TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING GOSSIP FROM THE CAPITAL OF ONTARIO.

Toronto's Acting Mayor—The "Twelfth" and th City Hall—Travers vs. Ryan—New Chairman Dominion Railway Board.

Controller "Tommy" Church, President of the Council in the absence of Mayor Geary, is one of the characters of Toronto. Many people refuse to take him seriously, but despite their jeers 'Tommy" always turns up with sufficient votes to elect him to whatever position he is running for. Years ago when "Tommy" was a carefree Varsity undergrad (he spent most of his time rooting for the football teams, and it took him several years beyond the allotted four to get his degree) he declared that he proposed some day to be Mayor of Toronto. Well, he is acting Mayor now and going strong.

"Tommy" is probably the champion handshaker in Toronto. He also holds the record for making introductions. He introduces every two men who come together in his presence, generally regardless of whether they are liable to want to know each other, or whether they have ever met before. His method is something like this: "Shake hands with Bill Smith, one of our cleverest lawyers; fine fellow; going to be a judge next year. Bill Smith, Tom Jones; fine fellow. Tom Jones, Cobalt millionaire eh, Tom." All this and much more in the same vein, delivered in a staccato style, maxim gun speed. He is a keen follower of sporting events, and consequently has a strong following among a certain class of the young blood.

Like many another man who looms large in the public eye, "Tommy" has been wise enough to use the newspapers judiciously. He got himself into the favor of one by doing its bidding. It boosts him hard. He is attacked just as bitterly by others, but it's all grist for "Tommy's" mill. Publicity of any kind is the very thing that he thrives best on.

DOINGS ON THE "TWELFTH."

The Twelfth of July is always one of the biggest days in the year in Toronto. The parade is a real parade, participated in by many prominent citizens. A census of the City Hall offices taken during the celebration would reveal the fact that they were all largely deserted, for the civic service in every department is full of Orangemen. It is no uncommon thing to hear city laborers as they go about their work whistling "the Protestant Boys," or some such stirring tune. The officials are Orange because generally a majority of the Council are Orange, as are also the heads of departments. In form, if not in spirit, it is the nearest approach to a "machine," politically, in the city.

TRAVERS AND MR. RYAN.

The last echoes of the Farmers' Bank promise to be as unsavory as were the beginning. In its last days the inquiry has dwindled, as far as public interest is concerned, to the destination of a $3,000 cheque, regardless of what is to be done about the million dollar losses of shareholders and depositors.

It is safe to say that most people would accept Mr. Peter Ryan's words as against the unsupported assertions of Mr. Travers, and the first effect of the latter's testimony was, therefore, to just further befuddle the situation in the public mind. Mr. Ryan was a fellow Registrar with Beattie Nesbitt, but they never pulled together well. The latter seemed to have a "grouch" against his co-laborer. Mr. Ryan has plenty of other enemies, for he has used his influence on many occasions against political candidates within as well as without his own party. He is also disliked by the banking interests, as he has been particularly outspoken in his denunciation of the Canadian system of banking, particularly since a big lawsuit he had some years ago with the Bank of Montreal. There was, therefore, likely some quiet chuckling when the former bank manager gave his evidence.

In the old days Mr. Ryan was one of the most eloquent stump speakers in Ontario, but for many a day he has been a quiet Registrar, though the office has not buried altogether his characteristic Irish wit.

MR. DRAYTON PASSES ON.

Toronto expects great things from Mr. H. L. Drayton in his new position as Chairman of the Dominion Railway Board. As one writer says, he should have been born triplets. For Toronto needs him, the Province needs him, and the Dominion needs him.

The loss to the city is a real one. While he has occupied the post of Corporation Counsel for only about two years, the Council and all the departments of civic government had come to lean on his judgment to on unusual degree. It is difficult to analyze the elements of his character which have made his success so conspicuous. He gives the impression of not being a hard worker. But that is no doubt a false impression. It doubtless arises from the fact that he has an exceedingly equable disposition, by which he never appears to be flurried or hurried or any of the other things which men excuse by saying they are so busy and hard-working.

There is no doubt that his mental capacity is of high order. Fellow-lawyers tell of him coming into court to appear in cases which he could not possibly have known anything about in advance. He would listen to the argument of other counsel, and inside twenty minutes would demonstrate that he had grasped all the salient points at issue and had mastered even the details. This ability is, of course, just the quality that is pre-eminently required in the new position he has gone to.

Mr. Drayton has no hobbies. He likes horses and sometimes rides with the Hunt Club. He enjoys, too, a quiet afternoon at the race track.

His training has been such that his sympathies ought to be with the public as opposed to corporations. It is safe to say that no lawyer has ever given Toronto more efficient service in this regard. In his new field, however, his functions will be judicial rather than partisan.

Mr. Drayton is a son of Mr. P. H. Drayton, also a barrister, and in recent years a member of the Toronto Board of Assessment Revision.

WATERWORK'S GROWING PAINS.

Toronto's waterworks department is having growing pains. Last summer 50,000,000 gallons a day, the pumping plant's capacity, was just enough to supply the city's hot weather needs. This year the town has 30,000 or 40,000 more people and the plant has the same 50,000,000 gallon-a-day capacity. The answer is easy. Something had to suffer. But next summer we are told the plant will be big enough.

MAYOR GEARY IN ENGLAND.

The announcement that Mayor Geary intended to accompany City Treasurer Coady to England for the purpose of participating in a flotation of City of Toronto bonds, aroused more widely-spread criticism than any previous act of his Worship who has, during his two and a half years in office enjoyed unusually general support for all his public acts. There was little of personal feeling against the Mayor; but people were nervous about having Controller Church left to boss the job; they were nervous, too, about the water supply, and about some of the other important public works at present under construction. Under the circumstances the feeling was that the Mayor might have foregone the trip, which, it was thought, could be little else than a summer holiday.

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THE TRIBUTE OF THE WORLD

IN ENGLISH CROWN JEWELS, WEIGHS 360 CARATS.

Its History Has Been Investigated in Connection With Imperial Tour of India.

Every schoolboy knows that the celebrated diamond known as the Kohinoor (Mountain of Light) has formed part of the British regalia since 1850, but the general public has been unaware that the gem known in the days of the Mogul Empire as the Khiraj-i-Aiam (Tribute of the world) and to European experts as the Timur Ruby, has been included among the crown jewels of England for nearly as many years. Some experts, indeed, have supposed that it had been lost. It is the largest spinel ruby known, weighing just over 352 carats, uncut, but polished, and was probably discovered in one of the old ruby mines of Badakshan, says the London Times.

The earliest historical records show that the jewel was seized along with many other precious stones by the Ameer Timur, commonly called Tamerlane by European historian, when he plundered Delhi in 1398. The great Tartar conqueror stayed in India for a little over a year and returned to Samark and taking all his booty with him. On his death the ruby descended to his son, Mir Shah Rukh, and in due time to his son and successor, Mirza Ulugh Bag. By this time the Tartar Empire was on the wane and in general dislocation during one of the wars between the Tartars and the Persias the ruby came into the possession of

THE KINGS OF IRAN.

Shah Abbas I., the greatest of the Safavi kings of Persia, who, in conjunction with the British forces, took the island of Ormuz from the Portuguese in 1622, was a constant friend and ally of the Mogul Emperor Jehangir, and presented the ruby to him in 1612. At that time the gem was inscribed with the names of Timur's son and grandson and of Shah Abbas himself. These inscriptions no longer exist, and it is uncertain whether they have been obliterated in the course of time or were actually removed by order of Jehangir himself. At any rate, the emperor at once had the names of himself and his father, Akbar the Great, engraved upon it.

Authentic records show that when Jehangir's favorite wife, Nur Jehan, remonstrated with him for spoiling the gem by this inscription, he replied: "This jewel will more certainly hand down my name to posterity than any written history. The house of Timur may fall, but as long as there is a king this jewel will be his"—meaning, of course, that the possession of so valuable a stone would always remain with the suzerain of Hindustan. It is interesting to reflect that throughout all the vicissitudes of Indian history this prediction has been fulfilled to our own days.

The ruby next passed to Shah Jehan, who also had his name inscribed upon it, and finally had it placed in the

FAMOUS PEACOCK THRONE.

On his deposition by his son Aurungzeb, or Alamgri Shah, the gem went with the rest of the jewels. Following the example of preceding Mogul owners, Aurungzeb added his name and the dates on which he acquired it. The last of the Delhi emperors to inscribe his name was Mahomed Farukh Siyar. In the reign of his successor Nadir Shah invaded India and sacked Delhi (1739). The loot carried away to his capital, then Ispahan, included the Timur ruby, as is shown by the following inscription engraved in the cryptic style affected by Persian scholars of the day:

"This (is) the ruby from among the 25,000 genuine jewels of the King of Kings the Sultan Sahib Qiran, which in the year 1154 from the (collection of) jewels of Hindustan reached this place."

The date is that of the Hijra era and correspands with 1740 A.D. Sahib Qiran ("the Lord of the Auspicious conjunction") is the name by which Timur has always been known in Asia and the Moslem world.

The latest name on the jewel is that of Ahmad Shah, commonly known as Abhadli or Durani, who, at the time of Nadir Shah's assassination in 1747, held an important command in his victorious army. On hearing of the murder he attempted to seize the throne, but succeeded only in securing

A LARGE AMOUNT OF BOOTY.

which he took with him when he marched south at the head of his Usbeg troops and founded the kingdom of Afghanistan. On his death, in 1772, his son, Timur Shah, succeeded to the throne of Kabul, and the ruby eventually passed to the latter's youngest son, Shah Suja. On his expulsion by Dost Mahomed he took refuge in the Punjab, and Maharaja Ranjit Singh forced him to surrender both the Kohinoor and Timur Ruby.

On the annexation of the Punjab, in 1849, the board of administration took over all the state jewels. The Kohinoor was sent direct by the hands of a special officer to England and at once delivered to the late Queen Victoria. Some of the more valuable gems and articles found in the Toshakhana (treasure house), including the Timur Ruby, were packed up in Lahore and sent via Karachi and Bombay to London. These were all displayed in the great exhibition of 1851, and when this was closed the Court of Directors of the East India Company presented the ruby to Queen Victoria.

BOW WOW.

"You say the man gave a whistle. Well, go on, what followed?"

"His dog."

If the hair is very oily and hard to cleanse, add a tablespoonful of alcohol to a large basin of water.

HOME

RECIPES.

Picnic Eggs — Six hard-boiled eggs, one cup of fine breadcrumbs, one egg, three tablespoons of deviled ham and one-half cup of milk. Soak the crumbs in the milk, add the ham and eggs slightly beaten. Roll the eggs in this mixture. Chill. Fry in deep fat and drain on soft paper.

Tapioca Jelly—Soak one-half cup of pearl tapioca in two cups of cold water for two hours; add one-eighth teaspoon of salt, two tablespoons of sugar and one cup of boiling water. Cook in double boiler until clear. Serve with raspberry sauce. Sauce—Cook one cup of red raspberries in one cup of water for ten minutes. Strain and add one tablespoon of cornstarch thoroughly mixed with one cup of sugar and one cup of water. Boil ten minutes.

An Economy Dish.—Buy a ten-cent soup bone and cook slowly all day; then remove meat and bone and put stock away in a cool place until next morning, when remove all fat. Now boil the stock down to about one quart, then add the juice of one can of tomatoes, thicken with one tablespoonful of flour, season, and strain. The meat can be used in hash or for cold meat. The fat makes good shortening, and the half can of solid tomatoes helps out another meal.

Sardine and Herb Butter for Sandwiches—Six or eight sardines, two tablespoons of butter, one teaspoon of minced tarragon, one teaspoon of lemon juice and a few grains of cayenne. Remove the bones from the sardines and add the other ingredients and rub to a paste.

Sandwich Dressing—One small onion, nine olives, one sweet green pepper, one cup of grated cheese. Chop the onion, olives and pepper very fine, add the cheese and moisten with mayonnaise dressing.

Sailor Cakes—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, two eggs, two tablespoons of milk, one tablespoon of ginger, one-half teaspoon of soda, three cups of flour. Cream the butter, add the sugar gradually, then the eggs beaten light. Dissolve on a floured board and roll to one-eighth inch in thickness. Sprinkle with granulated sugar; cut in oblongs about three inches long and one and a half inches wide. Place on a baking sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven. These will keep a month or more, provided they are put under lock and key. Keep in a tightly covered tin box. The name sailor cakes was given to them because sailors' wives used to take to sea when they went on a voyage.

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Scientist Presses Button and Cars Halt 300 Yards Away.

The "Railophone," a new wireless system for controlling trains, was tested recently at Stratford-on-Avon, England, by Prof. Silvanus Thomson, the well-known scientist.

Standing on the platform of a station on the Midland Junction Railway the professor pressed an electric button just as an empty passenger train was approaching and brought it to a standstill within 300 yards of the station. An electric wire lay imbedded in the ground and the brake van of the train was fitted with a receiving apparatus. The button which Thomson pressed sent a warning along the imbedded wire which was caught by the receiver in the brake van, with the immediate result that the vacuum brake was automatically set.

This remarkable performance was the first demonstration of the Von Kramer wireless inductive system as applied to train signalling.

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CHERRIES.

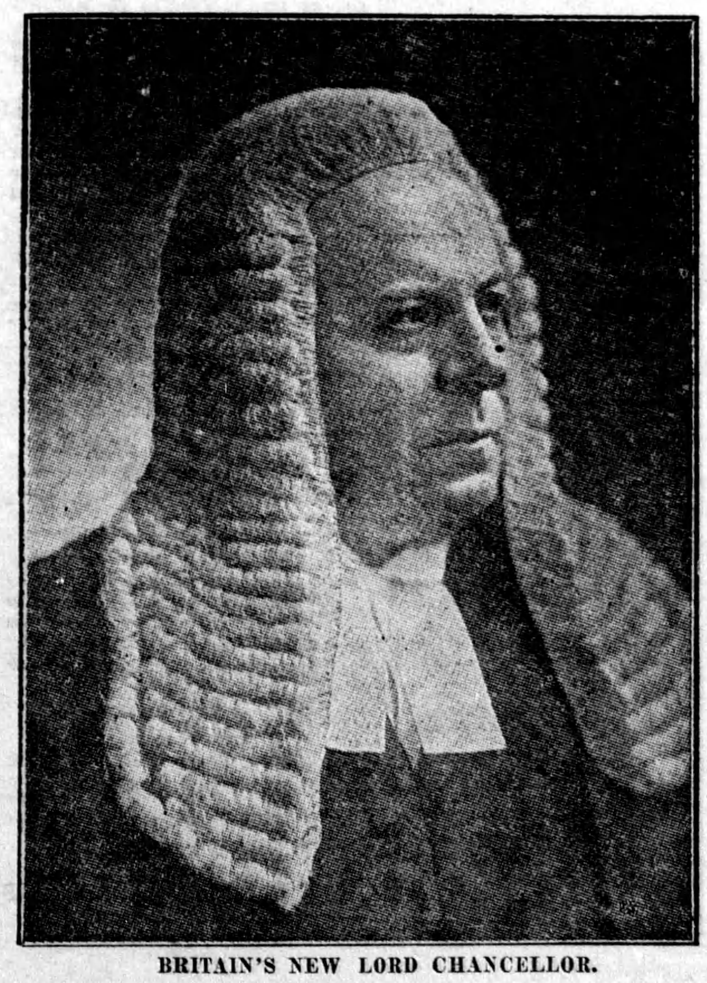
Cherry Sweetmeats.—Hold the cherries by the stems and dip them into the white of an egg and then into powdered sugar. Pile them upon a flat glass dish and ornament the edge of the dish with cherry leaves. Serve for luncheon.

Cherry Pudding.—Line a baking dish with thing slices of buttered toast. Fill the dish with pitted cherries, putting them close together in layers and sprinkle each layer with sugar. Bake one-half hour and let it become perfectly cold before serving it with rich cream. This is a fine fruit dessert.

Cherry Roly Poly.—Make a dough the same as for baking powder biscuit, and roll it into a thin oblong sheet. Drain two cupfuls of pitted cherries, spread them evenly over the top of the dough, leaving an inch wide space along each side. Sprinkle a cupful of sugar over the fruit, sift one tablespoonful of cornstarch or flour over this, and form into a roll, like jelly cake. Wring a muslin cloth a little larger than the dumpling out of hot water, flour the inside, wrap it around the roll, and baste loosely together. Set a plate in a kettle, lay the dumpling on it, and boil steadily for one and one-quarter hours. Serve hot with a sauce made of one heaping cupful of sugar and one-third of a cupful of butter beaten to a light cream. Just before serving, flavor with lemon, and whip in the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth.

A cloth dipped in ammonia will often remove stains from the collar of an overcoat.

Stains on portiers, rugs and carpets should be cleaned with gasoline. Soap and water can be used on an ingrain carpet and on a Brussels of dark shades, but light colored carpets must be cleaned with naphtha or gasoline. Make a circle of the cleaning fluid well outside of the stain and then work toward it in the middle.



BRITAIN'S NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord Haldane, who has been Secretary of State for War since 1905, has succeeded Lord Loreburn on the Woolsack, and this fact leads the London Sphere to remark that the appointment meets universal approval. Readers of Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors" will know that learned and distinguished men have held that office, but we doubt if since the days of Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, there has been any Lord Chancellor with so splendid an intellectual equipment as Lord Haldane. Readers of his essays, particularly those in "The Pathway to Realty," will know something of one side of his work. A great and versatile reader as well as a good lawyer, Lord Haldane is at home with every aspect of philosophy and of literature, and he is equally at home with the best literary philosophical achievements in the German and the English languages. His father was a Writer to the Signet. He was born in 1856 and educated at the universities of Edinburgh and Gottingen. He was called to the Chancery Bar in 1879, and made a Q.C. in 1890. He first entered Parliament in 1885 as M. P. for Haddingtonshire.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

WHY IT IS MORE SATISFACTORY TO INVEST THAN TO LEAVE MONEY IDLE.

Money Compounded at 6 per cent. Doubles Itself in Twelve Years—If You Are Uneasy Over Your Money Leave It in the Bank.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of guiding prospective investors, and, if possible, of saving them from losing money through placing it in "wild-cat" enterprises. The impartial and reliable character of the information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no interests to serve in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

"Why, if investing my money is such a difficult task, shouldn't I bury it in the garden or put it in a bank?" is a question asked by some people.

The reason is simple enough, but rather hard to explain in a concise and clear manner.

You know, of course, the parable of the talents, how the man who put his out at interest was commended, while the hapless wight who did his one little talent of silver up in a napkin and buried it got into trouble. Well, in these days anyone with no more sense than to bury their money or keep it in the house, deserves to get into trouble.

If one has money it can be put in a savings bank, and there it will realize 3 per cent. There, if the interest is allowed to compound the money will double itself in twenty-three years. And at the same time if it is required, may be used quite as easily, if not much easier, than if it were buried in a hole in the ground. That is one sound reason why it shouldn't be buried. Moreover, the bank is much safer than a hole, even if carefully concealed.

In a bank, however, the income is not large on money deposited. The man with $10,000 gets only $300 a year. If, however, he invested that sum in safe municipal bonds his income could be at least $475 and with care he might find several bargains which would make the return about $525. Now, at 5 per cent. if he invested his income, his $10,000 would become $20,000 in 15 years, while if he bought industrial bonds to return 6 per cent. his money would double in 12 years and treble itself in 19 years.

That is another good reason why money should not be buried. The latter facts indicate why it is better to put money in securities.

Of course, if a man is going to be uneasy over his money, and would be satisfied to have it in a bank, he would be a fool to take it out and buy bonds with it. On the other hand, he would be more of a fool if he were to withdraw his funds in the hope of getting an abnormal rate of interest, for in that case he will probably end by losing it all, and that of course, is not the prime aim of investing.

Of course, in investing, as in banking, or, in fact, in any business, one must rely on the word of somebody else. No man who is not in the investment business can investigate the conditions surrounding a business or a debenture with any degree of success. That is why you have to buy your bonds from an investment banking house. They have investigated the municipality, or company, and their lawyers have examined into all legal questions involved. After that they buy the bonds. After they have bought the bonds they turn around and sell them to the investor. It is a regular business, just as is the grocery business or any other. The bond dealer buys from the producer and sells to the consumer. If, therefore you want to invest in bonds you have to go to the bond dealer. If you cannot trust him, if you have no confidence in doing business in this way, don't do business—keep your money in the bank. If, however, you are prepared to trust someone, pick out an investment house and stick to it as long as you are satisfied with the way they treat you. Continually changing from one investment house to another is quite as unsatisfactory as changing doctors with each illness, or changing farms each year. At every change there is a lot of ground that has to be gone over again and much time and trouble is saved by not changing.

Some investors have an idea that by moving around they get better treatment—that by offsetting one house against another they may get bonds cheaper. This may be the case occasionally, but as a rule investment houses do not like a client of this sort, and if they have any bargains he is the last man to hear of them, or if he wants to sell his securities he doesn't get the same consideration he would have received if he had been constant in his dealings. This is natural and is human nature. If a bond dealer thinks a client is selling his securities to buy those of another house he is by no means likely to give his best price. If he thinks a man has tried to sell in several other places before coming to him he knows that he will not have to give his best price. If you are satisfied with your investment banker stick to him. It pays in the long run. Of course, this does not mean that you should not buy the issues of any but the house you deal with regularly. Buy others if you wish but, as a rule, you will find it more satisfactory to stick to one house.

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