo, secretary of the Ontario Reform Association and editor of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review. The contest will be between these gentlemen.

THE CARR'S LANE HORROR.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT THE AWFUL AFFAIR.

Something About the Family.

(Continued from First Edition.)

The bulletin posted in the World windows, No. 4 King street east, announcing that a terrible tragedy had occurred in Carr's lane, by which two little children had met with violent deaths, drew such crowds, who were eager and anxious to know some more particulars that we were obliged to go to press before our reporter had collected and written up the full particulars of the case. The house

WHERE THE TRAGEDY OCCURRED

is a little frame cottage on the north side of the lane, and the third building from Spadina avenue. It has a respectable appearance, and no one would think by looking at its peaceful appearance that a horrible tragedy had occurred within. The house is owned by Mrs. Casey's father-in-law, and she has only occupied it for one month. They formerly lived on Adelaide street, where a tragedy very similar in its nature occurred, by which their two eldest children were burned to death in a back shed. The house in Carr's lane is well furnished, and had the woman been sober and industrious would have been a comfortable home instead of a

SCENE OF VIOLENT DEATH.

The front room, or parlor, is very neatly furnished, the walls being hung with neat prints representing incidents in the life of our Saviour. On the centre table lay several choice books, a magnificent Bible predominant over all. The furniture is good and very little the worse for wear; indeed the place, if

TIDIED AND CLEANED UP,

would look like the home of a respectable laboring man. It was noticed that there were three clocks in the house all ticking away cheerily as if nothing had occurred. The grandparents of the dead children live in a house in the rear and are very respectable old people. Our reporter found them

SORROWING OVER THE TRAGEDY.

The grandfather, an old man of nearly ninety years, was too full for utterance, but his wife, who is yet hale and hearty, talked freely. She said:

'The two dear children and their mother, God forgive her, were in here last night, and I gave the dear babies

THE LAST MEAL THEY EVER EAT.

The young child was a beautiful boy and was the delight of us all. The mother was sober, but she must have gone out and got it. My son, James, is a good hardworking man, and only left the city on Monday last to go North in the lumber woods for Mr. John Latimer. She always drank, has done. Her maiden name was Anne Dixon. My son was married to her, but he married what she did, and never raised his hand to her since he met her.'

Constables Armstrong and Adams were notified, and took charge of the woman and the dead bodies.

THE WOMAN SHOWED NO GRIEF,

and was shaking with the effects of liquor. The strangest part of the affair is

THE DEAD CHILD LAY.

It was alive last night at eight o'clock, and this morning was the first object that met Catharine Casey's eyes, as it lay dead in the middle of the bed-room. It was not burnt nor scalded, and did not appear to have been struck or bruised. Constable Armstrong's theory is that one of the children took the fire into bed with it and the woman lay down upon it and smothered it. The wonder is that the whole house was not burned.

THE HORRIBLE COLOR OF THE BODIES

is supposed to have been caused by the gas from the broken lamp. The color is a dead, ghastly crimson.

SPOTTED WITH LIVID MARKS.

The people living in the neighborhood are very reticent about the matter, and those living next door refuse to say anything even to the detectives. Means will be found to make them tell what they know. The father of the children has been sent for.

IT WILL BE AWFUL NEWS

to bring into the quiet lumber woods to him. He is to be pitied, truly, to think that he had only four children, and all died violent deaths before the age of six years, when by care and attention they might have grown up to be a comfort to him.

PROBABILITY OF AN INQUEST.

The county crown attorney has taken the case in hand this afternoon. He reported the facts to Dr. Johnson at Yorkville, and both gentlemen are now in consultation as to what is best to be done. They will probably decide to hold an inquest.

HEAVY ASSESSMENT REDUCTIONS.

The little county court chamber is to-day crowded with parties interested in the revision of the assessment rolls by Judge Mackenzie. A long argument took place on the appeal of the street railway company against the assessment of their tracks as realty. The city claimed the were liable to assessment in connection with the company's stables on King street, but the judge held the contrary opinion, striking off $70,000. This honor loses his decision on a decision of the Queen's bench.

The London and Canadian Loan and agency Company appealed against the increase in the assessment of their income by the court of revision, of $48,000 contending that it was not notified by the court that the increase would be made. The judge sustained the appeal, striking off the amount mentioned. On the same grounds the assessment of the London and Canadian investment company's income was reduced from $19,000 to $15,000.

A long argument occurred in the case of Mr. James Austin, who appealed against the assessment of his salary ($7,000) as president of the Dominion bank. His honor held that the salary was liable to assessment, and accordingly dismissed the appeal.

Five Hours Late.

The Grand Trunk express from the east which ought to have arrived at eleven o'clock this forenoon is over five hours late. It is delayed on the other side of Belleville by a freight train smashing up on the tracks.

Petty Larceny.

To-day an old woman named Duffy, Read was arrested on the market by Constable Hunt on the charge of stealing fowl and potatoes. She was convicted, fined $5 and costs and locked up.

Shocked by Telephone.

People having telephones in their offices and houses should be careful how they handle them. A young man in an office yesterday took hold of the wires to take down the mouthpiece, and received a shock from the full force of the battery.

PRESS OF TO-DAY GREAT PUBLIC POWER

Almost a Dictator of War and Peace So Extensive is its Field.

The extent to which the press of to-day is a factor in world politics, yes, one might say a dictator of war and peace, was seen in the address which Sir Edward Grey, secretary of foreign affairs in England, made before the congress of journalists which was held in London recently.

In his address Sir Edward appealed to the press of the world thru their representatives present at the congress to work hand in hand with the diplomats of their countries for world peace. The address most emphatically pointed out the mutual influences of diplomacy and the press and scorned those diplomats who would look upon the editorial utterances of newspapers with an indifference amounting to disdain, and the writers of these utterances as mere dilettantes.

The estimate of the power of the press given by Sir Edward Grey is not only correct but also a broadly democratic estimate. The press of to-day is both the creator and the servant of public opinion.

Influence for Peace.

A review of the history of the last three generations shows the influence of the press for peace, and more especially for war, to be highly significant. The sentiments of various nations which either engaged in war or came dangerously near it have in every case been aroused and fanned into flames by the passionate utterances of the press of that country. It must be admitted that in many instances the press stirred up this sentiment and flattered the masses for private gain. Sometimes where the press apparently fanned these flames, out of purely patriotic motives it was in reality the tool of a certain group or party which sought war.

Many a government, too, sought to influence the press, and where it wanted just such a sentiment aroused it supported the press in word and deed. The press has frequently been used by certain governments to turn the attention of the people to foreign matters and distract their interest from matters at home. Russia serves as an excellent example in this use or abuse of the press. For generation after generation the various governments of that country have used the press to create certain hostile sentiments against one country or another, just as the situation seemed to require. In a slightly weaker form we still find the practice in various other countries where

Night in The World Office One of Most Interesting Scenes in City

Scenes in Editorial Rooms During Busy Night Hours

'Mid Ra le of Typewriers, Telegraph Insrumens and Phones Morning Paper is Produced.

Night, in the accepted sense of a period of rest and quiet, is an unknown quantity in a morning newspaper office. There the game begins about the time that you are going back from lunch to clean up the afternoon's work and get home for dinner; as you are sitting down to that meal, the newspapermen are closing up the first round-up of the day's news. When you are setting out for the theatre, the dance or whatever form of entertainment you have chosen for the evening, the newspaper bunch are just gathering for the big battle of the day, which is waged at night. When you are going to bed the battle is still at its height, and long after that the game goes on until, just as the day is breaking, the last of the news gleaners is striking for home and sleep. One of his chiefest comforts in life is to meet the early worker trudging thru the streets on his way to toil when he, the slave of the lamp, is on his path to rest.

In the Editorial Rooms.

Think of a long rangy room with desks scattered about (such as that on the second floor of the new World building). Over these appear splashes of light that drop directly over the typewriter, which has almost entirely replaced the more silent and romantic pen. The floor is more than likely a litter of paper, and, generally, the scene is one of chaotic confusion, out of which the orderly columns of news which you will pursue at the breakfast table must be brought, heaven alone knows how.

One thing is certain. Those orderly columns will appear at thousands upon thousands of breakfast tables every day. Your own particular paper may be missing, but for the great bulk of the thousands of readers who get that sheet every morning, either delivered at their doors or purchased at the corner from the newsy, shivering in winter or sweating in summer, it is going to be there. To accomplish this, reporter and editor, printer and stereotyper pressman and mailer, must make schedule, not "once in a while" nor "as a usual thing" or even "with rare exceptions," but always, forever and ever. Amen.

See, then, this long room with its splashes of light over the scattered desks, its litter of papers and the air hazy with smoke from cigar, pipe and cigaret. The architecture and decoration are simple, even to severity. Elegance is the last consideration, and utility the first. It is a workshop in which men work to the limit or loaf in comfort of body, perhaps, but always under a heavy mental tension until the last page is "gone" and the hum of the presses gives assurance that only the biggest of big "stories" can call for further labors.

Noises Are Part of the Game.

This is the look of the room, and, as for its sounds, they are many. First, there is the rattle of a score of typewriters; to these add the heavier and more constant chatter of the telegraph instrument. These are constant and form what might be called the phonetic background for the "occasional" noises of the place. Now a ticker buzzes as the result of a ball game or some other interesting event comes in on the ribbon. Again there is heard the sharp call of a telephone bell from any one of a dozen telephone instruments scattered about the room. Men are hurrying or strolling hither and thither about the room, as the occasion calls for haste or permits of leisure. The continual buzz and hum of a dozen conversations is heard from groups gathered about the desks. These groups may be of any size, but couples predominate, for it is one of the strange things of newspaperdom that even the man who comes into the office for the purpose of seeing that certain information is spread broadcast before the public prefers to communicate that information to a single man in private.

This, then, is the setting of the struggle that goes on daily or nightly, to keep the diary of the world posted to date. From this centre the gleaners go forth into every corner of the city wherever the finger of incident points, and to it they return to beat out the "stories" that you read in ease and comfort at your breakfast table. Into the buzzing hive come yet other stories over the telephone and telegraph wires, or are brought by those who are interested one way or another in gaining the public ear thru the public eye.

This is the very soul of the game, for were it not for this, there is enough of labor and of sorrow in the newspaper game to break the stoutest heart.

When at Its Busiest Hour.

Somewhere about eleven o'clock at night, the newspaper office is at its busiest. Then all the features noted are present to a greater extent than at any other time. At this time nearly every man on the staff is in the office, and the movement and din are at their height. This lasts perhaps an hour, and then the crowd begins to thin. The pace slackens. By midnight the groups of loungers engaged in general conversation outnumber the workers who are still pounding out "copy" upon the clicking typewriters.

But it takes only a moment to drive the whole tribe back to activity. The report of a big fire or a sensational crime or accident coming in over one little telephone wire will clear the office and send the gleaners scurrying to the scene. It may drive them to the phones to wake up possible sources of information from their slumbers, and suave voices will be heard using up precious minutes in smoothing out the ruffled tempers of the rudely awakened who cannot quickly rub the sleep from their eyes or the sense of personal injury from their minds when suddenly called from bed to answer what may seem to them a trivial question. But if the report is not secured, it will be missed from the story of the day by thousands of eager readers, and the reporters must glean the facts from whatever source they may.

And this is one of the great points in the game—time. The story which may be worth a column at 8 o'clock or even at midnight may have to be disposed of with a bare ten lines at two in the morning.

Minutes, Minutes, Haunt You.

For this reason the reporter is the slave of the clock. Ever and anon he casts his eyes at the ancient enemy that governs his labors and his destiny, the clock that hangs aloft and impersonally ticks off the seconds and the minutes which are the life of the potential stories which may break out at any moment, and will require time in the making. That clock will mark off those minutes just as relentlessly when the hastily gathered facts of a murder are being rushed together, at the last moment, as when the gleaner of news sits leisurely at the 'phone and hears of the exciting account of a Sunday school re-union. It will tick with the same ticks and the identical tocks when a man argues quietly and with apparent nonchalance, but with inward desperation, to draw a reluctant statement from an evasive official, as it does when he takes down the willing statement of a limelight politician.

Always there is the timepiece and always the newspaper man is the slave of the clock. It governs his goings and his comings, is his nemesis and goad. The clock has worn out the nerves of more newspapermen than ever have been broken by late hours, hard work, association with sorrow or any other sinister force by the side of which he is called upon to labor. It is freedom from this that he is always craving, but which seems always the unattainable boon.

It is a curious crowd that daily and nightly drift into a newspaper office, and they come upon curious errands. The task of sorting the wheat from the chaff requires a deal of labor, a deal of insight and an almost inexhaustible fund of patience and good humor.

There will always be the clever individual who is going to load up the newspaper man with a bit of special pleading more or less cleverly disguised as a "story" of actual news value. Of this class the professional "press agent" is the most astute, but it easily detected, as he must of necessity disclose his identity and the scribe is on his guard, but it is not this intentional lobbyist of the printed page that is the most terrible with whom the unfortunate editor and reporter have to deal.

The Most Terrible of All.

There is a man beside whom these are personified peace. The most terrible of all is the well-intentioned friend who comes in honestly believing that he is handing you an item of surpassing interest. He really believes that he is giving you the story of your life and making your reputation for all time. This is, alas, too often because he has mistaken his own personal interest for that of the general public. He forgets that while the fact that his neighbor is securing his kindling supply from the boards of his back fence is of interest to him, surpassing the extinction of a thousand souls by a tidal wave in remote Japan, this can hardly have a tremendous import to the public at large.

Still you do not want to hurt this man's feelings, for he may be a good fellow with sensibilities to be hurt even tho he has little sense with which to discern the value of news, or he may be so placed as to frequently be in possession of news so valuable that it pays to please him by the occasional printing of items of little or no public interest. The newspaperman hunts news as the politician hunts votes and thru pretty much the same channels of personal friendships.

Then every newspaper office and indeed every individual newspaperman has a particular flotilla of derelicts that make port with greater or less regularity. They drift in, sit about and talk—usually of past achievements—to the man who above all others is concerned with present and future events. Nevertheless, these have their interest. They are perhaps the most interesting human documents that can be perused, and are well worth the small expense of trifling gifts, graced by the name of loans, which it takes to keep the library in circulation.

But if those who visit a newspaper office are queer fish, those whom they find within are in many ways queerer. The men engaged in this profession or trade, or calling, or vocation (no one has yet decided exactly what to call it) are recruited from every walk of life and drift into it in a multiplicity of ways.

Full of Large Responsibilities.

Newspaper work has large responsibilities and requires much special knowledge and still it has not, as has the law, medicine or the church, any well defined method of approach. All manner of men come within the gates and only one thing is demanded of each—that he "make good," that he diligently and consistently "deliver the goods."

Even when he is admitted to the fraternity, he does not do the ordinary or expected thing. I venture to say that no one could walk into a newspaper office where the staff had been lined up away from any position which would indicate the individual function of each and then make anything like an accurate placing of the men in their respective positions. He would be more than a little apt to mistake the city editor for the janitor or the Czar of Russia, according to the office in which he made his attempt, and, still dependent upon the office in which his effort was made, he might easily mix up the sporting and society editors. The police and political and religious reporters could easily be confused, while the financial, educational and railroad men would in all probability be hopelessly mixed and mingled.

That is what is the matter with the game and that is its lure; nothing follows logically, but everything happens accurately. There is not any rule that would be recognized as such in any other walk of life, but results are produced that could be produced in no other from the given material. You will see boys doing the work of old men and old men gleefully doing the work of boys, and all working and playing together in a way that casts ordinary standards to the winds, and still out of this seeming hopeless confusion comes the most nicely timed and tuned order, and over and under and around it all is the great goading and guiding "spirit of the game," that none can resist, that supports and carries all, and which every man of them will grumbling or grinning, serve to the uttermost that is in him. He will give gladly for little return, asking only for work, big work and plenty of it—J. P. H.

View of The World's New Home As It Is At Present. Four More Storeys Are To Be Added, Which Will Make the Building as it Appears on the Front Page. The World Square is on the Right Looking North to Queen Street.

Features That Spell Success

In Twenty-Nine Years the World Has Risen to a Leading Place Despite Influences of Corporations to Silence It.

Features of The World's new home are many, the chief, of course, being the new home itself. The World has now a place wherein to hang its hat and do generally as it pleases. It has had the reputation for some time of doing generally as it pleased—and it pretty nearly did; but, in a new, ideally located, perfectly equipped and well-organized home, what may not be expected of it for the future?

The World is only 28 years old. Its path has not been a rose-strewn glade. It has had an up-hill climb, because of the influences of corporations against it, but with "excelsior" always the motto. It has gained a reputation for boldness, fearlessness and honesty of purpose, has attained a high eminence in national journalism, and on this eminence has started a new era of life at maturity—perfectly established and physically sound.

New and modern is The World's new home, and consistently new and modern is the furniture and equipment. Speed! All speed! has been the general theme. The fastest press that could be secured has been set up and is capable of running off fifty thousand 18-page papers an hour, nearly a whole edition. The same press will print a 36-page or a 72-page issue, and will print in four colors besides black which, with the various systems of blending or mounting one color upon another, will give almost any tint required in modern lithography.

All new machinery has been installed for bringing the pages from the "raw type" stages down to the press—FAST. The moulding plant will form matrices from type every six minutes. These are shot down a tube to be moulded into circular plates by the latest type of auto-plate at the rate of four a minute. Promptly as they issue hot from this contrivance, they are hustled into an auto-cooler and slapped onto the press. The whole process is the matter of a few seconds. In less than 15 minutes from the time a story leaves the reporter, it can be read on the street. "Specials" and "extras" can, when the occasion warrants, be heralded by "newsies" on all the down-town streets before the paint on the bulletins is dry. The new World building is a cheerful and, at the same time, imposing example of architectural design. It is not a slavish copy of any particular type of architecture, and might be styled a free treatment of the modern renaissance, modified to suit conditions and adapted to general utility. It is constructed of structural steel, pressed brick, with cut-stone trimmings, terra cotta floors and partitions, has metal doors, window frames and sash. No wood being used, except for the hardwood floors, the building is absolutely fireproof.

Model of Taste and Convenience.

The main entrance is in the centre of the Richmond-street front on the ground floor, and is reached by three easy steps leading to a revolving door, which ushers the visitor into a spacious hallway, with mosaic floor and marble counters on each side. This is the general business office, which is amply lighted by five immense plate-glass windows by day and five electroliers, suspended from a 17-foot ceiling, by night. At the end and to the left of the entrance corridor is the main stairway and elevator. To the rear of the business office proper, and separated by a fireproof partition, is the press-room and mailing department. The basement, which covers, approximately, an area of 7000 feet, is utilized as a stock room, lavatories for the mechanical and business staffs, vaults and stores, etc.

The editorial and reportorial department is on the first floor. The general reporters' room is encountered upon stepping from the elevator and passing thru a comfortably furnished lobby. To the right and facing Richmond-street are the private offices of the executive staff; the managing editor, news editor and city editor, and to the left of this room are the offices of the telegraph, sporting, commercial, financial and other editors. Sunday World editors are located to the north end of this floor, along with the editorial writers, while a large compartment at the northwest corner has been especially fitted up as a library and reference room.

Ascending the stairs to the second floor where the composing room, proof-reading, stereotyping and engraving departments are located, you pass thru a door into the foreman's office and from that into the general composing room. The battery of linotype machines is on the north side of the James-street front, while the southeast corner is occupied by the type cases and the hand-setting section.

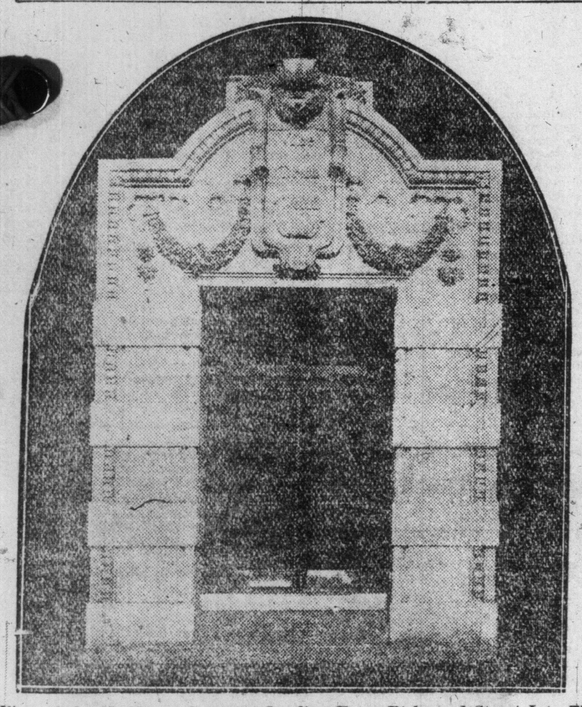
To the southwest is the engraving department. The stereotypers and proofreaders occupy the northwest section of this floor.

The freight elevator and second stairway at the northeast corner of the building are totally enclosed from basement to roof by brick partitions and protected by metal doors. The elevator is entirely of steel, together with the stairways, so that in the event of a possible fire starting from whatever cause, there is absolutely nothing to burn should it reach the hoist shaft or stairway.

The interior finish thruout from basement to top floor is stucco plaster.

The gas and electric wiring are contained in metal conduits, concealed in the terra cotta flooring, and are so arranged that the electric and gas lighting, or both, can be utilized from all outlets.

Row of Sixteen Trucks Lined Up In The World's Composing Room in Preparation For a Morning Edition.



View of the Handsome Doorway Leading From Richmond Street Into The World's Business Office.

Handling Despatches From All Parts of the Earth

How News is Ga hered and Sifed to Make The World Brigh and Newsy.

By the News Editor.

Every time a party of visitors is shown thru a newspaper office, the man in charge of the editorial department expects to be asked: "Say, tell me, where do you get all the news, anyway, to fill your paper every day?" The desired information is vouchsafed with the same wearied smile of cheerful indulgence that rewards the kind offers of the volunteer correspondent who appends to his contribution, "This will help to fill your paper."

Fill up! When the hardest job the news editor has is to prevent sending to the composing room two or three times more than can be crowded in. The real task is sifting out from the news matter that comes along what is best suited for the hour.

Few persons who pick up their morning paper pause to consider what labor, time and talent has been required for its production. He finds local, Canadian, American and world-wide news of interest in the various pages, and yet gives never a thought to the manner in which all has been assembled, unless it is to render an opinion as to carelessness if he finds an occasional typographical error.

Thru Many Hands.

Take, for instance, the coming back to civilization of Dr. Fred Cook. He lands at one of the most remote spots on the globe that is reached by cable, Lerwick, in the Shetlands. A cable operator handles his story, which is relayed thru perhaps half a dozen others until it reaches New York. Then another set of operators put it on the wire for Buffalo, where it is again edited and transmitted to Toronto. The operator at this end makes half a dozen copies, and two or three men handle them until delivery at the newspaper office. There the despatch reaches the telegraph editor, it goes to the foreman of the composing room, to the linotype operator, then, as a story in type, to the "devil," who pulls proofs, to the proofreader, to the man on the "bank," who sees that any typographical errors are corrected, to the make-up man, who places it in the forms, then to the stereotyping plant as part of the contents of a page of matter, and put on to the pressroom as a metal plate.

Soon the press is running, and after passing thru from three to six other hands the paper and the story of Cook's arrival and his message are before you. And the whole operation has been possible in two or three hours, or less, for no time is lost if it can be helped. Print the news and print it first, is the motto of every editor, and news is news only when it is fresh. After twenty-four hours, it is more or less tradition.

The local papers have the following distinct sources for collecting news:

A local staff of reporters.

A staff of correspondents in various outside cities and towns.

The Associated Press service.

The Easson or G. N. W. Tel Co. service.

The Marshall or C. P. R. Tel. Co. service.

The Canadian Associated Press.

The Western Associated Press.

Specially arranged services from United States newspapers or press bureaus.

The Associated Press.

The service that is supplied the Canadian newspapers by the Associated Press is a branch of the biggest news gathering agency in the world. It is primarily a United States association of newspapers that, years ago, pooled their newsgathering interests and facilities for common benefit. By exchanging news, all the papers in the association were enabled to get the cream of the news from the various territories covered, and in this way the United States was beneath their eyes. By means of correspondents located in other parts of the universe, as well as by a special staff of writers to attend and cover big events, the "A. P." as it is popularly called, is able to chronicle and to give more or less satisfactory reports of events of general interest the world over.

For instance, most of the news of such big events as the war between Russia and Japan, the South African war, the Frisco, Jamaican and Italian earthquakes, the Russian atrocities of several years ago, the Turkish upheaval of not so long ago, and the present North Pole discovery, had found its way to the reader via the Associated Press.

The Canadian newspapers do not get the extensive service given to the association subscribers across the line, where the A. P. franchise in a city is a very coveted and valuable possession. Even Wm. Randolph Hearst couldn't get the "A. P." for his N. Y. American (then The Journal)" until he was able to purchase the plant of a run-down rival in New York that happened to have a membership.

The World is its Parish.

Of the Ontario papers, only the Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London dailies get the A. P. This consists of a night and a day service, with ten to twelve thousand words of matter in each. It covers the U. S. stock and other markets, the baseball and other U. S. sporting events, a variety of American happenings and, as stated before, general news of importance the world over.

It comes on typewritten sheets of tissue paper, styled "flimsy" by those who have the handling of them. The chief fault of the news supplied is that it preponderates on stories of American interest and is sometimes tinged with spreadeagle sentiment.

How a Story Comes to Hand.

The stories do not come along just as they appear in print. The telegraph editor is sometimes given a very hard job before he gets things to his satisfaction. But let it be said to the credit of the A. P., that the men behind it try to give as early and complete a service of any big happening as is possible. Take for instance, the death of E. H. Harriman recently. The first notification to the Toronto papers came over the A. P., late in the afternoon, when, toward the bottom of a sheet of flimsy in which the story being given broke off short, came the ominous tidings:

"Flash—Harriman dead."

This was enough for the news editor to work on, to get cuts and obituary matter ready. "Flash" is the "C. Q. D." of the editorial room.

In a few minutes came a "bulletin" dated from Arden, N. Y., announcing the death and the time. Later came an "add bulletin," giving a few additional particulars of illness and career. Early in the night came a "note to editors," giving an outline of the Harriman story to come, and the various phases to be treated, together with an estimate of the extent—2500 words. The story itself came along at intervals from about 7.30 p. m., until "30"—the end—of the service at 3 o'clock next morning.

The Mission of the C.A.P.

The Canadian Associated Press provides a cable service from London, England, the cost of which is defrayed by the papers receiving it and by a yearly grant from the Canadian government. It has been in operation only a few years and owes its origin chiefly to the earnest support and efforts of John Ross Robertson of The Toronto Telegram. It aims to give a short British and foreign news service on matters of special interest to Canadians. Its only weakness is its present inability, due to the high cable rates, to send more extended reports. The service is culled principally from the London dailies and the difference in time of five hours gives Canadians the opportunity of reading excepts from The London Times' thunderous editorials on the same morning of publication.

The proceedings of the recent imperial press and defence conferences, and the Bisley shooting would have been meagrely reported had it not been for the C.A.P. In other ways, too, is its usefulness apparent to the loyal Canadian newspaper reader.

Local Telegraph Service.

The G.N.W. Telegraph news service gives an indifferent survey of Ontario and Quebec occurrences only, while the C.P.R. service is devoted to the western provinces. Neither pretends to be in any sense complete, due principally to the fact that the larger dailies have their own correspondents thruout Canada. It does seem strange tho, and even a pity, that a thoroly organized Canadian associated press service is impossible, when there are press associations and other important bodies in all the provinces that ought to be depended on to take the matter up. As it is now, it is easier and cheaper to get the report of European, Asiatic and South American happenings of note, than from some places in "civilized" Canada.

The western newspapers have led the way in this regard, tho to a limited extent, and the Western Associated Press is the result. Leading papers from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast have joined together a la the A.P., with headquarters in Winnipeg, to supply their own needs and to provide a service for some of the eastern Canadian papers.

"Our Own Correspondent."

But whatever the newspapers owe to the press services above enumerated, these must take a second place to the out-of-town correspondent. He is of two classes, the man on salary, who is sometimes regarded as a staff man, and the man on "space," or who gets paid so much a column for all the matter that he sends in that is used. The Toronto papers have correspondents in most cities of Canada, and most of the towns of any importance in Ontario. Correspondents in such places as Halifax, St. John, N. B., Quebec and Montreal, Winnipeg and the other western capitals are expected to cover the general run of news in their respective provinces. This they do thru their connection with one of the leading dailies of their locality, having the privileges of "scalping" the proofs of the stories that have come along from the city reporters and the provincial correspondents.

It will be seen, then, that the despatch service of the Canadian correspondent is somewhat on the basis of an endless chain, the numerous correspondents, say, of Nova Scotia centering their material in such a way that it is boiled down and transmitted to a western paper, which, in some cases, has a man on its staff who is expected to relay the information to clients still further toward the Pacific.

The chief standbys among the correspondents are of course those located in Ottawa, Hamilton, Montreal and Winnipeg. When parliament is in session at Ottawa, however, one, two or even more staff reporters are sent to the capital to report the proceedings alone.

"Our Man on the Spot."

While the correspondent is trusted and his judgment and writing respected in ordinary events, the outbreak of something big—a crime or a disaster—is followed by the prompt despatching of one or more trained men from the local staff as fast as train connections can be made. If a reporter on special service arrives at his destination at night, his first duty is to hunt up the telegraph office to make sure of having a wire and an operator in readiness to take his copy as soon as he has gathered his facts. Many a box of candy or a handful of cigars have been the bribes that have kept operators working far into the night for the accommodation of some busy scribe.

Of late years, the long distance telephone has become a valuable assistant to the newsgatherer, especially at night. Many a story has been obtained by calling up parties who it has been surmised are wholly or partly acquainted with the facts that are wanted. The phone has many advantages over the telegraph, in that interviews are almost as satisfactorily obtained as tho the reporter was on the spot. The telephone offices in the larger towns, too, are open all night where the telegraph offices close any time after nine o'clock.

Wide Awake Toronto Boys Find it Profitable to Sell The World

Population of a Town

Number of Those Engaged Directly or Indirectly By The World Runs Into Hundreds.

Enough people make all or part of their incomes thru spending all or part of their time in the employ of The Toronto World to populate a fair sized town, with a government and social system all its own. In point of numbers the vendors and dealers head the list. In the City of Toronto there are approximately 700 persons from whom the morning World can be purchased. The Sunday World can be secured from about 1000 vendors. Boys who wish to make a little money on the side but do not like getting up early in the morning reinforce the ranks of the sales force when the Sunday edition is out, materially adding to the number.

He Is a Fascinating Study.

Anthropological students need never run short of a subject while the newsboys are "in our midst." As a study they are fascinating. Wide-eyed, husky-voiced, they stand on the corners or dodge in and out of a crowd, looking into every face for the unmistakable expression which is more or less apparent on the countenance of him who wishes a copy, and which vanishes as soon as his want is satisfied. They also keep the hands of the passer-by in sight in readiness to jump toward him if they move toward his pocket. If you put your one hand in your pocket as you approach a corner on which are a number of "newsys" you will be almost immediately surrounded by a clamorous crowd who insist on putting a paper into your other hand.

There is a greater percentage of business-men (or rather boys) among the newsboy element than in any other class. The majority of them are independently engaged in business. It is a case of each man for himself among the ones who get out on the streets and cry their wares. They are out to make a living. The ones who deliver the paper in the early hours are a class distinct. They are often the sons of well-to-do parents but who are not satisfied with the paternal cash allowance. Being strong, sturdy youths they tumble out of their cozy cots and hie them forth to the agent's store, get their papers, deliver them, and run home with an outrageous appetite due to the bracing morning air. Then when their pay-day comes round they are the envied of all their schoolmates when they march into class-room munching candy or exhibiting the latest toy novelty. Generally these boys are the leaders of their little "gang." Their work breeds independence and strength of character which is an invaluable asset in after life.

In Toronto there are 17 sub-stations where boys are supplied with The World. Most of these places have a staff of delivery boys under the control of the agent.

Long and Faithful Friend.

When asked how long he had been selling The World, F.W. Beebe of 412 Spadina-avenue said: "Look up the fyles and find out when the first one was printed. I started to sell them then." In looking up the fyles we find that the paper was established nearly thirty years ago. Therefore Mr. Beebe has been on the job since 1880. He has been up with the sun every week-day morning for the past 30 years, ready to supply all comers. He has seen the paper grow from a small four-paged edition, to the large 10 to 18 page edition (with the large circulation) it is to-day.

Mr. Beebe handles on an average 600 Daily Worlds and 2,400 Sunday Worlds. He supplies 30 boys with the Daily and 60 with the Sunday.

C. F. Wright of 118 East Dundas-street, ward 7, who supplies West Toronto with most of its literature, is another old-timer in point of service.

Mr. Wright has been selling The World for nineteen years. He likes his business and has, as a matter of course, been successful. Before he went into it he was a druggist. That profession did not suit his health, so he changed. Now he handles on an average 1,000 Daily Worlds and 1,200 Sunday Worlds. About 18 boys get their dailies from him and 40 get their Sundays.

J. Willis, 776 Yonge-street, is another long-service man. He has been getting up before the delivery wagon arrived for 14 years. He gets rid of about 300 copies of the Daily and 1,100 of the Sunday. Ten boys carry the Daily and 25 the Sunday for him.

F. Wynne, 1355 Dundas-street, has been in the game for three years. He thinks selling The World in conjunction with another business is about the greatest ever. "As a side-line it is a dandy money-maker," he said. "I can be run with any business. I am a barber, but selling papers does not keep me away from my chair at all, as my assistant looks after it."

All Have Been Successful.

Mr. Wynne handles about 300 Dailies and 950 Sundays. Four boys sell The Daily World and 30 "hustle" the Sunday for him.

A. J. Trett of College and Dovercourt has been an agent for three years. Thirteen boys handle his 600 Dailies and 46 boys sell his 1 300 Sundays.

B. S. Shepard, 221 Kingston-road, has been the East Toronto agent for 5 years. He has his little office at Kingston-road and King-street. There 15 boys gather to get the morning World and 25 boys get The Sunday World. He handles 500 copies of the Daily and 900 of the Sunday.

J. M. Weeks, 614 West Queen-street, has sold The World for 5 years. He handles about 1,100 morning Worlds and 3,500 Sunday Worlds. In the morning from 35 to 50 boys call around. From 125 to 140 boys purchase their Sunday Worlds from him.

In addition to this crowd there are about 80 carriers under the control of The World office, and several hundred buy their supply of both Sundays and Dailies directly from the circulation department.

Outside of Toronto there are about 600 places where The World can be purchased.

MAN OF GENIUS IN NEWSPAPERDOM

Man Who Controls The Times Has Had Remarkable Career.

One hundred years ago Napoleon strove to consolidate Europe into a confederation of states under his sole rule; the means employed were blood and iron. He failed, for his motives were personal and not patriotic.

Fifty years ago Bismarck, with equal pertinacity, sought to consolidate Germany into a confederation of states under the hegemony of Prussia; the means he employed were the same. He succeeded, for his motive was patriotic and not personal.

To-day Alfred Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe, seeks to consolidate the states of the British Empire; the means he employs are very different. To the sword succeeds the pen, to the serried battalions, the press. Will he succeed, or will he fail? Are his motives patriotic or personal?

With some such unanswered queries in my mind I chatted with the man as he appears to the world at large, and after I left him my imagination was far too stimulated to allow of any analysis of the impression he gave. Even now, with the lapse of hours, the picture is blurred and the coloring false, but so much depends on the light in which it is painted that is is almost impossible in one sitting to reproduce the man as he is.

The Pen as a Weapon.

Lord Northcliffe is a genius with all the temperamental qualities and defects that the word implies. Unlike most of his kind he knows his defects and continually guards against them. He has the impulsiveness of an Irishman combined with the canniness of a Scot and the sentiment of an Englishman; he has intuition, imagination and ambition. Let loose such a combination anywhere at any time and what is the result? A century ago Napoleon, to-day Lord Northcliffe, with the difference that where Napoleon allowed passion full reign, Lord Northcliffe curbs sentiment. But both men are alike in the intuitive summing of the circumstances under which they live, they differ in their employment of weapons. Napoleon founded an empire with the sword, Lord Northcliffe will weld one with a pen.

Just as a critic may not agree with a musical genius' interpretation of a masterpiece, so may men not agree with Lord Northcliffe's interpretation of principles. In both cases in order to understand the interpretation the forces behind the genius must be examined, for it is because of those forces that Lord Northcliffe stands where he does.

Strikes Out Boldly.

He says himself that his ambition was to control The Times. Possibly he may have had this ambition from the earliest days of his career, but even had he told me so, I should doubt it. A man can never definitely mark the time when he first begins to make up his mind to attain a certain object; it is a gradual evolution as the horizon of achievement extends. Further, he is a man that does not plan campaigns too far ahead. Like Napoleon in this as in most things, he sees an opportunity, calculates his chances, and, his mind once made up, concentrates all his forces on the attainment of his object. It is in this calculation of his chances and the making up of his mind that he shows genius, striking home while other men are examining the opportunity. Having attained that object, he has his horizon extended and sets off once more on a new quest, leaving his generals in command of the positions he has won. If there was a field-marshal's baton in the knapsack of every soldier of the Grand Army, there is an editor's chair awaiting every scribe in the Harmsworth entourage.

Thus having attained control of The Times he achieves his ambition and sees further kingdoms to conquer. His imagination brought these kingdoms within his ken in the same progress of evolution during the time he was planning The Times campaign. That campaign became absolutely necessary in order to extend his influence, for The Times is sentimentally, if in no way else, part of the British constitution. It gave the man a position nothing else could give, just as his peerage gave him a business asset of immense value. He is not a man to neglect the advantages of a spectacular advertisement, for his intuition limns the picture that is driven home on the imagination of the people by such advertising. His ambition having conquered a kingdom, behold him craving for empire.

It would be a fatal mistake to jump to the conclusion that in this craving he is anxious to satisfy a personal vanity. Lord Northcliffe has stridden beyond his self, and I believe recognizes his genius as an immense responsibility that he must make the best use of. He is a man that intuitively grasps both sides of a question, tears it asunder, weighs the two pieces carefully, and chooses the one best suited to the object he has in view. There is no doubt at all in my mind that his present object is the consolidation of the British Empire on a business basis. That is to be his imperial crown, and when he has achieved it, he will play golf. Without hesitation he will sacrifice ideals to circumstances, so long as the latter help forward the object he has in view. He will throw his forces on one side or another without scruple, according to his judgment of those circumstances. A sudden change of front is no more to him than it was to Napoleon if it means victory, and he will not count the cost.

He is the reincarnation of Napoleon, but he is working honestly as he sees it, not for self, but for the empire. And with such a man judgment must be withheld, for his intuition tells him not what people want to-day but to-morrow. His interpretation of principles is primarily a business one, because he recognizes that the modern world is primarily commercial. Just as the wheat speculator will change from the buying to the selling side of the market in a night, so will he change front as the circumstances of empire demand. Added to his intuition, he has marvelous powers of organization and the faculty of choosing men. He never forgets the commissariat department of his armies. In controlling The Times he controls the most accurate news commissariat the world has known, and no man knows better than he the power that gives.

He is extremely sensitive, and therefore impressionable, but he retains nothing that is not of value. In this he betrays the artistic temperament at its best, for intuition and experience have taught him the exact value of colors, and in consequence he cannot be deceived. But his sensitiveness must of necessity find sympathy and consequently directly or indirectly his reliance on Lady Northcliffe shows itself.

A portrait of Napoleon in modern clothes would make an excellent likeness of Alfred Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe, so why waste words on his appearance?

Hustlers For The World, Lined up in Front of F. W. Beebe's Agency, Spadina Avenue.

Preparing a Sunday Paper Requires Much Forethought

Few Glimpses of How Sections of a Big Edition Are Made-up.

A weekly newspaper differs from a daily in editorial style, aim, scope, variety of general and special departments, contents, mechanical make-up, exterior appearance, advertising, clientele and in methods of circulation and business conduct.

Judging by incidents which occur in the editorial offices of The Toronto Sunday World — the first Sunday newspaper in Canada—one is forced to opine that the public believe that the contents of this periodical's four sections, which comprise, all told, at least thirty-six pages, are written, edited, set up in type, proof-read, corrected, placed in the "forms," adjusted, locked up, matrixed, stereotyped and the three regular editions, totaling weekly 48,000 to 50,000 copies, printed in a few hours on Saturday, the day on which the editions are "run off" on the presses for distribution thruout Canada and the large cities of the United States, Great Britain and continental Europe. The fact is that the editorial section, the illustrated supplement and the comic pages of The Toronto Sunday World are planned far ahead of actual publication, while the preparation of the contents of these sections goes on continuously for a period of two weeks, of which one is inevitably the week preceding publication in order to have the very latest features in the way of important special articles on current matters of public interest with editorial comment on the news and events of the day and the march of civilization.

Different Sections.

Examine any edition of The Toronto Sunday World and you will discover that it is made up of four general parts—the news section, the editorial section, the illustrated supplement and the comic section. The present article deals only with explaining how the contents of the illustrated supplement and the editorial section are prevised and prepared for publication.

The illustrated supplement contains half-tone reproductions of beautiful natural scenery, of important and interesting men, places and events, local and foreign, and, sometimes special descriptive and practical articles, oriented and embellished with appropriate "fine screen" cuts. To produce these The Toronto Sunday World retains a staff of expert photographers and engravers. Tho the burden of planning and designing the illustrated supplement of The Toronto Sunday World falls on the staff, its large circulation and its human appeal to all classes of society has resulted in, virtually, a daily flood of photographs of all sorts, from amateur cameralists and kodakists, who gladly submit them to the editor for reproduction in this periodical.

It is the editor's function—and it is not by any means a "soft job"—to select from the miscellany of photographs those which are worth while being reproduced. This requires a nice sense of what has news value and of what will universally appeal to the human delight in "pictures," just because they are in themselves a "short-hand" story of interesting, or notable, men, women and places and significant social, political or industrial events. The editor chooses from the photographs at hand those which will best serve the purpose of a really live, up-to-date weekly newspaper, such as The Toronto Sunday World.

After making the requisite selection, he instructs the engraver both as to the size and style in which he wants the photographic subject reproduced for printing in half-tone or fine screen. The delivery of these metallic reproductions is related on an order-sheet. The illustrated supplement of The Toronto Sunday World is, under ordinary circumstances, "made up" in the composing room according to exigencies of printing four pages on one day and four pages on the following day—the customary procedure being to "lock-up" first, pages 1, 4, 5 and 8, and, next, pages 2, 3, 6 and 7.

But before the locking up can take place, the editor of The Toronto Sunday World must write descriptive epithet or pyramidal "lines" to follow under each "cut," according to the size and social importance of subject of the cut.

Readers of The Toronto Sunday World who glance cursorily at the pictures in the illustrated supplement and peruse the descriptive lines underneath (some times above and below) the cuts, may think the writing of these lines an easy task. But suppose, for example, as often happens, the editor has a series of "cuts" of children or of families of "four generations," he must vary each time the meaning and style of his epithets and description; to have, practically, the same kind of subject to orientate and to say something different for each—something clever and piquant—is no easy task.

Still further work devolves on the editor. He must go to the composing room, and oversee, with a view to neat or picturesque arrangement, the placing of the cuts in, as they are called, the "forms." When the desiderated cuts, along with the appropriate letter-press, have been satisfactorily placed in the forms by the "make-up man," they are then "locked-up" by him and are sent to the press-room for printing. Trial proofs are sent from the press-room to the editor. He closely scans these for typographical errors or poor printing and sends them back to the foreman of the press-room for corrections and changes before being "run off" on the presses for the "bull-dog" (that is the advance rural) and regular editions of The Toronto Sunday World. In no sphere of real life is there such rapid and dramatic action as in the planning, preparation, making up and printing of an illustrated section of a great Sunday newspaper. It looks simple and easy to the average reader, but in reality it demands hustle, hustle, with brains and energy, all the time. No laboring man ever worked harder than the so often criticized editor who, tho he seemingly be a mere "pencil-pusher," differs from the laborer in that an editor never rests mind or body.

Editorial Section.

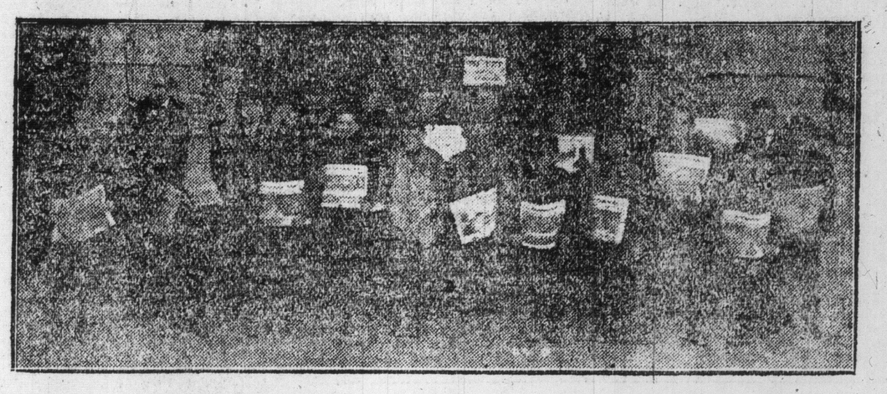
Now, examine the so technically termed editorial section of The Toronto Sunday World and any reader will be convinced that if the work devolving on the editor in "getting out" the illustrated supplement is a genuinely difficult and arduous task, much more intellectual originality, exercise of forethought and energy are required to prepare the timely and interesting matters which appear in the different departments of this section.

First of all, there is the editorial page, as such, devoted to practical comment on the news and social, industrial, educational and art movements of the day. This is the page which influences or forms public opinion, and in this regard The Toronto Sunday World has proved itself the most potent power in Canadian journalism, effecting thru its advocacy much desired popular reforms. The editorial page as such is almost wholly written by the editor. Frequently, however, men of thought, with the gift of readable literary style, contribute to the page. As a matter of fact The Toronto Sunday World welcomes to its editorial columns the utterances of the people for the editor knows the value of sound, disinterested public opinion on matters that concern the structure of the social organism and the needs of the ideal civilization.

Another significant department under the general rubric of "the editorial section," is devoted to reporting the news of "society"—at home functions, teas, dinners, out-of-town visiting, week-end parties, engagements, and marriages.

The theatres—and Toronto is known on the continent as a city of critical theatre-goers are given relatively the greatest amount of space in the pages of the editorial section of The Sunday World. It is by reading these columns that devotees of the drama, comedy and opera are most assisted in choosing what "performance" they will attend during the week of the date of announcement in The Sunday World. It has been acknowledged by the New York and Chicago critics that the dramatic pages of The Toronto Sunday World rank with the great American metropolitan journals in bright, breezy, timely and interesting news of the stage and in pictorial embellishment with reproductions of famous or notable actors, actresses, successful playwrights, theatrical managers and "producers." These illustrated dramatic pages involve as much hard thinking, sane judgment and artistic taste as does the special pictorial supplement of The Sunday World.

In three other departments the editorial section takes a foremost position; namely, in literary and musical news and criticism, church work and matters of interest to agriculturists and horsemen. Certainly it is the general opinion that in these departments The Toronto Sunday World is unequaled in the Dominion and not surpassed by any great metropolitan newspaper on the continent. These departments are planned and prepared by expert journalists, who are specialists in their particular fortes.—J. D. L.



J W Wilson Agency at Ottawa and the Boys Who Handle The World in That City.

Distributing Staff in Hamilton in Front of The World's Branch Office in That City. The Hamilton Branch of The World is Perhaps the Largest of any Newspaper Agency in Canada.

Hocken or Geary, Who Will Be the Next Mayor?

Hard to Picture Either One as a Private Citizen — Candidates Already Framing Up Speeches of Explanation Heard in the City Hall Corridors.

It will all be over in four more weeks, except the explanations of the vanquished, for which it is only reasonable to allow a week or ten days. On the second of January everybody will be saying how perfectly simple it should have been to figure out the result, and that it was inevitable from the start. Supporters of the fallen will be going around remarking that a magnificent fight was put up against heavy odds, that the wonder was the vote was so close as it was, and that, tho temporarily defeated, the struggle for a clean, progressive administration has just begun, etc.

Private Citizen, Who?

Of course, either Controller Hocken or Controller Geary must be just a private citizen next year, but each is so absolutely confident that it is hard to picture either one as qualifying for one of these artistically engraved addresses which ex-members of the city council are privileged to hang over the mantelpiece. Yet it must be even so.

As each day passes, the possibility of a third candidate, that is, one whose nomination can be taken seriously, becomes more remote. For one thing, five of the city's six daily papers have pretty definitely committed themselves to one candidate or the other. The Telegram is waiting in the hope that someone else will start something to see who's boss on the mayoralty line. It doesn't practically matter who he is so long as he wasn't in the city council of 1909.

Ward Vision Vanishes.

Controller Ward's visions of becoming mayor are growing fainter. The refusal of the official Liberal organization to back a candidate is not encouraging any more than the fact that The Globe and The Star have shown leanings to Controller Hocken and Geary respectively. What is more, if you search the records back for a quarter of a century or more you cannot find an instance where one Liberal mayor has been followed by another.

The campaign will begin to develop speed in a couple of weeks or so when the rivals will confront the hard-headed taxpayers in halls hired at the expense of the candidates. At present they are using halls and lodge rooms for which other people pay the bills, dropping in casually at annual meetings to extend congratulations on the splendid calibre of the newly elected officers. It is considered bad form to talk civic politics at these gatherings. Controller Hocken has, however, given expositions of his tube plans at one or two meetings under invitation.

Some of Their Qualities.

At this distance from polling day, it looks like a candidate who is all obstructiveness opposed by another who is not a builder in any sense. Without his legal training, Controller Geary might be much more of a force in municipal affairs. He has unfortunately developed a capacity for quibbling, which has gone a long way towards preventing his being able to meet an issue fairly and squarely. He is, however, as gentlemanly a debater as could be found anywhere, is popular and deserves to be so regarded, but a strong feeling is abroad that Toronto needs as mayor a man who will do more than adorn the position in conventional style.

Must Be Good Guesser.

Turning to the controllership race, the prospects are for the prettiest kind of struggle. The probabilities are that the board will split even politically, which means that Ald. McGhie, Church and Foster, the three Conservatives in the field, will have two seats to divide. Controller Hamilton is out for re-election, and probably Controller Ward, with Albert Chamberlain as a certainty, and Ald. Braden and F. S. Spence to contest also, making five Liberals. Only the best of good guessers has a chance of picking the four winners, and the issue is certainly interesting.

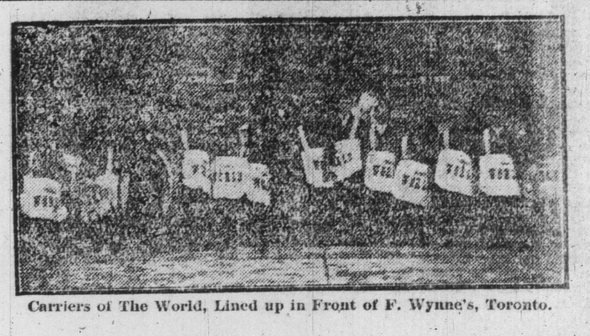
MAKING A NEWSPAPER.

Men who make newspapers sometimes believe that their profession is an exacting one. They are wrong. It is the simplest calling. Making a newspaper is an easy trick. Anybody can do it.

A lawyer, with only a diploma and a brass sign, who would lose a suit even if the other side was ready to confess judgment, will tell you how to run a newspaper. A physician who would send his patient to the morgue before the prescription has been filled will know all the fine points of making a newspaper. An actor who never earned any other plaudit than a soft tomato will give instructions in handling the world's news. Any old lady who knows enough to get off the street car backward has positive opinions on the press. Even a society person who never paid anything but a call or made anything but a visit, did anything but a tailor, knows how stupid those men are who write "stories," edit "copy," wrestle with heads and won't fit, and get the paper out on time.

One reason for the university of perfection in this trade among those who do not work at it is that everybody has been employed in it. It is the most unusual thing to meet a man who, who, when the occasion seems ripe, will not say: "I used to be a newspaper man myself."

Newsboys Who Get Their Papers From the Agency of J. M. Weeks, Toronto.



Carriers of The World, Lined up in Front of F. Wynne's, Toronto.

Perfect System of Newsgathering, Always a Mystery to Public, Explained

Collecting What The Readers Want

Peep Into Department of the City Editor—Covering a City's Life.

By the City Editor.

What is the primary purpose of a newspaper? The question really answers itself—the collection and dissemination of news. But what is news? That is another question not so easy of reply. In a general way everything that happens is news at the moment but then so much is always happening that no newspaper, however large, could contain it all. Hence the function and duty of the city editor is to anticipate as far as possible, to weigh, to gauge, to select with discrimination, so that his paper may be bright, attractive and interesting.

Of course, there are occasionally events of such outstanding importance as to rivet the attention of a whole nation. If all were of this class, a city editor's responsibilities would be very considerably lightened. But the word "news" when applied to events of less general appeal has different meanings for different classes of readers. What attracts one man, repels others, and a newspaper that is really alive and up-to-date must keep constantly in view the varying tastes and predilections that characterize the [illegible] provide something for everyone.

In his own sphere the city editor has to decide the question, remembering that what may please one man may displease another. News, I would say, is what the public want to know and ought to know. The aim of a big newspaper is to print something that will interest everybody in some way. The New York Times prints at the head of its editorial column this motto: "All the news that's fit to print," while the late Charles A. Dana of The New York Sun is credited with having once said that he would print "anything that God Almighty chooses to let happen." But it had to happen for Dana to take notice of it, consequently it was the boast of Dana and his Sun that "if you see it in The Sun it's so."

No One Section Supreme.

To claim that one particular section of the paper is the most widely read would be violently opposed by the men who have to do with the preparation of other sections. Certainly the financial page is all-important to the Man in the Street who must know everything about the fluctuations of the stock market. He has his own source of information—the tape—yet he has not the same facilities for assembling the information it conveys as the newspapers have, and he wants his morning paper to elaborate the story that the tape hurriedly told on the previous day. Then, many will open the paper at the sporting page. The World, because of this demand, gives a great deal of space to this feature of the day's news. Who does not glory in the achievements of the men of brawn and muscle on the field of sport? We are all interested first of all in the home teams, but it would surprise you to know what a lot of people are watching a far-away struggle. The sporting page tells also the doings of the giant pugs, and don't forget that half the people of Toronto want to know which of the two aliens, Johnson or Jeffries, is the better man. Not that they have ever seen either of them or care one iota which proves his superiority in the squared circle, but the sporting page has been talking of these men, giving the opinions of the adherents of both camps, and working up an intelligent interest in what is going on in the fistic world. This is not altogether confined to the strata of society which follow ring combats for the purpose of laying wagers. Even preachers read the prize ring column. No? Well, take a night off when there is a big fight on and the newspaper offices are being besieged with enquiries from the moment the men enter the ring till the last blow is struck, and see if more than one good parson does not ask: "Who won the fight?" It is natural; it is human; consequently The World finds that it is doing a service to the public by printing all the news from the ringside.

Endeavors to Satisfy All Tastes

And therefore in view of all this, it is one of the functions of a newspaper to satisfy the hunger of the sporting man, the dabbler in stocks, the buyer and seller of live stock, the man interested in sociological questions and the seeker after information that may follow the current of events in their particular sphere. But outside of these factors it surely cannot be disputed that every citizen of Toronto maintains constant interest in the daily toll of strange occurrences and ordinary happenings that go to fill the local columns of the paper.

The first essential to a city editor, responsible for recording the little and big items of interest, is a staff of alert news getters. Things are going on all around us that most of us know not of. The reporter was created to find these things out. He must have the faculty to perceive what, in the daily grind of city life, is happening that will interest people generally.

Cover Whole of City's Life.

The department of the city editor on a big daily covers practically the whole of the city's life outside of the realm of sport, the cattle market and the stock market. These are departments in themselves and in charge of competent men who make news of that character a specialty. But the city editor's staff is required to get everything that falls outside of these divisions. For instance, a man is assigned to the police beat. He is a man who week by week and month by month must tramp the same old paths to keep in touch with what is going on in the under world. Another man covers the transportation interests; another the business run, including the Board of Trade, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Retail Merchants' Association and similar organizations. Yet another man visits the offices of the church and social institutions; another "does" the labor and assembly halls, keeping his finger all the time on the movements of the unions and societies. The city hall is big enough for the constant attention of one man who attends the meetings of the Board of Control, the City Council, the various committee meetings and makes daily the round of the offices. The city hall man is required to study municipal problems, acquaint himself with the qualifications and records of the men who may for a time be entrusted with the management of the municipal ship and thus be able to confront a candidate whose return his paper may be opposing, with the ill-smelling account of his stewardship. And, of course, if his paper supports the candidate, a sweet-smelling record must be dug up. Osgoode Hall, likewise, is a source of abundant information. The reporter who looks after this work is necessarily a man of some acquaintance with the legal profession and a knowledge of the intricacies of the statutes. The World's court columns are of immense benefit to the profession thruout the province, giving as they do accurate and complete reports of the motions, judgments and other procedure in the higher courts.

Looking Out for Big 'Uns.

Yet another assignment is hotels. The interviewer is here indispensable, for every day there comes to the city from abroad someone who is worth interviewing and whose opinions on political and sociological questions will be read with avidity by the public. This beat in a newspaper yields some excellent stories and gives ample scope to a clever reporter.

There remains another important branch to mention, namely the legislative buildings. Here is a world in itself and the reporter who has faithfully covered this assignment will be sure to have squeezed out something that the public want to know. When the session of the legislature is on there is work for two men in the press gallery, but in the off-season one suffices. This man calls on all the ministers, deputy ministers and chief clerks every day, watching the course of every project thru the labyrinth of official procedure till it finally emerges from the mouth of a department head—a paragraph for the paper. The public have little idea of the amount of energy expended by the reporter in producing say a five line item, to the effect that the Hon. Somebody or Other announces the appointment of Jay Hayrick as Police Magistrate of Way Back in succession to the late regretted Whoever He Was.

A live reporter will sometimes sit for hours in front of the office of a minister waiting for such intelligence as the foregoing. However, the routine work of the legislative buildings has its compensation when the reporter pulls off an announcement that the whole province has been waiting for months to hear.

Lays His Lines With Purpose.

He knows its coming some time and he lays his pipe lines early. The possibility of his being one of the first to inform the people of the event will depend on the degree of familiarity that he has cultivated with the official or minister who is going to pass on it. The minister may be friendly, in which case the young man is not likely to be overlooked. If the reporter is persona non grata possibly there will be nobody in the department to see that he gets it. A newspaper man can put himself on good terms with a minister by haunting the minister almost to death. He can overhaul him whenever he sees him walking in the street; call him up when he is at his dinner and when he is retiring; be at his office with a note book when he goes in in the morning and when he emerges again at night; ask him a score of questions about matters that are generally known to be under consideration by the department; and do this for months before there can possibly be any announcement.

The minister may get tired of this sort of thing while admiring the pertinacity of the reporter. He'll get out of it in this way:

Grows Weary and Talks.

Instead of avoiding the reporter, the minister will make a rush for him as if the scribe were attempting to escape. Before the reporter has had time to open his mouth, he will reel off all the matters on the reporter's little pad, indicating the state of progress of each thru the department and how long it will be till it will be ready for an announcement. "Anyway," he will whisper confidentially, "I will let you know the moment I am in a position. You needn't worry about that."

Even the prime minister is not a sacred personage, immune from the attacks of newspaper men. He makes it a rule to see the reporters at noon and at 4 o'clock. On days when council sits it may be six or after before Sir James admits the reporters to his sanctum sanctorum. But even after he gets to his home it may be necessary to interrogate the first minister upon some point that had not arisen during the day. He can be got by telephone, if a "yes" or "no" answer is required, or if an interview is sought, a face to face talk with him at his residence on St. George-street is the proper thing.

Spells Success or Failure.

On the police beat of a daily paper there is room for a man with tact, foresight and a prodigious nose. Here is where there are more failures and more successes than in any other department of a newspaper. The police reporter's run has no bounds, tho he can get the routine of newsgetting down to a system that saves labor and car fare. He must keep in constant touch with all of the 400 odd police of Toronto, and he ought to know most of them to speak to. At all events the sergeants, desk men and special officers of the department ought to be on his visiting list, since interviewing each of them every day is his special duty. His work embraces a visit to every one of the seven stations where a register is kept of the drag of the police net. He looks over the slate and notes the occurrences which he regards as likely to furnish material for a human interest story. Only the name of the prisoner, his age, address and religion will be noted by the sergeant, but the reporter may glean from the man who made the arrest, and other officers concerned, particulars of peculiar public interest, possibly the connection of the prisoner with some other and greater crime. In that case all the other little "stuff" is turned over to the emergency police man, and he goes to work on the feature story. The arrest of a man often implies a visit to his home by the reporter to interview his family, and everyone else who has seen or can throw any light on the crime.

What delights the police reporter is a mystery. When a crime has been committed and the perpetrator has perhaps got away without leaving the slightest apparent clue, this is where the opportunity comes in for the police reporter to display his best talent. It is for him to discover clues, devise theories and work them out, often spending a whole night or more chasing some line that leads to nowhere in the detection of the crime. But he will not sit down and leave the police to unravel the mystery. Often the police have got their best information from the report of the police man on a mystery, and more than once the police have acknowledged the valuable aid of the press in the pursuit of criminals.

On Lookout For Accidents.

Besides visiting the stations and noting the occurrences on the blotter, the reporter is expected to scour the busy streets for accidents. If the victim is taken to one of the hospitals it is easy enough ascertaining the particulars; but very often the accident will be a comparatively minor affair, yet on account of the prominence of the principals it will be of sufficient interest to record; then has the reporter to get busy with the wires to find out where they were taken and if possible to get an interview with someone who was on the spot. Automobile accidents are sometimes hard to run down, since invariably the joy riders, or whoever they may be, conspire to keep the affair out of the papers.

On a morning paper the police reporter is the last man on the job. While his colleagues are sleeping the sleep of the just, he is down town on the watch for something to happen. Perhaps this will be a fire which usually waits till the last page of the paper is in the throes of the make-up. The instant there is an alarm the police reporter puts himself in communication with the department, gets the location, 'phones the nearest police station or fire hall, or hotel, learns the name of the owner, with the probable extent of the blaze and the monetary loss, writes an item containing the outlines of the story and rushes to the scene. There will perhaps be time to get this information in the regular edition, and if the fire develops into a more serious affair the reporter 'phones the office and proceeds to collect material for a stop press story. Then when the presses have completed their run the police reporter goes home. He knows that what happens later is lawful food for the evening papers.

Pulling in Nets With Fish.

Sometimes the reporter gets credit for a ubiquity that is not earned. He is supposed to be everywhere, when, as a matter of fact, he has to work around a central point. If an accident occurs in a quarter far removed from the newspaper office and the full details get into the paper in the morning, many people may marvel that the reporters are "always around." Of course they cannot be everywhere, and what's the use of making believe that they are? They have simply pulled in one of their nets and found some fish. The police reporter has been in constant touch with hearquarters, and an officer on duty has given the desk man the main features of an occurrence on his beat. The police reporter hears of it and if it is out of the ordinary run, he hails a taxicab and hurries to the spot, possibly getting there before the victim has been removed. Minor accidents are got thru the friendly interposition of the head nurse, who knows that the accident reporter will call her up and she is prepared to tell him what the receiving book records.

A Little Czar in His Way.

When the news is gathered by the staff of reporters, the duty of the city editor has only begun. The copy must be read, having regard to the exigencies of space and the degree of interest that the contributions that come to his desk are likely to excite. When the allotment for local copy has been cut down to the limit, the city editor is compelled to exercise fine discrimination as to what can be "boiled" and what left out without impairing the value of the paper to the reading public. It may mean that some items which ordinarily would find a place must be consigned to the waste-paper basket. This receptacle is an invaluable aid to the city editor. It is the place where spring poems and letters from "Pro Bono Publico" are invariably put and it saves a lot of worry and a lot of hard work. Then the effusions of the reporter have a better chance.

The reporter will save energy by inquiring first what space is to be given to his assignment. Being the man on the job, he ought to be able to say in what compass he can get the salient features of the event he is about to record. If his opinon is that it is worth a column, the city editor will probably promise him a half, and by the time the copy has been blue pencilled, maybe half a dozen lines of it will get into the hands of the machine operator. The city editor sizes the item up from the viewpoint of the man who buys the paper in the morning, and concludes that the half dozen lines tell all that the busy public will want to know. As a rule, reporters are inclined to magnify the importance of their own work. They want to argue with the city editor on the point of the allotment of space, but it is the man on the desk who must cut according to his cloth. He has so many columns to fill and in the filling thereof some things must go by the board. He views the whole layout, chipping off here and expanding there, till at last he has a collection of narratives that cover every phase of the city's life.

Value of Many Friends.

The main thing for the reporter approaching a possible source of future information is to give the impression that he can be trusted. It may take him weeks or months to establish a proper understanding between himself and the party he wants to use and as the friendship grows he will find, if he has left a good impression, that it becomes daily more easy to secure the information he desires and needs. He must be careful not to print any thing that has been whispered to him in confidence, for if he does this he may find that his informant will not be so communicative in future.

As a general rule a newspaper man does not want to be told anything he cannot use. He is not traveling his beat for his health, but for the benefit of the readers of his paper, and it often happens that his confidential friend, by enjoining him not to mention something that has been told him, closes other avenues that might be traversed in quest of the elusive item. When the information is finally obtained, his lips are sealed, unless he can get a release from the individual who first communicated it to him, and in nine cases out of ten that individual will plead that "there are reasons which I cannot mention" why the matter should be kept a secret.

Views of a Famous Journalist.

Blowitz, Paris correspondent of The London Times, always contended that the public were entitled to all he knew of what was going on, and his remarks on the subject, which I have taken from his "memoirs," are so much to the point that I will quote:

"If it is called an indiscretion to repeat things that have been said to a journalist by persons who have not taken the precaution to demand secrecy; if it be an indiscretion to find out what is going on and to tell what one knows, to inform the public of all that one discovers by chance, why, certainly, then I flatter myself that I have been indiscreet; I boast of it and it is an extra reason for being proud. I consider that a journalist is, first of all, the servant of his paper and the public. I consider that he ought to keep nothing hidden from them; I consider that all he knows, all he learns, all he sees, all he hears, and all that he feels, belongs to his paper; that there is only one single law in the world which should prevent him from speaking, which should close his lips—the law of honor.

"How often have people—sometimes people in very high positions—come to me and said: 'I am going to tell you something extremely interesting, but it is on the understanding that what I tell you is for you alone, and you must not say a word about it in your paper.'

"I have always answered them:

"'Then don't tell me your story; keep it to yourself * * * * * * I am not inquisitive for my own sake, only for the sake of my paper. I do not care what happens if the public is not to know it. I am a journalist, and not a confessor.'"

Many a time a reporter has been seriously embarrassed by a pledge to keep secret something that he knows is in many mouths and will become the property of his rivals in a few days.

Breaking in the Cub.

The breaking in of the cub reporter is one of the difficulties of the job of collecting and handling news. Every man has to break into a game sometime and many a young student in the university gets it into his head that he is cut out for a journalistic career. However the idea gets him is not worth while enquiring; perhaps he has had a "piece" accepted by the College Monthly, since nearly every applicant to the city editor boasts that he has had some experience in newspaper work. At any rate he drifts in, with his hat in his hand and very meek of countenance.

A few days ago there came into the new World building a young man of good appearance who said he desired to see the city editor. He was ushered in, or perhaps he just got in, as at the time there was no usher and matters were very much in a state of chaos. However, he was neatly attired and good looking. He mentioned that he wanted a job as a reporter. Now, it so happened that the "boss" was just leaving the room and heard the applicant say he was looking for work. The boss had been head over heels in the work of superintending the installation of the new press and in the cellar there was need for some "hands" to move an accumulation of begrimed lumber.

"What's that?" he asked, returning and eyeing the boy, who by the way has been attending the Jarvis-street Collegiate.

"He wants a job," I replied.

"Come with me" the boss peremptorily demanded with a motion of his arm in the direction of the back stairway to the lower regions. And the young man, with visions of a journalistic career before him, followed.

In five minutes he returned to my desk.

"Say," he stammered, "that is not the kind of a job I wanted." He was almost in tears.

He didn't want to start at the foot of the ladder. If he had made good there he would have got his job and perhaps have developed into a great newspaper man.

Some of the best men in the profession have shovelled coal into the furnace and many of them have begun as the "devil," a euphonic name for the boy who inks the rollers and gets paid for smearing himself all over with grease and oil.

Dubbing Themselves Dukes.

An amusing story is told about the Marquis of Villacerrato in The New York Sun. It seems that when King Alfonso and his bride were in England soon after their marriage they motored thru Cambridge. To the horror of the authorities and the despair of the detectives the university students flocked close around the automobile and cheered and shouted.

When a constable laid a restraining hand on the arm of the Marquis of Villacerrato, who was shouting with his fellow students, the Spanish nobleman said, "I have a right to be here. I am the Marquis of Villacerrato."

In a moment all the boys seized upon the remark. "I am the Duke of Hillestornado!" cried an Irish lad. "Don't attempt to touch me. I am the Brandee of Dukefardo," said a red-haired Scotchman. "Am I not, sir?" he appealed to the King.

Alfonso rose to the joke at once and laughingly confirmed the statement. The policemen retired and the royal motor went thru Cambridge with undergraduates surrounding it and their majesties convulsed with laughter.

Looking Down Along a Row of Linotype Machines in The World Composing Room. These Are the Instruments That Work With Almost Human Intelligence.

Agency of C. B. Scantlebury, who handles The World in Belleville.

SUGAR FRAUDS INVOLVE MEN OF HIGH POSITION

Senator Aldrich, Business Partner of the Trust Now Attacked.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 9.—The secret of the strong political inuuence which has saved the sugar trust during its long career of crime is explained by the trust's association with Nelson. W. Aldrich. They are business partners.

As long ago as in 1893 the connection between Mr. Aldrich and the sugar crowd" was made a matter of official record. In that year Aldrich organized, and the sugar trust crowd financed the United Traction and Electric Co., a corporation to take over the franchises and properties of the Providence, R.I., street car company.

The president of the L. T. & E. was Nelson W. Aldrich. Its vice-president was John E. Searles (of the sugar trust). The bank which furnished the money and handled the securities was the Central Trust Co. of New York, which is the sugar trust bank. The treasurer of the U. T. & E. was F. P. Olcott of the Central Trust Co. Others associated with Aldrich in the promotion of the concern were Marsden J. Perry of New York (now a large holder in electric power corporations) and Wm. J. Roelker of Providence and New York.

Aldrich Made a Haul.

The U. T. & E. issued bonds to the amount of $8,000,000 and stock to an equal amount. The sugar trust bank took the bonds and loaned the $8,000,000. Aldrich and his friends retained the $5,000,000 stock; and this is where the Rhode Island senator laid the foundation of his fortune.

There were numerous reorganizations and consolidations of the corporation which started as the U. T. & E., and it was several years before Aldrich had the Rhode Island legislature grant to the corporation franchises for gas, electric power and traction monopolies for the entire State of Rhode Island for 999 years. But in time all this was hande dover to what had become "The Rhode Island Co.," and the whole was sold to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad a few years ago for $36,160,200.

Thus did the sugar trust make money for Aldrich, while Aldrich made money also for the sugar trust.

But this was not the only connection between the two. Aldrich's first big service to the sugar trust—one which netted that corporation $3,000,000 a year over and above stealings—was Aldrich's personal contribution to the Wilson tariff law.

Aldrich Challenged.

An excellent explanation of this affair was given by Col. Alex. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, in a speech delivered in Boston Oct. 26, 1892, and printed verbatim in the Boston Herald on the following day. The following is from that account:

"Let me explain. Senator Aldrich spoke in our city a few days ago, and I called upon him in most respectful terms in the columns of my paper to explain how it was that when our fourtenths of one per cent. was taxed upon refined sugar, and everybody had agreed to that, that he added one-tenth of one per cent. and made it five-tenths of one per cent., and reported it in the Senate. Senator Aldrich did not explain that for a good reason—he could not explain it. There is no more infamous, robbery of the people than the compact between Aldrich and the sugar men who put the price of this oppression upon the people (applause).

"I challenge Senator Aldrich to stand before any audience in New England and deny that he put that additional one-tenth of 1 per cent. on sugar, which taxes every one of you in an aggregate of $3,000,000, that he put that additional tax upon it without any public demand from the sugar men and without any pretense of necessity for it, except by a corrupt political bargain (Applause.)"

This challenge never was accepted. Aldrich never explained.

That this partnership between Aldrich and the sugar trust has been continued and still exists, was shown conclusively by the history of the tariff bill passed last winter.

WHICH IS CHIEF FACTOR ?

Is Intelligence or Brute Force Supreme—Dr. Saleeby's Argument.

Whether the dominant factor in human history has been intelligence or brute force is a question which may be discussed at almost any length without coming to an infallible conclusion. Dr. Caleb Saleeby, as quoted in the Literary Digest, valorously maintains that mind has always prevailed over matter. Even when military rule was most open and undisguised, he asserts, it was not muscular force after all that ruled, but methodical discipline, which is, of course, the fruit of intelligence. Dr. Saleeby is a British physician who has written an important book on "Parenthood and Race Culture." He believes that the human race is evolving into a more spiritual condition, where the body will be completely subordinate to the mind. In order to lay a good foundation for his argument he perhaps exaggerates a little the part which intelligence has played in history.

Dr. Saleeby, in his excellent book, undertakes to apply some of the lessons of experience to the problem of producing a perfected race of men. Naturally, the first thought is to use the same common sense in mating human parents as we do in seeking better strains in animal life. It is a hopeless task to think of eliminating disease and deformity from the world so long as the people are permitted to propagate their defects at their own will and pleasure. A person who passes a bodily or mental ailment on to the next generation is the worst kind of criminal, but so abject are we under the sway of superstition that we dare not try to hinder them from doing it. While this state of things endures perhaps it is just as well not to say much about the dominance of intelligence in our affairs. Dr. Saleeby would not only restrict marriages of people who show some semblance of mental and physical fitness for it, but he would take pains to keep children alive after they are born. At present, when a human being has been brought into the world our solicitude for his welfare largely ceases. 'His mother may starve to death while she is in childbed. That does not disturb us. The new inhabitant of the world may be poisoned with infected milk, or slain by typhoid, or taught to be a criminal, or initiated by the depraved into ways of life. All those things are insignificant. The main and, indeed, the only important thing is to get the infant born. Then the devil may do his worst with him for all we care. The race suicide which comes from the annual slaughter of young children is ten times as dreadful as that which prevents the birth of superfluous population.

Wideawake Kingston, Ont., Boys Who Sell The World. They Are in Front of F. W. Mullin's Agency.

The Parthenon.

The destruction of this famous building took place in 1687, during the siege of Athens by the Venetians. The Turks held the city, and the Parthenon was used for a powder magazine. One day during the conflict a Venetian bombshell dropped into the building, and the explosion followed which badly shattered the structure. From that date the renowned building has stood roofless and exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather. For more than 2000 years the temple stood entire, and in its ruins is the architectural wonder of the world.

Production of The Sunday World a Race at High Tension for Few Hours

Perfected Organisation One of First Essentials In Issuing Big Edition

Interior Workings Revealed of Conditions Under Which Canada's Largest Sunday Paper is Produced.

By Sunday News Editor.

The modern daily newspaper is the product of the highest known form of human co-operation. It is produced under conditions that demand mechanical perfection, complete internal organization, and the instant and willing co-operation of telegraph companies, news agencies and press services in all toil of human energy and money that the modern newspaper demands.

You hand a boy a cent thoughtlessly and hurridly scan the front page for a summary of the outstanding news features. Later on, you may have the opportunity to read the paper more leisurely, but even then you may not give a thought to the significance of that newspaper in dollars and cents.

ways win. Great news events may be crowding one upon the other as the last forms are being locked. As far as is humanly possible the essentials of the latest developments must go into the current edition. Above all else, and excluding every consideration the forms must close at a given minute, for trains will not wait and mails that are missed mean loss of prestige with your ever-alive contemporaries on the spot.

The Sunday World is published under conditions which call for the highest possible form of newspaper organization. It is nominally a Sunday morning paper, but Canadian laws will not permit the printing or circulating of a daily newspaper after midnight on Saturday, and these laws therefore compel the production of The Sunday World on Saturday night.

The World has occasionally been criticized on religious grounds for publishing a Sunday edition. We reply that The SundayWorld is assembled, composed and printed before midnight on Saturday and that not one minute of Sunday labor goes into the paper. This cannot be said of the Monday morning papers, which the same critics read with unruffled consciences.

In consequence The Sunday World requires a smoothly working organization, the widest use of the telegraph services, and snap and loyalty on the part of every member of the staff.

Explanations and excuses count for nothing with the public. Our time is limited, but that is a consideration for the staff to deal with. We dare not assume that the public weighs this fact in our favor. In the language of the curbstone, "we must deliver the goods," and the news editor requires for The Sunday World an organization that contemplates every contingency.

Clearing Away Early Copy.

On every newspaper there are departments under the direction of specialists. These include principally the commercial, financial and sporting departments, which are directed on The Sunday World by three of the most competent men in Canada.

On Saturday the markets close at noon and this is the first favorable circumstance which the editor takes advantage of in the race with the clock. The financial and commercial copy is rushed up to the composing machines and cleared away as early as practicable.

The sporting editor of The Sunday World has a somewhat broader situation to deal with. Nearly all the big sporting events start after 2.30 in the afternoon. Almost simultaneously lacrosse games start at Montreal, Ottawa, Scarboro Beach or Rosedale. At Diamond Park or on the circuit the baseball team is in all probability down for a "double header." There is no time to write these stories after the game. Running reports must be made as the games proceed, and these are sent over telegraph wires right into the office of The Sunday World.

During the summer months when the number of sporting events is very large as many as six operators are required to take copy over the wires in the office building.

The result is that three minutes after each game is completed the story is set and in the forms ready to go to the stereotypers. This extensive use of the telegraph wires enables The Sunday World to close at 6 o'clock its first edition, which catches the main line trains, and the newsboys of Hamilton, Brantford and other cities are selling the papers there at the same hour the papers are being called by the newsboys on the streets of Toronto.

Meanwhile the Associated Press service and special correspondents are pouring general news copy into the office from all parts of Canada and the world at large. This is selected and edited by the telegraph and cable editors under instructions from the news editor, who keeps in touch with the advertising manager and learns the extent of space that will be available. The news editor finally notifies the Press department as to the size of the paper to be run, and the press room makes the necessary arrangements for the size of paper contemplated.

This general supervision enables the mechanical departments to work in harmony with the news and advertising departments so that the entire staff directs its efforts intelligently for the final lap in the race with the clock in going to press on time.

Working Under High Pressure.

For six hours, from noon until six o'clock, the entire staff is working under tension, tho there is little evidence of excitement. This is particularly the case in the city editor's department, which includes the city editor and his staff of reporters. The Sunday World is fortunate in having nearly twenty of the brightest news getters and news writers in Canada. The city editor, in this respect, has the highest and most intelligent form of co-operation. By means of the system which prevails in the city department of all daily newspaper offices he keeps track of all current local events, the prospective arrival of notable personages, the movements of prominent citizens, the development of criminal cases, and everything that has interest for the public. The reporters are assigned to these various "stories" and spread out to all parts of the city. They carry with them instructions that copy must be in the city editor's hands by a certain hour. And the city editor's orders are traditionally as inexorable as the laws of nature herself.

Suburban News System.

Under the direction of an exceptionally competent executive, The Sunday World has developed a system of news-gathering in the suburbs that ranks second only to that of the city department in the effectiveness of its organization. An unknown man be struck by a train at Mimico, East Toronto or Long Branch at, say, six o'clock. In nine cases out of ten that man's name, place of employment, and all the rest of the sad story will appear in the first edition at seven o'clock. The work of the suburban department often closely brushes the line that divides the possible from the impossible.

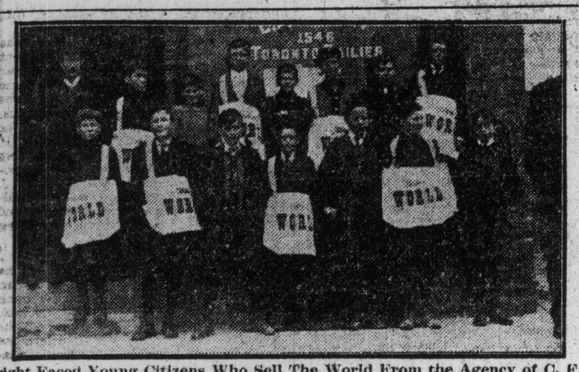
The collecting of news from the live-stock markets and horse exchanges is an important feature of The Sunday World. The work is in the hands of an experienced news-gatherer, who spent many years in actual farming and knows his business. The telephone plays no small part in the assembling of this class of news and the editor, by the exercise of courtesy and patience is able to get effective results. It takes a real farmer to understand the farmer's particular point of view. The live stock editor of the Sunday World has all the elements that enable him to sympathize and work in harmony with the live stock raiser, the buyer and the shipper. Accuracy is the keynote of his reports.

Photographer's Race With Time.

And while copy is pouring in from every point of the compass the engravers' department is working at white heat. At three o'clock The Sunday World staff photographer may snap some startling incident at one of the big sporting events. He makes a run from the grounds to the automobile and drives at the speed limit for the office. Like a wild man he dashes into the dark room and closes the door. In half an hour he emerges with a picture which he fairly throws at the engravers. Their process commences, and it is a race against time, for they must be ready before the forms are due to close. The stereotypers are given measurements and they start to prepare the metal base to support the picture. The forms are steadily made up around this base. The sun may disappear, the powerful electric lights go out, or almost anything may cause the engravers to lose the race. But they never do. There are shouts from one department to the other and some people are urged to move faster and faster. Finally, with three minutes to spare, the engraver rushes out with the precious picture, throws it on the base in the forms which are instantly hustled to the stereotypers. The engraver won by a neck. It was a close race, almost a dead heat, but he won. That is the triumphal note of modern newspaper production. There is no such word as fail. Men may live or die, and whether they be rich or poor, small or mighty, the paper must go to press. As an institution it has outgrown individual considerations. Its appearance is as inevitable as fate and is axiomatic.

Two Great Libraries.

The two Alexandrian libraries of the Bruchion and of the Serapaion contained 132,800 different works, making a total of more than 400,000 volumes, according to Kallimachos; 500,000 according to Josephus; 700,000 according to Gellius. This difference between the number of works and the number of volumes is easily explained by the fact that it was customary in ancient times to subdivide each work into as many volumes as there were chapters or cantos.



Bright Faced Young Citizens Who Sell The World From the Agency of C. F. Wright, Toronto.

A LOST ART

The Strange Decay of Modern Conversation

Gertrude Kingston in The London Chronicle:

We all implicitly believe it when we are told by our parents that they were subjected to an infinitely severer discipline by their mothers and fathers than were we ourselves; from what I remember of my grandparents' educational efforts on my behalf I see no reason to doubt the truth of it. They certainly did not encourage much prattle of the kind known as "artless" in their grandchildren, but then no more did the rest of my environment. From my nurse—and later from my governess—upward, everyone was unanimous that little children should be seen and not heard, everyone was agreed that little children should not speak unless spoken to, and, as to the aphorism that speech was silver and silence was gold, there was but one voice about that among the grown-ups, so that it left no doubt in my mind that they themselves preferred the silver coinage of speech!

Nor was I taken in by these precepts, for I seem always to have observed that these maxims were invariably applied when some superlatively interesting bit of gossip was being discussed by my elders, or when my intelligent questioning was put at some supremely inconvenient moment unpropitious for reply. At this distance of time I have come to the conclusion on the matter of this continual system of repression upon generation after generation that it was not conducive to fluency of diction in after life, and that it is mainly to this cause that we have lost the gentle art of conversation.

Talking Nothings.

For lost the art undoubtedly is, and we have only to listen to the odds and ends of a conversation at a dinner party, in a railway carriage, or at a neighboring table in a restaurant to notice that tho a great deal is actually talked, nothing much is actually said, and the old adage of diplomacy that "la parole nous est donnee pour cacher la pensee" may be applied in its literal sense to the English-speaking nations. Yes! I will unhesitatingly include the Americans, for where we are too limited in our range of expression, they are too discursive and they display an ingenuity in embroidering on the theme of commonplaces that in the end only produces wearisome prolixity, and the noble art of conversation does certainly not consist in tiring out the hearer's patience!

In England, for instance, if anyone is kind enough to ask us how we are, we take it for granted that that is the last thing the enquirer wants to know, and we reply in a shamefaced manner: "Qua well, thangs," with as little emphasis as possible, as if it had been an indiscreet question; the American, on the other hand, enters into a long diatribe on the subject of his health, retailing every variation of his temperature and temperament during the day. Anyway, you can't get thru—to borrow one of their own phrases—without a detailed statement of his sensations.

I well remember a foreign professor's wife having formally asked "comment ca va?" of one of her husband's pupils, bursting into a torrent of scathing comment because the young man had ventured to answer her question in detail. "If I ask you how you are," she said to him, "I don't want to hear your symptoms or to see your tongue! I only ask for the sake of politeness!"

An English satirist has said that politics and religion are never-failing topics of interest to us. I think he should have added the weather, for even the shopwalker, with his unctuously studied differences of deference to his various classes of customers, ventures to intrude his opinion of the weather upon us unasked!

Terror of Speech.

How strange a race, betraying not the slightest tremor of self-consciousness playing a game of skill against skilled players in the presence of thousands of critical spectators in a public contest, and yet trembling with the hesitation of a soul in misery over the most simple of after-dinner speeches in any ordinary society! The same man who will bend over a pony in full gallop and hit with unerring precision an infinitesimal ball, under the gaze of a pavilion full of the most censorious audience in the world, cannot rise to propose a vote of thanks to one of his own kind without stuttering at least twice in the course of a simple sentence. Yet can the men of every other nation of almost every and any class get on their feet to make an extempore speech on almost every and any subject with the fluency of—I had nearly said of our statesmen, when I recollected that the accepted diction in political circles is one of modest hesitancy.

There appear to be certain conventions of speech-making that are, perhaps, peculiar to each generation. The fashion of the present day may be heard at its best (or its worst) in the house of lords, where we may take it that the majority of members have been accustomed to public speaking from the day on which they addressed their tenants on coming of age; but it would seem to be the canon of that assembly to "abandon all fluency, ye who enter here," for the amount of humming and hawing that is customarily to be heard there is nerve-destroying. This peculiarly halting method of delivery has come into modishness only since the mid-Victorian era, just as the habit of general conversation at luncheon or dinner parties has gone out.

It is probably owing to the knowledge that we have lost the art of conversation that we speak in low tones for the exclusive ear of our neighbor and break off shamefacedly if there is a lull in the talk around us, rather as if we had been saying something of an improper nature, instead of some fatuous remark about the weather. At Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet's, breakfast table, such diffidence and timidity would not have assured a second invitation. Indeed, we know that conversation must indeed have been general there or that worthy chronicler, Alexander Dyce, could not have noted down, as he said, the anecdotes in all their minutiae with which the conversation abounded.

Nor would our friend Boswell, at an earlier date, have been in a position to record so much of the great Dr. Johnson's repartee had the remarks that provoked it been made sotto voce to the alarming lexicographer. Much later in the history of English conversation, at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign, we are told that "Mrs. Brookfield and her circle were so much in the habit of saying good things and of hearing them that they aired their surprise when there came an occasion on which nothing stirring was said." With what a perfect tempest of surprise this charming circle would have swept away our attempts at dinner talk in most houses of to-day.

The Press to Blame?

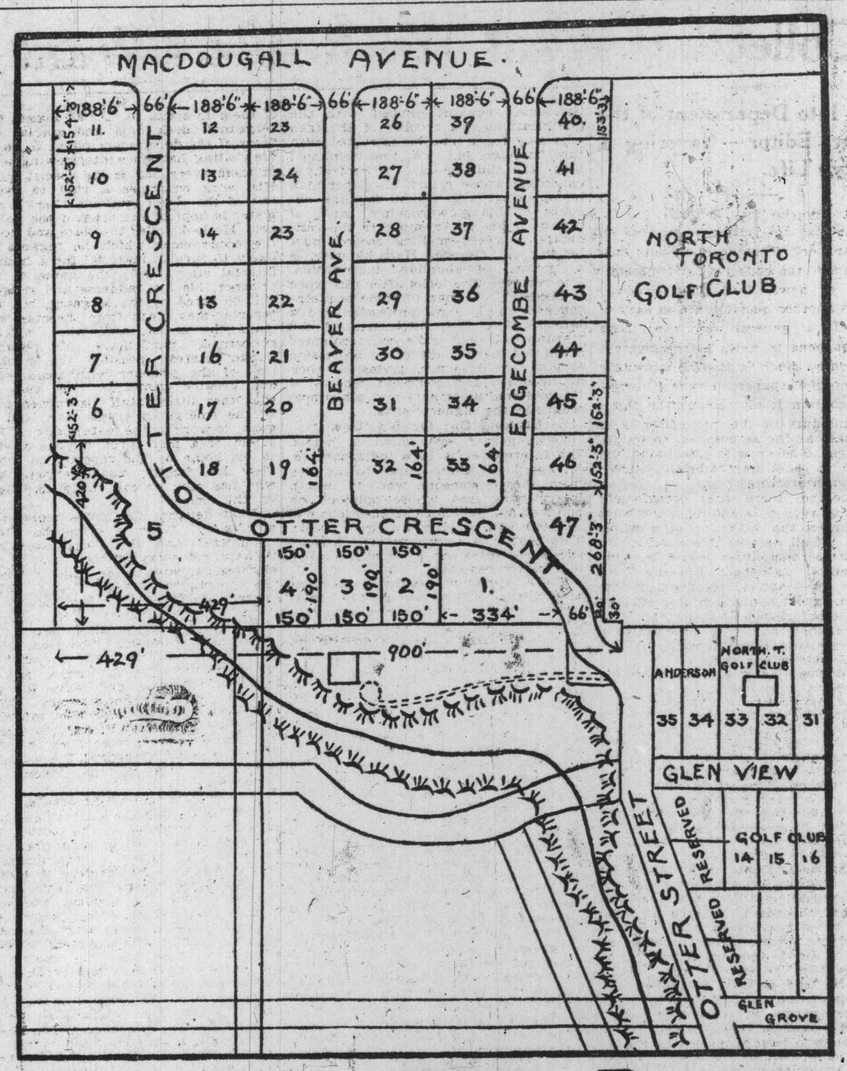
Oh, shades of Hazlitt and Macaulay, what would ye say o f the present time, when breakfast and conversation no longer keep company? When every boy, playing the man, chides his sisters if they are communicative at the breakfast table, when bacon and eggs are discussed (by such as are down to that early meal) silently, to the rustle of The Daily Chronicle or other morning organ. Can it be that our subjects of conversation are so scarce that there are not enough to last out if we begin the day with them? Or has the newspaper, with its "latest telegram," with its news of the world, with its expert articles on special subjects, done away—once and for all—with every necessity for that polished interchange of ideas that before the era of "extra specials" contributed so charmingly to the amenities of life? Undoubtedly from the giant growth of the English press dates the decline of the graceful accomplishment of cultivated conversation. The beginning of the century still gave us some philosophers of the breakfast and dinner table, but already we find the loud talking of Dr. Mitford's day, and the overbearing prattle of the Bernal Osborne period were fallacious attempts to preserve an accomplishment that had already become unnatural to the English temperament.

Depart, ye spirits of past glories, and be still! Who shall say whether there may not be some among us even now who, if they have provided themselves with a faithful and admiring adherent and historian, may not be transmitted to posterity as wits and humorists whom we have regarded merely as pleasant partners at an amusing dinner party?

The Standard Oil.

The Bookkeeper: It is the most perfect dollar-getting organization in the world to-day, because it grinds with the exactness of a machine. I have been trying for years to find a flaw in its business methods, and have come to the conclusion that as an engine of business it is well nigh perfect. It controls as nearly as possible all the processes of conversion, but does not bother itself with production of the crude oil Having produced every possible product and by-product from its crude material, it goes into the minutest detail of making sales and never, except for diplomatic reasons, permits any "middle man" to make even a small profit from handling its goods; it tries to absorb everything. It sets a standard of profit for each department in every branch of the business (10 per cent.) and with mathematical precision exacts that this shall be returned. It computes like a cash register and piles up an appalling aggregate. It must succeed because it acts upon the returns from a news bureau of information department, more exacting as to minute details and more efficient than the combined news agencies of the world, or than a coalition of such news agencies and all the secret service departments of all governments. Standard Oil Company never acts upon a surmise, but proceeds according to facts clearly, positively and conclusively determined.

Newsboys Who Sell The World, Lined up in Front of A. J. Trott's Agency, Toronto.



Edgecombe Park Property

Lots For Sale

GLENGROVE District, North Toronto, immediately west of and adjoining North Toronto Golf Links. Take "Glengrove" car on Metropolitan Railway—15 minutes' ride—a car every 15 minutes. Go west on Glengrove Avenue to Otter Street and then north to Edgecombe Park.

Glengrove Avenue is 86 feet wide, has four rows of large shade trees, brick walk, town water nearly to the west end, and the new sewer projected along the street. Edgecombe Park is about 500 feet away.

The location is ideal, high, healthy, growing in value and beautiful homes all along from Yonge Street nearly up to the property.

Wise buyers of home lots are looking north.

No lot less than 150 feet front and 180 feet deep.

Wise restrictions insure desirable neighbors.

The above property has been desirable, but not available. It is now available and doubly desirable.

We unhestitatingly recommend this property at its present price as sure to increase rapidly in value.

Inspect the property and see plan at our office. Correspondence solicited.

Reasonable terms and a substantial bonus to the first three houses built and occupied by purchasers.

Real Estate Department

Union Trust Company, Limited

174 Bay Street, Toronto

Exclusive Agents

Purchase of New York.

From Putnam's Magazine.

When the letter announcing the purchase for 60 guilders ($24) of the 11,000 morgens of land constituting Manhattan Island was read in the assembly of the states general on Nov. 7, 1626, it was resolved that "no action is necessary on this information." Had their high mightinesses possessed prevision how strenuous might have been the resolution passed, that the newly acquired island should be kept forever under their control. Nor was the West India Company, that money-making trust which ventured this first speculation in wheat and in lands in the long line of enterprises known to Manhattan, more alive to the excellence of their investments. More than ten times the sum paid over to the Indians for about 22,000 acres, according to their estimate, has since been paid for a single square foot of New York soil! Probably there is not another sale on record where the advance in value has been so great.

Strike When Given Work.

London Mail: Complaining that they were entitled to tramway fares and another halfpenny an hour, a number of Halifax unemployed engaged on corporation relief work have thrown down their tools and gone on strike. The council decided to employ as many men as possible in making a road on the outskirts of the town across a moor. The estimated cost of the undertaking is £1200. There was no urgent need for the new road, and the sole object of constructing it was to find work for the unemployed.

Members of the Union of Newsboys of Toronto, who help distribute and sell The Daily and Sunday World.

An Hour in the Department That Turns Out Thousands of Illustrations.

Every Week a Week of Features

What an Engraving Department is Doing to Give the Public Latest News in Reproduced Pictures.

One of the most fascinating features of an up-to-the-minute modern newspaper, one which the average reader perhaps hardly thinks of definitely, because it has become such a matter of course to him, but which he would nevertheless miss sorely were it denied him, is the wealth of illustration with which the reading matter is supplemented and illuminated.

If a statesman dies or a new continent is discovered, if a murder is committed or a train wrecked, an airship flies or a hard-fought football match is won, the modern reader expects to see portraits of the men and accurate representations of the events in his morning paper, or, if these are out of the question, photos of the localities in which they occurred.

No matter to him what the difficulties that have to be overcome. He knows little of these. He knows less of the processes which are necessary to the production of a cut. He wants his pictures, and, like the child in the soap advertisement, he won't be happy if he doesn't get them.

Illustrations Necessary To-Day.

So it comes that a lavish use of illustration is a practical necessity of a large modern newspaper.

And yet this feature is a comparatively recent one. Compare the paper of to-day with that of twenty, fifteen, even ten years ago, and see the difference. A cartoon, usually, an occasional sketch portrait, and the before-and-after-taking of the proprietary medicine advertisement form the select gallery of primitive newspaper art.

The difference has largely been brought about by improvements in engraving processes. It is not many years since it was thought to be impossible to produce a half tone cut from which a satisfactory stereotype could be cast for use on the modern cylinder press.

The World is the only paper in Toronto which maintains a complete modern engraving plant of its own, capable of turning out the very best work in the most expeditious manner. Its services are especially useful in the production of The Sunday World, in which illustrations play such a prominent part.

All thru the week the engraving staff is busy at work on pictures for the illustrated and editorial sections, while on Saturday afternoon they get in their last touch filling a rush order for a cut of some happening of the day, which may have taken place only a couple of hours before the paper goes to press, a lacrosse match, the crowds at the Woodbine or some other event of immediate public interest. Nearly 100 cuts are turned out each week.

Obtaining High Class Results.

What goes to the making of this interesting feature of the paper's make-up? Let us follow the various steps in the process, and lay bare the workings of the machinery, human and otherwise, by which the results are attained.

Let us suppose, for instance, that an appointment is to be made to an important office. Rumors are rife, and no one knows for sure who will get it, tho the bulk of opinion centres round two or three candidates. The appointment may be announced at such a late hour as to preclude the possibility of preparing a cut for next morning's paper, and the adage "better late than never" does not enjoy a large repute in newspaper circles.

Therefore, time is taken by the forelock and reporters are instructed to procure photos of all in the running. This done, and it often taxes a man's ingenuity to the utmost to get them, the photos are rushed upstairs to the engravers with "1 col. coarse" or similar cabalistic signs scribbled on the back of the prints. To the uninitiated it may be explained that this means that the cut is to be made one column wide and that a "coarse screen" is to used in the reproduction.

The first thing the engraver does is to copy or rephotograph the picture, reducing, or it may be enlarging, it to the desired size, and it would not be out of place here to describe the apparatus used in this stage of the process.

The term "copying board" denotes something not quite as simple as the words would indicate, tho it is not unduly complicated. At one end of a long baseboard or track is a large copying camera—no fancy little thing with polished aluminum fittings and tapering bellows, but sensible and solid, with substantial square bellows as large as an entire page of the paper. On the other end of the track is a solid perpendicular easel on which the picture to be copied is fastened, the picture being lighted by two powerful arc lamps of the enclosed type, which are placed in reflectors which mask them from the lens of the camera. The camera and easel may be brought nearer or separated from each other according to the degree of reduction desired. The track which carries them is suspended in a sort of cradle, so that any oscillation of one end will be followed exactly by the other and will not, therefore, disturb the photo.

Making Half-Tone Cuts.

First let us follow the making of a half-tone cut. If you pick up the paper and examine one of these you will observe that the picture is made up of a series of small dots. If it is printed on a smooth surfaced paper, as in the illustrated section of The Sunday World, the dots will be fine and close together. If it is on the ordinary "newsprint" they will be comparatively coarse and wide apart.

This effect is produced by the placing of a screen (fine or coarse), or glass-plate ruled with intersecting lines, immediately in front of the plate in the camera, when the copying is being done. The screens used in The World office are ruled with 85 lines to the inch for fine, 65 for coarse work. These screens are among the most expensive necessities of the engravers' craft, some costing as high as $1700.

The plates used in the camera are all prepared on the premises by the "wet plate" process. In fact, all the materials and compounds required in the engraving process are prepared by the staff from private formulae. There is no ready-made nor even "semi-ready" in The World engraving department. Over 150 different chemicals are used in the various processes.

After the negative is made and intensified, it is allowed to dry. It is then coated with a rubber solution, and after this is dried, with a plain collodion. This in turn is allowed to dry.

Then the plate is ready for stripping, for the film has to be reversed to get the picture right side out in the printing. The trick is accomplished by lifting the film on a sheet of wet paper. Another paper is placed over it and the film, lifted on this, is deposited on a large sheet of heavy plate glass. Before the transfer is made, however, the negative is squared up and all unnecessary parts cut away.

It must not be supposed that pictures are treated individually. Negatives of all sorts and sizes are transferred to the same sheet of plate glass, some ingenuity being required to fit them in to utilize all the available space.

When a whole page of pictures is to be finished as a single cut, as for the front page of the illustrated section of The Sunday World, some care has of course to be exercised to get the alignment of the component negatives accurate. As many as nine or ten pictures may thus be made up into one large engraving.

Second Stage in the Game.

After the films have been smoothed down with blotters, removing all wrinkles and bubbles, the negative is laid aside to dry while a plate is prepared for printing.

A sheet of ordinary polished zinc is treated with a coating of a specially prepared sensitive collodion, in which an enamel is incorporated, the drying being accomplished by whirling it over a gas stove to ensure an even coating. This gives the zinc a surface that is as hard as copper.

Printing is done in a ponderous printing frame under a very thick piece of plate glass, to withstand the pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, which is necessary to ensure perfect contact between the zinc and the negative. Light for printing is furnished by a very powerful electric lamp.

The printed plate shows nothing. It is developed by washing under the tap, but the picture does not appear until it is "burnt in" over a gas stove.

Then the back of the zinc is painted with asphaltum to protect it from the acid, and the plate is rocked in a bath of diluted nitric acid, which etches or eats away its surface where it has not been acted upon by the light.

The plate is then sawn apart and the individual cuts are squared up on one machine and beveled on another. Then it is mounted on a birchwood block and the cut is complete.

The process followed in the "line work," which is used for cartoons, differs somewhat from half-tone. No screen is used and the enamel is omitted from the collodion with which the zinc plate is sensitized. After printing this plate is inked down with a specially prepared ink and placed under the tap, where it develops by the ink being washed away everywhere except where it has been acted upon by the light.

Complicated Etching Process.

The etching process is more complicated, as the plate has to be eaten out to a much greater depth. This cannot be done all at once, but is accomplished in four "bites," the plate being brushed down each time in four directions with the powder known as "dragon's blood," forming banks of it against the lines of the picture, to prevent them being undereaten, as the ink would not withstand the action of the acid. The dragon's blood is burnt in each time over a gas flame.

After the plate is etched the large, clear spaces are entirely cut out on a machine called a "router."

When a rush order comes in, if it is anticipated, all the plates are prepared beforehand, the picture is handled individually and usually the zinc plate is printed from the wet negative without the preliminary of reversing the film by stripping. This is not always practicable, however. If, for instance, the photo of a lacrosse match were printed without reversing, the film, every player would be shown with his stick in the left hand. A notable case of this kind occurred at London, Ont., a few years ago, when a rush order came for a picture of a murderer to be sent to police stations all over the country. The film was not reversed, and a scar, which should have been on the left, appeared on the right cheek. The murderer was not discovered.

The Turk Sticks to His Fez.

Whatever other article of wearing apparel may be adopted or discarded in Turkey, Consul William M. Masterson of Harput says that it is practically certain that the fez will continue to be used as a headgear. The consul says:

"For a time last winter it seemed that the fez might be dropped entirely, as it is manufactured in Austria principally. During that time many of the people advocated the wearing of some other head covering than the fez. During the winter astrachan caps became very popular, and a cheap coarse texture of gray and white fez of Turkish manufacture was much in demand, while the soldiers took to making turbans of their bashliks. A bashlik is a hooded affair made of a coarse flannel. However, the fez has been gradually reinstated among all classes, and the substitutes have been put aside.

"It is not hard to understand the popularity of this headgear from the standpoint of these people. It has a rich color primarily, it is very neat and cheap, and all thru the markets of every city and village are little shops where the fez can be pressed and ironed for a few cents. Furthermore, at his prayers a Moslem could not use a hat with a brim, as his head must press the prayer rug a certain number of times during each prayer; as the head must be covered at all times a fez or some other brimless covering must be used.

"So great is the popularity of the fez in this country that the wearing of it is not confined to Moslems, but is worn universally by all Turkish subjects. Even a naturalized American citizen of Turkish birth upon returning to his native land at once adopts the fez, and anyone wearing a hat can at once therefore be taken as a foreigner."

A Lavender Town.

One of the minor harvests that promises well is that of the lavender fields. I have seen some flourishing crops in the Hitchin neighborhood to-day.

Comparatively few know of this quaint Hertfordshire town as an important lavender-growing centre, yet it has grown the sweet old herb (which the Romans called lavendula when they used it to scent their baths), has distilled the flowers and sent their extract into all parts of the world for more than a century.

The Hitchin district had less rain and more sunshine than the London area during the month which has just closed, and consequently the long trim rows of lavender plants in their dusky green look strong and healthy. They are beginning to show their flower buds, and there is every likelihood of an abundant yield at cutting time, which will be three or four weeks hence.

At cutting time people come in from miles around to inhale the sweetness of the fields, and when the distilling begins the fragrance of lavender is borne on the wind two miles or more from the town.

The flowers are put into the still with the fresh bloom of their maturity on them, and from six pounds of such flowers about half an ounce of oil is extracted.—London Mail.

In the engraving department of The World—the large reproduction camera used for copying photographs for half-tones and other cuts used in The Daily and Sunday World.

Ever the Voice of the People

By Carrying Out The True Functions of a Newspaper The World Has Won Public Confidence.

In no department of life, physical, individual, economic, social or political is the struggle under the law of the survival of the fittest so keen as in the case of the modern newspaper in a big city. In a very special way the newspaper is part of the life of a city. As a social organism the newspaper is the city's eyes, ears, and voice. If it does not see, hear and speak promptly and accurately the city is blind, deaf and dumb as an entity and its citizens suffer accordingly. They are quick, therefore, to respond to any newspaper in which these faculties have full play and on which they rely.

The city is in many respects a great human entity with the sensations, the perceptions, the needs, the desires, the reflections and aspirations of a man. These are the collective attributes of all its citizens, and the successful newspaper must make its appeal to the average sense, intelligence and spirit of the people. It may not rise as high as the highest among them, but it will rise nearer the highest than it will sink towards the lowest. The decent newspaper shuts its eyes and ears to a great deal that happens, and refuses to speak of much that it knows. Papers that are condemned as sensational are frequently marvelously moderate in the way they use the facts at their command. This is where the judgment of a newspaper comes into play. The World has a definite standard in this respect. Its silence on occasions, and its moderation at all times, have been elements that have commended it to its host of readers. If the papers only told all they knew what a social panic there would be!

The Toronto World has endeavored to preserve an honorable mean in its appeal to its readers, not descending to the baser tastes below the average public stomach, and relying much on the hearts that throb rather above the average beat.

Brevity is Strength.

Brevity as the soul of wit was an elemental principle in The World of thirty years ago. The principle has never been lost sight of. Long-windedness is fatal to the newspaper that appeals to the business constituency. Be brief, be brief, but not too brief, might be the paraphrase adopted by the enterprising editor. There is a time to cut down and there is a time to cast away, but there is a time, also, to jam in the whole story if it takes four columns. It is on a nice discrimination of these occasions that The World has achieved much reputation.

One of the big stories in The World's career was 18 years ago, when the Birchall murder trial was the sensation of the continent. That story and The World's handling of it gave the paper a solid grip on the city. Some years afterwards came the McWherrall case, similarly treated. But a newspaper does not thrive on murder trials alone, nor did The World seek to make a feature of such events. It was the unusual circumstances attaching to these crimes that justified unusual attention. Otherwise The World has minimized the brutal features of the criminal courts in its reports.

A healthy public sentiment is the best guide in all such matters, and this sentiment may be treated in widely diverse directions. Fair play is demanded by all readers of intelligence. The man who only reads one side of a case is not intelligent. His prejudices will not permit him. A fair hearing, therefore, for everyone has always been a rule in The World.

"Hear the other side" is a motto in the city editor's book of private meditations.

The reporters on The World are, therefore, enjoined in all cases, at meetings, interviews, all sorts of affairs, to get all the facts and all the opinions and to be impartial in setting them out. It takes courage to do this sometimes, especially in politics, where the greatest favor that can be done is to tell the truth to those who cannot otherwise hear it. In election times the reporters' rule is not suspended be fair.

Originality is encouraged by this method, as well as on principle, for there is no object in trimming a report down to the dead level monotony of a stereotyped opinion. As a result The World gives a general impression of boiled down, brief and breezy brilliance which makes it the most acceptable one cents worth in Canada.

How Some Geni Were Discovered.

This has led The World to become a graduation school for large numbers of the brightest newspaper men in the Dominion. They are to be found all over the west, as well as on the Ontario and city papers. Among the veterans of the craft readers will remember the extraordinarily clever treatment of ecclesiastical and theological themes by "Ebor," the pen name of H. S. Howard, an office mate of W. T. Stead once, in Newcastle-on-Tyne. "Pop" is still and will long, we trust, remain under the sunshine. "The Khan" has contributed his sweetest and tenderest lyrics to The World.

In a class all by himself, unequalled, unsurpassable, The World is proud to be able daily to present to its readers the products of the genius of S. H. Hunter.

The Function of a Newspaper.

Above all The World has never forgotten the great function of a newspaper as the people's voice. It has adopted and expressed the people's view when there was no other voice to give it utterance. A great fight of the past was that for Sunday cars. There were people 15 years ago when the agitation first began who thought that The World had a special commission from the Prince of Darkness to serve this cause. They expected to see fire descend from heaven when cars ran on Sunday. There are a few left who still think that all hope is not yet gone for such a phenomenon, while the cars continue to run. But for the most part more people are going to church on account of Sunday cars than ever before, and no minister would now stop the cars if it rested upon him to do it. The World takes merit in this cause for being in advance of the superstition of the community, and for having done it a real Christian service.

Another big cause The World has enlisted public interest in is two-cent fares on the railways. The Grand Trunk Railway is carrying out the terms of its charter to-day in this respect because of The World's campaign.

In espousing the cause of Hydro-Electric power for Ontario, and especially in the cases of Toronto and Hamilton, The World has sustained more enmity and suffered more real financial losses than its readers are ever likely to credit. Heavy sacrifices have been made by The World, as none know better than the opponents of public electric power, in order to support this cause of the people. In other lines of public ownership of public utilities The World has always been swift to help the popular cause and it has gained tnousands of friends thruout the province by its attitude. Only the other day Trenton rejoiced because The World helped it to throw off the yoke of a corporation.

Features that appeal to the people and which are dealt with elsewhere are the agricultural interests, the farm pages supplying all that is needed for rural readers.

Similarly commercial matters and real estate are closely followed, and in mining matters The World, which may be said to have discovered Cobalt, always leads.

But it is as a newspaper primarily that The World makes its claim for patronage. One who was very near the life-energy of the paper once drew up a set of rules for the guidance of its reporters. He passed away January 27, 1871, and the rules were printed next day. We reprint them here, and they will assist the present generation of readers to appreciate the principles upon which his news is prepared.

Instructions to Reporters.

With a view to giving the reviser of copy less work and more fully to carry out the objects of The World, viz., a concise, accurate, bright, breezy, readable NEWSpaper, these few instructions are issued for the guidance of reporters:

Don't waste words on your own opinions. The editor will furnish the opinion of the paper on current topics. Give the FACTS and NEWS of a case in simple form, but keep out of the rut. Never mind regretting that Rev. John Smith is dead, married or moving away. Give the facts of his removal or death, and say a nice word in some other way than stating that "The World regrets to announce."

Be careful about initials, spelling of names and addresses. In conventions and all public gatherings this case is doubly necessary.

Don't say John Jones was locked up at Police Headquarters last night for robbing John Smith in Yonge street, but rather John Jones was locked up charged with robbing. Remember it is merely a charge until it is proven.

A reporter has no "privileges" no matter where he may be sent, and therefore it is his business always to remember that he is on sufferance. A reporter who knows his calling will never presume on his "connection with the press," will brook much, but will ultimately get all the facts. To threaten "to write you up" is fool-work.

Don't get windy and go into reiterations. Use simple and effective phraseology and only state the same thing once. A reporter should know, after the City Editor has revised his copy, how he ought to write in the future.

Never start a fresh paragraph at the bottom of a page, but rather on the top of the next. Always number your pages.

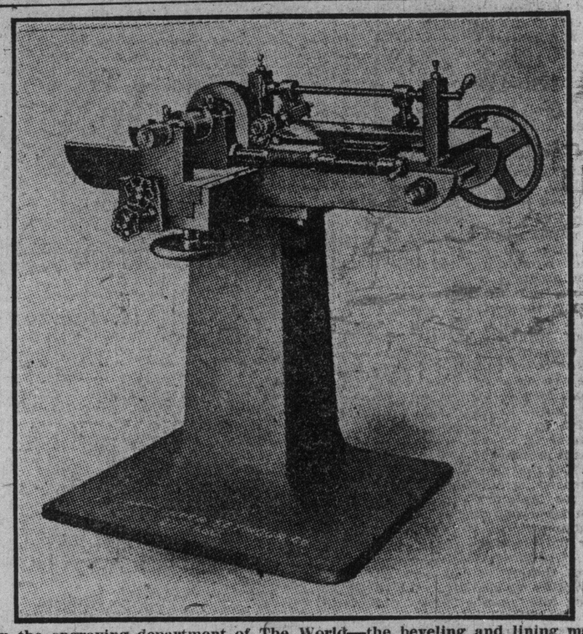
Write your copy with ink or a soft pencil. Ink is preferable. Write LEGIBLY, more especially proper names. Copy that is not so written will be handed back to be done over again.

Be sparing in the use of adjectives.

Reporters, except in the cases of emergency or pressure for time, MUST read their copy over before putting it in the City Editor's basket.

Be sure and get the news, all the news, in every case, and write it succinctly. When you are told to write a stick (150 words) don't write two sticks. Space in The World is valuable. A reporter's work will in every case be judged by his accuracy, by his knack of stating a fact without verbiage, and by his expedition.

Get your copy in early. This is imperative.



In the engraving department of The World—the beveling and lining machine used in the preparation of half-tones, coarse screen cuts and other illustrations.

The Riverdale Lumber Co.

677 Queen St. East (Near Broadview)

Can supply your wants in

Pine, Hemlock, Spruce

Rough and dressed

Hardwoods, Lath, Shingles, Cedar Posts, Barn Boards, Flooring, Sheeting, Shelving, Siding, Doors, Sash, Frames and Trim.

Call, Write or Phone Main 224. Quality Right. Prices Right

The Riverdale Lumber Co.

WELL-KNOWN NEWSPAPER MEN WHO HAVE LONG BEEN CORRESPONDENTS OF THE WORLD

O. L. BARBOUR
Correspondent at St. John, N. B.

J. FRED B. LIVESAY
Who handles W. A. P. in Winnipeg.

W. J. McNAIR
Correspondent at Hamilton.

AUSTEN MOSHER
Correspondent at Montreal.

BEST FINANCIAL REPORTS

Collecting Reliable News Under Thoroly Organized Department.

An important section of The World's daily publication is the gathering of the news, statistics, quotations and all the items which go to make up what is termed the market end of the paper. The general appellation given to this section is the commercial and financial department, indicating thereby the complete daily record of the markets for all commodities which appeal to the general public and the stock, mining and other branches of the financial dealings in Toronto, New York, London and other of the various leading financial centres.

Aims to get Best News.

The aim of The World has always been to get in the closest touch with everything concerning its departments devoted to the public's interests, and this has been carried out as closely as possible in gathering information in all of the branches covered by the term "markets." Whether the reader be interested in Canadian or American stocks, government or municipal bonds and debentures, the best and most reliable data is the point aimed at by The World's staff, so that market movements might be forecasted with reasonable accuracy at the earliest possible moment.

Not only does this apply to the financial end of the markets, but the same care and consideration is given to the markets for general commodities, whether they be grain or other farm products, market-garden articles or cattle.

The success which has followed the careful treatment of these various subjects is a tribute to the staff which has at all times looked upon The World's readers in the shape of a personal client to whom is due the very best effort which can possibly be put forward.

An Effort to Serve the Farmer.

In no branch of the market is more care exercised than in giving the farmer reliable and early information on the products on which he relies for a return from his arduous labors. Recognizing the extreme difficulty incident to getting true quotations on the various farm products, an expert has been engaged by The World for many years to cover this special department.

The writing of a market report is but a small part of an article. These reports may be interesting and attractive by word embellishment, but the value to the reader is entirely lost unless it provides accurate information. Thus it is that The World's cattle market reports, grain reports and quotations for the smaller farm articles on the St. Lawrence market have received the stamp of approval from both the buyer and the seller of the various articles of commerce. "Get down to the root of things," is the instruction of The World's management and it is this probing into market prices which enables The World to make a forecast and give advance information of a rise or fall in prices often before its competitors.

The same careful treatment is accorded to the financial section. Toronto has grown into one of the important money centres of the world and is gradually increasing its position in this respect. The fact that the centres of many large financial institutions are in Toronto is fast making it the investment centre of Canada and the maintenance of a careful medium between investors and promoters is only brought about by active discrimination and exhaustive enquiry.

Quality Is What Counts.

The work of supplying financial reading matter to the public is not so much in supplying quantity as quality. Subterfuges of all kinds are adopted in the stock markets, more so than perhaps in any other business, to mislead investors and speculators and only by a nice discrimination is it that items injurious to its readers can be kept out of the columns of a newspaper. The World has endeavored to live up to this discrimination and by sticking as closely as possible to facts to supply its readers with matter which would allow them to form a fair basis in dealing with their funds either for speculative or investment purposes.

To this end not only are the several stock and mining exchanges visited daily for the purpose of obtaining direct quotations for readers, but special reporters familiar with this class of work attend the market sessions each day, to note any special demand or selling in any section and these are carefully noted and commented on in that day's market article. In this way a first hand intimation is obtained of conditions which underlie the market and which to a certain extent are responsible for the future situation, while careful discussion of these in the columns daily keeps The World's readers in close touch with stock movements and their causes.

For the better understanding of those who are not familiar with the stock markets of Toronto, a short resume of these financial institutions might prove somewhat interesting. At the present time there are two separate and distinct organizations which deal in stocks and their affiliations. The Toronto Stock Exchange, in which are allied some thirty brokerage firms, is situated in the National Trust Buildings, on East King-street, and here the ordinary run of domestic stocks and bonds are traded in by floor brokers each legitimate day. In conjunction with this exchange, a curb market is also run, and here the various Cobalt and other mining issues are dealt in. For the benefit of the uninitiated it might be mentioned that a large and commodious gallery is located in this exchange, where visitors are always welcome and where a first hand understanding of stock exchange methods may be obtained.

Holds a Record for Business.

The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, situated in its own building on Scott-street, is the scene of the largest speculation in Cobalt shares on this continent. Not even in New York, which has gathered such a reputation of late for trading in these mining issues, are transactions of such volume put thru, the total operations on some days at the Standard Exchange amounting to hundreds of thousands of shares. This market is often the scene of quick movements, for any specific news of either a bullish or bearish nature in connection with a mining issue is always calculated to have a decided tendency on the stock, and sensational spurts, and on the other hand sensational declines, are often the rule. A continuous attendance at these exchanges then, is necessary to the one who would accurately summarize the operations of a single day, while to logically forecast any movement calls for a thoro knowledge of underlying conditions, as well as that foresight which is so essential to one who poses as a market prophet.

The Stock Exchange of New York, the largest institution of its kind in the world, is the field of operation for speculators and investors all over the continent. An almost immediate record of transactions on this market being essential to consistent speculation, brokerage houses with direct connection to New York have been opened in every city of importance on this side of the line. New York affords a larger area for trading than the other and smaller exchanges and for this reason speculation in securities listed in this centre is growing more popular every day. In Toronto there are a considerable number of brokerage firms with connections in New York and at any of these rapid trading can be effectually prosecuted. Not the least important requisite to the close market follower, then, is the daily attendance at these premises to obtain a first hand knowledge of what the general tendency of the exchange is at that time. Here all that is latest and best in relation to the position of securities may be obtained over the private wires and here lies the major portion of the work of The World's financial department. Almost continual daily attendance is given and a careful summing up of the operations of each day secured for the readers of the paper.

Reports From Other Markets.

Of the Chicago wheat pit and other grain markets of the world little need be said. The trading on these markets is so closely allied and the methods of keeping in touch with transactions so similar to those on the New York Stock Exchange that any statement of how news, statistics and opinions are obtained would be merely a repetition of what has already been said. Suffice it to say that the best attention possible is given to this section and the most accurate reports obtained.

In addition to the foregoing there are innumerable little details in connection with this department, which, perhaps unimportant in themselves, go to make up a complete whole. Of these it is only necessary to mention the careful perusal of exchange publications for matters of general interest relative to financial subjects and last but by no means least the Associated Press service, which covers happenings on all the foreign exchanges.

APPLE RAISING GREAT INDUSTRY

One Form of Agriculture That Takes in Many Countries.

The area of the world devoted to apple-raising in the Northern Hemisphere extends from Scandinavia on the north to the mountain region of North Carolina and Tennessee on the south. In the Southern Hemisphere apples are raised in New Zealand and Tasmania, but little success has been obtained in Australia, Africa or South America.

North America is the great apple-producing region of the world, and New York leads all the other states in the quantity grown, altho varieties quite as choice are produced in other states, particularly Missouri, Oregon and Washington. To have perfect fruit, the soil and climate conditions must be of the most favorable character.

A list of what may be called the best apples—best in one sense or another—has been arranged. It comprises these varieties: The Belmont, Bethlemite, Bullock's Pippin, Cogswell, Early Joe, Esopus, Spitzenberg, Full Wine, Garden Royal, Melon Mother, Northern Spy, Pomme Grise, Porter, Primate, Red Canada, Summer Pearmain, Summer Rose, Swaar, Wagener and Westfield. To this list are added the Baldwin and the Rhode Island Greening—two of the best known apples the country over.

Other popular apples include the Gilliflower, Vandevere, Maiden's Blush, American Beauty, Fameuse, Pound Sweet, Talman Sweet, Winespice, Bellflower, Red Astrakhan, Autumn Bough, Roxbury Russet, Sops o' Wine, King, Twenty Ounce, Hubbardston and Peach Pond Sweet.

The pippin wherever found seems to be always well liked. But one pippin differs from every other. What one state knows as pippin, another state greets by quite a different name. The Ben Davis, for instance, so known in the middle west, is known in New York State as a New York pippin.

Almost every propagator of apples has found, if his experience and his orchards are extensive, specimens which he thought entitled to such names as Seek No Farther, Nonesuch and Sine Qua Non, so that if one receives an apple bearing one of these names in Massachusetts it may differ exceedingly from one of the same name offered to him in Wisconsin. But they are all likely to be worth the eating if their grower has seen fit to honor them with such names.

Many apples achieve an enviable local reputation, but do not become known outside a rather restricted territory, as they will not stand shipment. As an example, there is the Primate, propagated and raised near Syracuse, in New York. Those who know it thru finding it in its home are its fond admirers. But it cannot widen its acquaintance thru travel.

The most interesting achievement in the producing of curious or interesting apples is to be credited to Luther Burbank, who has grown, quite by intent and not thru accident, an apple one-half of which is yellow and sour, and the other half red and sweet.

Naturally there have been efforts to produce seedless apples, but success has not, so far, attended them. Some hold that the seedless apple would be a mistake. There are many who really like the pulp of the apple seeds, and always include the eating of them as the finishing part of an apple.

Of the varieties raised in the east, the winter russets keep longest without being put in cold storage, and really reach the full perfection of flavor only late in the winter or in the early spring. It used to be considered a marvelous and almost impossible thing to keep apples over from the fall till the first summer apples appeared, but with methods of cold storage so extensively used as they are now this is easily achieved, and with far less deterioration in flavor than might be reasonably expected.

DAILY PAPER IS NECESSITY NOW TO FARMER

Agricultural and Live Stock Features of The World Meet a Growing Need of To-Day.

The farmer of to-day is a social unit. Formerly he was disregarded in the great business world as being outside the pale of enterprise and consideration.

But recent events have proven that he has the same wants, inclinations and desires as his brothers in the different walks of life. He is seen as the solid basis of the business interests of the country. Without his labor, his ideals, his healthy body and his free spirit, the other parts of the body economic would soon crumble.

The above statements are already truisms in the minds of many. They would not require reiteration were it not for the fact that a great many newspaper men, business men and advertisers apparently look upon the farmer and his family as nonentities in the world.

The old idea that the farmer never read the daily paper is rapidly passing. The home in the country is now the exception where a leading daily newspaper is not found. Within a few hours of publication, the news of the world is known and discussed by the tillers of the soil, even in the apparently remote sections.

The Fine Canadian Home Life.

Take a trip out in any part of our fair Ontario's agricultural countryside. It will open men's eyes to witness the magazines, papers and books on their business that are to be seen in many of these well furnished dwellings.

There is no man who sells beef cattle, hogs, wheat, poultry, fruit or some other line of varied farm products but has as much information as he can get thru his trade papers. He will discuss the latest rise in meat prices and their causes with as much intelligence as does his city neighbor.

His home has many of the comforts of the town life, telephone, water systems and furnace heating. Pianos, costly rugs, fine furniture are to be seen in many homes, and, while every rural home is not clothed in the purple and fine linen, yet there is as big a percentage of such comforts on the farm as exists among the professional and industrial classes.

This explains largely why the farming and live stock pages in Toronto's leading daily appeal so powerfully to the reader. These keep him in touch with the happenings in the agricultural world. Whereas racing, sporting, money, stocks, bonds, etc., absorb parts of his attention, these pages are in his interests solely and he feels that the large city dailies are granting a long withheld matter of right to their big clientele of agricultural readers in putting out special farming pages.

Where Advertisers Can Get In.

Again, advertisers often make the serious mistake of not appealing directly to the farmer. He uses their goods and would use more if he were directly appealed to on the pages of the daily newspaper.

Nearly half of our farmers use one make of watch and nearly a third one make of sewing machine. Why? Because they were reached by the ads.

Both watch and sewing machine have advertised extensively in farm papers and are among the highest priced articles of their kind, if not the highest priced. This all goes to show that the standard of farm living is very high and that it is not a question of price with the farmer, but simply a matter of convincing him that he wants a thing and he will get it.

There is not a thing advertised that cannot be sold to farmers, unless possibly it may be a steam yacht or a "gold brick." The picture of Reuben with his long beard, homespun clothes and cowhide boots coming to the city with a carpet bag and being an easy mark for bunco steerers may be all right for the comic supplement, but it has no place in reality.

The farmer wants the best there is. He has been taught in the hard school of experience that the best is the cheapest. If he buys a plow he does not ask, is this the cheapest that I can get, but, will it do the best work, will it plow a smooth furrow, etc. The same with everything else that he uses. He carries out the same idea with his live stock.

Talk Quality to the Farmers.

It is not unusual for him to pay from $500 to $1000 for a brood mare, $200 or $300 for a fancy cow and fancy price for other stock. He applies the same principle to everything he buys. It is quality that counts in his estimate and farm advertisers must appeal to him thru QUALITY.

Another farmer remarked to the writer recently that he had purchased an Abell threshing outfit because he was convinced thru their advertisement that their goods were correct.

Scores of letters have been received from satisfied auction sale farmers who say that the advertising in the farming pages of The World made them ten times the cost price. They see that printers' ink is more effective than elbow grease and horseflesh in advertising their goods. The people who want their goods like to sit down by their "ain fireside" and read about it in The World.

Again, there is another class—that is nearly everybody in Ontario, outside of farmers, whose minds gladly fly to the green fields and care-free homes that imagination brings back to them thru the many reminders of the old farm, found on these farming pages. They live over again the past happy days.

Thus here is a great want met when the farming public receive their recognition in the big metropolitan dailies. Life beats purer and deeper out upon the fertile acres of the homestead, and suggestions, even of those days, bring delight to scores upon scores.

The farm pages are, therefore, of exceptional value to the public.

THE WORLD RECOGNIZED AS LEADER IN SPORTING NEWS.

SPEED IN GETTING FACTS

The majority of us can recall the time, when sporting news was first published in a Toronto daily, and to our old friend Harry Good belongs the credit of first editor of a sporting page in this city. It was some thirty years ago, when the late T. C. Patteson was managing editor of The Mail, Mr. Good being then employed in a literary capacity on that journal, that Pop was assigned to compile one column of sporting news for publication every Monday morning, and so Toronto had its first dose of sporting news, which progressed from one morning paper to another and then finally the evening dailies assigned space to this class of news.

Since that time sporting news has found its way thru every avenue and to-day all the daily papers of Toronto, as in every other centre of importance, make sporting matters probably the most attractive feature of their issues. As a matter of fact, at least one local newspaper proprietor went further, and made a certain branch of sport his personal hobby and it is with no discredit to Mr. John Ross Robertson to say that he was president of the Ontario Hockey Association, which position he filled with marked distinction to himself and benefit to the O. H. A., with the result that it is regarded as one of the strongest amateur sporting organizations in the world to-day. Most newspaper proprietors, or managing editors are personally interested, one way or another, in different branches of sport. Editor Willison is known to have a remarkable affection for lawn bowls. He not only adopted bowling on the grass as a summer pastime but has conducted the game so assiduously and skilfully that he and his rink of the Canadian Club succeeded in capturing the highest award in the Canadian championship on the Woodbine green only a few weeks ago.

Latest in Sport.

The newspaper is compelled to publish the very latest in the line of sport that its readers are paying special attention to. It is but ten years ago, that cycling and cycle racing reigned supreme in this locality and was a general interest. That sport diminished gradually, as a matter of course, not being followed by anything in particular, while during the last three or four years, ten pin bowling has demanded the attention of a great majority, and during the bowling season, very often a couple of columns of space is discreetly allotted to the scores of the wood-smashers. Twenty-five and thirty years ago athletics were given special attention, but in those days it was the sprinting game, at distances from a quarter mile to one hundred yards, and often shorter. The game died and met with little or no revival until recent years and this revival was probably noticed more locally than generally thruout the country, the cause being undoubtedly due to the remarkable performances of the famous Indian runner, Thomas Longboat, who had all sorts of opponents endeavoring to lower his colors, with and without success. The Indian naturally being a long distance runner, from fifteen miles to the regular Marathon distance of twenty-six miles three hundred and eighty yards, this latter undoubtedly being the most popular, the managers and promoters of the different athletic meets patronized this class of running.

The man in charge of the sporting department of a daily newspaper must keep on the alert and use the best of judgment, otherwise items of general interest to the sporting pubic might escape his notice. He not only hustles himself, but keeps his reporters on the sharp lookout for the local news items, and also must keep the telegraph wires busy waking up the numerous correspondents and working the scissors to the limit. In this latter connection, a recent incident is worth recounting:

Scissors Scoop.

The time allowance for the drafting of baseball players from the minor leagues had arrived and everyone of our readers naturally looked for a list of the clubs affected and as this was something of general interest; every team on the Eastern League circuit was expected to suffer, for the benefit of the major league teams. Torontonians like everyone else, had no idea what players were going from the local team. The regular and special telegraph service had failed to tell the story. The World thought probably one of the exchanges might contain something regarding them, and a careful scrutiny resulted in the discovery that among others Fred Pfeffer was destined to go to the Chicago Nationals. This was some twenty-four hours after the drafting had been announced in Cincinnati, and every morning and evening paper had the same opportunity to publish this important sporting item, but altho a day late, The World was enabled to furnish a notable scoop thru the use of the scissors.

It is a generally accepted fact that a successful newspaper must assign a considerable portion of its space to sporting news. A statement was recently made that nine out of ten men, who are observed reading their papers coming down on the street car in the morning, turn to the sporting page. This statement may or may not be true, but the attention given and the enormous amount of space allotted to this class of news demonstrates the belief of the management of the paper that the followers of sports and pastimes, must be catered to—probably more than any other class.

All Are Sports.

Or are they a class? Is there any person who is not interested in sports in general, or some special branch of sports? Then, as a matter of fact, it can be truly said that the sporting page of a daily paper is the section which is most generally read and the enthusiast will state that the sporting section carries the balance of the paper. Human nature has a fondness for warfare and everything in the line of sports is battle in burlesque. Turning to baseball, only three or four weeks ago the champion Detroit players invaded Philadelphia as if there was a real engagement with guns and shells, when it was merely a struggle with bats and balls. So along all lines of various sports, football, hockey, lacrosse, polo and cricket, and even bowling, curling and golf, get the nerves, and no person can deny that boxing is fighting in a sense, whereas horseracing means life or death to your money. Therefore, the shrewd newspaper proprietor or managing editor must have the latest news pertaining to sporting events. He knows that he must carry something palatable to get the taste of his readers; they stay to read with avidity, then turn to the less attractive items, or to the advertisements and finally mediocre notice on another inside page, which tells you how you would benefit yourself by purchasing a few blocks of the right sort of stocks.

Old Sport.

$1.00 Box of My Safe Fat Reducer Free

I Want to Prove to You Before Your Own Eyes and at My Expense That I Can Reduce You to Normal Weight Safely, Without Starvation Diet or Tiresome Exercises

IT DOESN'T MATTER WHAT YOU HAVE TRIED, SEND FOR THIS FREE $1.00 BOX OF MY SAFE FAT REDUCER TO-DAY

POSITIVE PROOF IN PICTURES.

The Above Photographs, Taken From Life, Showing the Remarkable Reduction of Flesh by Means of Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer.

Free, positively free, a $1.00 box of Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer, to every sufferer from fat, just to prove that it actually reduces you to normal, does it safely and builds up your health at the same time. I want to send you, without a cent of expense on your part, this $1.00 package of what I am free to call a really wonderful fat reducer.

My treatment is prepared scientifically. It does not stop or hinder digestion; on the contrary, it promotes proper digestion and assimilation of food, which 99 fat people in a hundred haven't got, and that's why they are fat.

I will tell you why you are fat if you will send for the free package of my treatment. I can tell you a good many things about your fat which you probably never knew about and ought to know.

When I tell you here what my treatment can do I speak from hard-shelled experience, not from my own, but from the experience of others who have tried almost everything from starvation to violent exercise and drugs and have failed until they tried and used my treatment.

LOSES 62 POUNDS; THANKS GOD FOR IT

Further Proof of Wonderful Strength-Giving Effects of Kellogg's Treatment.

Mrs. S. E. Carter of Tracy, Ky., lost 62 pounds of flesh and says she thanks God for the great blessing the treatment brought her.

"I feel better than at any time in fifteen years," she writes. "My weight at this time is 148 pounds.

"Very soon I began to feel beyond all doubt that I was really losing as fast as was best. I weighed at commencement 210 pounds, as you can well see by my photo.

"I shall ever be grateful to you, and thankful to God that I found the right remedy on first trial.

"You can use my name when you want to. Anyone that wants to hear what I have to say in regard to such a great blessing will please write me and I will answer all letters."

LOST 30 POUNDS IN 30 DAYS.

Mr. R. J. Richardson of Bolckow, Mo., writes:

"I have already taken two months' treatment. I never fail to recommend your treatment to any fat person I see, for it surely does the work. I got a month's treatment and I lost just thirty pounds in thirty days."

HOW MUCH FLESH SHOULD YOU LOSE?

What the Well Formed Man or Woman Should Weigh.

The following is the correct height and weight of a well-formed man. A woman's weight will be generally about 8 pounds less than the following figures:

Stature.	Weight.
5 ft. 0 in.	121 lbs.
5 ft. 1 in.	124 lbs.
5 ft. 2 in.	129 lbs.
5 ft. 3 in.	135 lbs.
5 ft. 4 in.	139 lbs.
5 ft. 5 in.	145 lbs.
5 ft. 6 in.	149 lbs.
5 ft. 7 in.	156 lbs.
5 ft. 8 in.	161 lbs.
5 ft. 9 in.	166 lbs.
5 ft. 10 in.	171 lbs.
5 ft. 11 in.	176 lbs.
6 ft. 0 in.	182 lbs.

A lady's waist should be two-fifths of her height.

"OHIO'S FAT BOY" IN 70 DAYS LOSES 189 POUNDS.

"Prof. F. J. Kellogg., My Dear Sir: Your Safe Fat Reducer is all and more than you ever claimed for it. My weight to-day, after ten weeks' treatment, is 285 pounds, a loss of 189 pounds, as I weighed 474 pounds when I began with the Safe Fat Reducer. I never felt so well before, not even in 1896, when I was in hard training as a professional bicyclist and riding partner of Baby Bliss. The reduction has been natural and gradual, and has at no time interfered with my regular daily duties or caused me the slightest inconvenience in any way. The action of my heart is strong and regular, and I have got rid of that 'smothered up' feeling which bothers all excessively fat people. My breathing is easy, and I feel strong and active, and lighter on my feet than I have been for years.

"Please send me another supply of your Safe Fat Reducer, as I am about out.

"Very truly yours, J. H. Bechle, Jr., 907 Cedar Street, Canton, Ohio."

101 1-2 POUNDS GONE!

The remarkable case of Miss Artie Adams of Shelby, Ohio, is illustrated in her own words

"When I look back to the time before I took your wonderful obesity cure I do not see how I stood it. My weight is now 163½ pounds, and I have lost just 101½ pounds. I can hardly believe that there has been such a difference in my feelings and appearance. But, oh, how thankful I am that I found a cure for my awful burden of fat, in Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer. I can hardly realize that I weigh now only 163½ pounds. You can use my letter as a testimonial if you wish."

Clara Elizabeth Doolittle, nurse for over fifteen years in America's best hospitals, including New York City and homeopathic hospitals of New York, praises the Kellogg Safe Fat Reducer:

"When I commenced treatment with Safe Fat Reducer I weighed 200 pounds, my chest measure was 42 inches, waist measure 32 inches and hips 48 inches.

"For four months I have been losing in weight constantly and naturally and with no ill effects, and am feeling much better.

"To-day I weigh 148 pounds. My chest measure is 37 inches, waist measure 27 inches and hips 40 inches.

"I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Kellogg and the great work he is doing for fat-burdened humanity." Clara Elizabeth Doolittle, Box 64 Tekonsha, Mich.

CURES PROMINENT NURSE OF TERRIBLE FAT

LEAVES NO WRINKLES.

You should have no fear, after being reduced by Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer, that your loss in weight will result in wrinkles, as is usually the case with so many treatments used for flesh reduction.

Free $1.00 Package Coupon

This coupon is good for a $1.00 package of Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer, if sent with ten cents in silver or stamps to help cover postage and packing, and as an evidence of good faith and if you can honestly say that you have never used this treatment before. Only one package will be sent, by mail in plain wrapper, to each person. Also testimonials will be sent from hundreds who have been greatly reduced. Fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

F. J. KELLOGG, 3061 Kellogg Bldg.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

TIGHT BINDING

Wonderful Growth of a Great Business

Toronto Men Have Revolutionized the Tailoring Trade of Canada

With Headquarters in Montreal the Semi-ready Company is Controlled and Operated by Former Torontonians----Their Clean-Cut Business Methods Make a Huge Success.

SEMI-READY TAILORING was a unique conception. The basis of the idea was to apply to the tailoring business the same methods of manufacturing high-class clothes as had revolutionized the shoemaking trade in the decade before the introduction of Semi-ready tailoring. For some years the business had its ups and downs. The natural-born genius usually lacks business methods. The Semi-ready business had to pass into the control of men of larger constructive ability before it achieved success. The cheerful optimism of impractical men was succeeded by the masters of industrial system.

No single business in Canada has made a deeper impress upon its particular trade than has the Semi-ready system in its ten years of rapid progress. In Western Canada, where men are less conservative than in the east, the opening of a Semi-ready store in any town means that there is no room for a retail custom tailor to establish a successful business in that town.

The reformation of the tailoring trade, the conversion of the hit-or-miss tailoring into an economic wholesale organization for quicker and better service; the overcoming of the prejudice engendered by cheap ready-made clothing; these were not the achievement of a day or a single year. Even to-day one meets an individual who boasts that he still has his boots and his clothes made to order at the cobbler's and the tailor's shop. Boasts of it! Just as years ago there were men who boasted that they never rode in a railway carriage. And everyone knows the man who takes pride in the fact that he never rode in an automobile; tells about it, too, and fails to interpret the smile that greets him.

"Better than the tailor's best" is one of the terse statements of the wholesale Semi-ready man.

With the first conception of the Semi-ready idea stores were opened in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Not a single retail business man could invest a dollar in the idea, and the first stores were owned and operated by the founders of the new system. They were successful from the start. Men like good service. They are not patient waiters. They flocked to the new stores to see and to judge. Naturally the first buyers encountered some imperfections, for it takes years to perfect even the most perfect idea. Workmen had to be trained to produce the garments as they are now tailored, and salesmen had to be trained to know that they must not allow a suit or coat to be taken from the store unless it was a perfect garment in every respect and fitted the buyer as tho it were made for him.

Year by year the business expanded. In 1901 there were 15 Semi-ready stores in Canada.

In 1909 there were over 215 Semi-ready stores and agencies in Canada.

From a small factory, employing 50 hands, the business now requires a factory with 450 workmen and an output close on to $1,000,000 a year.

Four years ago there was a complete reorganization of the business and factory system.

Charles H. Nelson, for many years the resident partner in Toronto of H. A. Nelson & Sons, wholesalers and manufacturers, together with Alfred Wood, a former Toronto journalist, secured control of the business early in 1906. They at once inaugurated a new factory system and manned the organization to meet its larger and broader possibilities. Costs were reduced by careful methods in the factory, and values were bettered by more direct buying from the British woollen mills.

An English office was opened, and a resident director was placed in Bradford, in the heart of the great Yorkshire woollen district.

C. P. Creamer, the present managing director, and a thoro master of commercial system, was interested in the company, and brought his talents to help in the extension of the trade in Canada.

H. A. Nelson joined the organization as secretary-treasurer. He had been for some years in charge of a manufacturing business in Montreal.

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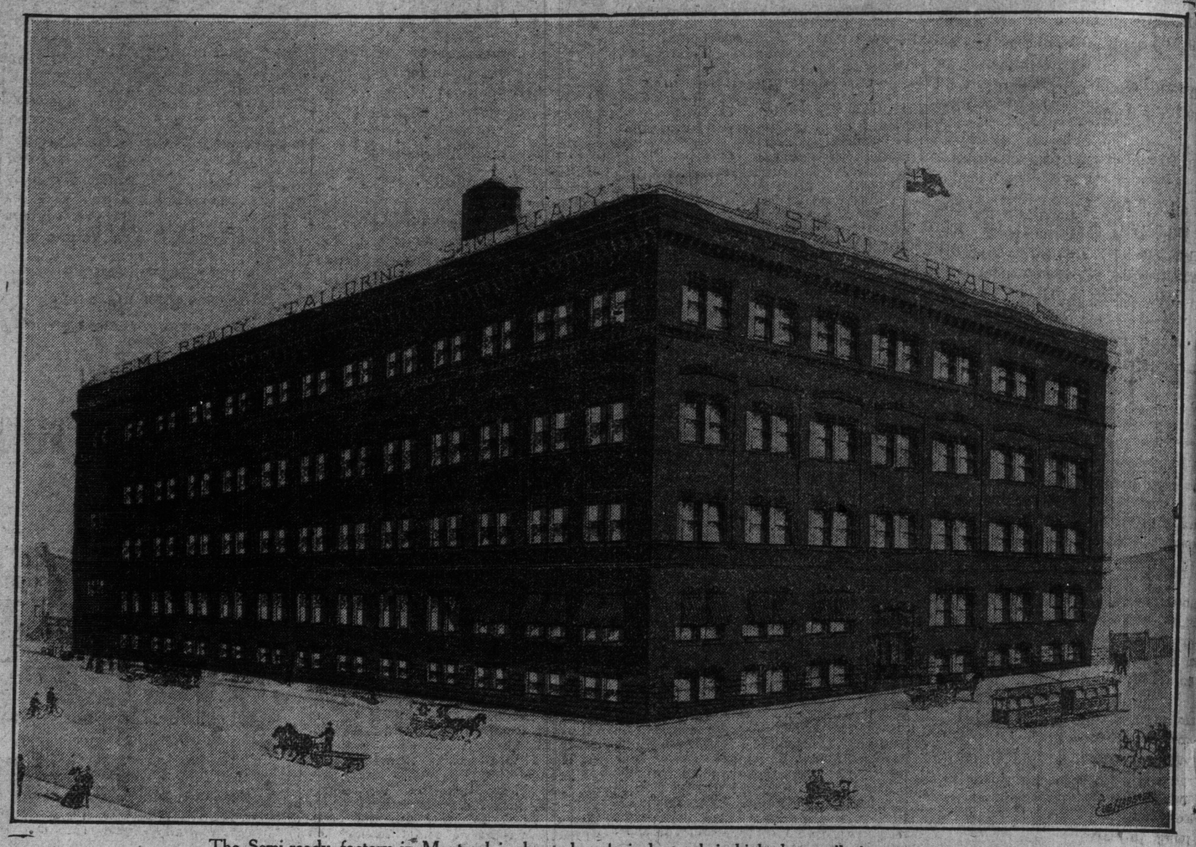
The present officers and board of directors of The Semi-ready, Limited, are:

C. H. Nelson—President.
Alfred Wood—Vice-president.
C. P. Creamer—Managing Director.
H. A. Nelson—Sec.-Treasurer.
J. H. Brownlee—Director.
C. F. Nelson—Director.
E. L. Nelson—Director.

Donald Logan, who joined the Semi-ready the first year of its launching in Canada, and who was previously a clever journeyman tailor, is the superintendent of the factory.

On the traveling staff are: Messrs. C. F. Nelson, J. A. Lachance, R. Allan Herring, O. M. Thomson.

E. Leeds Nelson has charge of the British offices of the company. These are on Peel-place, Bradford, Eng., facing the monument erected to the memory of Sir Robert Peel.



The Semi-ready factory in Montreal is devoted exclusively to their high-class tailoring system.

RILEY HERN'S GREAT SUCCESS

From Clerkship to Ownership of First Semi-Ready Store in Canada.

In Montreal there is a young business man who is a standing proof of the fact that the golden opportunities of to-day are as numerous and as certain as at any time in the history of Canada. The young man who is in training to take full advantage of his chance when it comes will succeed some day. To some the opportunity comes more quickly than to others, and there is always a medium of luck in life. But energy, ability and pluck must win always.

Four years ago Riley Hern arrived in Montreal with a hockey stick, fifteen Canadian dollars, and a working knowledge of the high-class clothing trade, the latter gained after he left Stratford, and whilst he was working in several cities in the United States. He played hockey for three months each winter and bestowed his services in the best clothing shops in the off months.

His first application for work in Montreal was at the Semi-ready store on St. Catherine-street. For two years or so he clerked in the store. Then he wanted a store of his own and for a time debated whether he should go back to Stratford or open up in a small way in Montreal. He had saved his "hockey money"—and some. Stratford was calling him because it was "home" and because there was a splendid opening for a Semi-ready store there. The people wanted one, and Riley was assured of a big trade. For a short time Stratford had a Semi-ready store, but its owner was lured away by the larger profits in selling ready-made.

A young lady living in a town not far from Montreal had a big share in Mr. Hern's decision, and Montreal looked bigger than Stratford—after the regular Christmas trip home. A neat and dainty little store was opened on a quiet business street in Montreal, and Riley Hern at once started to make new records in business. He turned over his stock fourteen times in a year. His profits for the first year were four times his original capital. Every month's business showed an increase over the previous month. Yet there were three other Semi-ready stores in Montreal.

Riley Hern took stock—and he got married. His first year's business showed profits equal to five years' salary. There is a Riley, junior, now.

During his second year in business he bought out the store in Montreal where he had started as a clerk not four years before. He secured the largest Semi-ready tailoring business in Canada last July. And already he is making new records.

In one month Riley Hern increased the trade in his new store by $2200 over what his predecessors had done. He is doing a business which will mean that his stock in trade will be turned over ten times in the year. He is in a fair way to make a fortune.

Mr. Hern embraced the new business methods with enthusiasm. He is content to make little profits to compel the larger turnover.

The Semi-ready factory has an immense output, but it is said that the average profit on each suit is about 60 cents.

SEMI-READY CLOTHES HAVE THE DESIGN

They Are Noted For Their Artistic Contour and Cultured Expression.

One of the outstanding merits of Semi-ready clothes is the distinctive designs, evidencing the work of an artistic mind in the artistic design and cultured expression of the garment.

No retail tailor in Canada could afford to retain the services of the designers who are working and studying all the year round in the Semi-ready designing department. It is only where an immense trade is carried on that men of commanding ability can be secured and held. The value of the patterns and designs in the Semi-ready factory is believed to be greater than the total turnover in any one of 75 per cent. of the tailor shops in Canada.

The chief designer travels to all the fashion centres of the world, visiting London, New York and Chicago. From his observations there he gathers ideas and produces models which are a composite of the best and most suitable styles for Canada. He creates original designs, which are in turn copied by the bright men with whom he comes in contact. There is always a free interchange of ideas and experiences between men at the head of their professions.

Thus, the Semi-ready designers not alone make the styles for Canada, but they have an influence on men's fashions the world over.

QUICK SALES SMALL STOCKS

Where Every Item of Expense Must Be Studied For Successful Business.

In a large city in Western Canada there was a merchant who was a prince of merchants—a man of indomitable energy and compelling vigor. That he was far-sighted was proven by his taking over the Semi-ready agency as soon as he studied the features of the tailoring way of to-day. His death was regretted by a host of admirers and friends, as he was not alone a prosperous merchant, but he was almost a pioneer merchant in the city.

His fortune was $400,000. His sons succeed to the business. There were two stores, both well established, and in operation for years. The largest store was on the main business thoroughfare, and the Semi-ready store was on a quieter street some blocks away.

It was found that in the larger store there was a stock of $100,000, and the average annual turnover in this store had been $100,000. The yearly sales were thus equal to the stock carried. The city is far removed from the source of supply.

In the Semi-ready store there was a stock of $25,000, and the annual turnover was $75,000. The sales were three times as large as the stock carried. And the chief clerk reported that the Semi-ready stock was all fresh and new, and worth 100 cents on the dollar.

The larger net profit and the safer business was with the Semi-ready store, from a purely investment point of view. Of course, the other store showed a larger percentage of profit, for the goods were not price-marked by the makers.

In Montreal there are two large Semi-ready stores. On St. Catherine-street one month's business was about equal to the average amount of stock carried at the stock-taking period. On St. James-street the percentage is not quite as large.

How can the dealer sell all the goods in his store and yet have goods to show?

The Semi-ready have a system of continuous delivery of stock. Their output, instead of being delivered in glutting fashion, is steadily forwarded to meet the store requirements with each changing season.

The factory sales do not vary greatly, as in the old-time clothing factory. The fall suits go out to the stores just when they are needed. The fall overcoats are delivered and then the dress suits and evening clothes. Afterwards the winter overcoats.

Then each store has its cloth samples, and month in and month out several thousand suits, overcoats and special garments are being tailored from measurements sent in from the 200 stores in Canada. The customer selects what he wants from any one of 350 imported fabrics, more patterns than are shown in the biggest retail tailor shops. The garment is made in four days at the factory, on an absolute time schedule.

This helps the merchant to keep his stock low. He runs no risks. He suffers no loss. Where he is in doubt about a style or pattern, he can wait and see, and still not lose business, for he has the sample and the hurry-up delivery promise. The losses from mistakes in buying are the biggest losses—and somebody must pay. The customer pays—just as he pays the losses of the credit store, and just as he pays the highest price where prices are marked with pen or pencil. Semi-ready clothes are never marked up 50 per cent., that they can be "marked down" or red-tagged.

CLEAN METHODS APPEAL TO BUYERS

Price-Marked Clothes and the Same Prices Prevail All Over Canada.

In calling on the merchants of Canada the one chief objection to Semi-ready is the virtue which is the strongest appeal to the reason of the buyer.

The retail selling price of a Semi-ready suit or overcoat is fixed by the makers. That price is inflexible and invariable. It is the same price in Toronto as in Montreal, and the same price in Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria as it is in every Semi-ready store in Canada.

Dealers object to the affixing of the price on the garment, as this naturally fixes their profit, and they say that the profit is only half what they make on the ready-made clothing they sell. The lesser profit is admitted, but the growth of the Semi-ready business would be handicapped if the same big profits were put on as prevail in the ready-made trade.

The plain price is the modern way of building a flourishing business. Staple goods can always be sold at a closer margin above cost. There is no risk or loss in selling fine clothes that are guaranteed by the makers. The Semi-ready system is founded on clean, straight methods that appeal to buyers. In the long run, the consumer is the man who makes or mars a business, and the cleverest trader cannot long withstand the demand for that which is of good report.

The lowest-priced Semi-ready suit sells at $15. Below this price the company will not make up clothes, for they will not put the Semi-ready name upon cheap or tawdry cloth.

Suits and overcoats are also sold at $18 and $20, and these represent a higher cost of cloth and linings. But the style and workmanship, the inside tailoring is just as good in the $15 line as in any of the higher-priced lines.

At $22 the Blunoz serge, in both black and navy blue, represents a fine quality of Canadian woollens, and this is practically the only Canadian woollen product used in the making of Semi-ready suits.

When one reaches the $25 and $30 qualities in the Semi-ready stores one often hears the exclamation, "Why, that is the price I pay my tailor!" But the quality in the higher-priced Semi-ready clothes is such as few but the very best tailor shops carry—the "swell" tailors show them at $35 and $40.

The swell tailor has to pay his journeyman coatmaker three times as much as it costs the Semi-ready shops to produce the same coat, and then he must grudgingly admit that the Semi-ready coat has a better

ONE STORE IN EACH CITY

A Monopoly For the Best Merchant in Each Town.

With one or two exceptions the Semi-ready Company have followed the plan of selling to but one store in each town or city.

In Toronto Ed Mack secured the exclusive sale of Semi-ready tailoring. No other store in this big city can buy a single Semi-ready garment. As soon as Mr. Mack secured this valuable monopoly he organized a company, gave up his retail tailoring business, and doubled the size of his store at 81 Yonge-street.

L. Thomas is secretary-treasurer of Ed Mack, Limited, and Mr. L. Campbell is one of the directors.

The Toronto store carries a large and representative stock of Semi-ready tailoring, and they can also deliver in four days suits or overcoats made to special designs from selected patterns of imported cloths.

"Nearly 25 per cent. of our trade each year is from new customers—people who have never tried Semi-ready before," said Mr. Mack. "But the bulk of trade comes from our steady customers."

Full Dress Suits and Men's Formal Dress

Where the Semi-ready Tailoring Shows Its Class and Style

In the Making of Frock Coats, Dress Suits and Tuxedo Jackets They Stand Supreme — Clothes That Only a Few Clever Tailors Can Produce.

It would be safe to say that there are not in Toronto a dozen journeymen tailors to whom the master retail tailor would entrust the making of a frock coat for the Premier of Canada without some misgiving. Frock coats and dress suits are the bete noir of the average retail tailor, and nine times out of ten he will not thank you with any enthusiasm for the order. It's a gamble with him as to whether it will be a frock or a freak when his "jour" returns it for the trying time of the "try-on."

Yet the mention of a frock coat or a dress suit arouses the enthusiasm of the Semi-ready man. He knows that every garment is modeled correctly, and that the difficult contour of the dress garment has been mastered by expert tailors in the Semi-ready shops, by men who do nothing else the year round but make "clothes for events."

A dress suit or a frock coat is often required quickly for some unlooked-for social emergency.

One may decide to go to a ball or a banquet, or a reception, at the last moment. The Semi-ready store saves any embarrassment.

Where in days gone by one had to pay $40 to $50 for a dress suit or a frock coat, a better-fitting Semi-ready garment can now be had on an hour's notice for $25.

Tuxedo jackets have come into universal favor of late years, and their social scope has been widened by consent because the garment is both neat and of good dress appearance. They have these in the Semi-ready stores in the latest English models. They are inexpensive, and of late years many ladies buy them at Christmas time as appropriate gifts for men.

The Tuxedo with the shawl collar, all silk, will always be a favorite evening house jacket, but the Semi-ready stores are also showing the long roll collar, in all silk, with peak lapels. In Mack's Semi-ready store they have hundreds of these garments in stock for quick delivery.

In Ottawa, where there is much social activity in the parliamentary season, they report sales of Semi-ready formal dress to the men whose names are household words in Canada.

The statement has been made that more Semi-ready dress suits are sold than are made by all the other tailors in Canada.

If one would judge the high standard of the Semi-ready product by their success with the most difficult problems of fine tailoring the verdict in favor of the modern system would be universally affirmative.

The making of these suits has had much to do in overcoming the prejudice of men who are naturally conservative and averse to trying anything new or anything they have not been in the habit of wearing.

Ed. Mack Says:

"I want every man to feel that he is welcome to come and visit the Semi-ready Store; to feel that he can come as a sight-seer and a student of fashion and fabric.

"We make it a point never to urge a man to buy, never to be insistent or cause embarrassment. Our staff prefer to be helpful and informative. Above all, we want to do the right thing, and to make every caller feel that in coming to the Toronto Semi-ready Store he has come to judge for himself.

"Even after you become our customer, we are not satisfied unless you are satisfied.

"In the most convincing way I mean it when I repeat, 'You need not buy because you come, nor keep because you buy.'

"Ours is a one-price store. You cannot buy for any less, nor will you pay any more than any other customer.

"As the former conductor of the old-time tailor-shop, I can say in all sincerity that the Semi-ready system of tailoring must prevail, and that ultimately the men's clothing business of the future will be conducted in 'the Semi-ready way of to-day.'"

The Toronto World.

NEW HOME EDITION.

FRIEND GREETS FRIEND

When the Business Man Introduces Himself to the Public Thru the Columns of The World

BEAUTY ATTRACTS MEN

When it is Presented to Them in the Brightest Form Thru the Advertising Columns of The World

THE TREASURES OF MILAN

Beauties of An Old World City Which Tourists Often Overlook

(BY CLAUDE PHILLIPS.)

Milan, the commercial capital of Italy, the busy, throbbing city, the beehive whose perpetual hum contrasts so strangely with the holiday gaiety and the large spaces of silence of Venice, with the quieter rhythm of Florence, with the august melancholy of Rome and the meridional vivacity of Naples—Milan has another side, which the modern tourist and traveler strangely and persistently neglects—less perhaps from ignorance than from impatience. The ancient city, second only in majesty and importance to Rome herself, the great centre of ecclesiastical and civic life, which beneath its many-colored garish robe of modern civilization reveals itself at every turn to those who know how to look and how to see—but only to such as these—cannot be visited and understood in the one or two days which as a rule, the tourist, even the more thoro and zealous of his kind, is prepared to devote to a scamper thru its museums and churches, its streets and its environs. And even while he is paying this duty visit he feels, for some reason hard to explain, that he is not really in Italy, that the time which he is devoting to what he imagines to be but the prosaic capital of modern Italian commerce would be better bestowed upon Venice, Florence, Rome and the smaller cities of Tuscany and Umbria. It is impossible to make a greater mistake than this. Those know not Milan who know but the bewildering, tasteless splendors of her great late-Gothic cathedral—in size and material, in richness, but not in beauty, one of the wonders of the world. The tourist has not digested Milanese art when he has wandered once thru the halls of the magnificent Brera gallery, and supplemented this perfunctory visit by a hasty, jolting excursion to the world-famed Certosa of Pavia; and, perhaps, also, by another to the newly restored Castello Sforzesco, which now once again—as it did in the fifteenth century, first under Visconti and then under the Sforzas—dominates the city—no longer frowning and repressive, however, in grandeur, but inviting, on the contrary, as the embodiment of Milanese history, of Milanese architecture and art. To serious students these remarks may well seem the merest impertinence—so well known to them must be, and are, the art treasures of the great city, and the examples, both of ecclesiastical and civic architecture, of Lombard sculpture and painting, which make Milan as well worthy of deep and loving study as the most famous and alluring among her beautiful sisters. The great collection of casts, which forms on the whole the most important, and certainly the most instructive section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, but from which, nevertheless, since the opening of the new galleries the public has unaccountably been excluded, affords the very best evidence that our students have always accorded to Milan and its treasures the attention which it and they deserve. Here for many years have been seen in facsimile casts the great bronze Paschal Candlestick of the cathedral, the shrine of St. Peter Martyr by Balducclo of Pisa, the great sculptured windows of the Certosa of Pavia, marble reliefs by the Mantegazzas and Omedo, the monument of Ludovico of Moro and Beatrice d'Este by Cristoforo Solari, and the infinitely touching and beautiful monument of Gaston de Foix by Agostino Busti.

Churches of Milan.

Neither in Rome nor in Ravenna, nor yet in Venice, can we point to anything more interesting, more deserving of profound and sustained analysis than the three venerable churches, S. Lorenzo, S. Ambrogio and S. Eustorgio. S. Lorenzo, at least as ancient a structure as any in Ravenna, is a cupola church, which was practically complete at the beginning of the fifth century (tho the cupola was renewed in the sixteenth). It differs essentially in plan from anything of this early period to be found in Rome; the architecture is not of the basilican or of the Byzantine type, but essentially Roman in conception and execution. More wonderful still is S. Ambrogio, with its solemn forecourt or atrium of the ninth century, and its church of the ninth and twelfth centuries, the rude majesty of which is marred, alas! by the coarsest, clumsiest pseudo-Romanesque decoration, due to the modern restorer. Here in the Cappella S. Satiro—once the ancient Basilica Fausta—are to be found mosaics (heavily restored, no doubt,) which are quite 600 years earlier in date than the earliest of those which adorn St. Mark's, Venice. And here, too, is one of the wonders of the earliest western art, the Paliotto, or altar-decoration, which clothes all four sides of the altar-base, and is to the archaeologist more interesting even than the famous Pala d'Oro of Venice, the wonderful cloisonne enamels of which are obscured by the bewildering splendor of the fourteenth-century setting, or re-setting. The Paliotto is still in essentials of the ninth century; its front consists of repousse gold reliefs framed in bands of translucent cloisonne enamel and adorned with precious stones and antique gems; its flanks and back are of silver, similarly treated and adorned, with two wonderful Greek crosses of filigree gold and gems, standing out in awe-striking majesty against the silver bas-reliefs on either side. The general effect of this great piece of early goldsmith's and enameler's work is of unparalleled grandeur. It is not alone the rude magnificence of the work, the costliness of the material, that strikes the spectator, but, above all, the majesty of the conception, the impression of tremendous power and authority that is indefinitely conveyed. Outside the ancient church is the Canonica, or cloister, which, unfinished and mutilated tho it is, must be reckoned among the most perfect masterpieces of Bramante. The proportions in their classic subtlety of balance, the decoration in its well-tempered exquisiteness, make a harmony of their own—well illustrating the mysterious analogies which exist between music and architecture. To the Church of St. Satiro is attached a still more famous masterpiece of architecture and decoration—the baptistery designed and built by Bramante and adorned with boldly modeled reliefs in darkest terra cotta by Caradosso. This has a balanced perfection, a harmony of structure and decoration, such as we hardly find again, unless it be in the considerably earlier Cappella dei Pazzi of Brunelleschi, attached to the great Franciscan Church of Santa Croce, in Florence. At S. Eustorgio, enclosing the noble fourteenth-century marble shrine of St. Peter Martyr, by Balducclo, is a marvel of Florentine art—the chapel built and adorned by Donatello's partner, the Florentine Michelozzo, and in perfect harmony with the structure, decorated with frescoes by the Lombard Vincenzo Foppa and painters of his school. Here the logic, the well-reasoned perfection of Florentine architecture is tempered by something of the Milanese smile, the Milanese gaiety and suavity of aspect.

Unique Decorations.

Santa Maria delle Grazie, with its Bramantesque cupola, crushing as well as adorning the low-roofed church which it assumes to complete, is better known to the world, because its refectory (now a national museum) contains the world's most famous picture, the Cenacolo, or Last Supper, of Leonardo de Vinci. S. Maurizio, better known as the Monastero Maggiore, is a veritable chapel and gallery of Milanese decorative art, containing as it does some of the most beautiful frescoes of Luini, and a whole series of painted medallions of saints, by Boltraffio. For an even finer illustration of the art of the Milanese Raphael one must go to the Church of Saronno, a few miles outside Milan. Here Luini and Gaudenzio Ferrari are seen in friendly rivalry—both the one and the other at the culminating point of their art. The shallow dome painted by Gaudenzio Ferrari, with a glory of singing angels, rapt in a joyous ecstasy of worship, is one of the most wonderful things in Italian art. Absolutely unique, too, in structure and decoration is the circular Church of the Incoronata at Lodi, close to Milan. This casket, as beautiful in structure as it is glowing in tasteful splendor of decoration, enshrines some of the finest examples of Ambrogio Borgognone, the noblest, the most austere painter of the pre-Leonardesque school of Milan.

Milan's Picture Galleries.

The four public picture galleries of Milan—the Brera, the little Poldi-Pezzoli Museum, the gallery of the Ambrosian Library, and that of the Castelle Sforzesco—constitute an ensemble such as in Italy is only surpassed by that which Florence, with the Uffizi, the Pitti and the Accademia delle Belle Arti, affords. That this unrivaled group of galleries is approached by those of the Lombard capital it would, of course, be a gross exaggeration to pretend. Still, the latter illustrate many phases of Italian art with unsurpassed completeness, and contain masterpieces of the first order, which too many people are content to know from reproductions only. Venetian art is in some respects at least as well illustrated as it is in the Accademia of Venice. Nothing in the latter gallery quite equals the sublime "Pieta" of Giovanni Bellini in the Brera—that early work in which thru a still Paduan severity of design glows the most intense, yet self-contained, pathos. In the majesty of death, of supreme anguish overcome, the Man of Sorrows is human still, yet already the Son of God! No "Virgin and Child" by the same master, in the great Venetian gallery, has quite the dignity, the beauty, the wistfulness of this one, which is one of the glories of the Milanese collection. And Mantegna, too, is here in all the great phases of his mighty art, remarkable, above all, for its unbroken continuity. He is no less sublime in the very early polytych, "St. Luke the Evangelist," than in the world-famous "Dead Christ" of this latest time. His little "Madonna and Child," in the Poldi-Pezzoli gallery, in its expression of foreboding and agonized love, of pity that has no words, has hardly a rival in art. No gallery in the world contains finer examples of Carlo Crivelli or of Cima da Conegliano than does the Brera. It holds, too, as one of its most coveted possessions, the "Virgin and Child Enthroned, with Four Saints," which must be accounted the masterpiece of Bartholemmeo Montagna, who, among the North Italian painters, takes rank immediately after Mantegna and Giovanni Bellini. Gentile da Fabriano, who remains as yet unappreciated in England, perhaps because he is unrepresented in the National Gallery—or, indeed, in any public collection of the United Kingdom—appears at the Brera with a "Coronation of the Virgin" of wondrous solemnity—a work which, in the impression conveyed of an ineffable mystery revealed to mortal eyes, has hardly any parallel in the Italian art of the Quattrocento. In the collection of His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace is the central portion of a fine altarpiece by Gentile da Fabriano, of which the wings are in the Uffizi, while the predella pieces have found a place in the new Pinacotheca of the Vatican. No Signorelli is more rhythmic in design, more subtly expressive, more potent in passion than the early "Scourging of Christ" here. If the total absence of Florentine art from the Brera is most noticeable, partial amends are made at the Ambrosiana which contains among its many precious possessions of all kinds the most charming, if not the greatest of all Botticelli's "Madonnas," and at the Poldi-Pezzoli Gallery, which holds another Botticelli, a "Virgin and Child" of hardly inferior charm, and the famous "Profile Portrait of a young Florentine Lady," which has been variously assigned to Piero della Francesca, Domenico Veneziano, Verrecchio, Antonio and Piero dell Pollaiuolo, but is most probably by one or the other of the last-named painters. All the world knows that the "Sposalizio" of Raphael, painted in 1504, and in the most perfect state of preservation, is the crowning ornament of the Brera; but comparatively few care to remember that the great cartoon for the "School of Athens" in the Stanze of the Vatican—a priceless record worked upon thruout by Raphael himself—is the central adornment of the main gallery at the Ambrosiana.

Some Famous Pictures.

Of the Milanese school itself it is hardly necessary to speak now. In the writer's opinion, the city where Leonardo da Vinci dwelt, and in so many directions worked during the years of his prime, contains nothing from his hand but the Cenacolo. An attempt has recently been made to confer the supreme rank which attaches to a true Leonardo upon the beautiful "Portrait of a Young Musician" in the Ambrosiana Gallery, which has hitherto (in the later years) been assigned to Ambrogio de Predis. But we must not so light-heartedly add to the store of the mighty genius, unduly small as it is: the charming "Musicista" has not the elements of greatness, which, even in the simplest portraiture, belong to a work by the all-penetrating master. I myself strongly incline to assign the portrait not to Ambrogio de Predis but to the early time of a more serene and delightful Leonardesque painter, Boltraffio. The Venice of the sixteenth century, as I have already hinted, is represented in the most ample and superb fashion. Magnificent examples are to be found in the galleries of Palma Vecchio, Lorenzo Lotto, Bonifazio de Pitati, Paris Bordone, Cariani and the Venetian school generally. The "St. Jerome in the Wilderness" of Titian is one of the grandest examples of the sacred art—so intensely passionate and dramatic of his old age. Hardly in the whole range of Italian painting is to be found a portrait more wonderful in its revelation, both spiritual and of the human personality, physical, than this one by Lorenzo Lotto of an elderly red-haired Italian gentleman, hard-favored, yet by the genius of his interpreter rendered infinitely more interesting than the original would be. The gallery of the Castello Sforenzesco contains that great rarity, a singed and dated portrait by Pordenone, and opposite it one of the most wonderful of the many likenesses of aged senators by Tintoretto. In rugged grandeur, in the element of disquietude, almost of terror, that is in it, this surpasses anything to be found in the Accademia of Venice. Lastly, I may mention the canvas which, among all the works of Paolo Veronese, appears to me the most beautiful and satisfying — the great Altarpiece, with St. Anthony Abbot enthroned, and two other saints. The solemn and spectacular here for once meet on equal terms, and are merged in each other. And what chromatic harmony could be stranger or loveller than this one of washed purple, pale, muted gold, green in many shades, and all-harmonizing grey?

Korean and Roman

Florida Times-Union.

The genius of the West is practical and labors to produce results; that of the East is theoretical and aspires to vindicate a cause, announce a doctrine or proclaim a faith. One of our favorite school debates seeks to decide whether Brutus was justified in assassinating Caesar, but there would be no doubt in our minds but that the Roman sought to save his country from the danger of despotism; after the deed Brutus was practical enough to retire from danger and seek to save his life that he might serve his country. The Korean slays Prince Ito after his country has been enslaved, knowing that the deed will in no sense weaken the grasp of Japan, and he stands with weapon in hand to offer himself as a martyr to his cause. The Roman and the Korean are typical, but both labored to save a country unworthy of salvation, and therefore doomed to slavery.

Once a powerful prince owed his power in Asia to the dagger and the poison; neighboring rulers feared him and tolerated him because it was well understood that his partisans slew in secret at his order—he was the prince of the assassins, and gave the name to all modern languages. But the dagger failed to defend him at his need—after some generations he fell; but he fell under a power as savage and unscrupulous as his own—the arrows of the Tartar broke the dagger after the sword of the Saracen and the lance of the Christian knights had shivered in vain against it; neither Saladin the Victorious nor Richard the Lion-Hearted had strength to exterminate the power builded on murder.

There is no Old Man of the Mountain now, but his trade flourishes. The dagger and the poisoned bowl have been strengthened with an alliance with the bomb and the pistol; is it impossible that a new Old Man of Murder set up a principality in our time? The prince of the assassins acquired for himself a local habitation and a name so that the Tartar could find him and strike—he collected riches and so invited attack. But the new cult is everywhere and nowhere, a beggar and the master of kings, poor and yet powerful to demand tribute and levy blackmail. A Christian king cowers when he threatens from Rome and Paris and London and New York; the President of the United States goes guarded against a danger that may strike at any moment. Almost we wonder whether a new cult is rising—the societies of murder need only to be collected under one hand.

FOLLY OF ASSASSINATION.

It Never Helps the Cause in Which It Is Committed.

(From Collier's Weekly.)

The late John Hay was not addicted to many sweeping statements, but one belief which he expressed time and again was that assassination never helped forward the cause in which it was committed. The murder of Lincoln did more to check the development of the south, and to increase her difficulties, than any other event. The Anarchist who killed McKinley merely strengthened the conservative feelings of the world, and to that extent postponed the change which he sought. Prince Ito was killed in Manchuria because he had been at the head of the Korean government, and because Japan's methods in Korea had been drastic. Instead of being an apostle of severity, however, Prince Ito himself constantly stood for modern, gentle and conciliatory methods, at least as compared with his countrymen in general. When he was picked out, therefore, the folly of assassination received a flagrant illustration. The murderous Korean was undoubtedly filled with motives entirely patriotic. Ito likewise had been a patriot all his life—enlightened also. He was the victim of large, unreasonable forces, which often seemed to lie beyond the control of man. Just as the assassination of Ito is likely to increase Japanese severity in Korea, and thereby undo its purpose, so did the execution of Ferrer stimulate liberal feeling over Europe, and thereby accomplish the opposite of what the Spanish government intended.

FORGOT ALL ABOUT IT.

People of Olean, Ind., Carelessly Omitted Municipal Elections.

(From The New York Press.)

Horace, and many more recent poets, have sung the moral "uplift" which is inspired by life in the country. A striking example of exaltation is given in our latter day by Olean, Ind., a town of 500 inhabitants. The people forgot all about the election for municipal offices and omitted to hold any. The significance of such an occurrence can hardly be overestimated. Indiana is popularly supposed to be a state overridden with political excitement. It is said that every male in the state above the age of twenty-one years is a full-fledged or incipient politician.

But Indiana has evidently been maligned. Even on Tom Taggart's stamping ground we find that there is a community of 500 souls untouched, or almost untouched, by the political germ. It is a sad comment, however, on our civilization that it is hard to conceive how this happened, and why. Was it because these 500 live together in a condition of harmony so great that one party does not need to reform the other? Has the beauty of the landscape so enthralled them that they have no time to think of anything but the highest? Or was it merely because they had to get in a belated crop? This is a terrible thought. May it perish! Anyhow, whatever the reason, the fact remains that one municipality in our great union is able to exist without an election. This is enough to make our political philosophers sit up and think a little.

FORESIGHT AND HINDSIGHT.

From The Army and Naval Journal.

It can never be predicted when this country will be in urgent need of transports to carry large bodies of troops to distant places, and the only way to prevent the repetition of such scenes as characterized the movement of troops to Cuba in 1898 is to have a proper supply of merchant ships from which to draw when the occasion requires. It is not likely that many Americans know to what extent the merchant marine of Great Britain is subject to military demands, but there is not a ship worth while in the merchant service of England that cannot be quickly converted into an armed cruiser. Each merchant ship has decks made strong enough when first built to support guns, so that in case of emergency she will be able to take on her supply of cannon without any radical change in deck construction. Every ship has her sides pierced for the reception of guns, and in the dockyards of Great Britain to-day are guns marked and named Mauretania and Lusitania, etc., ready to be placed at a moment's notice on the decks of the giant ocean greyhounds of the Cunard line, the holders of the world's record for transatlantic speeds, and other large liners.

A DECOY.

The minister who had exchanged with the Rev. Mr. Halcom was much scandalized to see Deacon Erastus Snowball in the vestry, after service, deliberately taking a fifty cent piece out of the contribution box and substituting a dime.

"Brer Snowball," he exclaimed, in horror and amazement, "that's plain dishonest doings!"

"What's the matter, parson?" the deacon asked, genially, conscious of his own rectitude. "I's led off with that fo'-bit piece for de las' fo' years. That ain't a contribution; that's a témp'ray loan, as a noble example."

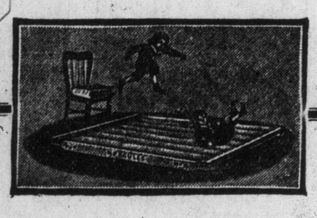
A Safe Offset.

"Luck's against me."

"Sure of that, are you?"

"I am."

"Then you ought to increase your advertising, old man."



The more nearly you approach perfection in bedding, the more nearly you approach ideal rest. The "Gold Medal" idea in mattress making marks an advance in cleanliness and comfort that is surprising, and is sweeping the country like a tidal wave. Nothing has ever been produced in Canada that compares in luxury and satisfaction with

Gold Medal Felt Mattresses
"Hercules" Bed Springs

which make an ideal combination for comfort. The best mattress can be spoiled by using poor springs, and "Hercules" Springs have such wonderful strength and resiliency that no one who has ever tried them will ever want to use any other.

"Gold Medal" Felt Mattresses cost $12.00 and $14.00, according to quality, and are on sale by over twelve hundred wide-awake dealers all over Canada.

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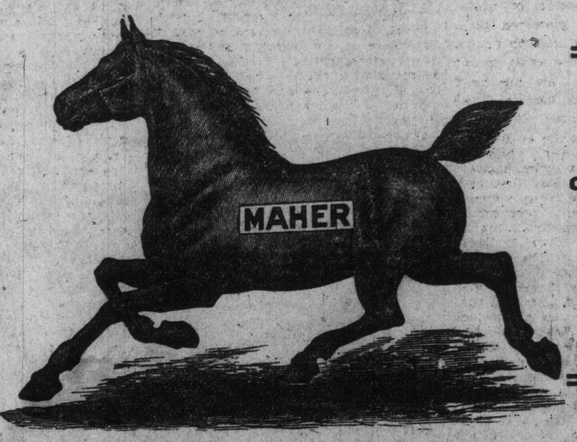

PRIVATE SALES of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Sleighs, etc. EVERY DAY

"THE HORSE MARKET OF CANADA."

TWO GREAT AUCTION SALES NEXT WEEK OF 300 HORSES

Monday	December 13th at 11 a.m. 200 HORSES	Thursday	December 16th at 11 a.m. 100 HORSES

THIS IS THE PLACE TO BUY HORSES. Some of the best horsemen in Canada are shipping to us every week. Their consignments include fine selection of all classes, direct from the breeder, and ready for hard work.

PARTIES VISITING OUR STABLES will always find a good selection of every type—HEAVY DRAUGHT, GENERAL PURPOSE, EXPRESS and DELIVERY HORSES, CARRIAGE COBS, SADDLE and ROAD HORSES, TROTTERS and PACERS.

WE SELL STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, and are therefore in a position to help both buyer and seller. If you have any horses to dispose of consign them to us. If you wish to buy one, two, or a carload of horses visit us and we will endeavor to give you every satisfaction. We provide vehicles and harness to hitch and try horses for out-of-town buyers.

WE HAVE THE BIGGEST AND BEST SALE RING AND STABLES IN CANADA. We have good, clean, healthy stable accommodation for over 300 horses.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND FOR PRIVATE SALE a number of second-hand vehicles of all kinds, including: Broughams, Victorias, Hacks, T-Carts, Phaetons, Runabouts, Sleighs, etc. Write, call or phone us and we will cheerfully give you any information.

ALL HORSES sold with a guarantee are returnable by noon the day following sale if not as warranted.

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Chas. F. Moberly Bell, Manager of The Times

A Man Who Made and is Making History.

(By L. W. Makovski, in Vancouver Province.)

When I first saw him he was sitting hunched in a chair, with his profile clean cut by the light from a window. He looked the incarnation of unapproachableness, as he glowered at a magazine which he held in both hands, his elbows resting on the arms of the chair. The dome of his big head fringed with gray black hair, and the curve of his Roman nose, set above tightly closed lips, gave me an impression of immense power, while the strong jaw gave him a grim appearance that boded ill for any disturber of his peace. There are many ways of reading a magazine, but never before had I seen any man actually dining off its contents in the way that Mr. Moberly Bell, manager of The London Times, was doing. What it contained I had no idea, but he appeared to give it the same concentrated attention that a student would apply to a complex political problem. I sat back and watched him furtively. He moved once, sat up, put the magazine on his knees, picked up a paper from a table in front of him and in a moment was deep down in his chair again, apparently oblivious to all the world. In that light and judging by his profile only I remembered Harry Furniss' sketches of Gladstone: when thru the courtesy of Lord Northcliffe I was introduced to him, I saw what William Jennings Bryan, sometime Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, may see in his looking glass if his strength matures, and he can slightly elongate his face, and swell his forehead so as to give more depth to his eyes.

Kindness With Strength.

On closer inspection and in conversation Mr. Moberly Bell's face loses none of its strength but all its grimness. Instead of the latter there appears a great kindliness, that comes from within the man himself. I should judge that his one weak spot was his great heart, and that children could twist him round their tiny thumbs.

He is a big heavily framed man, not stout, but very powerfully built. His health apparently is of the best and yet one of the first things he told me was that in 1865 when he was 18 years old the doctors gave him six months to live. "The day Lord Northcliffe was born," he said, "I went off to Egypt. Cholera was raging there."

"Then why choose Egypt?" I asked.

"Well, I thought I might as well die of cholera as consumption, and so went into business there." In that sentence he revealed a good deal of his character. He knew he had to die, but the manner of his death did not disturb in the least. Fear is unknown to him and he takes things as they come with philosophic contentment. If he had died it is quite possible the history of Egypt might have been different, as witness the words of Ismail Pasha to him when he was finally forced to abdicate in 1879. "You have done more to get me deposed than any official." There is a whole volume of history in those words, but it is probably history that only Mr. Bell can write.

A Little of History.

He told me many things of those days: of his famous "Well done Condor" telegram to The Times and the consequent fame of Lord Charles Beresford; of a certain telegram recalling Lieutenant Herbert Kitchener to Cyprus from a shooting holiday spent in Egypt, which telegram happened to lie in Mr. Bell's pocket until the Cyprus steamer had sailed.

"Kitchener swore at me when I gave it him," he said whimsically, "but I knew the ultimatum to Arabi was to be delivered next day. The consequence was that when Wolseley arrived about the only British officer on the spot was Kitchener; that was the beginning of his Egyptian career."

Truly fate stalks in the person of Mr. Moberly Bell. He has great daring and there are evidently other ways of disregarding orders than putting a telescope to a blind eye.

I asked him how he first became connected with The Times and here again was something extremely characteristic of the man.

"About six months after I arrived in Egypt, when I should have been preparing for my funeral an Italian steamship company started a service to Brindisi, and experimentally I mailed letters to London that way and found I saved a clear two days over the Marseilles route.

"I considered who would profit most by that saving and fixed on The Times, Mowbray Morris was the business manager then and I wrote to him suggesting that I send them their eastern papers, but he took no notice. However, I subscribed to papers in China, Australia and India, and had them sent to Alexandria and from there forwarded them to The Times. The papers were delivered in London on Friday instead of Saturday, when the regular Oriental mail was distributed, thus getting extracts into Saturday's instead of Monday's papers. The Times sent me a cheque for $500 and offered me $250 a year to keep up my correspondence. After that I took to politics seriously. I found them too interesting to give up, besides I had always hated business. Just at that time Rivers Wilson, who was financial minister, drafted the liquidation laws for Egypt. When they were passed he suggested I telegraph the details to The Times. It cost me $900 to do it, but I made the speculation on my own account and it turned out well."

To me this bit of history showed not only the resourcefulness of the man but also his monumental patience. He marks his quarry down and then without any excitement proceeds to stalk it. He will dine, sleep, and go about his ordinary business but never lose sight of his game. Where another man would go wild with excitement, and lose his head I can imagine Mr. Bell sitting quietly sifting and appraising the value of some epoch-making news with no more sign of anything unusual than if he were reading a law report. When he makes up his mind to a thing he will not worry about it, or lay spectacular plans to bring about its accomplishment; he believes in persistence to bring about success rather than brilliant coups.

He gave me a kaleidoscopic view of the Egyptian campaigns of Gordon, Stanley, Stewart and other men whose names are writ large across the pages of Egyptian history. Incidentally he also gave me an insight into his vein of almost sardonic humor. Referring to the Soudan campaign he said:

"I would have gone with him, but broke my leg. I was in hospital from September, '84, to January, '85, with a compound fracture and had to have 21 operations. Eventually the ankle bone was taken out, rendering me lame for the rest of my days. I had that bone made into a head for my walking stick, so that you see it still supports me. Some of my friends suggested that I better have it made into a cigaret-holder, but I feared people might say that whenever I opened my mouth I put my foot in it."

Returns to London.

In 1890 Mr. Walter, proprietor of The Times, telegraphed to him to come and help at headquarters for three months. It was just after the Parnell commission. Mr. Bell's action was characteristic. He packed up all his household goods and took his family to England, shaking the dust of Egypt off his feet. "I meant to stay in England anyhow, my children were growing up, and there was their education to be considered," he said. He did stay, for at the end of the three months Mr. Walter asked him to take full charge.

He replied that he would try it for a year, as he had had no experience. A less honest and less conscientious man would have accepted it without parley. However, on March 4 next he will have been manager for 20 years. "Lord Northcliffe told me," I said, "that as long as I talked to you of The Times I need not fear you, as you love it so." "It is blood of my blood and bone of my bone," he quoted, and forthwith told me many things of The Thunderer, in which he takes a positively fatherly pride.

Down on the wharf just before the Victoria boat left, I happened to catch another glimpse of the man as he is. A sturdy but rather short laboring man was standing just in front of Mr. Bell, and over his left shoulder sprawled a child about a year old. In the press of people the child's head was very close to the editor's chest, and his eyes were gazing into his face curiously. Suddenly it began to talk its own language and apparently Mr. Bell understood exactly what was said. He stooped and for a few moments held an animated conversation with that child. I am sure no one else could have understood a word of what they had to say to each other, but it was evident that it was an affair of deep import from the earnest way Mr. Bell discussed it. I remembered the picture I had drawn in my mind, the evening before, of the man in the chair and contrasted it with the man standing among the crowd of people, waiting for a boat, talking animatedly with a baby. The latter showed where his weakness lay as well as his strength.

I have tried to portray the man as he is by snapping bits of his conversation which to my mind tend to show his character. Of all the intensely interesting things he told me, of the history he has made and will make, for as he says "The Times makes history," of his pride in the paper, and its influence, of the present government and its policy, I have said no word. The whole is a mere glimpse of one great Englishman who in his own quiet, persistent way helps work out his country's destiny.

A Knight in Petticoats.

From The New York Press.

Queen Alexandra is the only woman who ever has been made a knight. It was not until 1862 that an order was open to women, and then the Order of Victoria and Albert was established. This is divided into four classes, two being restricted to women in the royal family, the other two being open only to peeresses. Queen Victoria, however, confined the order strictly to her relatives and friends, and not a single woman has been decorated since Edward and Alexandra began their reign. The Order of the Crown of India is bestowed on women who have been associated with government work in India, either themselves or thru their husbands.

WURTTEMBURG TOWN A MODEL COMMUNITY

Workingmen Live in Comfort and Happiness in Ulm, Germany—The Enterprise a Financial Success.

Some twenty years ago the City of Ulm, which is in Wurttemburg, undertook to work out a reform in the matter of living conditions for wage earners. The city owned a tract of land and it erected upon it modest little homes, each with a small yard and garden, and these the city sold on easy terms to laborers.

Other improvements were, of course, made in the way of sewers and parks and pavements, and all of them have added to the betterment of living conditions of the city, but it is claimed that the workingmen's homes, more than anything else are responsible for the conditions now found in Ulm. And what are those conditions? These: The death rate is lower than anywhere else in Wurttemburg. The infant mortality has been greatly lessened. The tax rate is lower than anywhere else. There is less crime and fewer paupers. There are more contented people and the rising generation gives promise of eclipsing any other generation that has been produced in the country.

Houses Paid For.

In addition to all of this the city has lost nothing in the transaction in the way of finances. The houses have all been paid for, so the city is not out a penny. In fact, it made a small profit on the places. It receives more taxes than if the improvements had not been made, and the cost of policing that section of Ulm and the expenses attendant upon the fire department and police department generally are not so great for that section of the city.

Erecting More Houses.

After this twenty-year demonstration the city proposes to go into the home-building business in earnest. The proposition is approved by the people all over the city and money will be borrowed and additional land purchased and a lot of workingmen's homes erected. It is believed by the people who have studied the matter that Ulm has solved a very hard problem and that it has solved it in a way that other cities and countries will have to adopt if they expect to produce the best results in citizenship and wealth.—Dayton News.

Score's

"THE HOUSE THAT QUALITY BUILT"

How Would These Be To Choose a Gentleman's Gift From?

Timely hints—gift suggestions—sensible and seasonable things that any man would appreciate as his Christmas present.

Very high-class novelties in fine imported haberdashery and other useful articles—an exclusive collection---and guinea gold values.

A very rich assortment of the newest and most fashionable effects in Men's Neckwear, 50c to $5.00.
Extra nice lot at the "popular" prices, 50c, 75c and $1.00.
Mufflers, Protectors and Neckerchiefs, $1.00 up.
Gloves, $1.00 and up.
Fur-lined Gloves, $4.00 to $8.00.
Silk-lined Gloves, $2.00 to $3.00.
Suspenders, 50c to $2.00.
Canes, $1.00 to $10.00.
Umbrellas, $1.00 to $12.00.
Silk Handkerchiefs, 75c to $2.00.
Linen Handkerchiefs, $2.00 to $6.00 a dozen.
Special Linen Initialed Handkerchiefs, $2.00 the half dozen.
Cashmere Half Hose, 3 pairs for $1.00, and 50c a pair—two special values.
Silk Half Hose, $1.50 to $3.50.
Fancy Vests, $4.00 to $8.00.
Dress Vests, $3.00 to $8.00.
Bath Robes, $6.00 to $14.00.
Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets, $8.00 to $20.00.

We invite inspection and give you the same old advice to SHOP EARLY.

Choose now and we will gladly set any purchase aside to be called for or delivered to any address when desired.

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The name stands for all that's good and wholesome in bread production---and no matter the loaf — or its name — the best ingredients that money can buy are put into it.

Bredin's Breads enjoy an enviable place in the bread output and demand, and it's because *quality* is absolute---quality in the materials---quality in the bakeshop skill ---quality in the "delivery."

A half-score of kinds with every driver every day, and here are a few of the leaders:

Bredin's Cream Loaf—5 cents.
Bredin's Home-Made Loaf—5 cents.
Bredin's High Bakers for Toasting—5 cents.
Bredin's Health Bread—5 cents.
Bredin's White and Brown Scones—5 cents.
Bredin's "Best"—wrapped in air-tight rice paper wrapper—10 cents.
Bredin's Fruit Loaf—wrapped—10 cents.

Call Phones College 761 and Parkdale 1585 and have a wagon call.

Bredin's Bakeshops—160-164 Avenue Road, and Bloor and Dundas—the largest and most modernly-appointed bread-producing plant in Canada.

POLO PLAYERS COMING.

International Matches Promised for Next Year.

Altho the present intention of the English polo players who will visit the United States next summer is to play only friendly matches, there is a likelihood of the visit resulting in a challenge for the international championship, much in the same manner as the Meadowbrook team last season challenged the Hurlingham club at the last moment. Captain Wilson proposes to bring over a team composed entirely of army officers, all first-class players, who will make a side as strong as could be gathered in England. There seems no doubt the trip was promoted by a desire to retrieve to some extent England's failure in the recent international matchs as the attitude of the Hurlingham club in regard to those matches caused dissatisfaction among military polo ists, who object to the management of Hurlingham being left practically in the hands of horse dealers. The Miller Brothers, the biggest dealers in polo ponies in England, have control at Roehampton and Rugby besides at Hurlingham, where the elder brother is polo captain. About sixteen ponies played by the Meadowbrookers actually were bought from or thru the Millers, giving the Americans better mounts. Captain Miller then was urged to place his ponies, which are the best in England, at the disposal of the Englishmen, but absolutely refused unless his brother Charles, who is manager and proprietor of the Roehampton Club, was given a place on the team. Charles consequently was chosen, but was injured in a trial game and incapacitated. Captain Wilson played in the first match against the Meadowbrookers, and then was dropped for Harry Roch, who is a horse dealer. There was general discontent among polo ists over the action of the Miller brothers, which probably will result in Hurlingham in the future playing second fiddle to Ranelagh. Captain Wilson possesses over twenty first-class ponies, which will be shipped to New York in May with the pick of the other members' ponies.

Bound For Leper Land.

Among many interesting appointments announced at the Commissioning of Cadets at Clapton last week, the most interesting, probably, was that of Cadet Annie Beckley, who was promoted to the rank of captain and given marching orders for the Leper Settlement in Java.

Captain Beckley is wise enough to take a level-headed view of her appointment. It is one of the most self-sacrificing branches of Salvation service.

"Nevertheless," says the captain, "I am going for life, if the Army will let me stay so long; and, at any rate, it will be for years. I am not afraid of getting the disease, for I am going on God's service. I have counted the cost, and I quite understand what the risks are. I have to die, and if needs be, I may as well die out there amongst those striken souls.

"I have never been out of England, and I have not yet seen a leper, but some years ago I was very much interested by an account of work amongst the lepers. So, when, a few weeks ago the Army called for volunteers to go abroad, I offered to go to Java.

"My parents count it a great honor that I am going, and whatever they may feel, they have said nothing about any fear that I shall never come back."

Work Amongst the Blind, the Halt and the Lame.

By arrangements with the authorities of Semarang, we have recently taken over the case of the inmates of the local poor-house, who will in future be provided for at our Social Institution on the outskirts of the town. In connection with their arrival, the account says: "Nearly fifty of the most sadly afflicted and helpless creatures it has ever been my lot to meet, were brought in conveyances by the police, and when deposited in the gateway awaiting the arrival of helpers to lead and carry them to the place assigned to them, the sight was extremely touching. Many were blind, some of them with arms paralysed, and others with no use in their feet or legs, features distorted and drawn, and on every face a kind of utterly hopeless expression. We thanked God that their days would now be spent under the charge of those who would take an interest in their souls, as well as try in some measure to alleviate their bodily sufferings."

Emergencies.

"Is he what you would call a first-class newspaper man?"

"I should say so. When the 'end-of-the-world' scare was at its height, he had two editorials written—one to publish if it did come off, the other if it didn't."—Puck.

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HALLEY'S COMET BRIGHEST IN FORTY-EIGHT YEARS

Appears Every Seventy-Six Years and Will Be Conspicuous Object in This Winter's Sky.

Halley's Comet has now come within the range of astronomical photography, and in the course of a few weeks it will be a conspicuous object in our heavens.

This comet takes about seventy-six years in which to travel the elliptic path around the sun. Halley, who was the second Astronomer Royal, first traced its orbit and set forth the time taken to traverse it, and that under circumstances constituting one of the most interesting chapters in astronomical annals.

Sir Isaac Newton, having set forth the law of gravitation and demonstrated that by its operation the planets move around the sun in elliptic paths, set himself to explain the motions of comets. A great comet appearing in 1680, he availed himself of all the observations made of that body, and of other similar bodies recorded in earlier times, and calculated this comet's path, showing that it moved in a long ellipse. At the same time he showed that it was possible not only for a body to move in a path of elliptic form, but also along a parabolic curve. In other words, that it might come from an infinite distance on the one side, pass round the focus, and pass off to an infinite distance on the other side, and so never return. Thus, some comets move in a closed path and some in an open one.

Halley then set himself to gather together all the reliable records of such comets as had been carefully observed and to apply to them the Newtonian theory. The result was that he set forth the paths of some twenty-four of these heavenly bodies.

Halley's Investigations.

In 1682 a large comet appeared, and Halley at once investigated its phenomena and enquired into its history. In so doing he found it to be very similar, both in appearance and in the orbit along which it traveled, to a comet which had appeared in 1607, and to another which had appeared in 1531. It therefore seemed to him probable that these three comets were one and the same body. This hypothesis he tested in every way at his command, and, assured in his own mind, he predicted its return about the year 1758. Knowing that he himself would have passed away long before that time, he wrote: "Wherefore if it should return, according to our prediction, about the year 1758, impartial posterity will not refuse to acknowledge that this was first discovered by an Englishman." On Christmas Eve, 1758, the comet was detected, and passed the sun at its nearest at midnight of the 12th of March. No wonder the name of this great astronomer has been given to this comet. It appeared again in 1835, and is at this very time rushing once more into visibility.

Let it not be supposed that the calculation of a comet's path is at all an easy matter. It is not simply a question of the attractive power of the sun. Many other considerations have to be taken into account. As a comet passes thru the solar system it is exposed to attractive forces on every side. Take this comet. It journeys beyond Jupiter and Saturn and Uranus almost to the orbit of Neptune. Halley failed to take these disturbing influences into due account. But as the time for the comet's return drew near other astronomers carefully recomputed the path, and possessing improved methods, made due allowance for the attractive forces exercised by the planets Jupiter and Saturn. Clairant estimated that the comet would be retarded by Jupiter 518 days and Saturn 100 days, and fixed the time of nearest approach to the sun, called the perihelion, about the middle of April, 1759. This calculation was only a month out. It is noticeable that this astronomer stated that as the comet traveled so far into space it might be subject to disturbance from some planet too remote to be perceived. At that time neither Uranus nor Neptune had been discovered.

Appearance Recorded in 12 B.C.

There are many records of the appearance of this comet. One of these was in B.C. 12, in the reign of the great Augustus. Another was in A.D. 66, shortly before the destruction of Jerusalem, and was regarded as a grave portent. It was very conspicuous also in the reign of Justinian, A.D. 531. The Bayeux tapestry preserves a quaint representation of its appearance in 1066, the year of the battle of Hastings, when it filled the minds of the people with superstitious dread.

It seems as tho it has become shorn of some of its early splendor, but in all probability it will form a conspicuous object in our winter sky. If so, it will be a matter for general gratulation. The youth and early manhood of this generation, indeed all on the younger side of forty, have never seen a large comet. In the last century there were five of the very largest to be seen. These were the comets of 1811, 1843, 1858, 1861 and 1882. The last, however, was not so distinct as the earlier four, and did not rise in these latitudes until after midnight, but it was a glorious sight in the southern hemisphere. The comet of 1811 was perhaps the largest comet ever observed; that of 1843 was remarkable for the rapidity of its movement and for the closeness of its approach to the sun; that of 1858 for three months was one of the most magnificent of cometary displays; while that of 1861 is famous for the suddenness of its appearance and for the fact that the earth passed thru the centre of the sweep of its tail.

This leads to the remark that the substance of a comet must be of the most tenuous kind. The great comet, known as Donati's passed between the earth and the noticeable first-magnitude star Arcturus, and that very near to the nucleus. The writer remembers it well, and that the star suffered no rdlu fwyp rdlu fwyp rdlu fwyp dlupu diminution in its brightness. Sir John Herschel carefully observed, as Biela's Comet came between the earth and a cluster of very minute stars only to be seen by a powerful telescope, that it made no difference in their brilliancy. We have, however, no observations as to the effect of the passing of a nucleus of a large comet between the stars and our earth. In that case there would no doubt be light refraction, even if not partial or total eclipsing of such stellar light.

What Comets Are Made of.

The spectrum shows that comets consist of hydrocarbons. Now the heat to which comets are exposed at the time of perihelion must be beyond all human conception. Newton calculated that the 1680 comet actually grazed the sun's surface, coming within half a million miles of its centre, and that its temperature must have been 2,000 times that of red-hot iron. In the same way the temperature of the comet of 1843 must have been raised to a heat in which the most infusible substances of earth would have vaporized. Accordingly, as a comet approaches the sun the hydrocarbons break up into free carbon; and as there is no air, and this free carbon cannot burn into gas, it exists in the form of incandescent particles of an infinitesimal size. These particles are so fine that the mechanical pressure of the solar light (a force only recently understood,) far exceeding the sun's gravitative pull, repels the fact must not be overlooked that the comet is not passing thru an atmosphere. The etheric medium is imponderable, and there is nothing to sweep the tail in the direction of motion. Understanding these things we are no longer surprised that Newton's comet in 1680 should have emitted in two days a tail 20,400,000 leagues in length. Accordingly, the matter of the tail is continually being drawn from the nucleus so long as the comet remains sufficiently near to the sun; and, being finally dissipated, to that extent the cometary bulk is lessened. May we not, then, say that every return to the sun marks a definite abbreviation of a comet's life? This mode of formation at once explains how it is that a comet's tail is always turned away from the sun, flowing behind the nucleus as the comet approaches the sun, then swinging clear round and streaming before as the comet recommences its return journey into those depths of space out of which it came.

It will thus be seen that whatever may be the weight of the comet's nucleus, which would seem to be made up of lumps of solid substances held loosely together, as a shoal, and subject to vaporisation by the action of the sun's heat, the weight of the tail is altogether inappreciable. The consequence is that while a comet's motion may be seriously affected by planetary attraction, the planets themselves are absolutely unaffected by comets. In spite of the existence of hundreds of thousands of cometary bodies travelling in all directions, most of them invisible to the naked eye, they are the causes of no planetary disturbance. In this we have a guarantee for the stability of the solar system.—London Daily Mail.

LA PRESSE.

Canada's Great French Newspaper.

Montreal and La Presse—speak of either and you naturally think of the other, so closely have these two been identified for the past 25 years. The distinction of being the first and only Canadian daily newspaper whose circulation has reached the 100,000 mark is perhaps less than that of having been, for almost a generation, the national newspaper of a large and important part of the population of Canada.

La Presse has been identified, from its earliest days, with almost every movement for the betterment, physical, social and intellectual, of the French population of Canada. It was the pioneer in the French field, and one of the first papers in all Canada, to introduce modern ideas of journalism into its make-up. Its policy has been to furnish the public, of all ages, classes and occupations, with the most entertaining and instructive reading, the highest class of illustration, Saturday literary supplements, colored pictorial sections, dramatic review, information column, and all those other features that mark a complete departure from the old style journalism. The result has been that La Presse has made newspaper readers of hundreds of thousands of the French population, and in the process has built up a circulation without any parallel in Canada.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of La Presse was observed in October last, the occasion being marked, among other things, by the issue of an attractive souvenir booklet, containing an illustrated sketch of the foundation and growth of the paper. La Presse was acquired by its present proprietor, the Hon. Tre e Berthiaume, just twenty years ago, and he has had the satisfaction, during this period, of seeing it grow from a small publication of scarcely 16,000 circulation, to its present position of acknowledged leadership among Canadian newspapers.

The business and advertising management of La Presse has recently been reorganized and placed on a most efficient footing, and the volume of advertising that the paper has been carrying during the past two or three months would seem to indicate that the present organization is meeting with a very large measure of success.

Don't delay your gifts for smokers

MAILED DIRECT. POSTAGE PREPAID

The unexpected parcel arriving by post on Christmas morning is even more pleasant than the hand-to-hand gift.

We carefully wrap any article you decide upon, enclose your card and mail postpaid to any address in Canada or United States on receipt of price quoted on the following carefully chosen list.

Your gift may range from 50c. to $6.00, genuine "Clubb value" in each selection.

—Many a pipe smoker has been longing for a real Calabash Pipe, No. 21.

—many a cigar smoker has desired a properly constructed Humidor, No. 25.

—desk and table conveniences are always appreciated, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 19, 23.

—and as for cigars and tobacco, you *must* give the best or none at all.

1. Box of 25 El Zenda, "Bouquet Perfecto Size," highest grade Cuban made clear Havana Cigars, $3.00.
2. Box of 50 C. E. Beck, "Magnolia Size," Imported Havana Cigars, very fine goods, $6.00.
3. Box of 25 Bridal Bouquet "Conchas Size," fine Cuban made Cigars, $2.00.
4. Box of 25 Clubb's Panatela Cigars, $1.00.
5. Box of 50 "Osborne" Imported Turkish Cigarettes, $1.50.
6. Brush Brass Ash Receiver and Dump, something very useful, $2.50.
7. Finest Real Morocco Cigar Case, $3.00.
8. Brush Brass Ash Tray and Cigar Rest, 75c.
9. Real Buck Covered Rubber Pouch, No. 4 size $1.00, No. 5 size $1.25.
10. Sterling Mounted Stone Match Holder and Paper Weight, $1.00
11. Pipe Rack to hold eight pipes, 75c.
12. Real Cherry Pipe, a sweet, cool smoker, 50c.
13. French Briar "Bulldog" Shape, as cut, also bent shape, 50c.
14. Sterling Mounted French Briar, straight and bent shape, 75c.
15. Clubb's Select Finest Sterling Mounted Guaranteed French Briar, bulldog shape $1.00
16. Clubb's Select, same grade as No. 15, bent shape, $1.00.
17. Fine English Gun Metal Cigar Case, $3.50
18. Finest English Gun Metal Cigarette Case, $2.00.
19. Brush Brass Ash Tray and Match Holder, $1.50.
20. Two Bent and Straight French Briars 1 with amber mouthpiece, 1 cut vulcanite mouthpiece, sterling mounted, beautiful goods, fully guaranteed, $5.00 per set.
21. Sterling Mounted B.B.B. Grade Calabash Pipe, lined real meerschaum, $3.00
22. Finest French Briar Pipe, with genuine amber mouth-piece, sterling mounted, in case, $3.00.
23. Dark Brown Stone Airtight Tobacco Jar, as cut, $1.75.
24. ½-lb. tin "Chop Cut" Highest Grade Latakia Pipe Mixture, $1.00.
25. Genuine Mahogany Humidor, aluminum lined, with lock and key, to hold box of 50 cigars, $5.50.

Express or Postage Prepaid to any Address on Receipt of Price.

A. CLUBB & SONS 1313

Established 1878 "Our Reputation Your Guarantee" **TORONTO** 5 King Street West

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER JUST 200 YEARS OLD

An Institution That Has Kept Step With the Progress of the World.

Two hundred years ago the good people of London awoke to find themselves the possessors of what no people ever before had possessed—a daily newspaper. The Daily Courant was a tiny, single-sheet publication, appearing six times a week. Like all its successors, living and dead, it was intended to supply "a long-felt want." The particular demand existing at that time was the desire of the people of London to obtain news of the campaigns being waged on the continent by the Duke of Marlborough, for in the good year 1709 Europe was bleeding in the war of the Spanish succession. The history of daily newspapers from that day until this is the history of the world, but there is a particular trade history which is of interest even to those not engaged in journalism.

The United States and Canada now boast 2500 daily journals and the rest of the world has about as many. There are 60,000 newspapers and other periodicals in the world, 23,000 of which are published in the United States and Canada. More than half of all the periodicals in the world appear in the English language. The development of modern journalism has been the peculiar mission of the English and American nations. It is fitting, therefore, that London should have the honor of being the birthplace of the daily newspaper and that it should now be the home of the most powerful of all daily journals; while the United States surpasses all other countries in the versatility, scope and prosperity of its press.

The First Newspaper.

The newspaper, however, is an Italian invention. Leaving aside the Chinese antiquities, and reckoning only the western world, the first newspaper editor was Julius Caesar. The great Roman did not possess the facilities of the 20th century, but he had the soul of a press agent. He used the dead walls of Rome to display bulletins of the news—news carefully colored to suit the political desires of J. Caesar. If this early effort at publicity is barred, still the Italians have the claim to the first newspaper. In the latter part of the 16th century the first regular publication of a bulletin containing information for the public was undertaken in Venice. These bulletins were not printed, but were written on "gazetta," from which comes the English newspaper title "Gazette." The popular clamor for news of the war between the Venetians and the Turks was the "long-felt want" supplied by the appearance of these "gazetta." The fyles of 60 years of its issues are preserved in a museum in Florence.

The first printed paper was the English Mercurie, a religious publication which appeared in London in 1588. The earliest real newspaper was the London Weekly News, born in 1619. For 90 years the London press led a varied existence, more than 300 newspapers being started only to perish in early failure. But in the fullness of time several weeklies were firmly established, and there were seven thrice-a-week journals in England when the Daily Courant made its bow to the public in the autumn of 1709.

Early Muckraking Suppressed.

The first newspaper venture in America was a tragic failure. Richard Pierce, of Boston, in 1690, began the publication of Publick Occurrences. He declared in his salutatory that there were too many unfounded and baseless rumors floating about Boston and that the mission of his paper was to record them and then trace them to their source. Mr. Pierce appears to be entitled to the honor of being the first journalistic muckraker. But those were cruel times, and the legislature suppressed the sheet after its first issue, solemnly declaring it to be a "pamphlet which came out contrary to law, and contained reflections of a very high nature."

A generation later Benjamin Franklin confided to his mother his intention to start a newspaper. The worthy woman exclaimed: "What can you be thinking of; there are two newspapers in America!" As a matter of fact there were five, but three of them were so far away that Mrs. Franklin had not heard of them.

The first daily newspaper in the United States, the American Daily Advertiser, appeared in Philadelphia in 1784, three years after England had acknowledged the independence of the States and five years before the beginning of the government under the constitution. The New York Daily Advertiser followed in 1785, and in 1786 the Pittsburg Gazette began its present prosperous career.

Our Century Old Newspapers.

The United States now has 85 newspapers more than a hundred years old, and, in this respect at least America is quite as old and quite as mature as her European sisters. Many of the 85 members of the "newspaper century club" are still weeklies, but most of them, weeklies in 1809, are now dailies. The Baltimore American and the Charleston News and Courier are the most venerable. The majority of the century-old publications are in the eastern states, of course, Pennsylvania heading the list with 19.

The growth of the newspaper business was so great by 1830 the United States, with 13,000,000 population, had more newspapers than all Europe, with 190,000,000 people. The American record has been maintained and the United States still has more newspapers than all Europe, and until the rise of newspapers in Asia it had more than all the rest of the world.

The New York Herald, founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835, was the first of the modern school of newspapers. In December of that year a great fire in New York destroyed property worth $20,000,000. Mr. Bennett wrote a report of the fire, with "human interest" embellishments. The people were astounded and the story was repeated in the Herald on the second day in response to popular demand. Before that time newspapers had devoted practically all their attention to politics and political news, and to news from other cities. Local news was ignored. If a fire occurred it was supposed that everybody knew about it already and that it would be silly to print anything about it. Mr. Bennett wrote all about the great fire and made the great discovery that the people who see a thing are the very ones who most want to read about it. He made another discovery at the same time, that "human interest" is quite as much a feature of the news as is "importance."

Rise of Special Correspondents.

In England the Times became supreme in the journalistic field in the latter part of the 18th century. In 1807 the Times sent a special correspondent to the continent to report the Napoleonic wars. Before that time the newspapers had depended altogether upon official sources for news. Within a year the Times demonstrated the usefulness of the special correspondent by furnishing important news to the government days in advance of the official dispatches. From that day until this the special correspondent has been an increasingly important factor in international affairs, and the Times has occupied a position of commanding influence in political journalism. But the English idea, as exemplified in the Times, had to fall before the more catholic American idea, and the English newspapers of the largest circulation do not fail to realize the importance of "human interest."

These beginnings of the newspaper business were small and insignificant compared with the journalism of today. The invention of the locomotive and the telegraph, each in turn, aided enormously in the development of the press. But the civil war in America was the most potent factor in the evolution of the newspaper of to-day. During that conflict the American newspapers began the use of the telegraph for gathering news, they illustrated their dispatches with drawings and maps, and they learned how to write head-lines and turn out extras.

The next great event in the development of the American press was the Spanish-American war. It wasn't much of war, as we see it now, but it seemed to be the biggest thing in the world just then. And the newspapers did seemingly impossible things every day, which they have continued to do every day since.

What wonders will be developed in the next century no man may say. It appears that war has been a most potent influence upon journalism. If there shall be a great war in Europe, what then? What with aeroplanes having wireless apparatus attached, with dirigible balloons with wireless telephones, and with things not now unfolded to the gaze of man, it is a safe wager that the newspapers would set a new mark for themselves and fill every "long-felt want."

"EAST KENT" ALE brewed in the good, old-fashioned English way, is generally conceded to be the acme of the brewer's art. The finest of ingredients, the purity of which is vouched for by an eminent analyst, enter into its manufacture. It is always sparkling, clear and refreshing. A glass of "East Kent" is a glass of "Foaming Deliciousness." You will be a regular user of "East Kent" once you have tried it.

T. H. GEORGE, Agent,

Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant

709 YONGE STREET, Cor. Hayden

Respect for the Music Makers.

Philip Hale quotes from Mme. Landowska's book on old-time music, a story that bears retelling: Mme. Landowska happened to play with a string quartet. The train was late that brought the quartet and they had no time to don the conventional concert dress. A well-known public man came to talk with them in the intermission. "I did not miss your dress coats and shirts," he said, "but one thing always shocks me in a concert; to see true artists after the performance of a masterpiece of Beethoven or Mozart come forward to bow in answer to the applause. It seems to me more just, more dignified, if the audience rose to salute the artists or the masterpiece."

Proper Style.

Homer—"Say, is it true that they eat horse meat in Paris?"

Trotter—"Yes."

Homer—"And how is it served?"

Trotter—"A la cart, of course."—Chicago News.

Explorer Stanley Was Too Bashful To Make Speech

William H. Rideing tells in the December McClure's of a dinner of the Papyrus Club in Boston at which Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, was the guest of honr:

"Whether he (Stanley) sat or stood, he fidgeted and answered in monosyllables, not because he was unamiable or unappreciative, but because he—this man of iron, God's instrument, whose word in the field brooked no contradiction or evasion, he who defied obstacles and danger and pierced the heart of darkness—was bashful even in the company of fellow-craftsmen.

"His embarrassment grew when, after dinner, the chairman eulogised him to the audience; he squirmed and averted his face as cheer after cheer confirmed the speaker's rhetorical ebullliance of praise. 'Gentleman, I introduce to you Mr. Stanley, who,' etc. The hero stood up slowly, painfully, reluctantly, and, with a gesture of deprecation fumbled in first one and then another of his pockets without finding what he sought.

"It was supposed that he was looking for his notes, and more applause took the edge off the delay. His mouth twitched without speech for another awkward minute before, with a more erect bearing, he produced the object of his search, and put it on his head. It was not paper, but a rag of a cap; and, with that on, he faced the company as one who by the act had done all that could be expected of him, and made further acknowledgment of the honors he had received superfluous. It was a cap that Livingstone had worn, and that Livingstone had given him."—Newark News.

Medicine in China.

From The North China Herald.

Much is heard in these days of the awakening of China, and undoubtedly progress is being made in various directions. But medical science, as it is known to the native practitioner, remains pretty much in the condition described in the memoirs of Le Comte, published in the seventeenth century. For centuries medical knowledge has been at a standstill, and the population has been at the mercy of the ignorant charlatans who pass themselves off as doctors. In spite of over half a century of close contact with Europeans the Chinese doctor of to-day remains ignorant of the rudiments of anatomy and physiology, and has the most ludicrous notion of the functions of the internal organs and the causes of disease.

Keeps Her Suspicious.

"Mrs. Glosepenny has lots of trouble with her laundry."

"Is that right?"

"Yes. If the bills are small she thinks they're keeping her clothes, and if they're big she thinks she's overcharged."—Puck.

CLASSY CLOTHES FROM SCOTLAND

GET YOUR ORDER IN NOW FOR YOUR XMAS CLOTHES

In your shopping for your Christmas Gifts remember your personal requirements. Give yourself a little gift that will reflect at once your good taste and discretion in buying--- purchase a

SCOTLAND WOOLEN MILL SUIT OR OVERCOAT.

One of these excellent garments, which goes direct to you from the Mills through our workrooms in Toronto, costs you but

FIFTEEN DOLLARS

fit and finish guaranteed, or the money you paid us will be cheerfully refunded.

TO THE MAN WHO IS NOT OUR CUSTOMER: Don't you think that you are paying too much for the clothes you are wearing? Should they cost you more than FIFTEEN DOLLARS? We know that we can bring from the Mills in Scotland the best cloth that comes off the looms there and make it into clothes from your own measure and fit and finish it to your taste, and charge you fifteen dollars for the suit, and MAKE ENOUGH PROFIT TO SATISFY US. And if you desire to ascertain if we are right, give us your next order. IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WE WILL REFUND YOU THE MONEY YOU HAVE PAID US.

Made-to-Order Suit or Overcoat

NO MORE **$15** **NO LESS**

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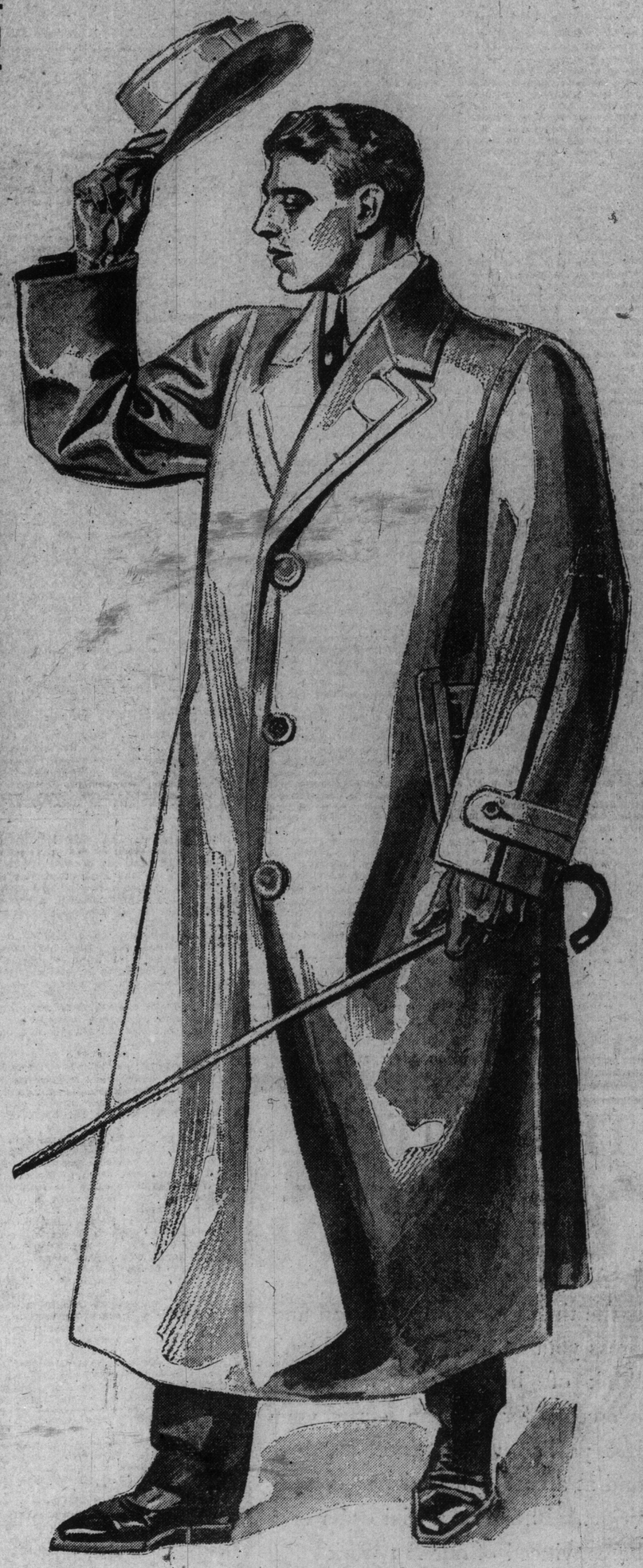

TO THE MAN WHO IS OUR CUSTOMER: At this particular season of the year we take considerable pleasure in reflecting on the enormous amount of trade that has come our way during the last twelve months. It's still piling up and promises to wind up in a whirlwind of orders.

All our employees are picked for their excellence in their respective work. The linings and trimmings are the best we can buy. You know about the cloth. It comes direct to us from the mills, and is guaranteed.

THE SCOTLAND WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

"THE BIG TAILORS,"

139 Yonge Street, Toronto. - - Royal Hotel Building, Hamilton.

MODERN MARRIAGE

Its Real Dignity and Some of Its Detractors.

Lady Violet Greville in The London Chronicle:.

The ruthlessness and pessimism of modern unrest has touched even the honorable estate of matrimony, which, once revered as a sacrament, and subsequently regarded as a serious contract, has now by women themselves been degraded to the level of a trade. Mr. Harold Owen has touched on the subject from the man's point of view with matter-of-fact sincerity. I should like to regard it also from the point of view of woman..

The spinster of the present day (and what does not the spinster know, especially about marriage?) assures us that marriage is slavery, and never tires of railing at the iniquities of men. No doubt marriage, like all human institutions, is imperfect. There are bad husbands and unhappy marriages, just as there are ill-tempered, scolding wives, and sour, suspicious spinsters; but up to the present it appears to be the most workable and least unsatisfactory scheme for the union of the sexes.

The advanced person loudly advocates, and occasionally practices (but generally sub rosa), what are called free unions, or marriage on lease. No less an authority than George Meredith once said, "Certainly, however, one day, these present conditions of marriage will be changed. Marriage will be allowed for a certain period, say ten years." Experience, however, has proved in most cases, beginning with that of Mary Wollstonecraft, the pioneer of the new woman, that these unions have generally ended unhappily, and that as a rule the woman suffers in her life, her love, and her ambitions.

"Liberty and a Latchkey."

When we come to marriage as a profession, the spinster can find no good word—for husbands. There are women who are spinsters born, for whom the wise provision of old provided shelter and peace in the convent and the cloistered life. There, secure from the attentions of men, the virgin lived, happy in her study, her philanthropy, her teaching, and her prayers, which lightened her days and soothed her rebellious instincts. At present there is plenty of hope for the spinster in the world. If she likes liberty and a latchkey, furnished lodgings and discomfort. She may please herself. No one objects to her coming and going, her occupations and her amusements. But the average woman still prefers matrimony. It may be she is weak or incapable, or has not the energy or will-power to defy fate and fight for herself in the arena; or it may be she is simply a normal creature, anxious to love and be loved. To her and her sisters the bald, bare sordid gospel preached by the spinster must inevitably smirch and deface the tone of family life.

Woman is not a slave; she is, as a rule, perfectly aware of her own importance and her own influence. In many cases she is the born ruler and counsellor, the confidante of her husband and children. The advanced woman, however, recks little of religion or the accepted code of morality, but reduces everything to a matter of pounds, shillings and pence, calmly asking for wages for the wife and mother. We know that the "wages of sin is death," but who shall compute the wages of love, the wages of the affectionate wife and the adoring mother, how can we tax or value love?

No nice woman could endure to live in a man's house as a kind of superior servant, paid wages monthly or quarterly, and losing all the dignity of a wife. No, the true wife gives ungrudgingly; her bounty is boundless as the sea, her ideal of Marriage that of Portia, "But now, I was the lord of this fair mansion, master of my servants, queen o'er myself; and even now, but now, this house, these servants and this same myself, are yours, my lord." Here speaks the true dignity, generosity and love of woman.

Mutual Help.

Amongst the poor, it is the housemother who manages, contrives, buys, orders, whom the man calls "his missus" and to whom in full confidence he hands his weekly wage. In the upper classes, a separate settlement of pin-money is secured to the wife on marriage. There is nothing to prevent the middle classes from making such an arrangement and bestowing freedom and independence on every wife. The Woman's Property Act has regulated the question of the woman's earnings. Once, however, introduce the lamentable sex-conflict, once reduce the conjugal state from a union of souls to a mere hard and fast bargaining, huckstering and wrangling, once inspire the woman with a sense of injustice or a suspicion of servility, and you introduce into the married problem a new and sordid element of discord.

Marriage was intended not as slavery, but as a protection for women and children, so that man could not abandon them at his will. If marriage be the profession of women, let them fit themselves for it and wipe away the ignorance which in many cases they display, let them be educated and interested in domestic science, in hygiene and sanitation and health matters, in education and the care of children, so that a new and healthier race may spring up among us; let them be fully equipped for all exigencies, whether they marry or not, as were so many of the noble and learned women of old. There must be some poetry, some idealism in the life if it is to be happy, and if a woman cannot love her husband she can at least love her children. One finds the tenderest flowers of love and self devotion among the poorest and most neglected, and it is these we must seek to cherish, rather than to jibe and denounce as slavish and brutal.

Man does not delegate only the tasks he dislikes to woman, he simply leaves to her what nature has designed her for. Man can do many of woman's tasks quite as well as she can, he can work, sew, design and make dresses, do hair, and nurse children, but he cannot give birth to them, a fact which supremely grieves the advanced woman, who calls her married sisters "breeding machines."

Note the strong and gentle hand of the surgeon, the skilful way in which he wraps bandages and arranges pillows! No one can doubt that a man can do the gentler tasks of life as well as a woman. The widower working man, the artizan whose wife is ill or employed while he is forced to remain idle for lack of work, will wash and dress the children, prepare the food, and take the little one out for a walk, perched on his shoulder and babbling happily to him all the while.

A Bootless Crusade.

All the unpleasant talk about sex in which the modern woman delights cannot alter the facts of nature. In spite of the crusade against men, women will still love and marry, legally or illegally, wisely and foolishly, so long as the world endures, just because they are women, because they love to feel strong arms around them and warm kisses on their lips, because they adore the voices of little children and the light that shines in their eyes! It is worse than folly to teach young girls to despise men, look on marriage as degrading, and believe that its only privileges are "the wearing of a gold ring, and the permission to read erotic literature." As a matter of fact, the working woman values a wedding ring as a symbol of truest love, and the young girl not only reads but writes erotic literature, leaving her older friends dumb with astonishment.

What we want is, not to snarl and sneer and debase and make mean and ugly the accepted form of marriage, but to raise a higher ideal of clean, fresh love and self-respect in both man and woman.

REST.

What thro the blue an hour
Upon your sky doth not appear,
You know 'tis there,
And more—God rules your sky,
Thus—all is well.

THE WORLD'S BANK NOTES.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

The only paper money that is accepted practically all over the globe is not "money" at all, but the notes of the Bank of England. These notes are simply printed in black ink on Irish linen, water lined paper, plain white with ragged edges. The notes of the Banque de France are made of white water-lined paper printed in black and white, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures. They are in denominations of from 25 to 1,000 francs.

Bank of England notes are of a somewhat unhandy size—5 by 8 inches. South American currency resembles the bills of the United States, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors. German currency is printed in green and black, the notes, being in denominations of from 5 to 1,000 marks. The 1,000-mark bills are printed on silk fibre paper.

It takes an expert or a native to distinguish a Chinese bill from a laundry ticket if the bill is of low denomination or a firecracker label if for a large amount, the print being in red on white or yellow on red, with much gilt and gorgeous devices. Italian notes are of all sizes, shapes and colors. The smallest bills, 5 and 10 lire, are printed on white paper in pink, blue and carmine inks.

The most striking paper currency in the world is the 100-ruble note of Russia, which is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow, blended as when a sun ray passes thru a prism.

The American practice of scattering strands of silk thru the paper fibre as a protection against counterfeiting is unique.

WHEN GIRLS NEED CARE.

It Is in the Transition Period Between Childhood and Early Womanhood.

It is much to be regretted, writes Mary B. O'Sullivan in Donahoe's Magazine, that more care is not given to girls in the transition period between childhood and early womanhood, when there is no settled purpose and the craving for enjoyment is inordinately strong. The thoughtful, motherly girl whose spare time is absorbed by family problems, the studious girl, the musical girl, in short, the girl whose mind takes any special intellectual trend, or is engaged by a fad, even, is comparatively safe, but the aimless girl, or the girl with misdirected activity of mind and body, is constantly in danger. Thru her love of the sensational she makes herself conspicuous by her loud dress and louder manners, and accepts the hundred and one doubtful attentions men pay to women they do not respect. She accepts their invitations to dinners, theatres, theatre parties and balls of a suspicious character, where she dances away the fever of unrest, together with her reputation, and does it not because she has any real love for wrong-doing, but because she has no stability of character, and the craving for amusement must be satisfied. Such girls should be the special care of all women with a spark of motherliness in them. A word in season, a kindly act, a few friendly (not patronizing) attentions go far in bringing a frivolous, thoughtless girl to a better knowledge of herself, in forming a truer conception of the dignity of womanhood.

CLOTHES SHOW CHARACTER.

There is a proverb to the effect that "Fine feathers make fine birds." Would it not have been as near the truth to have said "You can discover the habits of birds by the kind of plumes they wear?" What is true of birds is true of people—a great deal of a woman's character is unconsciously expressed in her clothes.

The woman who thinks of little things about her house, her table or her garden will think of the little things in regard to her clothes. She is the woman who is careful of details. She may not have things beautiful around her, she may select the wrong color and the wrong material for her dress, but she can always be counted on to be neat.

Take the woman who never makes up her mind; she is sure to show it in the way she dresses. A woman on her way to Europe last summer was undecided until the last minute whether she could travel in her black or tan shoes.

The result was she traveled in one of each, for while she was coming to a decision one tan shoe got stored in her trunk and sent down to the steamer. When the hour came for sailing she had to appear like Pierrot in the circus shoes that did not match.

Then there is the woman who is supposed to be clever and yet is so often badly dressed. It is not because she is superior to clothes; no woman fails to want to appear well dressed. But the clever woman thinks in a big way without understanding the importance of little things or their relation to herself. She will start out with a good idea for a dress of a beautiful color and material, but she may still be badly dressed because she has not thought whether her costume was suitable to her own appearance, and she has forgotten all the little things to complete her toilet.—Washington Post.

POCKETS FOR WOMEN.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

The return of the pocket as a dominant feature in women's dress is seen in one of the very smart rigs from Paris.

Three pockets is the allowance for a striking black and white check tailor-made gown designed by this famous Paris house. Two of the pockets are on either side of the coat, large, serviceable pockets with square flaps. A third pocket is tucked away under the revers. This little breast pocket gives a jaunty air to a well-cut tailor-made coat.

Many of the new coats have a fourth pocket hidden in the lining of the coat. This invisible pocket solves the problem of the convenient disposal of the handkerchief. Pockets have not yet made their way into the skirt, altho the ampler width would make the inclusion of a pocket quite practicable.

Bad Made Worse.

In a country store a young boy was under discussion by the cracker-barrel committee. Jones just remarked, "That boy's a regular fool. He don't know nothing; he doesn't know enough to come in when it rains."

Then Jones discovered the boy's father who had overheard the remark, and wishing to appease him, he said: "Wall, Sam, 'tain't your fault. You learned him all you knew."—Lippincott's.

THE MUTUAL

Dyers and Cleaners.

Ladies and Gentlemen---Now is the time to allow us to clean and press your winter clothing. Don't think of buying a new suit or overcoat, for we can clean your last year's outfit as good as new, and at a cost which defies competition. Phone us a trial order and be convinced of our A1 work.

LADIES' WORK A SPECIALTY.

GET OUR CONTRACT PRICES.

Satisfaction guaranteed at

THE MUTUAL FRENCH CLEANERS

THREE STORES

104 1-2 Mutual St. 216 Manning Ave.
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W. A. Murray & Co. Limited

A TREASURE HOUSE OF GIFTS...

THE conventional gift is, in a great many cases, something admired for a short time and then cast aside—forgotten. The unconventional gift is the one which possesses both utility and distinction; the latter sort you will find here in a large assortment—a veritable treasure house. Quality is our first thought and our stocks are all selected with regard to their distinctiveness and individuality, and yet, notwithstanding these attributes, our prices are all uniformly modest.

Make your selections now when they may be made with the greatest facility and full assurance that you will find just what you are looking for.

SPECIAL PURCHASE OF WOMEN'S OPERA CLOAKS

$35.00---WORTH AT LEAST $65.00

These Handsome Imported Wraps are wonderful value, and is another example of what our Garment Section is doing in the way of giving special values. It is especially opportune because they will make excellent Christmas Gifts to Mother, Daughter or Sister, as well as personal selection. We have made a large window display, and if you examine the various models we know you will agree with us when we say the value is excellent. These handsome Cloaks are made of a fine quality French Broadcloth, in all the newest shades, with an interlining of cream flannel and a lining of an extra fine quality of silk; some are tastefully braided, others embroidered. The illustration shows one of many models that we place on sale to-day. All are garments that should be priced at $65.00, but as we obtained a special discount we offer them to you at **35.00**

Out-of-town Customers should not fail to take advantage of this offering at once, as the stock of them will not last long. We guarantee the value, and if not satisfactory in every respect we will cheerfully refund the amount of your purchase.

PRETTY AND USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Eiderdown Dressing Jackets, in a lovely all-wool French eiderdown flannel, in crimson, a pretty shade of grey with dark and light stripe, and light blue in plain and fancy styles. Special, each, **$3.00.**

Japanese Quilted Silk Dressing Jackets, in all shades and all sizes, navy lined with scarlet, black lined with grey, also light blue and pink. Special, each, **$3.50.**

LEATHER GOODS SECTION

Our Leather Goods Section is in a very favored spot this season, occupying a large section of our basement, and you will find many interesting lines there, suitable as gifts.

A Special Line that we are now offering comprises Leather Suit Cases, made in a strong, substantial manner. Our special price, **$5.00.**

We also suggest as a suitable Christmas present a Men's Dressing Case—very handy while travelling, and very compact and neat. Prices from **$2.25** to **$25.00.**

SPECIAL TABLES OF GIFTS IN OUR CHINA

We have arranged some special tables in our China Section, on which we have displayed choice pieces of dainty China, and enabling you to make a quick selection. These tables are changed and refilled daily. Special assortments at **15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2.50.**

ENGLISH AUTOGRAPH STATIONERY

In a corner of "Murray Library" we have a special table devoted to our Greeting, or Autograph, Stationery. We cannot emphasize too strongly the quality features of this line, being exclusive with us in the city. We placed a large order, giving you a lovely range of designs to choose from. Both the greetings and sentiment are in keeping with the quality. We print your name and address at very small additional cost. Prices at **25c, 40c** and **50c** a box.

WOMEN'S HIGH-GRADE FURS

We cannot emphasize too strongly on the quality of our Furs, as they are bought with great care for our particular trade; the skins are all perfectly matched, and we give you the best possible value. As a few suggestions for Christmas we mention:

Persian Lamb Scarfs, 60 inches long, **$10.00.**

Persian Lamb Pillow Muffs, **$20.00.**

All made from fine glossy skins.

Mink Scarfs, from **$18.50, $25.00** and **$30.00.**

Large Mink Muffs, **$25.00** and **$45.00.**

Large Mink Stoles, in fancy styles, square backs, at **$55.00, $75.00** and **$85.00.**

Large Fancy Mink Muffs, **$60.00, $75.00** and **$95.00.**

And many more useful and pleasing suggestions.

WHAT TO GIVE THE MEN

It is often very hard to know just what to give to "Him," and many people worry a great deal too much over this question, as a look through our Men's Furnishing Section will decide the question instantly. For instance:

Mercerized Motor Scarfs, in red, grey and white. Each, **$1.50.**

Silk Motor Scarfs, in red, grey, white, green, black and navy. Each, **$3.50.**

Extra Fine Quality Silk Motor Scarfs, in fancy shadings, also plain grey, white and black. Very special, each, **$6.00.**

New Silk Reefer Neck Scarfs, in grey, red, black, wisteria, white, green and navy. Each, **$2.50.**

And a Special Line of Reefers, in fine quality of silks, all colors, our own manufacture. **$1.50** and **$2.00.**

HOLIDAY GIFTS IN OUR MUSLIN SECTION

To-morrow we start a big Clearing Sale of some of the most beautiful French Printed Voiles, Muslin, Mulls, etc., purchased from one of the best known houses of France. We took the entire lot and got a special price, so that we now offer them to you at less than half price.

Lovely French Printed Voiles, in all the newest and daintiest of shades; Swiss Embroidered Spot Muslins, in pink, white and sky; Plain Mercerized Cotton Mulls, in pink, sky, cream and white. Regular 50c and 60c a yard. Saturday special, **25c.**

Also 1500 yards of Lovely Printed Serpentine Crepe, in the finest range of handsome designs ever shown. Special, a yard, **19c.**

And 15 only Exclusive Costume Lengths, in beautiful striped and embroidered French Voiles, in very pretty shadings. Regular up to $18.00. Saturday special, **$6.90.**

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN

We have just received a large shipment of many dainty and useful presents, suitable for children. A nice, new range of fancy articles for the dressing table and bedroom, made in pretty Dresden silk ribbons, Night Gown, Handkerchief and Glove Cases, in fine hand-embroidered linen, silk lined.

Novelties in Infants' Baskets, Clothes Trees, and many other beautiful things.

DAINTY COLLECTION OF FANCY LINENS

A lovely collection of over 250 pieces of Fancy Linen, in hand drawn work, Renaissance lace edged linens, Irish hand-embroidered linens, Cluny lace and embroidered Cushion Covers, and many more in a large range of sizes and designs. Worth up to $2.50 each. Saturday, special, **$1.00.**

35 dozen Huckaback Towels, size 25x42, a fine even weave, neatly hemstitched and with handsome damask borders, a towel that will launder nice and soft; very absorbent. Saturday, your choice, a dozen, **$6.90.**

CALENDARS FOR 1910

Our selection of Calendars for this Christmas—although not as large a collection as usual—is more exclusive, daintier, and low priced. We know from experience what our customers like, and we chose only the best of each line. Make your selection now, as there are very few duplicates, and we cannot re-order. See our special window display to-day.

ORIENTAL RUGS 25% DISCOUNT

We are selling all our smaller size Oriental Rugs at this special discount, and up to date we have sold a large number. Many very fine rugs will be found in our collection, and at this special price are rare bargains. Just the thing for gifts, as they are valuable, will increase in value, and are sure to be very acceptable.

Twenty-five per cent. discount offmarked prices of all small rugs.

W. A. Murray & Co. Limited 17 to 31 King St. East, 10 to 20 Colborne St. **Toronto** Victoria St. King to Colborne St.

HIN CYEE HEE IS THE HARRIMAN OF CHINA

Head of Expanding Railway System in China Was Once a Laborer in America.

Chin Yee Hee, a Chinese, started with nothing. To-day he is the Harriman of China. Unlike the late American railroad wizard, Chin labored under the disadvantage of an education notable for the things it lacked. He was penniless and in a strange country, where men were more prone to sneer than to assist him in his upward climb.

In the days when Seattle was an Indian camping ground and San Francisco a frontier village, Chin Yee Hee, Chinese, came to America. He landed in San Francisco and worked for day wages.

When the railroad men turned their eyes to the north, Chin had preceded them, and at Seattle had started a small mercantile store.

But the railroad constructionists needed more men to keep the track in order. Chin supplied the demand.

From a piece of "cash," a Chinese coin worth .001 of a cent, which he kept for good luck when he left China, his wealth began to mount to four figures, says the San Francisco Herald. As it grew Chin became more ambitious. He studied railroading and finally returned to the Orient.

He went to Canton. There he talked railroads and railroad building. Everywhere he went Chin spoke concerning nothing but engines, steel rails, roadbeds and the profits from the business of transportation.

The Chinese merchants listened, in both China and the United States. The Sun Ning Railroad Company was organized. Chin was the head. Chinese capital alone was put in the project. Chinese brains governed its construction.

To-day 144 miles of the first Chinese railroad to be built by Chinese is completed. Money is pouring into the corporation's coffers, and Chin Yee Hee is looked upon as being one of the really big men of the empire. Chinese in every section of the globe have invested in his enterprises. They have faith in his ability as the Americans had in Harriman's. More lines are being constructed to feed the main road running thru the province. More lines will be built.

English and German manufacturers have tried to gain Chin's patronage, but thru it all he clings to the American-constructed cars; the American-rolled steel rails.

He can't get away from his American railroad training, and prices do not sway him when he is buying rolling stock for his ever-expanding system.—Detroit Free Press.

GOBBLERS A PREY TO DISEASE.

Scientists Fear That Extinction is to Be Fate of National Bird.

Boston despatch in Kansas City Star: Scientists at Harvard have at last discovered why turkeys are so scarce that the price has been almost prohibitive for many a Thanksgiving table. The big bird has been almost wiped out in New England by appendicitis. More than this, the disease has spread as far south as Virginia, and has already invaded Michigan, which has for years been the chief breeding place of turkeys.

So serious is the danger of a virtual extinction of the "national bird" that a thoro investigation of the causes of the disease and its possible prevention has been made by such scientists as Dr. Theobald Smith and Dr. E. E. Tyzzer of the Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Philip Hadley of the state experimental station of Rhode Island.

The same disease which has decimated turkeys has of late spread to game birds such as partridges and quail, and the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission is prosecuting an investigation in this special line. The findings of all is that the mysterious disease starts from a small living organism which produces in the intestines of the turkey or partridge an inflammation similar to that of appendicitis in a man.

When the disease attacks a turkey or game bird, there is no hope, say the scientists. The cause has brought forth a variety of opinion, the most favorable being that the common English sparrow carries the organism which affects the larger birds.

THE HOOKER-UP.

"Your Honor," said the sad-eyed man,
"I wish to make complaint
About my wife's great cruelty—
Enough to kill a saint;
I'd stand the dreadful meals she cooks
I'd stand her tongue, I guess,
But there's one thing I'll do no more—
That's hook her princess dress.

She scolds me all the time that I
Am fastening it behind,
Altho those tiny hooks and eyes
Have made me almost blind;
She treats me like the merest worm,
And things have gone too far.'
Then spoke the judge, "Ah, now I know
What these new hookworms are!"

—Gertrude McKenzie in Detroit Free Press.

NEW MODEL OF SOLAR SYSTEM FOR SCHOOLS

British Woman Designs an Instructive Plan of the Universe.

The instructive model of the solar system designed by Agnes Fay, a British teacher, is on a scale of 1,000,000 miles to the foot, and she suggests that the upper classes in any school may make it to advantage. While she used a hollow wooden ball for the sun, a calico ball stuffed with hay would serve as well. On this scale the sun, 800,000 miles in diameter, is reduced to 10 2-5 inches; Mercury, 3000 miles, 1-25 inch; Venus and the earth, each 8000 miles, to two pinheads of 1-10 inch; Mars, 2000 miles, to 1-20 inch; Jupiter, 88,000 miles, 1 1-25 inches; Saturn, 74,000 miles, 5-10 inch; Uranus, 33,000 miles, 2-5 inch; Neptune, 37,000 miles, 2-5 inch.

The planets are mounted on pins at the top of four-foot posts, Mercury being 26 feet from the sun, Venus 67, the earth 93, Mars 142, Jupiter 484, Saturn 887, while Uranus is 1783 feet away, and Neptune 2800. The moon, 2000 miles in diameter, is a sphere of 1-40 inch mounted on the post with the earth, at a distance of 3 inches, and the two satellites of Mars, eight of Jupiter, nine of Saturn, four of Uranus and one of Neptune, are mostly mere specks quite near their respective planets; Jupiter having its eighth moon at the extreme distance of 15 feet.

On this scale a light year, or the distance traveled by light in one year, is 1100 miles. Alpha Centauri would be as far away as London from New York, and 61 Cygni, the nearest star visible in the northern hemisphere, as far away as Peking, via New York. The Milky Way, if correctly assumed to be 4000 light years from us, would be—on the scale of the model—about twenty times as distant as the real moon from the real earth.

Giving motions on a like scale, the earth would revolve around the sun 167 times each second, Neptune would make its three-mile circuit in one second, and the precession of the equinoxes would be completed in two minutes.

A Vital Question.

"Then we start with a capital stock of $2,000,000?" enquired the first promoter.

"We do," said the second promoter.

"One more question."

"Ask as many as you like."

"Have we enough of that capital stock paid in to take us to lunch?"

Probably Not.

"I see New York is advertising its advantages in the press. Claims to be a regular civic department store."

"Does it make any mention as to being about to go under a new management?"

ANCIENT CLOCK GAVE WARNING OF DEATHS

Discarded Timepiece Has Foretold Deaths of Four Members of Ohio Family.

Nothing could happen that would cause more terror to Dr. J. T. Anderson of Swayzee, than to hear the striking of an antiquated clock, long ago discarded, that now reposes in his woodshed, for already its tolling has been the death monitor of four relatives, says The Cincinnati Inquirer. The doctor has placed the clock, which is about 125 years old, in his woodshed, so that there is no possibility of hearing it should it again strike.

The clock originally was the property of John Reasoner of Ohio, who was a great-grandfather of Mrs. Anderson, wife of Dr. Anderson. He was an extremely old man when he died, more than a century ago. A short time before his death he had a presentiment that he would die on a certain day when the clock struck a certain hour. True enough, he became sick and died on the hour as pictured in his dream.

After his death the clock passed to his daughter, then unmarried, who later became Mrs. John Jennings, and who, following her marriage, removed from Ohio to Blackford County, Indiana.

After the death of her husband, who was never heard of after leaving home in the rush for gold to California in 1849, she spent her declining days in visiting among her children. In the meantime the old clock had passed into the hands of her son, Dr. William M. Reasoner, and it occupied a place on a shelf in his office at Sulphur Springs, Henry County, Ind.

The doctor was much surprised one day when the old clock struck, after having been silent for 25 years. Within a few hours he received word that his mother, who was about 80 years of age, had died while at the home of another son, John R. Jennings, in Blackford County. For the death of his mother to occur on the day that the old clock broke a silence that had existed for a quarter of a century was regarded as a peculiar incident.

The clock continued in the possession of Dr. Reasoner, following his mother's death, and it did not again strike until five or six years later. Altho the clock had not been running for years because of a broken cord, it surprised the doctor and his family one day by striking.

That night his wife, who was the mother of Mrs. J. T. Anderson of Swayzee, became suddenly ill and died within a few hours. Five years later, 1880, to be exact, the doctor and his daughter, Mary Reasoner, were seated in his office, when they were again alarmed by the striking of the broken clock.

"My God, Mary, listen to that clock!" shrieked the doctor as he heard the striking of the clock, for he feared that another tragedy was imminent. A few hours later he was seized with violent headaches and was compelled to take to his bed. He died a few days later.

After Dr. Reasoner died the clock became the property of Doctor and Mrs. Anderson of Swayzee, who then lived at Honey Creek, Henry County, Ind. It had been in the Anderson home for four years, altho it had not run, when the doctor heard it strike one evening just as he was entering the door of his home.

The doctor had not been a believer in bad omens, superstitions, etc., and had been doubtful about the striking of the clock having anything to do with the deaths that had followed almost immediately. The striking of the clock one morning in 1890 only caused him to remark to his wife lightly, "I wonder who will be the next to die."

That evening he received a message announcing that his sister, Mrs. Jane Enlight, had died at her home in Hancock County, Indiana. Now the doctor, fearing to again hear the clock, keeps it in an abandoned woodshed. Even tho the clock has left a century-long trail of deaths, Dr. Anderson would not part with the old-fashioned timepiece because of its great age and the fact that it has been handed down from one generation of the family to another. The clock stands four feet high, and it is made almost entirely of wood.

LYING KILLS SELF-RESPECT.

Pernicious Habit Warps Judgment and Weakens Character.

Memphis News Scimitar: "All boys," an old philosopher says, "are born liars."

Perhaps it is because lying is the diplomatic refuge of helplessness. The instant we learn to know punishment desire to escape it becomes a prime instinct.

Morality, like knowledge, is not hereditary, but attained. The child must learn that lying is a sin and a self-injury, just as it must learn by being burnt to avoid the fire.

Until this lesson is learned the child, youth, man, will continue to lie. Many never learn it. Perhaps none ever learn it very thoroly.

Lying comes not of aggressive shrewdness, but of cowardice and a shallow cunning that is often treacherous and tricks the lie into transparency.

But it is not the danger of being found out by others that is most to be dreaded; far more dreadful is it that the liar must know himself to be a liar.

His self-respect suffers; the leaven in him loses strength and leaves him dead dough.

The cunning that leads to lying is a rot that must penerate the whole character and make a man ever uncertain of himself.

It distorts his perspective, obscures his vision, and warps his comprehension.

The habit of misrepresentation leads to misconception, the judgment becomes as erratic as the tongue, and there results the man who actually "couldn't tell the truth if he wanted to."

Nothing else so shakes the confidence of one's friends as known lying does; nothing so shatters one's own self-confidence as does lying, whether known to others or not.

The cowardice that fathers lying increases with the lie. Fear of detection joins iwth self-ocntempt in making the liar a greater coward than before. One lie calls for another in its defence, and as the poet said, "Oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive!"

The tangled web makes it all the harder for the liar to succeed in even an honest undertaking. His lies are a ball and chain upon his foot. He flounders along, most of his energies being required to overcome the impediment, while the truthful man easily outstrips him.

The lying cheat is the "Vicar of Wakefield," who was always swindling everybody, went to jail for debt, while his honest neighbors, whom he swindled many times, steadily prospered and died rich and respected.

Fiction, eh?

Well, it is immortal as fiction simply because it is true to life, the world over, all the time.

Largest and Strongest in Canada, Without Exception

The leadership among Canadian newspapers, as regards circulation, influence and result producing qualities, is conceded, by universal consent, to La Presse, Montreal's great French newspaper.

When an advertiser turns his attention to the French population of Montreal and Quebec Province, his first thought is naturally of La Presse. And the more carefully he analyzes its position, the more he is impressed by its strength.

La Presse, with its daily circulation of 100,000, is the national newspaper of the French Canadian population, numbering upwards of two million of Canada's most prosperous and progressive citizens.

La Presse goes into the French homes of the entire City of Montreal and suburbs, and has a large distribution in the other cities and large towns of Quebec Province.

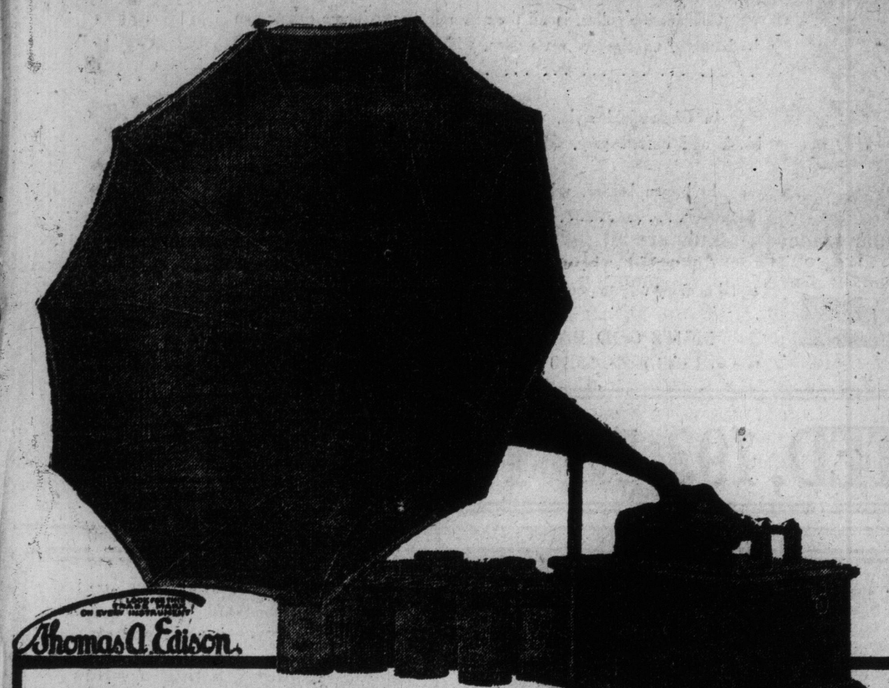
The weekly edition, whose circulation is 46,000, covers the villages and rural districts of the entire Province of Quebec, and of other parts of Canada where there are French speaking people.

As the largest and strongest medium in Canada, La Presse is considered by experienced advertisers in every line as the paper they must use if they are cultivating business in Quebec Province and looking for most profitable results.

In planning your advertising campaign, be sure to make provision for a liberal amount of space in

LA PRESSE
(MONTREAL)

Sample copies, advertising rates, and other particulars desired, will be furnished promptly on application to the Advertising Manager "La Presse," La Presse Building, Montreal.



Why Don't YOU Get This Phonograph

On FREE TRIAL?

For almost four years I have been making the most liberal phonograph offer ever known! I have given hosts of people the opportunity of hearing the genuine Edison Phonograph right in their own homes without charging them a single penny. So far you have missed all this. Why? Possibly you don't quite understand my offer yet. Listen—

MY OFFER:

I will send you this Genuine Edison Fireside Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this Phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I WANT to Lend You This Phonograph. I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine Edison Phonograph. I can't tell you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand, full beauty of its tones. No wonders can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine Fireside Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. And you can get the records in any language you wish. **The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.**

Our Easy Payment Plan. I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. $2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, and the payments are so very small and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

If You Want to Keep It that is, if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is not compulsory. I am asking you merely to send for a free demonstration.

Owners of Edisons—1910 Model Equipments Now Ready! All those who already own an Edison Phonograph can wonderfully improve their old machines, making them almost like the new 1910 machines, and can also get the SUPERB new 1910 Edison Amberol records, the loudest, clearest, most beautiful records ever made, playing TWICE AS LONG as any of the records heretofore made. **Owners of Edisons**—write for free circular AA, describing all this.—F. K. BABSON, Manager.

You Don't Have to Buy It: All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful Fireside Edison. You will want to do this anyway, because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument.

Get the Latest Edison Catalog. Just sign your name and address on the attached coupon now and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalogue, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records (over 1500 of them in all languages) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign the coupon now, get these catalogues and select your records at once. Remember the free concerts. Sign the coupon right now. Do it to-day. Immediately.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributers,
Dept. 5248, Winnipeg, Canada.
Please send me without any obligations, your Edison Phonograph Catalogue, list of Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records and Free Trial Certificate entitling me to your grand offer, all free.
Name
Address
Sign and Mail this Coupon To-day.

Canadian Office: 355 Portage Ave., Dept. 5248, Winnipeg, Canada

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phon. Distrib'rs, Edison Block, Chicago.

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

Mikado Suspicious That China is Playing Double Game.

To understand the position of Japan in Manchuria, it is necessary to keep steadily in mind the comparative helplessness of China. The Fakumen railway controversy was a petty question by itself, says the New York Chamber of Commerce, but it involved serious economic and political considerations for Japan. In the first place, China bound herself in secret protocol to the Pekin agreement of 1905, "not to construct, prior to the recovery (by China) of the (South Manchuria) railway, any line in the neighborhood and parallel to that railway, or any branch line which might be detrimental to the interests of the South Manchurian railway." The latter road is the only tangible asset that remains to Japan as the result of her victory over Russia. She is naturally jealous of anything calculated to prove adverse to its interests, and the projected Fakumen railway would merely have been the beginning of trouble.

The Chinese officials, with characteristic craftiness, sought to make the dispute an entering wedge for the disruption of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. With ample surplus revenue from the Imperial Railway of North China available for the construction of the more difficult Pekin-Kalgan line, it was considered necessary in building this little 50-mile extension to reverse the policy of the country and resort to a foreign loan placed in Great Britain with consequent placing of the contract for construction with a British company. The Japanese had good ground for the suspicion that the Fakumen scheme was deliberately intended to prejudice their relations with their western ally, and they had the frank avowal of the Chinese authorities that it was their intention to prolong the railway northward to Tsitsibar and thence on to Aigun on the Siberian frontier. While the economic effect of such a competition upon the South Manchurian railway would be undeniably serious, the political and strategical consequences which its construction would involve for Japan would be more serious still. In the present helpless condition of China, there is no possible guarantee that such a road should not pass under the control of a hostile power—no security that foreign capital would not be advanced for it with the deliberate purpose of menacing the security of Japan.

LONDON TENNANTS.

Here is the annual tribute levied by seven peers on the land values of the metropolis: The Duke of Westminster, £2,000,000; Lord Howard de Walden, £2,900,000; the Duke of Bedford, £2,250,000; Lord Portman, £1,890,000; Lord Northampton, £1,600,000; the Duke of Norfolk, £1,500,000; Earl Cadogan, £1,500,000.

Now, what have these peers done to create this enormous wealth? The question answers itself. They have done less than nothing. Their only task has been to receive the torrent of gold which the toil of London has poured into their laps. It is the people whose industry has created those values. It is they who have made the roads and laid the sewers and built the tramways. It is they who have raised the factories and shops and filled them with the hum of industry. It is they who have borne the crushing burden of the rates that have created the values.

And the dukes, over whom The Times sheds its foolish tears, have taken all the plunder and have given nothing but blankets in return. They have not even contributed a penny to the rates. Nor is that all. At the expiry of the lease of houses which others have built they have appropriated even the buildings, and, as in the Gorringe case, levied new and enormous tribute on the industry of those who have made those premises valuable. That society should have tolerated this wrong so long, that industry should have been able to stagger along under such a burden, is well-nigh incredible.—London Chronicle.

ENGLISH LETTERS.

Of the 500,000,000 persons speaking one or another of the ten or twelve great languages, only about 25 per cent., or 125,000,000, speak English, but about two-thirds of all the letters that pass thru the post offices of the world are written in English. This is due not only to the fact that Anglo-Saxons are naturally more given to letter-writing than other peoples, but to the fact that much of the international business correspondence of the world is done in English. The higher educational average in English-speaking countries also accounts for many millions of letters.

There are 30,000,000 persons who speak Russian, but the number of letters sent thru the Russian post offices is less than one-tenth the number mailed in Great Britain alone, tho the population of Great Britain is considerably less than one-half that of Russia.

India has a native population of more than 300,000,000, while there are not more than 300,000 persons who speak and understand English, but practically all of the 300,000,000 letters and parcels passing thru the 20,000 post offices in the course of a year are written and addressed in English.

The time is not far off when English will be, commercially at least, the universal language.—Detroit Free Press.

Clever Scheme of Pickpockets.

Of all the unique schemes ever evolved by pickpockets, one that was exposed in the middle west a couple of years ago easily carries off the honors. A certain street carnival company had been playing the medium-sized towns and so good were their free outdoor attractions that big crowds were attracted. Invariably during the organization's stay in any town the police were deluged with complaints from persons who had been robbed. But no arrests were made, altho, as is always the case, the word was passed on to the police of the next town. Finally, an unusually astute sleuth saw a man connected with the show picking pockets, but was cunning enough not to make an arrest at the time. The man was shadowed, however, until he led the police to a rendezvous of a round dozen of the other showmen, who were surprised while sharing up about a bushel of watches, jewelry and other loot. One of the dips weakened under the "third degree" at police headquarters, and the truth was out. The star attraction with the carnival company was a high diver who plunged from a lofty trestle into a small tank of water. It was during his act that the dipping was done. It developed that the high diver was the actual chief of the pickpockets. Instead of receiving a salary for his hazardous work, he turned over to the management of the company a share of the spoils under the arrangement that the latter were not to molest the pickpockets at work. Several of the dips were convicted, but it was impossible to get sufficient evidence against the show managers.—From "The Science of the 'Dip'," in The Bohemian.

The Oldest Old Maid.

One of the most remarkable old ladies in New Hampshire is Miss Eliza Corliss of Meredith, now in her ninety-third year, but as spry as any woman twenty years her junior.

Altho she has lived all her life in a quaint little wooden house within 500 feet of the tracks of the White Mountain division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, where dozens of trains pass daily, yet she has never ridden on the steam cars.

Nor has Eliza Corliss ever seen the trolley cars, notwithstanding she hears each hour of the day their bells and whistles as they whirl from Latonia to the Weirs, less than four miles from her cottage.

Miss Corliss, who proudly terms herself the oldest old maid in the state, is a great lover of horses. She has studied the habits of these dumb beasts for years, and has much literature in her home concerning their care and treatment.—Boston Globe.

The Progressive Cook.

"Our cook has lived in some of our best families."

"Our cook has lived in all of them, and is making good progress on the second time around."

A Vacillating Fellow.

"What does your husband want for Christmas?"

"Oh, he can't make up his mind. That man doesn't even know what he wants for breakfast."

SCHOLARSHIP IS NEGLECTED IN AMERICA

Learned Men Have No Real Standing in the U.S.—Prof. Munsterberg Makes Comparisons in the Atlantic Monthly.

"Scholarship has no real standing in the American community." This is the opinion of Prof. Munsterberg, stated in the Atlantic Monthly. He adds: "The foreigner feels at once that great difference between the Americans and the Europeans." The British foreigner, if it is any consolation to Prof. Munsterberg, would feel no difference. This scholar is, if I do not err, an experimental psychologist, a scholar in that branch of learning. Now, do many of us know even by name the experimental psychologists of Britain? Prof. Munsterberg remarks that the death of Simon Newcomb "did not bring the slightest ripple of excitement;" more interest was taken in the desease of a professional manager of a baseball team. Mr. Newcomb was "the greatest American astronomer." I never heard of him before, and who is our greatest living astronomer in England?

The Germans are different; they "grieved the loss of men like Helmholtz and Mommsen and Virchow." To be just, the deaths of Darwin, of Macaulay, of Froude, and others were not ignored. But they, with the great Germans named, were scholars in fields of human interest. The Roman history of Mommsen was "as interesting as a novel," whereas astronomy, except in the hands of Martian Mr. Lowell, is a cold and remote affair. So is experimental psychology, except when it comes to crystal gazing, and, with William James, to mediums and Mrs. Piper. At least, that is the general opinion. I myself, like Madvolio, "think highly of the soul," and of experiments in the science of souls. America does not. When Mr. James left Harvard there were festivities, which seems odd; fasting was more to the purpose.

Decorative Professors.

"In the United States and Germany the scholars are almost exclusively university professors, in striking contrast to France and England, where many of the greatest scholars have always been outside of the universities." Prof. Munsterberg may not be aware that at our universities there are few professors, and that they are rather decorative than utilitarian. Again, one can think of but few English scholars outside of the universities: Grote is the most prominent exception, unless we call Darwin a "scholar;" the term is not commonly applied to him. But it is true that the scholar and the man of science are, except historians, best known "by their by-products," lectures (with magic lanterns), magazine articles, and so on. How can it be otherwise? How can you expect the public to pore over mathematics and the obscure metaphysics of Homeric grammar, and the Cypro-Arcadian dialect? The Greeks were an intellectual people, but they did not ripple with excitement at the names of Zenodotus and Aristarchus; they put an end to Socrates, and Theocritus himself tells us that his own poetry was a drug on the market.

The Americans cannot give "baronetcies for the leading scholars," as we do, according to Prof. Munsterberg. I am not able to remember any scholar who was given a baronetcy for his learning. Scholars, like the little modest girl at the school feast, may cry, "I asked for nothing and I got nothing." Baronetcies come by asking, not by scholarship.

Interested in "Corners."

The scholar, like the poet, "is born to be so;" he is naturally interested in the disinterested exercises of the mind. It was so in Greece. Nobody in Ionia thought much of Prof. Thales; he was only a "crank," with peculiar opinions about water; was a scholar in the sense of Prof. Munsterberg. But when he made a corner in oil mills, when he struck ile, and prevented other people from striking it, Ionia knew no bounds in her admiration. Let Prof. Munsterberg make a corner in something, say in radium, and America will ripple with excitement, while he will be mobbed by interviewers and photographers. Laputa was the right country for the professor; there only were scholars objects of popular enthusiasm. Meantime the scholar is not complaining; he is sincerely indifferent to baronetcies; he does not want paragraphs in the press; he is not anxious to see blotched and black photographs of himself in the newspapers.

Napoleon's Poetic Appreciation.

Ambition, love of money, love of "one crowded hour of glorious life," take pulssant men into the law, Wall-street, dentistry, the cult of Plato's "great beast," the political public, and take them away from scholarship. Look at the case of Napoleon Bonaparte. He was a born Homeric critic; his remarks on the "Iliad" (he used to read it aloud to Gourgaud, with comments) leave no doubts concerning his noble appreciation of the poet. But Homer was not enough for Napoleon, unhappily, action and pleasure called to him, whereas to them the scholar says:

Too late for us your horns you blow
Whose ply was taken long ago.

We are like children reared in shade
Beneath some old world abbey wall,
Forgotten in a forest shade,
And secret from the eyes of all.

A DEADLY EXPLOSIVE.

What would be the consequence of firing a barrel of nitrogen-iodide it would be impossible to say, simply because the stuff is too awful to be made in such quantities. It may sound like a joke, but it is nevertheless the whole truth, that the tread of a housefly is sufficient to explode this dangerous material. However, I had better describe its composition first, and then deal with its wonderful effects, says a writer in The Strand Magazine.

Nitrogen is one, and the chief partner in nitrogen-iodide. The other portion consists of iodine.

How to Prepare It.

To prepare this outrageous explosive a small piece of solid ammonia is dropped into half a cupful of hot water. When it has dissolved a little of the powdered iodine is placed in the liquid and stirred up for a few minutes. Then the whole is poured upon blotting paper covering another cup and slightly pressed into it to make an accommodating cavity. The result is that some wet powder remains upon the surface paper.

This should be disposed of in tiny heaps, say less than an eighth of an inch high, spread several inches apart on a piece of smooth board. While these mounds remain damp nothing will occur; but when they become thoroly dry the slightest causes will explode them. You have only to touch one ever so lightly with a small feather when it will fire off with a loud crack and discharge a dense violet or purple cloud a foot or more high. The report assembles, alike in its suddenness, loudness and keenness, those made by the fireworks known as crackers. Instead of a big flash there is a sudden glow, instantly followed by the explosion.

A particle of dust, if it should be a mere trifle heavier than its neighbors, is sufficient to explode a small pile of this curious substance.

Easily Exploded.

As I have said, the most remarkable fact concerning it is that a fly treading upon this explosive will ignite it. It is not necessary that a fly should walk over the compound. It has only to let one foot come in contact with the explosive, when the jolt causes it to explode and blow the insect into the air.

Altho to us the substance is simply a powder, the grains are to a fly what road stones are to men. The sudden concussion of one particle against another would quite probably cause a resounding noise to the insect, followed instantly by the thundering explosion. A fly's foot, in a popular sense, consists of two glue pads (by means of which it can affix itself upside down) situated between two curved claws, by the leverage of which the pads are lifted. Such sharp contrivances, striking hard against a particle, would be like a roadmaker's pickaxe coming in contact with a stone and producing a spark.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

To be good company for ourselves we need to have such ideals of life as admit something more than merely selfish aims. If into the work we do from necessity for material welfare we put further unselfish thoughts and feelings, seeing the usefulness of our labor to the world at large, we have the satisfaction of knowing we are not cumberers of the ground nor mere seekers after bread and a roof.

It is a poor way to be company for yourself to carry into your solitude a burden of old grudges and a load of other people's faults and offenses, says Spare Moments. Few things add more to the satisfaction of living than a short memory for other people's sins and a good memory for their virtues. The faults of others make poor material for the mind to work upon in solitude. Most offenses are committed in blindness or stupidity. Few people deliberately wrong others. We must allow for the almost necessary friction in a crowded world of clashing interests. We might ameliorate our feelings of dislike a little by granting it possible that we invited the offense by our own manner, words, thoughtlessness or perhaps irritability. If we had been perfect it is not probable that the offender would have been angered at us. In any case, for the sake of our own happiness, it is best to forgive and forget.

Indentification.

"I'm very sorry to trouble you, madam," said the bank teller politely, "but you'll have to be identified." He pushed the check across the marble slab toward her as he spoke.

"Identified?" repeated the lady; "what does that mean? Isn't the check good?"

The bank man did not smile, for this was the thirty-seventh lady who had asked this question that day.

"I have no doubt it is," he said, "but I don't know you. Do you know anybody in the bank?"

"Why, I'm Mrs. Weatherley!" exclaimed the lady. "Didn't you see my name on the check? See—here it is." The teller shook his head wearily.

"You must be identified," he insisted. "You must bring somebody who knows you." The lady drew herself up.

"That check," she said with dignity, "was given me by my husband. There's his name on it. Do you know him?"

"I do," said the teller, "but I don't know you."

"Then," said the lady, "I'll show you who I am. My husband is a tall man with reddish hair. His face is smooth-shaven. He has a mole on one cheek and looks something like a gorilla, some people say, but I don't think so. When he talks he twists his mouth to one side, and one of his front teeth is missing. He wears a No. 15 collar, a No. 6 shoe, and won't keep his coat buttoned. He's the hardest man to get money out of you ever saw—it took me three days to get this check."

The banker waved his hand.

"I guess it's all right," he said; "put your name right there—no, on the back, not the face."—Galveston News.

1000 Successful Men.

I have on my desk a list of 1000 successful men of this nation. By "successful." I don not mean mere money-makers, but men who have given us new conceptions of steam, electricity, construction work, education, art, etc. These are the men who influence our moral as well as our physical lives. They construct for better things.

How these men started in work is interesting. Their first foothold in work is a fine study.

Two hundred started as farmers' sons.

Two hundred started as messenger boys.

Two hundred were newsboys.

One hundred were printers' apprentices.

One hundred were apprenticed in manufactories.

Fifty began at the bottom of railway work.

Fifty—only fifty—had wealthy parents to give them a start.—Juvenile Court Record.

Brown's

300
MEN'S SUITS
AND OVERCOATS
MUST GO IN TWO DAYS
GOODS SIMPLY SACRIFICED

You want to know the reason? That's easy. We are over bought—the season has been mild—stock taking comes in a few weeks. It's imperative that we lessen our stock considerably and we adopt the only sure method—cutting prices away below cost—all of the **300 suits** and **overcoats** that we've arranged to sell are **this season's garments—well tailored—stylish cut** and **made of high-class materials**—many of them are **Fit-Rite make** which means outstanding merit. You can have **lengthy credit** at these extravagantly **cut prices**—Be here to-morrow sure.

The Biggest and Best Clothing Bargains Toronto Has Known In Many Years

MEN'S SUITS

Single-breasted dark grey pin check, a few medium grey stripe, made of domestic tweed sells $7.50 ..... 4.45

Single-breasted 3-buttoned fancy striped English worsteds, made in the latest style, with good trimmings. Sells $14.80..... 7.99

Single-breasted genuine Scotch tweed, finished in Fit-Rite, perfect fitting, colors plain grey, brown and green mixtures, a good suit for $17.50 ..... 9.99

Single-breasted fancy worsted stripes, in grey and brown mixtures, all Fit-Rite, lined with best lining, guaranteed to retain their shape $25.00 for 13.50

Single-breasted, or double-breasted fine West of England worsted, all the new shades, fancy cuff, with new military shoulder, long lapel 15.75

Single-breasted, in plain blue serge, this is a No. 1 English make, perfectly fast blue, with broad shoulder, Semi-Shape back, with good wide pant 17.50

FANCY VESTS, flannel lined, bound with different shade, nifty and warm, $3.50 for 2.25

OVERCOATS

in black college ulster, made of a good serviceable frieze, button close in to neck, $11.00 ..... 7.90

College collar, in fancy brown and green stripe, heavy Scotch cheviot, $15.00 for 11.95

Combination collar, in all the new mixtures. These collars can be buttoned up close or worn open, with close fitting lapel, $18.50, ... 14.95

In Chesterfield style, velvet collar, box back, full length, in black and oxford grey, $13.00, ... 10.50

In brown beaver, velvet collar hand felled, a classy overcoat $16.00, ... 13.50

Chesterfield style, velvet collar, full box back, wooded beaver, equal in every way to your tailor-made coat, and half the price 22.50

MEN'S ODD PANTS, in fancy striped worsted, neat pattern and well made, $3.50 for 2.25

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Singular Services of Sheep.

In the northern part of India sheep are put to a use unthought of in European or American countries. They are made to serve as beasts of burden. The mountain paths along the foothills of the Himalayas are so precipitous that the sheep, more sure footed than larger beasts, are preferred as burden carriers. The load for each sheep is from sixteen to twenty pounds. The sheep are driven from village to village, with the wool still growing, and in each town the farmer shears as much wool as he can sell there and loads the sheep with the grain which he receives in exchange. After the flock has been sheared he turns it homeward, each sheep having on his back a small bag containing the purchased grain.

OUGH THE SPELLIN O'T.

After the Storm:

The farmer drives his plough,
In a soil that's stiff and tough,
His horse is lame at hough,
And has a wheezing cough.
The housewife kneads her dough,
In a handy wooden trough,
And bakes it through and through
Until it's done enough.
The swing hangs from the bough,
The wind dies to a sough,
The rocks are lined with chough,
All seated on the clough.
The sportsman swims his shough
In waters of the plough;
That late were high and rough,
But now are just a slough.
—Troy Times.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

"Tell me about your early struggles, grandpa." "Son, I never had no struggles worth mentioning. Early in life I managed to snag out a gentleman's agreement and a few reliable rebates."—Kansas City Journal.

If a man could fool his wife as easily as he can his conscience, there would be no limit on his behavior.—New York Press.

"I am so sorry for Mabel, poor girl." "What's the matter?" "I heard her telling George that her face is her fortune."—Detroit Free Press.

Men are dependent on circumstances, and not circumstances on men.—Herodotus.

Making the Most of Herself

The Woman Within, by Polly Penn, in Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Where ten women are interested in dress, and in the enhancing of their physical charms, perhaps one woman is interested in the improvement of her mental self. Yet, believe me, this same inner self can do more to make a truly delightful personality than all the clothes and cosmetics in the world.

"But I hate to read," says one. Perhaps much reading is not necessary. I have known people who pored over books and were anything but charming. It is true that most of us do grow by reading, and thinking over what we have read; but growth comes to different minds in different ways, and there are many who get from the great world of nature and from the men and women around them a wider knowledge than some others of us get out of our books. And in the heart and life of each, there is a well of experience which will enrich us mentally if we will but draw deeply enough from it.

It sometimes happens that the richest and most charming natures are not those who have had the widest experience, or read the most, or known the most men and women, or seen the most of the world; but those who have applied their little experience most deeply and gotten the most out of their restricted round of life.

Charm of Simplicity.

The most delightful man I ever talked to was a weatherbeaten fisherman on the Maine coast, who had never been 100 miles from his native village, but who in his journeys to the stars that shone above his little boat, and to the depths of the vast ocean on which he tossed as serenely as a child, and to the farthest limits of the great world as he knew it thru the few books he had almost by heart, and to the depths of human experience as he had touched them thru honest love and wife and children and home—had traveled farther and to better purpose than many of us who race from continent to continent, and gallop madly over the surface of life, crammed with too much reading, too much society and business, ever to apply experience to our own hearts and LIVE!

There are happy women in secluded little homes who have hidden the great things of life in their hearts and pondered them deeply until their wisdom exceeds the wisdom of those sages who have had all things but experience.

Books are one source of growth to us, and travel is another, and nature is another, and perhaps human reations are the greatest of all. And from each of these we may draw knowledge and strength and joy if we will but use them deeply and wisely.

"But I wish to read," says another. "I wish to become better informed and more cultured, but I do not know how to begin."

Ruskin's Advice.

Let me repeat to you, then, the advice of Ruskin! Every day read a little in a good book—either a poem or a fine bit of prose—and think about it. Every day, if possible, look at a good picture, and listen to a bit of good music.

In this way you can train yourself away from poor and useless reading, and you will be gradually acquiring a knowledge of what good art and music are.

It would be very silly of me to advise you to begin with Shakespeare and Dante. Begin on Ruskin's "Sesame and Lillies," some of Tennyson's poems, and Whittier. Read "David Copperfield" and "Mill on the Floss," "Adam Bede," "Vanity Fair," "The Scarlet Letter," "Ramona," "Cloister and Hearth," "Ivanhoe" and "Kenilworth." Read Parkman's histories of our land, and John R. Green's "History of the English People," and some of Strickland's "English Queens." Read Carlyle's essay on Burns, and Macaulay's essays on Johnson and Clive. Read Stevenson's "Inland Voyage" and "Travels with a Donkey." Read Mrs. Wiggins' "Penelope" travel books.

By this time, unless I mistake, you will be branching out into many channels of reading suggested by these books.

For example, when you finish "Cloister and Hearth," one of the most fascinating novels in the English language, you will want to know something about Erasmus; then go to the public library, look under Erasmus, and get, perhaps, Froude's book about him. Reading that, you will want to know more about Luther. Well, go back to the library, get that, and so before you know it, you will be learning all about the great Reformation and in the most delightful way imaginable.

So Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" will lead you on to the trail of the French Revolution; "Hugh Wynne" to the American Revolution, and so on.

Use the public libraries and also the picture galleries and museums of your city. They contain a liberal education for those who have animation enough to get there! Spend less on vaudeville shows and sodas, and more on tickets to good concerts.

In a thousand ways you can educate yourself, if ambition is strong enough.

And all this acquired knowledge, if rightly used, should make you a more interesting talker, a more charming companion and a more attractive person in every way.

Real Attractiveness.

The woman who is stupid and listless mentally can never be attractive. It takes an intelligent and animated soul to give lasting charm to even the most beautiful body. The women of history who have charmed even in their old age found their greatest power not in physical charms, but in an alert mind and noble spirit.

Ruskin tells how thought and love and hope and inspiration and sorrow nobly borne and all the lofty human intelligences and emotions chisel the face and features into beauty. This is the most magnetic and most enduring kind of beauty, such as neither illness nor old age can fade away. Indeed illness and age sometimes make it to shine more brightly.

If I could tell you how to get the best kind of beauty I could only add to what I have already said: Trust eternal goodness! Love those around you! Work cheerfully! Read and think! Take an interest in what is going on in the great world! Never permit darkness or despair or anger or worry to dwell one moment in your heart! Turn your face to the sun with every new morning; forget yesterday, and live as nobly as you can to-day; and try to go to bed at night with the feeling that you are a little wiser and a little stronger and a little gentler toward all the world than you were yesterday.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A British tourist sends to his home newspaper the following complimentary criticism of the Canadian people:

"I have travelled all the world, but I have never been in a country (and I do not except the United States), where energy is so thoroly a god. 'Get on or get out' is a Canadian principle. The country is new, the internal resources are enormous, the possibilities of money-making are great, and the Canadian, knowing this, is hard at it. His coat is off, he has squared himself to the work, he is out for the dollars, and is in deadly, grim earnest. He knows few pleasures, and asks none. By sheer hard work he means to win thru. From his American neighbor he has borrowed a good many of the tactics which constitute 'hustle.' He is always in the jump, ready for any enterprise, progressive, and not a little unscrupulous. His greatest boast is that he is willing at any moment eo do anything—from loading ha yto running a railroad, and this versatality he claims is a prime essential of the Canadian character. He is loyal to the British flag. He is quite demonstrative about you. He has not the slightest curiosity as to who your father or your grandfather was. He is more concerned in what you are capable of, whether he can use you to his, and, incidentally, your advantage. He is brutally frank, and he admires success with all his heart and spirit."

THE SPREAD OF COURTESY.

I think there is something fine in a nation in which practically every decent male, however poor, feels touched in the point of honor if it is suggested that he has "not behaved like a gentleman." The initiation of the ruling class has led to an extraordinary wide insistence on what one may call the aristocratic virtues, one the scene of honor, on chivalry, on truthfulness—at least within certain limits, on an avoidance of obvious meanness—at least in public.

I should like to dwell longer on the difference that this spread of courtesy will make in all the business of life, in human effectiveness as well as human happiness. But I will content myself with one remark. If these qualities—courtesy, friendliness and the like—seem to you to be among the lighter and more trivial virtues, remember that they are naturally, and almost of necessity, mutual. And therefore they must be based upon the previous existence of a number of very solid virtues indeed.

No society can hope to be really courteous in which there are many dishonest people, many bitter, spiteful or treacherous people. No society can be really courteous in which people have to lock everything up for fear of its being stolen, dare not leave a letter on a table for fear of its being read, dare not lend a bicycle to a friend for fear that it will not descrupulously treated, dare not ask another man's advice in a difficulty for fear that he will betray their confidence. People cannot be courteous unless they trust in one another's habitual honesty and kindness. —Professor Gilbert Murray.

Side-saddle riding habit; semi-fitting coat, safety-skirt with bloomers.

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"The Place for the Farmer NOW is in the South"—Says Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

We Want Conservative, Long-Headed Men to Investigate This Land

Men and women alike are urged to look into this. We now offer for sale only 2400 acres of land at Largo, on the Pinellas Peninsula, Florida. The prices are extraordinary, considering the wonderful value. Never were better terms made—even on land of less value. We invite the inspection of those who are hard to satisfy. Read what we are able to tell here. Judge what we say. Then, if you are interested, write for our handsomely illustrated FREE book about Largo. Go as deeply as you like into the proposition. All we ask is investigation by those who want land that will bring them large returns. For we know we have such land to offer at Largo.

Get a Southern "Home Grove" Grape Fruit Tract at the Rate of 75c a Week

Nowhere in America today can you equal this land opportunity.

That may be news to you—for this Largo Tract has never been advertised.

Yet such a statement should be worthy your investigation.

If it proves true, doesn't it merit your consideration.

Choose the Land Nearest the Market

California land is selling high as $2000 an acre.

Practically everything that can be raised in California is raised in Florida.

And Florida has the advantage of being 3000 miles nearer the markets—the densely populated portion of the country.

Yet you can NOW buy land at Largo as low $20 an acre. Not because the land is actually less valuable than in California—but because people are just beginning to awake to its true value. So the prices have not yet soared.

LARGO

Between St. Petersburg and Belleair

On the Pinellas Peninsula, Florida

About Largo is one of the few sections in this country where grape fruit can be produced with absolute certainty of success.

Grape-fruit groves near Largo are now yielding as high as $2000 an acre.

This land, at the present prices, is just ten times cheaper than land in the Northwest that will not equal it in production.

Largo is in the western portion of Hillsborough Country, Florida, on the Pinellas Peninsula ("Peninsula of Pines.")

The soil is adapted to citrus fruits—such as oranges and grape fruit—and to winter vegetables as well.

Open Country, High, Dry, No Swamps

It is a fine, open country, high and dry, with no swamps, and excellent drainage.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railway runs almost through the center of the tract. No portion of the land is more than five miles from the railroad.

Largo and the Pinellas Peninsula is the second largest shipping point in Florida for oranges and grape fruit.

The most beautiful groves in Florida are located at Largo and vicinity.

This year one-tenth of the entire Florida orange crop will be shipped from Largo and the Pinellas Peninsula.

The town of Largo has four fruit-packing houses, a bank, a first-class hotel, churches, schools, stores, telephones and good neighbors.

After the disastrous freeze of '95 most of the oranges shipped out of Florida came from this section.

Lake Largo, a beautiful fresh water lake, near the town, covering almost 500 acres, affords excellent boating and fishing.

Largo is only 12 miles, by rail, from St. Petersburg, a city of 5,000 population, and one of the most popular winter resorts in the United States.

Fifteen thousand Northern tourist and health-seekers spend their winters at St. Petersburg and an equal number at the other resort towns on the Peninsula.

Before you buy land in Florida or elsewhere, find out exactly how far you are from a market, from a railroad and the nearest shipping point; also find out how far you are from water transportation. Water rates are not only cheap, but they have the effect of keeping down railroad rates.

High-priced fruit and winter vegetables are worth very little in the field; unless you can get them to market quickly they wilt and spoil.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 282, states that six miles is as far as any delicate truck should be hauled.

Largo is on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, which passes through the center of the tract for about three miles.

None of the land is more than five miles from the railroad, and most of it is within two miles.

There are two other shipping points besides Largo on the property, where refrigerator cars may be loaded directly from the field and rushed to Northern markets.

The average time for freight from Largo to New York by rail is less than 70 hours, but vegetables and perishable fruits are rushed through by express in two days.

At St. Petersburg and Tampa connections are made with three great steamship lines operating regular boats to Mobile, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Key West and Havana.

Tampa, with its 50,000 population, is one of the most important deep-water ports on the Gulf.

St. Petersburg, only a few miles from Largo, fronts upon a magnificent two-foot harbor.

There are two free shipping piers at St. Petersburg, and the service, both for freight and passengers, is excellent.

An appropriation has been made by the U. S. Government for surveying a navigable channel from St. Petersburg to Clearwater, through the inner passage, along the western boundary of the Largo tract.

Still, this is no backwoods, no pioneering country.

The man who settles at Largo will not be on the border line of civilization. His children can walk to school. There are splendid schools in Largo and throughout the county.

There are also neighbors in abundance—cultured, hospitable people, who welcome the newcomers and those that come to help develop the Peninsula.

Competent Instructors Provided Free

Nor does a man who settles here have to "attend a college" to learn whatever he might not know about fruit growing or truck farming.

We provide competent instructors in such work free of all charge to all settlers. And these instructors are right on the ground—to help you with your own work.

See What Liberal Terms We Offer You

Weekly Rate of Payment.	
One-acre, Home Grove	$ .75
Two-acre, Home Grove	.75
Five-acre, Farm	1.00
Ten-acre, Farm	1.50
Twenty-acre Farm	2.50

Send today for our handsome book. We have included in it every detail about the land you could wish to know. It is profusely illustrated. It is about the size of a grammar-school geography—and it's FREE on request.

This is the country for perfect health and financial independence.

We can tell you no more about Largo here.

But we urge further investigation.

For City Man, or Owner of Unprofitable Farm

We want the salaried man, sick of the city toil and cramped life, to look into this—to find out first how easy our terms make it for him to procure a home at Largo, with land enough to make a goodly income. Then we want him to prove to himself the high value of the land.

The man or woman now struggling with an unprofitable, uncertain farm, if he or she will only get our handsome free book, and study the facts and figures—Government reports, etc., will quickly realize what a wonderful opportunity is here—at Largo, on the Pinellas Peninsula, Florida.

We have only 2400 acres to offer now—remember—so its to your advantage to start your investigation at once and get an early choice of your ground, for we play no favorites, merely allotting the tracts to the applicants in the order they apply.

So, send for the free book and particulars today.

The orange and grape-fruit industry of Florida has reached its highest state of development at Largo and on the Pinellas Peninsula.

Its insular position, its climate, soil, water and drainage make this section peculiarly adapted to growing the finest of fruit; indeed, it seems that this strip of land, 20 miles long and about 8 miles in breadth, might have been created on purpose for an ideal orange grove.

Here are to be found the largest, oldest, most beautiful and most profitable groves in Florida, if not in the world. In some sections of the Peninsula one can walk for miles through long lanes of trees heavy with their golden load.

A country to be thoroughly adapted to citrus fruits must be safely outside the frost line.

When bearing orange and grape-fruit groves are valued at $1,000 an acre a freeze may wipe out their value in a night, unless they are located in a section where freezes do not occur.

Very little of the United States is safely below the frost line. Most of this area is close to the southwest coast of Florida, and warmed by the waters of the Gulf.

At one time growers thought that all Florida was below the frost line, but the great freeze of '95 demolished that theory, ruining thousands of orchards and sending the owners to those sections on the southwest coast that went through the disaster almost unharmed.

That memorable year, known in Florida as the year of the "big freeze," the orange crop for the whole State fell from 6,000,000 to 75,000 boxes, most of which came from the Pinellas Peninsula and the protected sections of the West Coast.

The cost of bringing Grape Fruit and apple orchards into bearing is about the same.

Grape-Fruit land at Largo sells at one-tenth the price of apple lands in the Northwest. How long will this last when people realize the facts?

Send Coupon Today

Pinellas Groves, Inc.,
1138 First National Bank Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

You may send me your large, illustrated FREE book about Largo.

Name.....

Street and No.....

City..... State.....

Largo is Proved Safe from Frost—Yet U. S. Records Show 96 degrees as Highest Temperature

PINELLAS GROVES, Incorporated

1138 First National Bank Bldg. Chicago, Illinois

KING'S MISTAKE.

It is to Be Seen on the Faces of Many Clocks and Watches.

If you look at the faces of all the watches and clocks you can you will see that 4 o'clock is shown like this—IIII—on nearly all of them. Now this should not really be so, for, to be the same as the other figures on the face of a watch or clock the figure 4 should be like this—IV.

The story goes that it was a certain King of France who caused that mistake to be first made.

He lived a very long time ago, and one day he he ordered a clever clockmaker to make him a clock which would keep the right time always.

The clever clockmaker did as he was told, and when he had finished his work, he proudly took the clock to the king.

The king looked at it and then said: "You have got the figures on the face wrong."

The clockmaker looked at the clock and then said: "I do not see any mistake your majesty."

"Yes," said the king, "that four should be four ones."

"Surely not, your majesty," exclaimed the clockmaker.

"Yes, it should be four ones," said the king again. But the clockmaker knew quite well that he had not made any mistake, so he said right out: "You are wrong, your majesty."

The king angrily replied: "I am never wrong! Take the clock away and correct the mistake."

So the clockmaker took away his clock and altered the IV. to IIII., and it is said that ever since then nearly all watches and clocks have had a four just as that king of France wanted it made.

Using Both Hands.

The children in Japan are taught at an early age to draw and write with both hands, and their education is not considered complete until they have thoroly mastered the art of using the left as well as the right. This method of teaching has also been started in a few English schools, the pupils being taught to draw circles or other figures on the blackboard, first with the right hand and then with the left. It is an excellent plan to practice writing with both hands, as should the right hand be injured, the work can be carried on by the left hand. For domestic work the ability to use the left hand is invaluable, and it is wonderful how quickly with a little practice, one can teach oneself to do it.

A Fable.

A duck which faithfully stuck to business during the summer and laid several dozen of large fawn-colored eggs, complained that she wasn't appreciated. "See that hen over there" said the duck, "she hasn't laid as many eggs as I have, nor as big, but she has books written about her and verses composed in her honor, while nobody is saying a word about me."

"The trouble with you is," said the wise rooster that was standing near, "that you don't tell the public what you have done. You lay an egg and waddle off without saying a word, but that sister of mine never lays one without letting everyone in the neighborhood know about it. If you want to cut any ice in this community you must learn to advertise."

Near Orrville, Ohio, on his first hunting expedition, W. S. Evans, aged 60, a former editor, was killed. It is supposed that his gun was discharged as he was climbing a fence, over which his body was found hanging.

No Use for Numbers.

The school census taker stopped at a little hut in the mountains of Kentucky, and addressing the mother of an unusually large flock of children, said:

"Madam, I am taking the school census. How many children have you between the ages of six and ——"

"Lemme see," she broke in; "there's Katy an' Mary an' Annie an' Lucy an' Carrie an' Rob an' Jake an' Will an' Harry an' Jim an' ——" She paused for a breath and her caller made haste to say:

"Now, madam, if you could just give me the number——"

"Number?" she snapped; "number? We ain't commenced numberin' yet, thank ye. We ain't run out o' names."

The Appian Way.

The famous Appian Way was constructed by digging two parallel trenches, three feet in depth, at the bottom of which were placed two layers of flat stones in mortar, upon which a layer of cobblestones was placed, also laid in mortar; then came a course of pebbles in concrete, over which were placed large, flat blocks of smooth lava well joined together, forming an even, uniform surface. It was primarily a military road, and extended from Rome to Brundusium, a distance of 350 miles. So perfect was the construction of this celebrated road that it still exists in places as good as ever, notwithstanding it was made more than twenty centuries ago.

At Nairn Centre, Algoma, the wife of Geo. Thurlow, a district constable, has given birth to three children within the past eleven months, two of them being twins. Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow have been married seven years, and have nine children, among them being three pairs of twins.

THE CZARINA'S KITCHEN.

The Empress of Russia, like her husband, Nicholas II., has, it is said, simple tastes, but she prides herself on having the finest kitchen among all the sovereigns of Europe. The cuisine is French in all its details, and more than one French chef has made a fortune out of it. At present there are two chefs, who are treated with as much consideration—perhaps more—as the czar's ministers. Under the orders of these chefs are forty-two auxiliaries with twenty assistants and many waiters. The butlers are personages of high importance. In the imperial cellars there are 25,000 dozens of the best brands of wines all duly labeled and catalogued.

The imperial cuisine costs an immense sum, and yet these two sovereigns are very temperate persons. The czar permits himself to drink only one glass of Bordeaux and rarely a glass of champagne. But no such limitations are placed upon his guests, and the czarina delights in display at the table.

Mr. Glumm.

My old friend Mr. Glumm declares
That holidays are all a sell;
They interfere with our affairs
And cost a lot of cash as well.
And yet his words cannot provoke
My envy for his hoarded sum.
I'd rather find myself dead broke
Than view the world like Mr. Glumm.

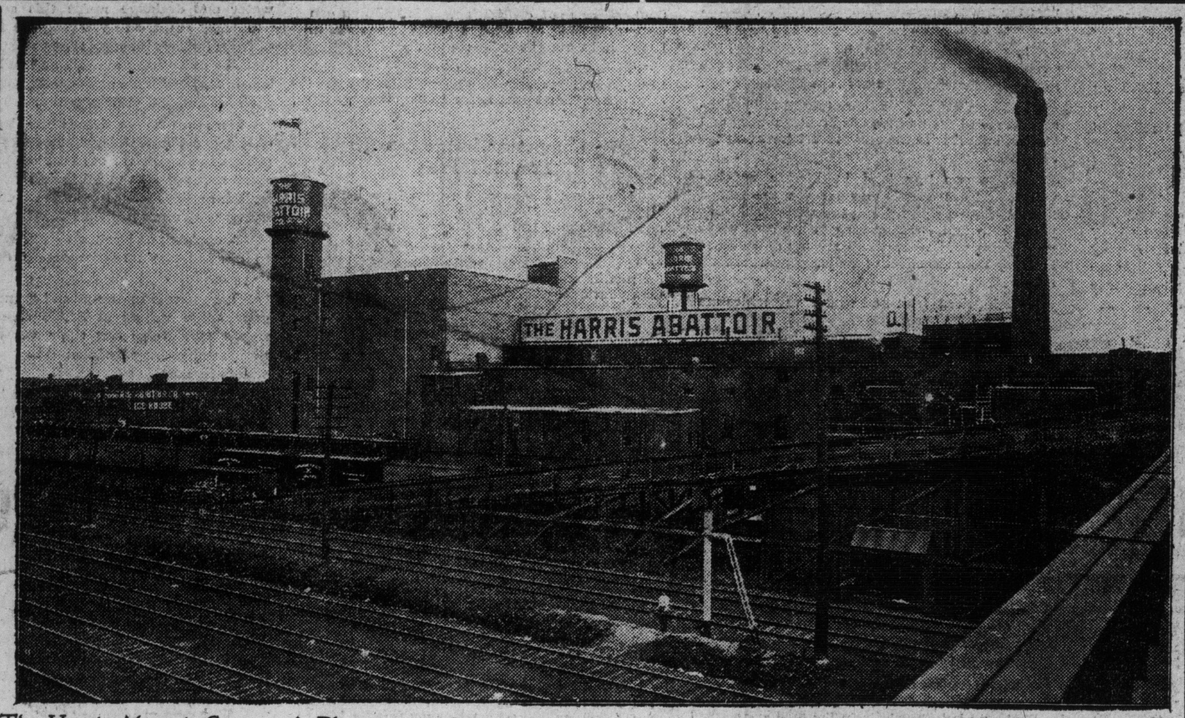
He vows that festival events
Are but rehearsals for ill health.
He tastes no pleasant condiments,
Unless, perchance, 'tis done by stealth.
But e'en dyspepsia cannot make
My views of life to his succumb.
I'd rather have a stomach ache
Than nurse a grouch like Mr. Glumm.

At Marine City, Mich., the steamer Badger State, owned by the Alpena Cedar and Lumber Co., of Alpena, Mich, was burned to the water's edge. The Badger State was 215 feet long, and had a tonnage of 302. She was valued at $14,000.

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR COMPANY, Limited

Toronto, - - - - Canada

PACKERS



The Harris Abattoir Company's Plant as seen from the City Cattle Market, showing carloads, loading platform and siding

To The Trade

DO you buy your fresh meats from The Harris Abattoir Company?

Are you aware that they kill more cattle and sheep and lambs than all other Ontario houses combined?

Prices will be quoted you promptly on any quantity from a single quarter to a carload.

To The Public

In ordering your beef, mutton and lamb, do you ever enquire from your butcher where he gets his supplies?

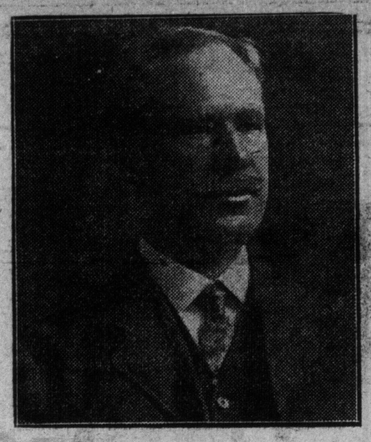
Meats bought from us are certain to be properly dressed and properly refrigerated.

All killing in our plant is conducted under the inspection of Dominion Veterinary Officers.

The Harris Abattoir Company's local shipping platform, showing waggons ready to leave with ordinary deliveries for the city

The HARRIS ABATTOIR COMPANY, Limited

A. C. MACVICAR,
Sales Manager.



ANDREW GUNN
Vice-President and Managing Director.

DONALD GUNN
President.

JOHN A. GUNN, Director.
Manager Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

F. M. MOFFAT
Director and Secretary-Treasurer.

JOHN TAYLOR
Manager Beef and Fresh Meat Dept.

THE HOME OF
Gunns' Famous Brands of Quality

"GUNNS'" Brand Smoked Meats

"MAPLE LEAF" Brand Pure Lard and Selected Fancy Cured Breakfast Bacon.

VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING—FROM THE EAST.

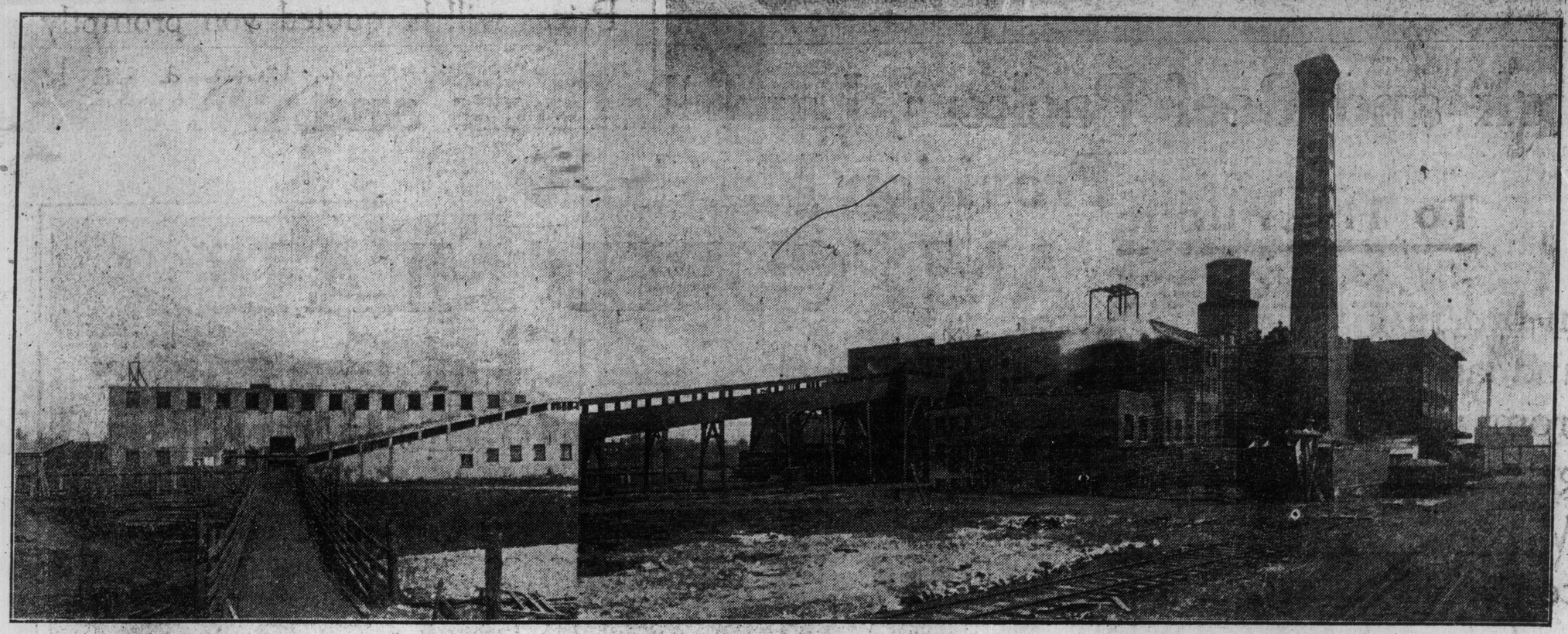
K. R. SIMPSON
Manager Produce Dept.

THE HOME OF
Gunns' Famous Brands of Quality

"PI-CRUS" Mincemeat — Bulk or Condensed.

"EASIFIRST" Shortening—Justly So-called.

A MODERN PACKING PLANT---OWNED AND OPERATED BY GUNNS, LIMITED, TORONTO



VIEW FROM WEST—SHOWING LIVE STOCK SHEDS AND RUNWAY TO SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The above engravings give a very good view of what is generally considered to be the finest Packing Plant in Canada, situated immediately adjoining the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, and owned and operated by GUNNS LIMITED.

The business now carried on by this Company was established in 1873 by Donald Gunn, who has been actively interested in the business since that date, and is President of the Company.

The present Plant is comparatively new, operations having been commenced January 1st, 1907. Its erection was the result of the conviction arrived at by the Management of Gunns Limited, that there was room for a thoroughly modern Packing Plant, turning out high-class food products; and the success which has attended the enterprise from the commencement has shown that this conviction was well founded. The dominant note in this Company's policy is "QUALITY GOODS." No effort or expense is spared to insure all food products being of the highest standard of quality, and the result has been a steady increase in the volume of business done with the high-class Meat, Grocery and Bakery trades, and the Company's "BRANDS OF QUALITY," illustrated above, are becoming household names throughout the Dominion.

The Plant has a capacity of 5000 hogs and 1000 cattle weekly, besides sheep, lambs, and calves, of which a large number are slaughtered. The buildings are erected in such a way that they can at any time be extended to largely increase this capacity.

The plant occupies a site of 7½ acres, and comprises a group of buildings, including the main plant, which is divided into three sections, also Fertilizer Building, Boiler and Engine Room, Carpenter and General Repair Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Ice House, extensive Hog Pens, Cattle Stables and Sheds and Horse Barns. Excellent Railway Facilities are afforded by several sidings connecting with both C. P. R. and G. T. R.

In the construction of the Plant special attention has been paid, not only to convenience, meaning a large saving in labour in operating, but the hygienic aspect has been carefully thought out, with the result that there is an abundance of light and air, while the sanitary arrangements are of the best.

A large portion of the plant is fitted up as Cold Storage, sheet cork insulation being used. The Refrigeration Plant consists of two machines, having a refrigerating capacity equal to that produced by the melting of 150 tons of ice per day. The various rooms can be held at any temperature desired, a number of them being fitted for below zero temperatures.

This Plant was one of the first to go under Government Inspection when this service was inaugurated by the Government some two and a half years ago, and every animal handled is slaughtered under the supervision of skilled veterinary surgeons, appointed by the Government, who also inspect all the food products of the Company through all the various stages of manufacture until they are sent out, bearing the stamp "CANADA APPROVED." The duties of the inspectors include the inspection of all ingredients used in manufacture, making the Public doubly sure that GUNNS' products are manufactured from wholesome ingredients, under the best possible conditions.

For years it has been the general complaint of Canadians who have visited the Old Country that it was impossible to procure in Canada bacon at all equal in quality to the Canadian bacon sold in England. In order to meet the demand for a high-class breakfast bacon, GUNNS LIMITED have had on the market for some time a specially selected fancy cured bacon, sold under the name "MAPLE LEAF" Brand, which is a real breakfast treat and satisfies the most epicurean. That their efforts in this regard are appreciated by the public is shown by the large and increasing sale of this particular brand of bacon.

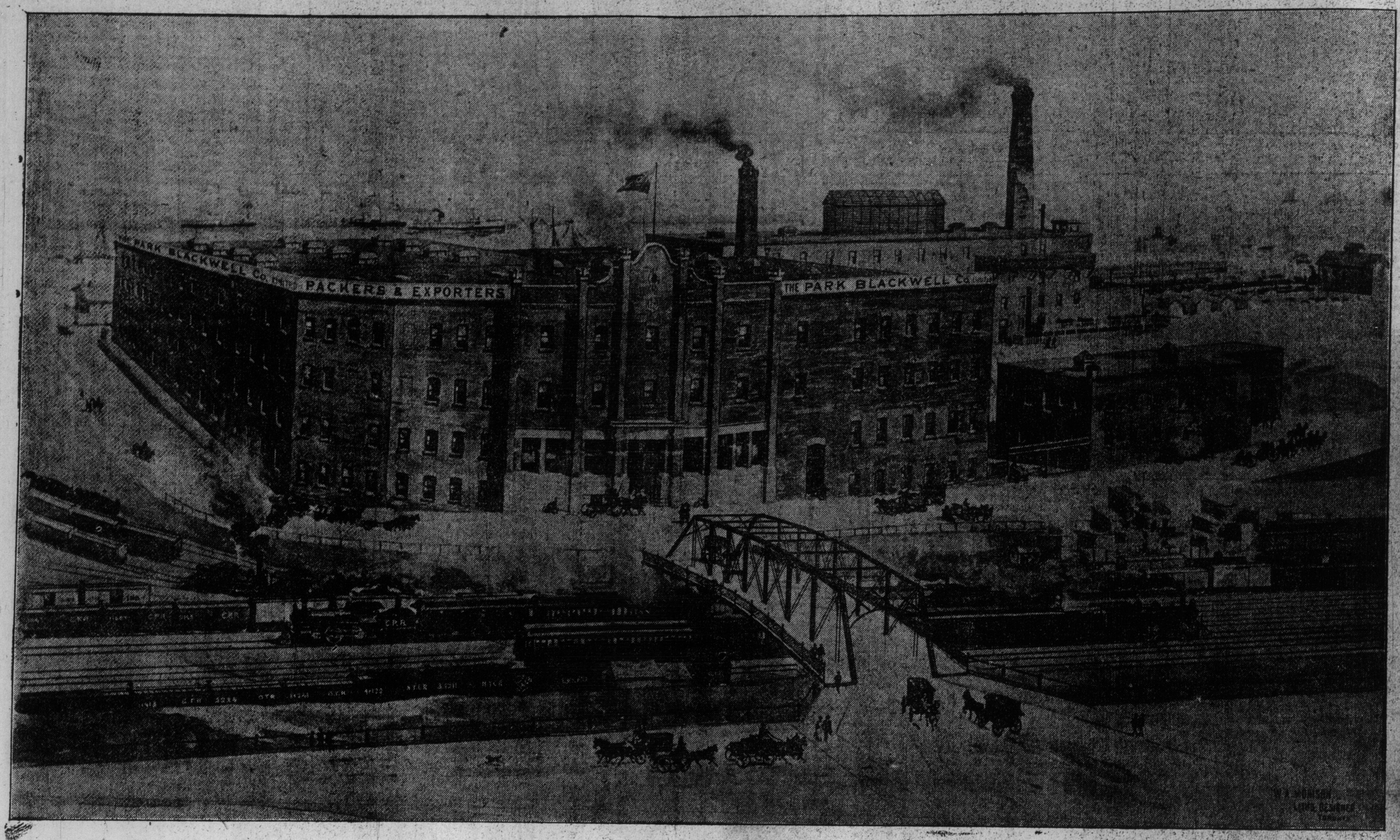
Associated with Gunns Limited are Messrs. GUNN, LANGLOIS & Company, Limited, the large Wholesale Produce and Provision Company of Montreal, who are, in fact, the largest distributors of Produce in Canada.

Mr. John A. Gunn, whose photo appears above, is joint Manager with Mr. Charles Langlois, of this business.

The Park, Blackwell Company, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1856 — **Toronto, Canada** — INCORPORATED 1892

Branch Houses at St. John, N.B., and Sydney, Cape Breton



Pork and Beef Packers, Lard Refiners and Wholesale Provision Merchants

FRESH AND CURED MEATS

of all kinds shipped to all parts of Canada,--our own refrigerator cars leaving our factory daily, delivering to the trade their daily requirements of

FRESH BEEF, LAMBS, CALVES, HAMS, BACON, PURE LARD, LARD COMPOUND, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE and OTHER PRODUCE IN PERFECT ORDER

OUR LARGE STAFF OF TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVES COVERING ALL PARTS OF CANADA.

YOUR ORDERS APPRECIATED - - - - - - - - - WRITE, PHONE OR WIRE

The PARK, BLACKWELL CO., Limited

Prices For Farm Products Are Carefully Scrutinized

Story of the Methods Adopted by the World Reporters to Keep the Farmers and Stockmen Posted.

In the firm conviction that the farmer is entitled to the very best services that his daily paper can give him, The World has always based its market reports upon this idea and in no part of its work is more care exercised than in supplying reliable and up-to-date prices for the cattle and grain market commodities.

The assignment to such a market as the Toronto Live Stock Exchange is not one that can be easily filled. Anyone can get certain quotations that are always to be had from commission houses or drovers, but as in most other businesses these prices are in many cases prejudiced by the personal feeling of the one supplying the information. To get down to the actual knowledge of the make up of the market requires an individual who not only knows the methods of transacting business under these special conditions, but who is also a judge of the articles which are being bought and sold and who is therefore able to form a fair estimate on his own knowledge of the animals traded in or of the grain and other farm products which are constantly changing hands. The selection by The World of Mr. J. Williamson as its live stock reporter; and who is also responsible for the prices current at the St. Lawrence market and the quotations for wholesale fruits, dairy products, hides and other articles which are derived from the farm, was made on the ground that his experience as a farmer for many years specially suited him for the purpose and his record for twelve years has more than borne out the objects which prompted his beginning as a member of The World's staff. Recognizing also the tremendous possibilities which were ahead of Toronto as a live stock centre, much more space and time was devoted to this branch of The World's services of late and it is only to repeat what can be heard on all sides among people who have occasion to know that The World is the chief live stock paper in the Dominion, to-day.

The growth of the live stock industry in Toronto is perhaps best shown by the following figures. Twelve years ago the total receipts in this market for twelve months were: 138,155 cattle, 67,765 hogs and 88,460 sheep, while for the present year the receipts at the Western and Junction markets will be fully 300,000 cattle, 150,000 hogs and 90,000 sheep. There is apparently a falling off in the hog receipts, which is easily explained by the fact that there have been established so many pork packing industries like various parts of the province which were not formerly in use.

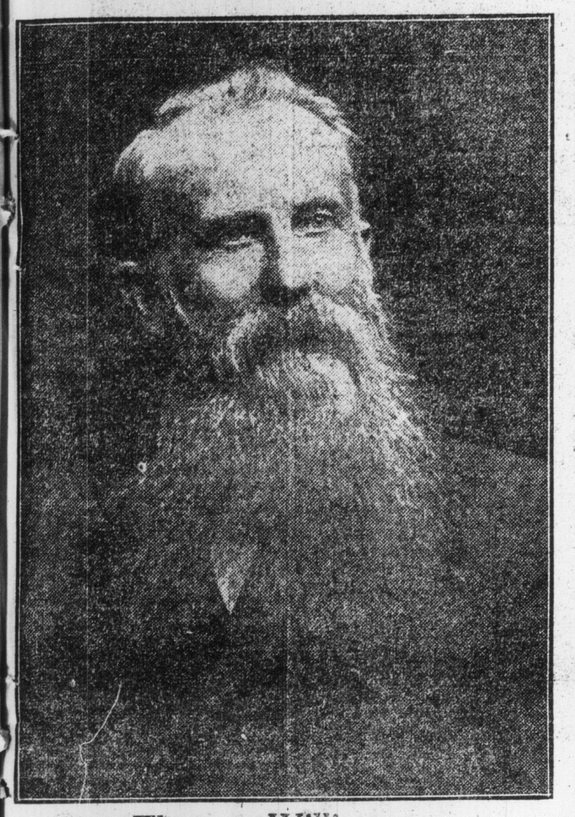
The money value of this trade as represented by these importations means something like fifteen millions of dollars for cattle, one and a half millions for hogs and a like amount for sheep. In addition to this there will be received for the current year some 40,000 calves and upwards of 7,000 horses.

Attendance is made on every market day to both the City and Union cattle yards. The pens are visited and inspected by The World's reporter and drovers, commission men and visiting farmers are interrogated so that a fair and reasonable basis for the day's prices can be given to The World's thousands of readers who are so vitally interested in price changes for live stock. In order that the drovers, shippers and farmers may be kept well posted the statistics of the receipts at the market are gotten up with considerable care and these are of great value to those unable to attend the market.

The many farmers who have benefited by The World's careful compilation of quotations easily recognize the value which they are getting because of these services. At no time can a change in the price of hogs or other live stock take place but The World immediately notes the fact and in numerous instances this ready service has returned to the farmer and drover many times the price of his subscription to Toronto's most modern daily journal.

The same care which is exercised in providing quotations for live stock applies to that employed in getting reliable figures on all varieties of grain, hay and other farm produce. Personal attendance is given to the St. Lawrence Market and this is largely beneficial to the farmer immediately tributary to this market and also provides a basis for prices for farmers in a much wider area.

In obtaining the wholesale prices for dairy and other of the farm's output, some reliance must be placed in the houses who make a specialty in dealings of this class, but it is not until a comparison of the difference in quotations given by various firms has been made that the final quotation is handed out. After a most careful and critical examination, however, there may be some instances where changes might possibly be advantageously made in the interest of the producer and it may be said that The World is at all times only too glad to receive critical notes along this line.



Thomas Williamson

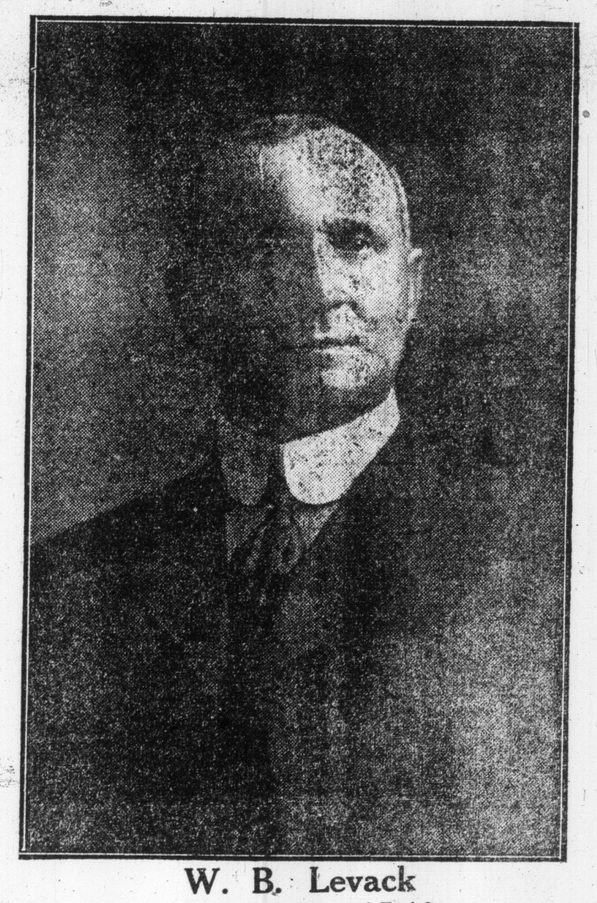
Market Reporter and Live Stock Editor of The World

"Bobs" the Celebrated Dog

Owned by Burns Bros., Dovercourt, who have a reputation for the raising of dogs, with a capability for handling live stock. "Bobs" has an international reputation as a prize winner, having defeated J. Pierpont's celebrated sheep dog.

Wesley Dunn

Wesley Dunn, of the firm of Dunn & Levack, has long ago learned the art of specializing and from this knowledge has gained the enviable title of the "Sheep King of Canada." Born of a family with a cattle trade history, Mr. Dunn had a natural aptitude for the business which by careful and assiduous labor he has extended. Both his father and his uncle were among the pioneers of the cattle exporting business of Canada in which they were entirely successful. As a boy Mr. Dunn was connected with the late Mr. Patrick Kinnear, who for many years was the leading sheep dealer of the Toronto live stock market. At the death of his employer Mr. Dunn with a breadth of view on which he must be congratulated saw the tremendous possibilities ahead of him. At this time he was a mere boy, but with his resolute disposition he took up the obligations which he has followed since the commencement of his career for himself. He has met the strongest kind of opposition from firms better financed than himself, but by close application to business and assiduous labor in the interests of his customers he has worked away from those with whom he has had to compete. To-day he holds the record in the Dominion as being the best handler of sheep, lambs and calves. The straight and honorable method of his dealings during the years of his career is testified to by the fact that firms who started to trade with him in his early history are still dealing exclusively with the firm with which he is connected. His record with the drovers is an enviable one. Collectors of cattle and sheep thruout the Dominion place implicit confidence in him and entrust their shipments to him without any provisos. In the sheep and lamb trade Mr. Dunn has no peer in Canada and his business acumen in this department has brought to him such



W. B. Levack

able assistance as Messrs. David Rountree and Fred Dunn.

When Mr. Dunn looked for a partner a little over a year ago, he wanted one who was as able in the cattle business as he was himself in his special department, and after a careful survey of the field his choice fell on Mr. W. B. Levack, nephew of the late Wm. Levack, known almost thruout the world's cattle trade. W. B. Levack served a long apprenticeship with his uncle, who was accounted one of the best cattle men in the Canadian trade and who foresaw the possibilities of abattoirs in connection with the city markets.

W. B. Levack like his partner is in the prime of manhood and both are remarkably fitted for a career of successful operations in their chosen calling. In Mr. Levack's branch of the business, Mr. James Dunn is engaged and his qualifications need no special comment. He is a veteran cattle man and a past master in selling.

The firm have a complete and large force in each department of their business. They have seven steady helpers in the yards and two in their offices on both markets. Their men are always on the job at any time of the day or night, ready to give the necessary attention to arrivals and to see that they are put in the best possible position for disposal. The financial standing of this firm is of the highest and they enjoy a select and large confidence from the great number of their patrons in the whole Dominion.

The widest publicity of their transactions is given daily thru the columns of The World, whose representative at all times has access to their offices for obtaining accurate information on the prices for all varieties ruling at that time.

Some idea of the extent of the business of Messrs. Dunn & Levack can be gauged by the transactions since the month of March last. During this time no less than 22,055 cattle, 15,077 calves, 20,414 sheep and 60,071 lambs have been handled. These comprise a total of no less than 1758 cars altogether.

Fred Rowntree

A many sided man is Mr. Fred Rowntree, whose particular calling in life, however, is that of following the business established by his father, Mr. David Rowntree of Weston, 43 years ago. The excellent record of this man has been ably maintained by the son, Fred, whose specialty is that of buying and selling butcher cattle and milch cows. As a specialist along these lines he is one of the largest men in the business at the local markets, having connections thruout Ontario and in the Province of Quebec. While Mr. Rowntree is a firm believer in the notion that a man should pay strict attention to his business, he is broad enough to believe that a man can also give some of his valuable time for the benefit of his neighbors, and in this connection it might be mentioned that he is one of the most prominent members of the Weston Council. His entry into

municipal politics was as the most youthful member of the village of Weston and his popularity cannot be more clearly demonstrated than by saying that the vote he received at the polls was double that received by any of his confreres at the municipal board. Mr. Rowntree is an enthusiastic lacrosse player, being considered one of the fastest and most aggressive members of the Tecumsehs, with which well known team he has been associated for a number of years. He is also secretary of the West York Conservative Association and it is but a review of the above qualifications to state that he is one of the most genial members of society, a careful thinker, a straightforward business man and one in whom confidence may be implicitly reposed.

H. P. Kennedy

It would be out of place to mention anything in relation to Toronto live stock market and not instance H. P. Kennedy, who has offices at Peterboro, and is one of the most prominent features in the dealings at the live stock exchanges at this centre. Mr. Kennedy, tho still one of the youngest men in the business, has been engaged in this industry for upwards of twenty years and has made a remarkable record by his assiduity and careful attention to business during that period.

Mr. Kennedy is one of the familiar characters on the two local live stock markets and is recognized as one of the most astute traders in this department. For the past 15 years he has identified himself more closely with the hog industry than with anything else, and by his close attention to statistics and the fact that he has kept his hand on the pulse of the market, he is accounted one of the ablest forecasters of the market prices in the business.

His success is perhaps attributable mostly to the care and study which he has given to the question of supply and demand. Not content with taking the Canadian figures, he keeps a record of foreign operations in the hog industry and by his astute diagnosis has constituted himself one of the recognized authorities in the matter of hog values.

During periods of plentiful supply of hogs Mr. Kennedy was a shipper of from three to four thousand and during those of scarcity these shipments were reduced to about 2000 hogs per week. Mr. Kennedy has acquired and retains the absolute confidence of those for whom he deals and if there is one thing more than another which he should be proud of, it is the acknowledgment given by his clients that he is a man who will carry out his contracts, regardless of any fluctuations which might occur in the market.

During the last two years Mr. Kennedy has had an office at the western cattle market, and has ranked since that time as one of the heaviest individual dealers on that exchange. His total shipments during that period of all classes of live stock average from twenty-five to forty cars weekly.

Mr. Kennedy is accorded the merit of having drawn the large hog trade to the Union Stock Yards previous to the present ownership, and he is still operating on this as well as the western yards.

In addition to carrying on a large buying and selling hog business at the Toronto markets, Mr. Kennedy conducts a commission trade at Peterboro in the wholesale meat business and has representatives thru all the districts in Ontario between Peterboro and Toronto. While not catering as a regular commission house, this firm have numerous clients who ship stock to them for disposal, and this is a growing branch of the industry conducted by the firm.

Mr. H. P. Kennedy's office is at room 17, western cattle market. He has also a branch at the Union yards, and, assisted by an able and competent staff, of which Messrs. Arthur Quinn and Fred O'Boyle are prominent members, both of these having been drovers and acquainted with the districts north and east of Toronto, the assurance is given to clients that they may safely confide shipments to the care of this firm. Miss Peters, the bookkeeper for Mr. Kennedy at the Toronto office, is considered to be one of the ablest and most careful accountants in the Toronto market and formerly was employed and gained her experience with the firm of Mabee & Wilson.

R. J. COLLINS.

A record of thirty-seven years in business stands to the credit of Mr. R. J. Collins, who is known to all the drovers and cattlemen on the Ontario markets, who consign their shipments of live stock to him, particularly at the western market of this city. He has a business experience at the Toronto exchanges gained during the last fifteen years, and during that time has continued to grow in friendship and esteem of all with whom he has dealings.

Mr. Collins was born in the Township of Camden and has concentrated his entire ability to the study of the live stock industry. His views are accepted and acted upon by many of the drovers who trade at the Toronto market, and he has a host of friends and is well-liked by all with whom he comes in contact.

A. W. TALBOT.

One of the best known drovers who frequent the Toronto live stock markets is Mr. A. W. Talbot of Beaverton. Mr. Talbot has a large area over which he conducts operations tributary to the town of Beaverton, and is one of the recognized valuable assistants in building up the business of Toronto as a live stock centre. He has a lifelong experience in the calling which he has chosen, having started when only a boy of 15 years in buying spring lambs and veal calves thruout the townships of York, Scarboro and Pickering.

He has the entire confidence of the many farmers with whom he conducts business. Also an astute buyer, those with whom he trades put the greatest reliance in his business infinity and his recurring visits among his farmer friends are always looked forward to with the greatest interest. He is an old York township boy, having lived with his father, Henry Talbot, in the vicinity of Todmorden before he left for the present scene of his business operations.

Mr. Talbot has been shipping from the section of Beaverton for about 20 years and has been a resident of that town for about twelve years.

The high estimation in which he is held in that town is testified by the fact that he has been a member of the council of that municipality for seven years, and now occupies the prominent position of reeve.

When a man thinks that his reason has the reins on his passions he is often mistaking the tugs for the tires.

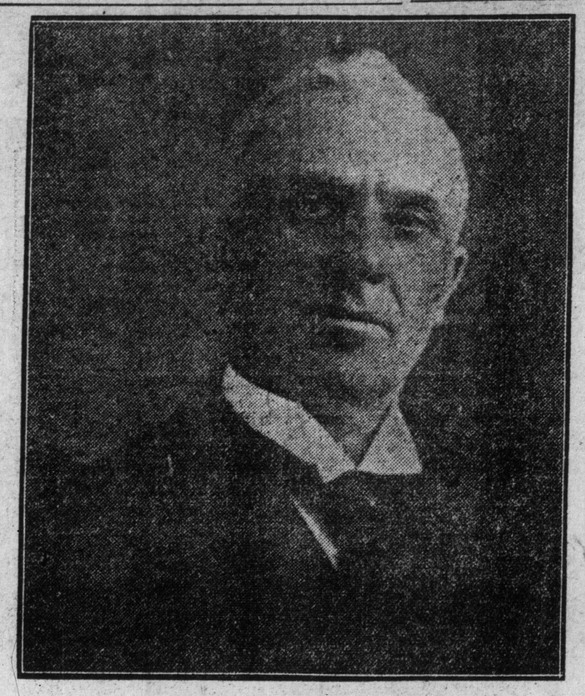
Most of us come back sane from the thorns that spring from the rash words and acts of our own sowing.

TIGHT

BINDING

Fred Armstrong

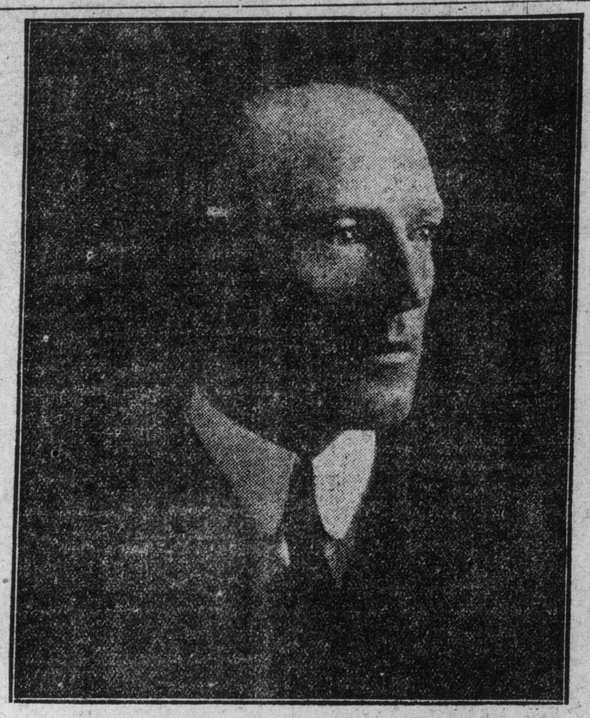
One of the most sociable members of the live stock market is Fred. Armstrong, who, with his father, James A. Armstrong, conducts a business specialty in purchasing milch cows for eastern Canada, as well as for the farmers of the districts immediately tributary to Toronto. Fred is recognized as an authority in the cow trade, and has apparently an intuitive instinct along these lines. As a boy of 14 he started, and his record since that time has been one of steady and rapid progress. He is the representative of one of the largest firms in the Province of Quebec, Messrs. Ryno, Cousineau and Deziel of Montreal. During the last year he has handled close to 6000 milch cows and springers at the Toronto market. He is a worthy son of a worthy sire, and will undoubtedly be a recognized authority on cattle on the local live stock markets.



Charles McCurdy

As an individual operator on the Toronto live stock markets, Mr. Charles McCurdy has gained a position which anyone might envy. His experience of the markets commenced nearly twenty-five years ago, his first transactions having been made in 1885. He is a Toronto boy, and has remained in this city thruout his business career. He is a most unassuming man, and is the strongest of friends, while he has won the estimation of all the business men on the Toronto market.

Mr. McCurdy's particular business consists of picking up special bunches of cattle to ship to outside points, and as occasions present themselves shipments are made to the British markets. He is an excellent judge of all classes of cattle and is a recognized authority on their market value.



Charles Zeagman, Jr.

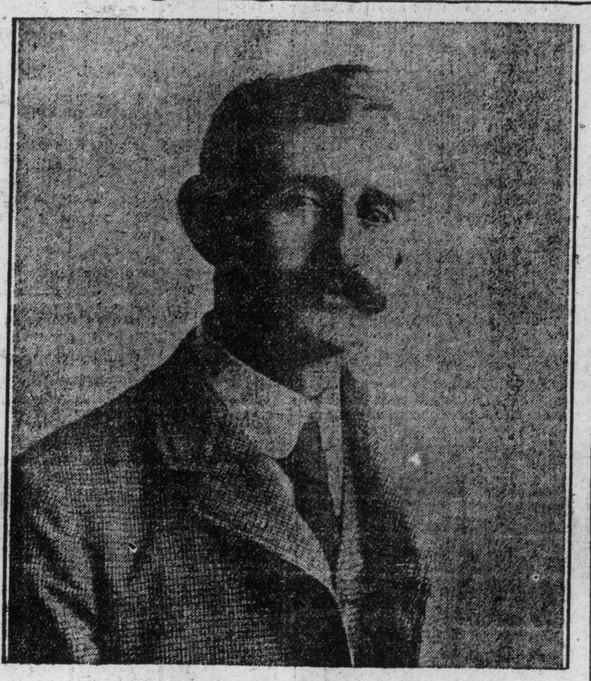
An important position with the Harris Abattoir Company is that held by Mr. Chas. Zeagman, jr., who has been the assistant buyer for that firm for some time. Mr. Zeagman has been highly trained for his profession, and has undoubtedly made good in the position which he holds. He is the soul of honor, and has a remarkable capacity for executing his business in a rapid and satisfactory way. Mr. Zeagman is highly respected by the trade generally.

Zeagman & Sons

No mention of the Toronto live stock markets would be complete without the including of the firm of Charles Zeagman & Sons. This firm is well-known to every drover, commission man and visitor at the Toronto market, and has been ever since its inception, as Mr. Zeagman was one of the first to do business at the old yards where the St. Lawrence market now stands.

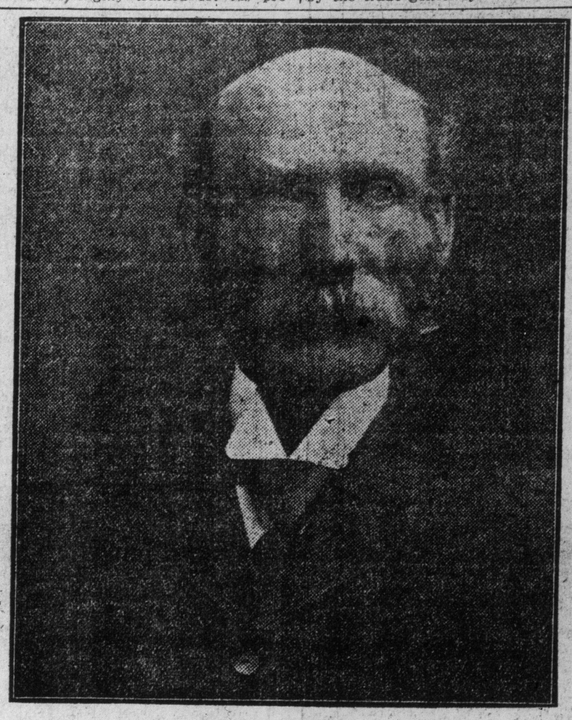
Messrs. Zeagman and Sons have a large commission business, and Charles Zeagman, the senior member of the firm, is ably assisted by his sons, Joseph, as salesman, and Edward as bookkeeper. They have a wide connection thruout the provinces with farmers, drovers and other consignees to the Toronto markets, and the record of the firm is an honorable one and such as might well be emulated.

The firm is doing a large and increasing business, operating as both buyers and sellers of stockers and feeders as well as butcher cattle of all classes for those interested in this business. The various functions of the firm are performed with extreme consideration for their customers, and nothing but the kindest words are heard on the markets from those who have had dealings with them.



Geo. Rowntree

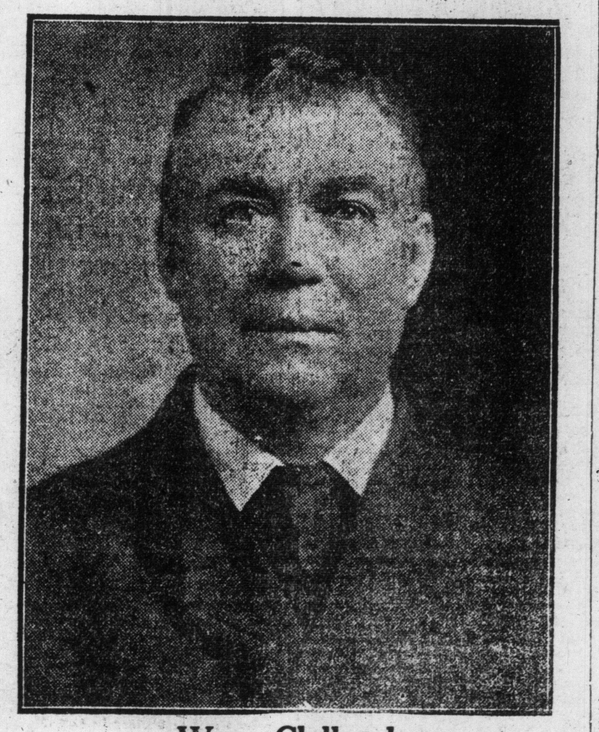
One of the best known traders in live stock on the local markets is Geo. Rowntree, the buyer for the Harris Abattoir Co. for the past seven or eight years. The position which he holds is sufficient indication to stamp him as one of the best judges and buyers of cattle in Canada. His knowledge of live stock he has been practically acquiring since birth, and his forefathers have been in the same business for generations. The weekly purchases of the Harris Abattoir amount to between 1000 and 1500 cattle, and the whole of these come under the supervision of Mr. Rowntree, and for which he is entirely responsible. A careful student of human nature, he has most acceptable and social acquaintanceship with all those with whom he does business, and he carries the respect of the cattlemen thruout all Canada.



Geo. Dunn

At the present time Mr. George Dunn is engaged in the wholesale commission trade. He has been in the live stock business for upwards of twenty years, half of which was as droven in the County of Bruce, and the remainder in connection with the Toronto markets. His business connections extend to all parts of the Dominion, his largest dealings being with houses in Montreal, with whom he has a large and lucrative trade.

Mr. Dunn is likewise largely interested in the Winnipeg market, where he has connections and has had large shipments from this market during the present year, of butchers, stockers and feeders, for disposal at the Toronto Exchange. He is a careful and capable buyer and seller in the market, and has the facility of retaining the confidence of those with whom he is associated.



Wm. Clelland

Among the prominent dealers in live stock at the Toronto Market is William J. McClellan, who has been in this business for over forty years. As early as 1870 he was an exporter of Canadian cattle to the United States, and in the early history of the export trade to Britain he was associated with the firm of Rogers, Lambert and Hallam. Mr. McClellan at the present time is confining his operations to purchasing stock as expert buyer for the firm of Moffitt & Co.

Mr. McClellan, known to his friends on the market as "Billy," is continuously increasing his circle of acquaintances. His market affiliations show a continuous growth and this will necessarily tend to increase his value as a general live stock buyer.

Dan McDougall

Associated with the firm of McDonald and Halligan is Mr. Dan McDougall who, if anything, is perhaps as well or better known than even the members of the firm. He is always hailed as "Dan" from cattle boy to the largest dealer and has always a warm handshake and a cheery word for everyone who approaches him either for his advice or in a business way. Dan was born in the township of Lobo, near London, Ontario, and has spent the whole of his life in the business in which he is now engaged. As a judge of cattle he is regarded as one of the keenest men in the business. At one time he occupied the premier position of buyer for a large meat packing firm in Montreal. Tempting offers have frequently been made to Mr. McDougall, but he has always remained true to the firm with which he is associated.

A. E. ROSEVEAR.

A. E. Rosevear, drover and live stock dealer has been a regular attendant at the Toronto Live Stock Market. He is one of the largest buyers in and around Shelbourne, Ont. Mr. Rosevear is highly respected as an honorable business man by both farmers and the trade generally.

J. R. BATES.

Mr. Bates has for the past thirteen years been engaged as drover, and live stock dealer in the vicinity of Shebourne, Ont., his principal shipping point. He is doing a prosperous trade, honorable in all his business transactions, he is well liked by the farmers, as well as the dealers on the two Toronto markets, where he is a regular weekly visitor, with large consignments of live stock.

Of a stock which holds a high place in the history of York Township comes J. H. Taylor, manager of the beef department of Gunns, Limited. Mr. Taylor is a son of John H. Taylor of Todmorden, whose family history makes a prominent niche in the records of York Township and Muddy York. Mr. Taylor has since the establishment of the Gunn abattoir been given charge of the dressed cattle department of the business and will undoubtedly maintain the high standard of his ancestors.

GUARDING CROWN JEWELS.

The Tower of London is where the crown jewels are kept. At a cost of thousands of dollars it has been made absolutely impregnable against all the assaults of the modern burglar.

Immediately the alarm is given all the gates and doors in the tower are instantly closed by pressing a button. There are several of these buttons—in the governor's room, at Scotland Yard and in places known only to a few responsible officials.

Even the massive gates of the middle tower, thru which visitors have to pass, weighing several tons, can be closed by electricity and prevent the escape of anyone within. At the same time an alarm bell rings to warn warders, police and soldiers to prepare themselves for any emergency.

As may be expected, in the portion of the tower where Britain's crown jewels are shown to an admiring public, the precautions for their safety are carried out on a most elaborate scale. Should any visitor be daring enough to show an inclination to appropriate Queen Alexandra's latest treasure, the Cullinan diamond, one of the beefeaters on duty in the room has merely to press a button, whereupon the heavy door closes, the larm bell rings below, the outer gates slam and lock and every person within the tower is instantly cut off from the outer world.—Brooklyn Eagle.

DARK DAYS AND FAIR.

Weary of the strife, dear one,
Find it hard to bear?
Not for aye clouds hide the sun,
Soon 'twill burst forth bright and fair.

All the trials of to-day
Shall make future joys to glow
With a brighter, holier ray,
Than you otherwise could know.

Then tho' trials for a time
Gather, gather thick and fast,
Oh, accept them as sublime;
Trusting God while sorrows last.

Every trial hath its gold
Whose hidden wealth, as years go by,
Shall yield the blessings manifold,
Which, days all fair, must needs deny.

At the Turn of the Road.

Where the rough road turns and the valley sweet
Smiles bright with balm and bloom,
We'll forget the thorns that have pierced the feet
And the nights with their grief and gloom;
And the sky will smile and the stars will beam,
And we'll lay us down in the light to dream.

We shall lay us down in the bloom and light,
With a prayer and a tear for rest,
As tired children who creep at night
To the love of a mother's breast;
And for all the grief of the stormy past
Rest shall be sweeter at last, at last.

Sweeter because of the weary way
And the lonesome night and long,
While the darkness drifts to the perfect day
With its splendor of light and song—
The light that shall bless us and kiss us and love us,
And sprinkle the roses of heaven above us.
—Frank L. Stanton

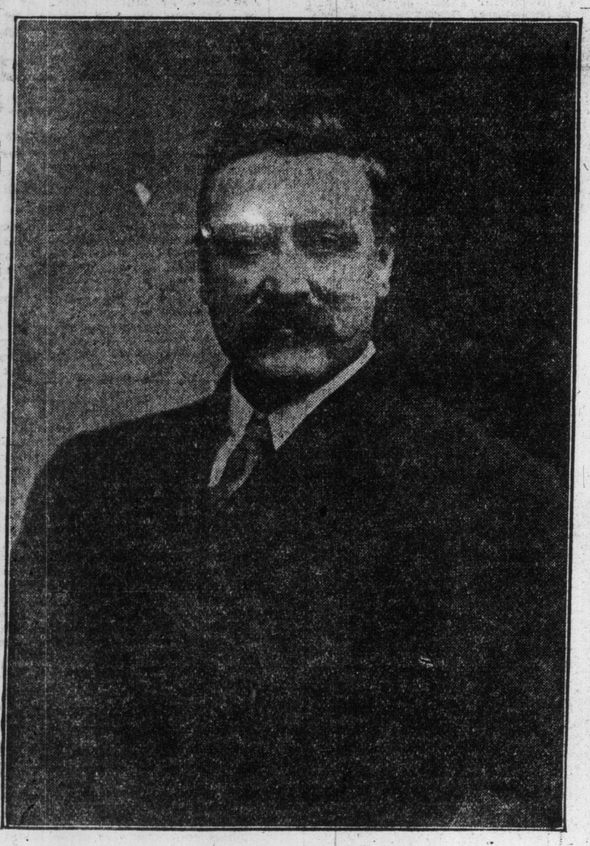
TIGHT BINDING

T. J. Corbett

Messrs. Corbett & Hall, live stock commission dealers have offices at both of the Toronto markets, and conduct a large volume of trade at both of these cattle exchanges. Mr. T. J. Corbett has been in the present business for about ten years, previous to which he was in the butcher trade, thereby qualifying himself with a thoro knowledge of the worth of live cattle. His original entry as a commission merchant was in asspciation with W. J. Henderson, but about a year ago he changed his affiliations to go in with Mr. Hall, with whom he now operates.

Mr. Corbett has a wide business acumen, and his regard for his clients during the years he has been in the trade has created a highly favorable impression as to the straightforwardness of his dealings. One shipment made to this firm is a sure precursor of others. In a social way Mr. Corbett has a particularly likable way, and his exterior appearance is sufficient to stamp the impression of the honorableness of his character.

"A good, all round cattle man," is the opinion held by almost everyone in regard to Mr. A. Y. Hall, the other member of this firm. He has had a widely varying experience in the cattle business, having been for seven years a large buyer of cattle which he shipped himself to the markets for disposal.



A. Y. Hall

For four years he was associated with the firm of Brown & Snell, where his ability was shown in the exporting of large numbers of cattle which were shipped to Great Britain. His entry into the commission business was made with the firm of Maybee and Wilson, from whom he disassociated himself to join Mr. Corbett. He is considered as able a buyer of cattle as anyone on the markets.

Mr. Hall is a big man physically, intellectually, and in social attainments. His judgment is regarded always as of considerable value in relation to matters pertaining to the cattle trade.

Considering the youthfulness of this firm they have had a remarkable record in the volume of business which they have been able to bring in. Consignments shipped to the firm are given personal attention of either one of the partners, and obligations entrusted to them are well carried out. The special branch of the firm's business is the execution of orders for butchers and exporters, and this branch of their trade is making a rapid growth, largely because of the satisfaction with which these orders are filled.

Frank Hnnnisett, Jr.

One of the interesting places in connection with the Toronto live stock trade is at the corner of Givens and Bruce-streets, the premises of Frank Hunnisett, jr., Mr. Hunnisett has been well trained in the live stock business, being the son of Frank Hunnisett, senior, who was among the pioneers of the live stock industry in this city.

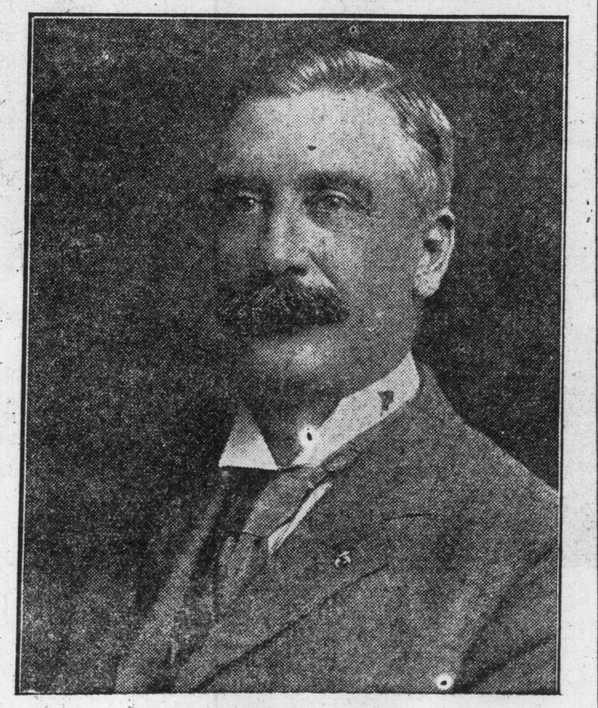
Mr. Hunnisett was born in Toronto, and has continued to follow his present affiliation since he was first able to think for himself. He is a young man in the prime of his life, and has constantly applied himself to the opportunities which have presented themselves, and has thereby been able to build up a trade of which he may be well proud, and which is a tribute to his business acumen.

He is highly respected on the markets both by drovers and the trade in general. The capacity of his abattoir will run from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five cattle a week, and his business is rapidly increasing.

A. W. McDonald

One of the most amiable of men on the two Toronto live stock markets is Mr. A. W. McDonald, who is buyer of live stock for Gunns, Limited. Born in the Village of Oakville, he has been connected with the live stock business for most of his life. For some years he was engaged in purchasing export cattle for Messrs. Morrison Brothers, and made a record in this business of which he might well be proud. He has also had considerable experience in the retail butcher trade, and his qualifications gave him a position with Gunns Limited, at the opening of their abattoir at the Union Stock Yards.

Mr. McDonald has the facility of making friends in the market, and is thereby enlarging his influence to a considerable extent. His sphere of usefulness is steadily increasing and in the estimation of the best judges on the market he is expected to be one of the prominent men in the future dealings, and undoubtedly has a big future of commercial business before him.



C. Caldwell

Mr. Charles Caldwell of 102 Front-street, Toronto, is one of the leading flour and feed merchants of the city. He is one of the best qualified men to give prices on all commodities in which he deals, and is one of the reliable authorities on whom The World depends for its quotations on farm products.

Maybee and Wilson

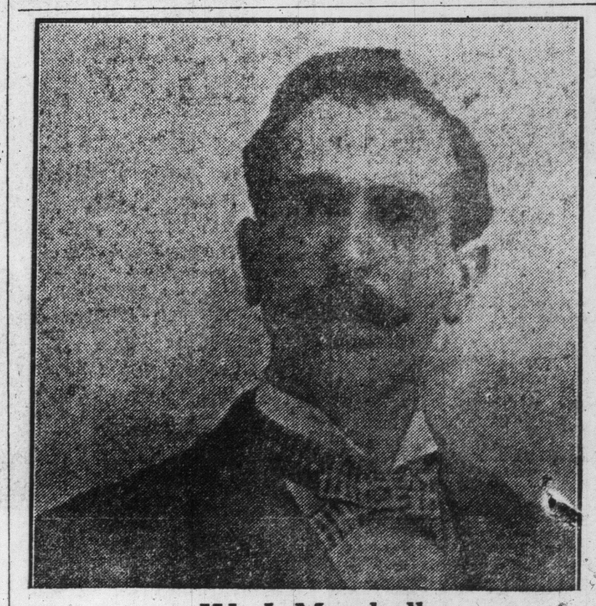
In the firm of Maybee & Wilson special qualifications have joined together. Both Mr. Maybee and Mr. Wilson came from families who have for several generations closely allied themselves with the live stock business. Ellsworth Maybee was born in the business, his father, the late Henry Maybee, having been a drover in Eastern Ontario all his life. Mr. Maybee has been connected with the cattle trade since he has known what business was. His character is absolutely straight, and it is a common saying that his word is as good as his bond at any time.

Of Joe Wilson nothing need be said to those who know him. His family history is synonymous with the word integrity, and the association of these two men is particularly favorable for the extensive business which they transact.

Mr. Wilson, like his partner, has spent a lifetime in the cattle trade, having shown a strong aptitude for it as a mere boy with his father. He was long connected with his father in the live stock business of the province, and has been engaged in this trade for over forty-six years. He has a record for honorable dealing not only in the province, but almost thruout the whole

Dominion, and is likewise well known in several of the cities of the United States and Great Britain.

The firm is one of the oldest established in Toronto. The ramifications of the cattle business find feeders from the ranches of the Canadian Northwest to all parts of the Dominion and the West Indies and the old country markets. The volume of business transacted by this firm is evidenced when it is known that their yearly turn over is considerable over two millions of dollars. Messrs. Maybee & Wilson are strong in the conviction that Toronto is the great distributing centre for the cattle trade of the whole Dominion, and let themselves out to extent with the growth of the Toronto market. They have offices at both of the exchanges, and employ one of the largest staffs engaged in this vocation. The firm are always open to give information to those desirous of transacting business with them, and their one continuous effort is to not only maintain the clientele which they have gathered in their long career, but to gradually open up new and strong accounts with the farmers and consigners of shipments to their careful handling.



W. J. Marshall

One of the best posted men in the dairy products, Mr. Marshall has been dairy commission business in Toronto given implicit confidence after several to-day is considered to be Mr. W. J. years of testing his knowledge of the Marshall, member of the firm of Rutherford and Marshall of 68 Front street east. In collating The World's wholesale quotations for butter and other this channel.

W. J. NEELY.

After many years of successful dealing in the extensive range of western Ontario, Mr. W. J. Neely has latterly confined his efforts as buyer on the Toronto markets for Messrs. Park, Blackwell & Co. Mr. Neely has a most amiable disposition and has drawn to himself many a sociable acquaintance who is extremely beneficial to him in his business operations. He has been connected with the live stock trade for upwards of 12 years, and is a native of the Village of Dresden, in the Township of Camden. His wide experience thruout the country has given him a grasp of the live stock business such as few men have, and he is one of the recognized authorities in judging all branches of live stock on the Toronto market.

ISAAC GROFF.

Few drovers bring a higher class of cattle to the Toronto market than Mr. Isaac Groff, who operates in the highly favorable agricultural district of the county of Waterido. He is well known among his constituents of Western Ontario, in which territory he has operated for a life time. Mr. Groff as an individual buyer is said to hold the record of cattle brought to Toronto. At certain seasons of the year he also pays considerable attention to the United States markets on which he is one of the most acceptable of shippers.

Early in Mr. Groff's career he was a prominent exporter and breeder of shorthorn cattle and is proud of the record which he made when in the business for himself in that line.

INSIST ON ABDICATION OF VICIOUS MONARCH

Belgium People Now Negotiating With Heir - Apparent, Prince Albert, With a View to HI Succession.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.—(Special Cable Sunday World)—For years King Leopold of Belgium has cynically ignored the obligations of his position as titular head of a nation which is justly esteemed for the enterprise and solid merits of its citizens. He has condoned, and profited substantially from the barbarities practiced in the Congo, to the infinite disgust and pain of other civilized peoples and has squandered his illicit income in satisfying the exacting demands of the many abandoned women whom he has taken under his protection.

It is more to the credit of their sense of loyalty than to the common sense of the Belgian people that they have tolerated such a state of affairs for so long. But even their remarkable patience has been stretched to the breaking point at last. The day of reckoning with this dissolute old monarch has now become imminent.

It is learned on high authority that

Leopold Must Abdicate.

negotiations are now in progress with Prince Albert, King Leopold's nephew and the heir-apparent to the throne, with the object of ascertaining if, in the event of a coup d'etat, has would consent to accept the succession then and there. This step, of course, is of the utmost significance in itself, but it gathered additional importance from the fact that during the last few days the strongest representations have been made to Leopold that, unless he decides to abdicate, there is no saying what may occur.

This sensational development marks the climax in the series of notorious episodes connected with the career of the King of Belgium. With callous indifference he has flaunted his vices before the eyes of his people, and made Europe marvel at the way in which the latter have endured his rule for so long without protest.

Of all his armours that which he has indulged in for some years past with the lady who is styled the Baroness Vaughan has been the most flagrant of all. At first he was content with paying frequent visits to her at the villa in which he had established her in the neighborhood of Paris. It proved a very expensive affair, and the Belgians, to their chagrin, learned that the royal roue was disposing of priceless treasures in order to satisfy the requirements of the latest object of his passion.

Scandal Suppressed.

They suffered in silence rather than draw the attention of the world to the scandal. But latterly things have come to such a pass that even the stoical Belgians have been roused to action. The Baroness Vaughan has for some time past been actually living in Brussels, and despite the popular resentment that has been shown, she has not hesitated to show herself frequently in public, and is even credited with having tried to interfere in matters of state policy.

Under these circumstances little surprise can be experienced at the news that compulsion is being brought to bear upon Leopold in order to force him to abdicate. No more dissolute monarch has occupied a European throne in modern times.

T. Crawford

F. Hunnisett.

Thos. Crawford & Co., General Live Stock and Cattle Salesmen. Established 1891.

Thos. Crawford, Phone College 3513.

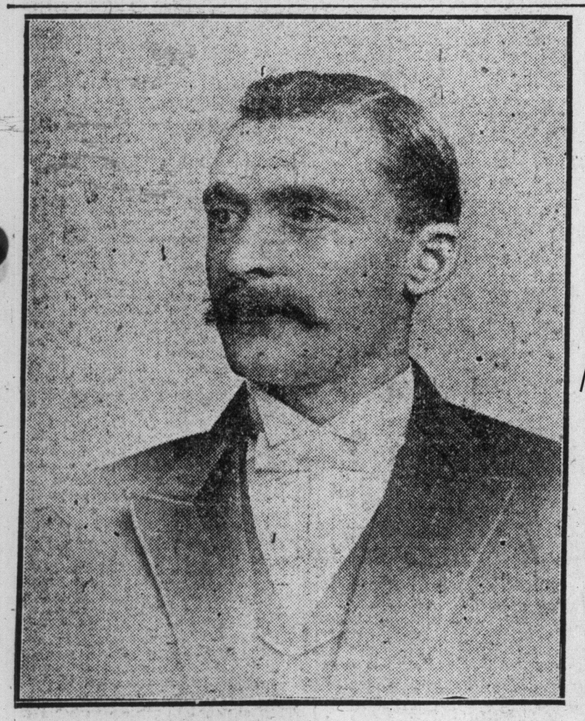
F. Hunnisett, Phone College 1191.

Telegrams: Western Cattle Market, Toronto.

This old established firm take this opportunity to thank their numerous friends and patrons for the business consigned to them in the past and solicit further consignments in the future. Careful attention will be given to live stock consigned to us for sale, and prompt returns will be made when sold.

Special attention is given by this firm to buying orders for cattle and sheep for export and butchers' use, or for feeding purposes.

Hon. Thos. Crawford, M.L.A.,
F. Hunnisett.



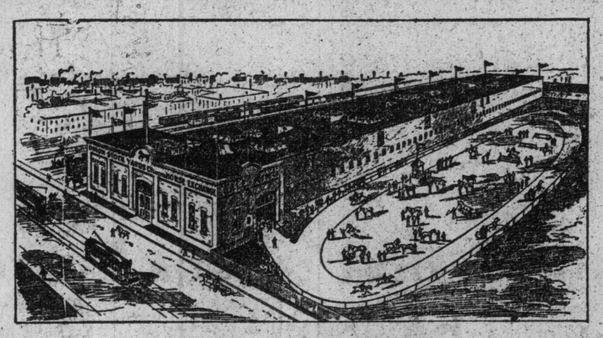
Alexander Levack

One who is endeavoring to live up to the record of his late uncle Wm. Levack is Mr. Alex. Levack, who is engaged in the wholesale butcher business in connection with the Toronto live stock markets. Mr. Alex. Levack was born in Scotland, but has spent the greater part of his life in Toronto, where he has given himself solely to the business in which he is at present engaged. Mr. Levack's business premises are at 355 Brock-avenue. He conducts a select and quiet business among a circle of clients who confide absolutely in his judgment, and his transactions are represented from 100 to 125 cattle per week. His excellent judgment and his capable buying have combined to make a thoro success of his dealings in live stock. He has formed a wide acquaintanceship among those who frequent the markets and is recognized to be a judge of cattle as good as the best, while he is everywhere accounted the soul and essence of honor in all his business undertakings.

Harry Murby.

Mr. Harry Murby is a well known figure at the Toronto Live Stock Exchanges with which he had been connected for a large number of years. He comes of a family which has been linked up with the cattle trade for many generations and his peculiar adaptibility along these lines is furthered by the close attention which he pays. His particular aptitude for these transactions and his ability along these lines is recognized by those who confide their wants to his care.

Mr. Murby has also a large list of butcher clients thruout the province, who recognize that he can do better for them than they could themselves in selecting cattle for their retail business. His record is an enviable one as he has the confidence of farmers, drovers and butchers. He has built up a wide trade in feeders and stockers, especially in western Ontario, to which district he annually ships hundreds of loads. This class of business he also conducts with firms in various sections of the United States, even as far south as Virginia.

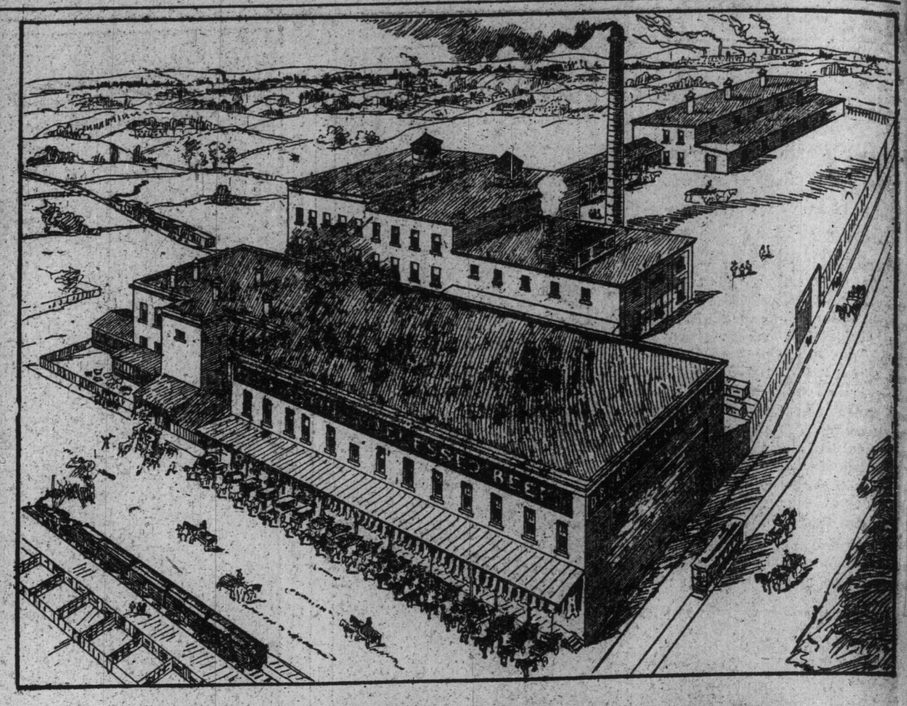


The above cut, while it shows the outside of a magnificent building, gives but a vague idea of the expense the Union Stock Yards Co. have gone to to make this the leading horse market of Canada. The commodious sale ring, which is 40 x 120 ft, is heated with hot water, has adjustable seating capacity for 400 people, which is used on special occasions, such as breeders' stock sales, etc.

Direct from the sale ring lead the stable alleys with stalls on each side and which will accommodate hundreds of horses.

What strikes one first on entering these sale stables is the bright, cheerful clean appearance of everything, there being an organized system of keeping the stables up to the highest standard of cleanliness, thereby assuring consigners and buyers there is no chance of horses taking sick after their arrival here. The stalls are all fitted up-to-date with iron feed boxes and hay racks with a 20-ft. ceiling, and the very best system of ventilation.

The open quarter-mile track is another grand feature and is unsurpassed for showing and exercising, making this in all one of the very best equipped sale stables to be found, and under the able management of Mr. J. Herbert Smith, the business has been steadily increasing, until to-day they do the largest business in high grade horses of all classes, showing that strict attention to the requirements of the trade and fair dealing is bound to make any business a success. A visit to this department of the Union Stock Yards will repay anyone whether in need of horses or not.



THE MARTIN ABATTOIRS

The developments that have recently taken place in improved methods for the supply of meat to the citizens of Toronto, are away in advance of what the ordinary citizen has any conception of. The old methods of slaughtering and handling meat without Government Inspection is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

The D. E. Martin Co., which own and operate the celebrated Public Abattoirs at Philadelphia, costing over a million dollars, and also at Baltimore, Jersey City, Montreal and other large Eastern cities, are probably one of the most up-to-date concerns engaged in the new trade and every particle of meat or food product leaves their Abattoirs under the stamp of the Government Inspector, so that there is no possibility of its customers receiving anything but the product of healthy animals.

The big Martin Abattoirs of the Union Stock Yards, owned by this concern, a cut of which appears in this issue, are a good example of what can be accomplished by a wise and liberal use of capital and technical experience in the production and handling of meat. In these buildings every known improved device for manufacture of meat products, has been adopted regardless of expense. The enormous cold storage boxes with a capacity of 2000 cattle and 5000 sheep per week are well worth a visit, particularly at the Christmas Season when some of the choicest animals to be found in the Province are slaughtered for the Company's Patrons.

Not only is the meat produced at these abattoirs under Government inspection finding greatly increased sale in the City of Toronto, but shipments are being constantly made to points all the way from Winnipeg to Halifax, which speaks well for a Toronto Industry, and it is to be hoped the energy displayed in developing this business will find its reward in a still further rapid growth and trade throughout the country. It has already become a well recognized fact that such a plant as the Martin Abattoir which manufactures every particle of the animal into some useful product, can produce meat to the consumers either for Toronto or the towns throughout the Province much cheaper than can possibly be done under the old methods, and many of the local butchers at out-lying points are finding it to their advantage to draw their supplies from these abattoirs rather than to slaughter their cattle locally.

The buying for this firm is looked after by Mr. William Creelock, the well-known Toronto Cattle Buyer, who has had many years' experience in the care and selection of animals to be slaughtered. It falls to Mr. Creelock to select from five to six hundred cattle every week for local consumption, and his expert knowledge is very important to the selection of animals suitable for the Company's many customers.

The big Beef Department is in charge of Mr. S. Newton, who is said to be one of the best judges of beef in the country. His careful attention for the requirements of local butchers has given this department a very good name.

This plant, under the energetic management of its Managing Director, Mr. George W. Cook, has become quite a large factor in Packing House Industries of Canada and is a decided credit to Toronto's Meat Industry.

LIBEL LAWS OF ENGLAND BROUGHT THE POET HERE

Wm. Watson, However, Complaining That British Press Refuse Him Publicity, Says He'll Fight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Wm. Watson, the English poet, whose poem, "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," first created a sensation which his explanatory statement of Saturday has added to tremendously, discussing the matter with a New York World reporter, harked back to the time of the Boer war.

"It would have been impossible for Chamberlain to carry out his policy of war had it not been for a certain set of men, supposedly staunch Liberals and members of a party opposed to the war, who saw in a conflict advancement and preferment for themselves. The centre of this group of men, traitors alike to the Liberal party and their country, was Herbert Asquith," said Watson.

"With other men I denounced this policy and suffered loss of friends and fortune. Why, don't you know that I had to suffer social ostracism for nearly two years? Right here is where I have my fight against Mrs. Asquith and Miss Violet Asquith. When I began to fight a policy which her husband favored and which meant for him in the end political preferment, Mrs. Asquith, who always has been ambitious, began to fight me with the most powerful weapon she had and to fight me unfairly, in such a manner that I could not fight back unless I had put myself down to her level.

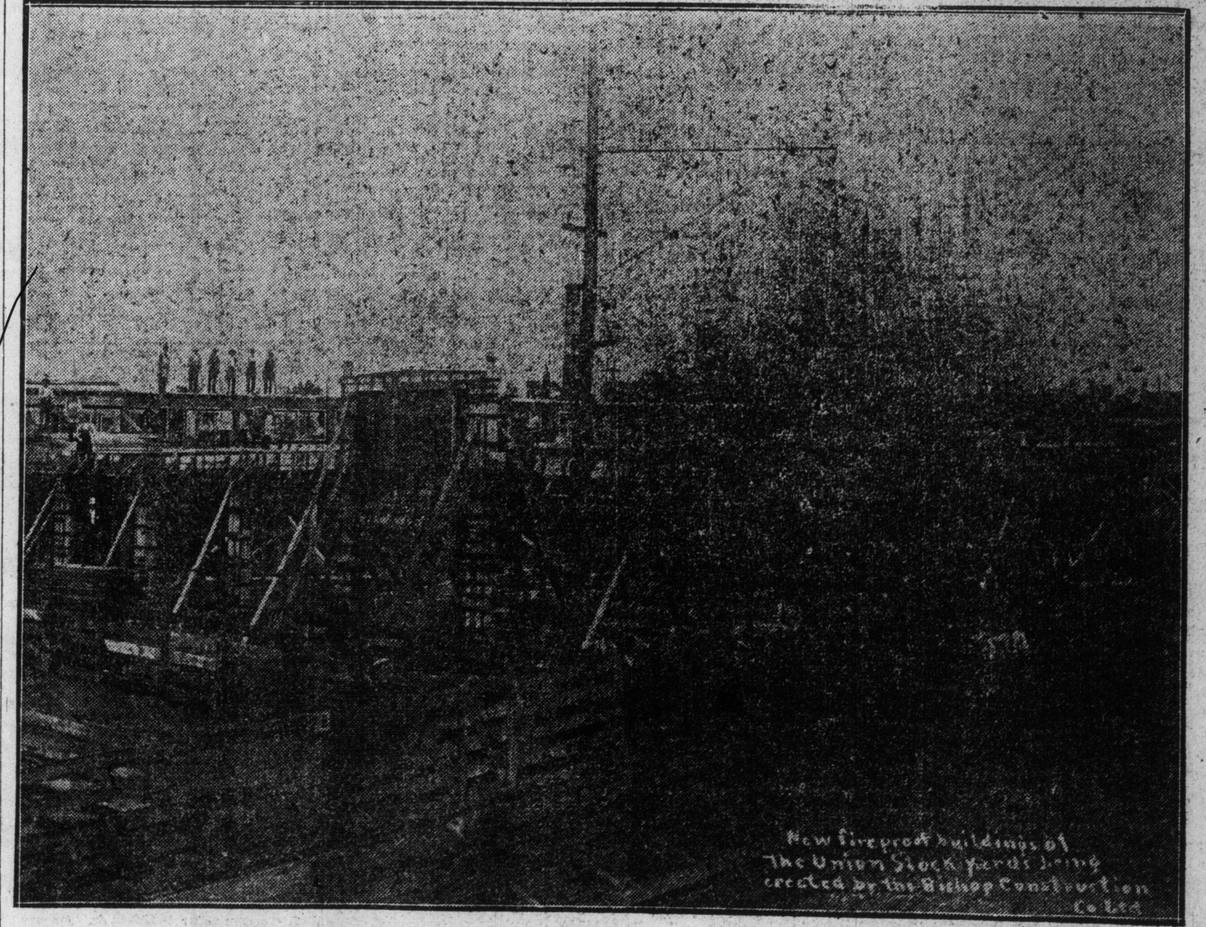
"I have determined to devote my life and my fortune to showing up the record of this particularly undesirable family, about whom everybody in England knows and dares not talk because, forsooth, Herbert Asquith is the premier.

"The whole Liberal party is committed above all things to the passage of the budget. If Asquith is attacked and deposed the budget will be surely defeated. For this reason all the Liberal publications in England have declined to state the case. You would suppose that, in view of this, I would appeal to the Tory papers. But you must remember that the Tory papers will not touch upon anything that I may write or say because of my long and bitter fight against the policy of the Conservatives in proceeding with the extermination of the Boers as a nation.

"Again, the libel laws in Great Britain are so strict that I could not even outline the history of the Asquith family without laying my publishers open to liability for damages to the extent of hundreds and thousands of pounds. That's why I journeyed three thousand miles to give out my statement.

"It seems, however, that I shall have to go back to England within a few weeks, instead of a few months, as I had planned. I had thought that after my statement had been made public in America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, the English public would be made acquainted with it. But this has not been the case. I have learned that a campaign of silence is to be waged against me on the other side and I must do something to win in that campaign.

"To this I shall devote my whole life and my whole fortune. It is a duty I owe to the land which I so dearly love."



The disastrous fire at the Union Stock Yards in the summer of 1908 practically destroyed all the sheep and cattle pens. After carefully looking into the different classes of construction it was decided to follow the example of the Union Stock Yards Co., Chicago, and build, where possible, in reinforced concrete. The contract for the two sheep barns, each 104 by 380 feet, was let to the Bishop Construction Co., who completed the work in record time. This season the contract for two more buildings, each 226 by 380 feet, was let to the same company, and the work on these has practically been finished. The new buildings cover an area of about 300,000 square feet and exemplify modern stock yard construction.

"ENGLISH REVOLUTION" OF INTEREST TO FRANCE

Prediction Made That Tax Gatherer Will Do the Work of an Executioner.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The prorogation of the British Parliament and the impending struggle between the lords and commons are followed with intense interest thruout France. The general tone of the French press is impartial.

In the leading article in Saturday's Figaro, the Vicomte de Vogue, a member of the French Academy, predicts that the consequences of the present revolution in England will be as far-reaching as those of the French Revolution, and says: "The work that was with us accomplished by the guillotine will be performed in England by tax bills. The executioner will be replaced in England by the tax-gatherer." M. de Vogue predicts that if the house of lords is abolished a new plutocracy will crop up from the ruins of the aristocracy, and will cause far greater abuses than anything of which the lords are accused.

The Eclair says that victory for Mr. Lloyd-George would mean England's loss of her naval supremacy and would relegate her to a third-rate power. The Republique Francaise, on the other hand, says that, whether the lords or the commons win, British influence abroad, and especially in Europe, will be as great as ever, and points out that history shows that internal struggles in England have never diminished, but, on the contrary, have added vigor to the part taken in carrying out her foreign policy. It cites the examples of Cromwell and of William III.

In official circles the feeling prevails that the immense, silent force of the middle classes may become a source of surprise for those who reckon on a Liberal victory. The "English Revolution," as it is called here, absorbs public attention to the exclusion of all else.

HEIRLOOM.

By Isabella Howe Fiske.

Brooding, inanimate—the way of clocks—
It ticked away our earlier generation's hours,
Plain winter months beside a kitchen fire
And summers when the crowding hollyhocks
Tiptoed to hear the indoor-chiming showers
Of sound at half hour spaces. Child and sire
Are gone, and now a later hand unlocks
The door and whirs the key, and ours.
The joys and griefs that its slow beats require.

Messrs. Whaley and Caughlin Are Large Live Stock Dealers

History of the Progress of One of the Prominent Commission Firms at Toronto Live Stock Markets.

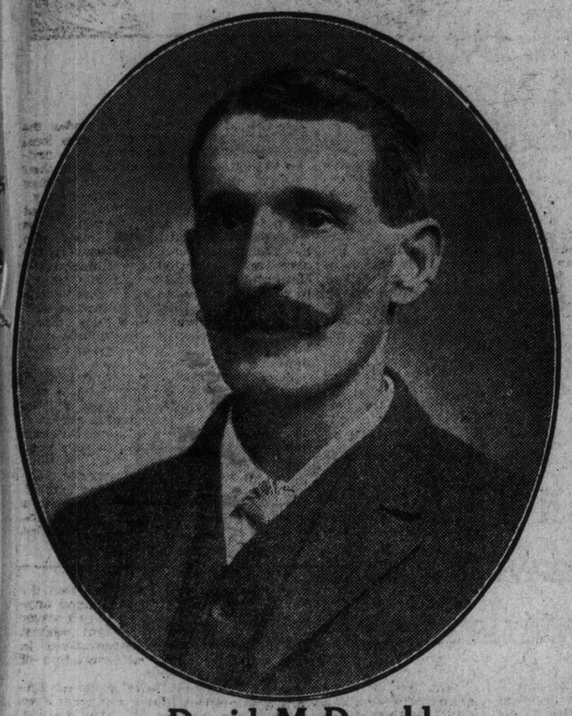
One of the new and yet the most prominent firms in connection with the Union Stock Yards is that of Messrs. Whaley & Coughlin, Limited, who were only united in business as recently as last spring. Immense strides have undoubtedly been made by this firm since that time, most of which must have been due to the popularity of the two leading men of the firm and to their business ability. A mere mention of the fact that since the first of May last this firm has handled 1597 loads of cattle and 76 loads of sheep and lambs shows conclusively the rapid strides which have been made since their incorporation.

Bert Whaley, the senior member of the firm, has had a wide experience in the live stock cattle trade. His father was an old cattle market expert at Buffalo, and the son under his tutelage gained a knowledge that has served him well since his father's demise. After several years spent in Buffalo Mr. Whaley came to Toronto and has made an undoubted success of the venture into the live stock business on this market. His first affiliations were with David McDonald, which, after a successful combination, terminated several years ago. Mr. Whaley has a wide connection with all the live stock men thruout the Dominion, and also a complete knowledge of the United States markets.

In his partner, J. A. Coughlin, Mr. Whaley has an able counterpart. Mr. Coughlin comes of a family of live stock men, who in the early years of the Canadian export trade were regarded as the experts of the business, and he still holds the record unbeaten. Altho a resident of Toronto at the present time, Mr. Coughlin formerly lived in Western Ontario, and is exceedingly well-known to all the interests allied to the trade in that section. He is an astute judge of all branches of the cattle business and a recognized authority in anything in connection with the trade.

Altho the firm has only a recent history it has branched out to a remarkable extent, having connections in Winnipeg with David Coughlin & Co., and in Buffalo with Messrs. Rice, Coughlin & Co. The firm also has first-class connections in the British markets with all the leading dealers in export cattle and sheep, as well as in the United States. Recognizing the possibilities of the United States to the Union Stock Yards in this city, Messrs. Whaley and Coughlin have established a career which they expect will grow and lead them to be among the most prominent commission live stock dealers in Canada.

Associated with the firm as salesmen are Messrs. John Black, D. Robertson, and J. Shortreed. These men were raised and have conducted business as live stock dealers in the districts surrounding Fergus, Flora and Guelph, and all thruout Western Ontario, and are most capably equipped as experts on all classes of cattle.



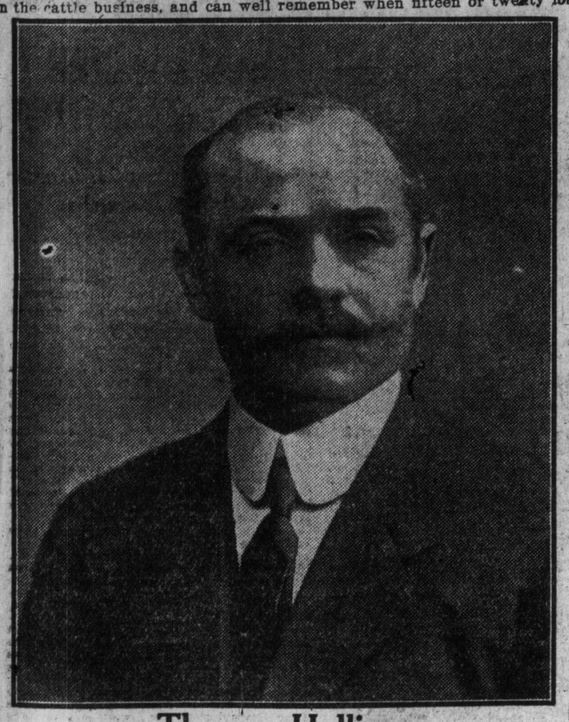
David McDonald

Mr. David McDonald, senior member of the firm of McDonald and Halligan commission merchants of the Western Cattle Markets and the Union Stock Yards, is one of the most widely experienced cattle men in Canada. Mr. McDonald has had a wide experience in the cattle business, having prior to his entry into the commission business acted as a drover for several years.

His experience was materially added to by several years spent with the leading firms in the Buffalo Cattle Market, after which, some twelve years ago, he saw the big possibilities in front of the cattle business in Toronto and started in this city. His Buffalo training gave him an insight into market methods, and in this connection it might be mentioned that he was one of the first to recognize the value of The World's advertising space, which he has assiduously followed ever since commencing.

Mr. McDonald has always been a strong advocate of the Union Yards on the ground that the city market had practically served its purpose and that it was essential for the trade to broaden out if it was to be carried to the extent warranted by the Toronto market.

Mr. McDonald can readily remember reminiscences of his early days in the cattle business, and can well remember when fifteen or twenty loads



Thomas Halligan

in one day was considered a big market. He also well recollects when the West Toronto market was first opened, and he has a unique record of having sold the first load of cattle that went over the scales to his friend W. J. McClellan.

In Mr. T. Halligan, Mr. McDonald has an able partner who, like himself, has been in the business for a large number of years, and has bought and sold cattle for the exporting business. His record among the cattle men of the province and outside points is an excellent one. His integrity and straightforward dealing have made him innumerable friends, and his experience as a buyer thruout Western Ontario has made him well-known both to the farmers and drovers in that section of the province.

The firm of McDonald and Halligan hold the honor of having started the lamb trade at the Union Stock Yards during the present year. They not only conduct a large commission business, but they buy a great number of cattle for the purpose of turning them over again when the market offers opportunities to that end. The ability of the firm has never been overtaxed, and some idea of the volume of business they do is given when it is said that during the year just passed there have gone thru their books no less than 1700 loads of cattle alone.

ANGLO-SAXONS PERPLEX EFFERVESCENT LATINS

Unemotional Nature of Britons Contrasted With That of People to Whom Soup is an Inspiration and Sugared Water an Intoxicant.

The unemotional nature of the Anglo-Saxon has long been a source of perplexity to the volatile races of Southern Europe, with whom expression is life. Voltaire was quick to see the fundamental differences, and he summed up the whole matter when, as a result of his travels in England, he pronounced unfavorable judgment upon a people that ate soup only when they were ill.

On the other hand, the mercurial temperment of those southern nations has ever been a subject of considerable wonder and some amusement to us. One hardly knows what to make of a people to whom soup is an inspiration and sugared water a heady drink; for a true Frenchman can become as intoxicated on that mild beverage as a Texan cowboy on cactus juice. With him everything is in the superlative degree. It is either the highest heights or the deepest depths, and there is no middle ground between a whoop-la and a sob. Extremes are his delight, and he is fairly enamored of contradictions. He flits in an instant from grave to gay. At one moment he indulges in most fervid oratory and is ready to die for any cause whatever; in the next he cries, "Vive la bagatelle!" and jests at the most serious matters.

From Wrath to Tears.

Two recent events, duly exploited in the press, illustrate these racial traits: A Sicilian actor, celebrated for his stirring interpretation of historic casts, let slip his dagger in a moment of fine frenzy and cut the head of a spectator in the pit. From stimulated rage to genuine tears was but the twinkling of an eye. Catching the wounded one up to the stage, the heartbroken tragedian threw himself before his victim, weeping copiously and kissing him again and again. "Brava! Bravissima!" The audience went wild; the actor gracefully bowed his thanks; the play went on.

Honor Satisfied.

Film No. 2 rises upon a duel in France. At the fateful word one shot, and only one, was fired—a clear miss, even the seconds escaping. Upon being praised for his generous chivalry in withholding his fire, the other party modestly disclaimed any merit, admitting after hesitancy that he had really forgotten to pull the trigger. Needless to say, there were mutual protestations of admiration and respect, and all left the field of safety feeling that honor had been satisfied. Such irresistible nonchalance is equalled only by the famous duel of the great Sainte Beuve, who, when a slight drizzle began, paused but a moment to raise an umbrella, and then in a firm voice directed that hostilities be resumed.

How restful to turn from these extreme exhibitions of emotion to the sober Anglo-Saxon ways; to observe in England, for instance, the cool demeanor with which the suffragette chains herself in public places, and the quiet determination with which the stomach pump is employed in her behalf. In our country, too, there broods a peaceful calm. From grandstand and bleachers, the prize ring, the football field and the hustings come the soft murmurs of the assembled throngs, as they peacefully comment upon the umpire's decision or speak in low tones of the virtues of the political opponent. Down Breathitt way they are mildly merry, burning a few ballot boxes; but that's their little custom, and a well-bred militia is standing around to see that no one gets jostled.

All in all, we are a solemn, unemotional class. But, as we were saying, these Latin races are a very excitable people.—Washington Post.

TWO LITTLE SWEETHEARTS.

Plump were your cheeks and rosy as a peach.
Long, chestnut curls hung to your shoulders down.
That tiny dress, too short your knees to reach,
Was milky white. Your eyes were brightly brown.

And I, a chubby chap of barely six,
Who worshipped you and ofttimes feared to look,
Would still contrive some most transparent tricks
To happen 'round and carry home your book.

But, while a score of maidens, blithe and fair,
Have punctured my poor heart with arrows keen,
One treasured little minx with tresses rare
Will ever be this happy schoolboy's queen!

And though asundered far by fate and clime
He dares to hope 'twill pleasure her to know,
A barefoot boy walks home, from time to time,
With that dear little girl of long ago.
—By Milton Murdock in Detroit Free Press.

ALSO BUSY.

I-took-a-shoo, the fellow who
Went north with Cook,
Is working now with wrinkled brow
Upon his book.

He wants to get his novelette
On Arctic sale
Ere rival scribes of other tribes
Complete a tale.

And so he toils, burns midnight oils
In snow igloo,
And hopes to prove the prowess of
I-took-a-shoo.

MY PARTY, RIGHT OR WRONG.

(The Englishman)

Who clips my young ambition's wings,
And check my restless hankerings,
And ties me to her apron strings?
My Party.

Who trains in me a narrow mind,
With rooted prejudices twined,
To other points of view purblind?
My Party.

Who lulls my intellect to sleep
And makes me frown, or fawn or weep,
With all the rest, like silly sheep?
My Party.

Who calls all measures retrograde,
By any other faction made,
And finds them wanting ere they're weighed?
My Party.

Who makes me swear that white is black,
And proves it with the cunning knack
Of an unscrupulous cheap-jack?
My Party.

But, when I overdo the role,
And find I'm rather I na hole,
Who drops me, like a burning coal?

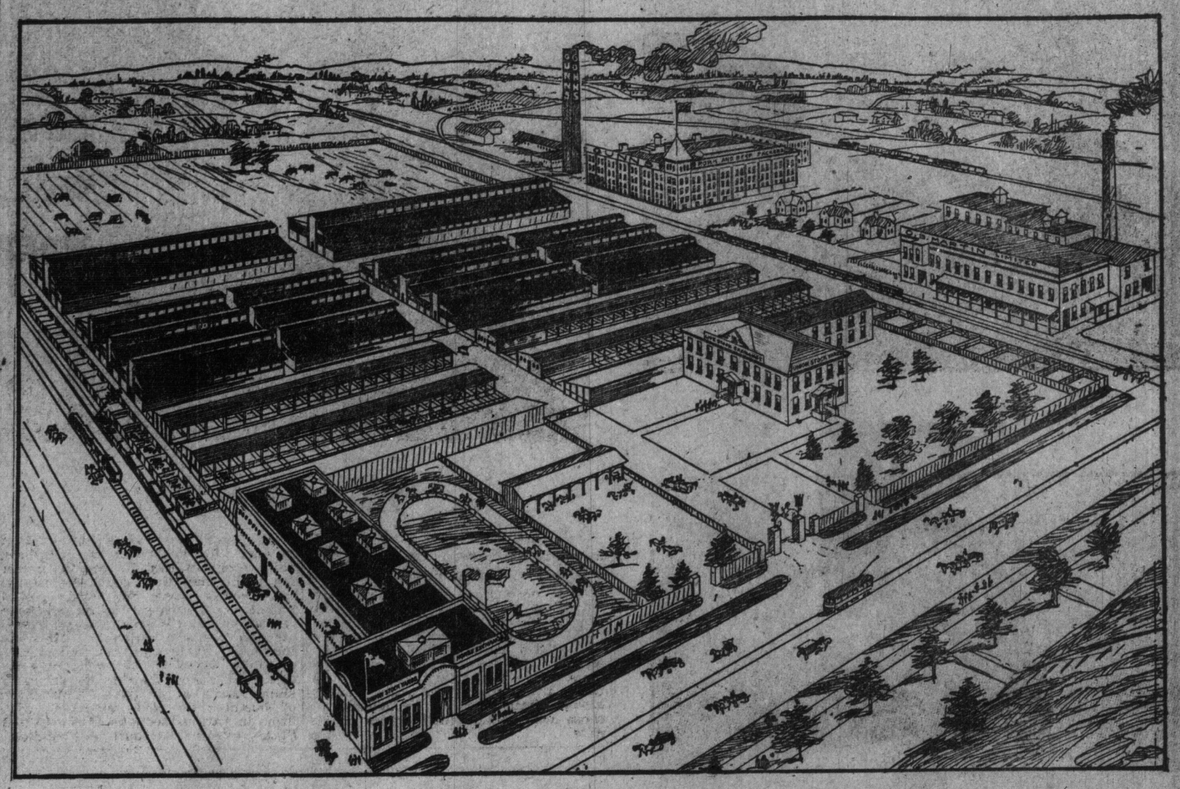
GLADNESS.

Away with sorrow—just for to-day;
What of to-morrow?
Who, who can say
What gladness waits us there.

"I envy a good-natured man," said the philosopher. "So do I," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "His good-nature usually indicates that the desirable things of life are coming his way."—Washington Star.

Katherine—She was deaf to his suit. Kidder—Then she must be awful deaf, 'cause he wore about the loudest suit a man ever put on."—Boston Globe.

Union Stock Yards
TORONTO



This Cut represents a section of Canada's leading Stock Yards and Horse Market.

The first Stock Yards in the World to be built of Concrete Buildings with Electric Lighted and Brick Paved Pens.

Daily Capacity:

6000 Cattle. 5000 Sheep. 3000 Hogs. 500 Horses.

OVER 20 ACRES OF ROOF FOR WINTER ACCOMMODATION

Buyers for all Classes of Live Stock are at the Yards every day in the week.

Market days for Export and Butcher Cattle on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Auction Sales of Horses every Monday and Wednesday at 11 a.m.

GIVE HIM A NEW SUIT OR OVERCOAT

What better or more practical gift? But be sure it is a good Suit or Overcoat, one that will leave nothing to be desired in looks or wear. The surest way is to get it here.

TORONTO'S MOST DEPENDABLE ALL-CLOTHING STORE.

The best made Suits and Overcoats in this country bear the "Sovereign Brand" label in the inside pocket of the coat.

Do you know that we are selling custom, hand-tailored clothing all ready to slip into? Well, we are, and we have a buyer who has the courage of his convictions and goes right after the best that can be made. Not many stores in Toronto, or Canada for that matter of it, can boast Hand-Tailored Suits at $30, $35 and $40. We know there are scores of men who will cheerfully pay these prices for garments that are right, and the best proof we have is the increasing sales of Hand-Tailored Garments---If you're going to do the handsome thing in Christmas Gift Giving, let it be a Suit or Overcoat, $15 to $40, from our wide variety of styles and fabrics.

In case you should not get the exact size required, we will gladly exchange or make the necessary changes after Christmas.

We expect to be in our big, handsome, new store Corner Yonge and Adelaide Streets by the 1st of May next.

"Come on In"

Because OAK HALL Are Clothiers Only

115 to 121 King Street East - - - J. C. Coombes, Manager