$100,000,000 NOW IN SIGHT

Mr. Ogilvie Tells of the Yukon's Vast Wealth.

Canada Owns 650 Miles and it is the Richest 650 Miles on the River—Why Should Not Canadians Take Possession of Their Own Wealth?—Copper, Silver and Gold are Also There—The Climate of the Country.

What with old 49'ers, returned Rosslanders, adventurous young spirits whose thoughts centre on the Yukon, Government mining officials, and brokers who had never seen the standard metal in its native home, Mr. William Ogilvie of the Dominion Topographical Survey, had by no means an uninterested audience when he delivered his lecture on "The Klondike" at the Canadian Institute on Saturday night. The lecture hall was packed, and so many were turned away that it became obvious that a larger hall should have been engaged. Prof. McCallum presided.

The lecture was given in substantially the same form as that at Victoria, B.C., which was reported at length in The World of Saturday. Passing over the various routes of ingress to the Eldorado, and the progress in development from the discovery of its wealth in 1870 until the present day, the Dominion Surveyor reverted enthusiastically to that wealth.

$100,000,000 in Sight.

"I believe there is $100,000,000 in sight in the district to-day," he said amid applause. This did not include what might be obtained by placer and quartz mining. The district was composed of 100,000 square miles and gold could be found all over it. The only thing necessary to have from 100,000 to 300,000 people in there was adequate transportation facilities. As to quartz mining, 12 miles up Klondike assays showed from $100 to $10,000 per ton. The ordinary processes of pulverizing were of no avail where the water was frozen nine months in the year. The lecturer suggested the use of Edison's scheme for extracting iron by running the ore up elevators and shooting it down spouts. The impetus would carry the heavy gold further, while the sand would drop. The suggestion seemed to meet with approbation.

Steam for Placer Mining.

Similarly placer mining was impossible, although yields as high as $505 to a pan, consisting of two shovelfuls, had been obtained. He produced at this juncture a small bottle containing $90 worth of nuggets, gotten from one pan. When the meeting was over there was a rush to see it. He suggested a possible process of placer mining by means of steam.

The tales of the starvation which awaited the 6000 miners there this winter should be discounted by the fact that almost an equal number had survived the winter of '95-96 under equal conditions. Canada owned 650 miles of the Yukon and it was the richest 650 miles along the river. [Applause.] The miners there came from almost every country under the sun. Ten years ago there were no factions, no cliques, no politics. Conditions now were changed. A man's popularity depended on how often he treated. His rights depended on his popularity. Justice formerly was administered by means of miners' meetings. These had of late been brought into disrepute and discredit by mal-administration of justice, humorous incidents of which Mr. Ogilvie related.

Silver, Copper and Gold.

Diverting to the other products of the country, he strongly urged that the Canadian Government should protect for Canadian use the small growth of useful poplar and spruce along the water's edge. Some varieties of game were plentiful, but moose was almost annihilated. Mosquitoes swarmed literally in clouds. On one occasion he had clapped the back of his hand, which had been left momentarily bare, and had killed 27.

The region also abounded in silver, asbestos, copper and coal. Twenty feet below the surface he had found buffalo horns, which showed that herds had at one time roamed near the frigid circle.

The lecturer concluded with an exhortation for Canadians to take possession of the promised land, nature had allotted to them. He had seen a few Canadians there, who seemed ashamed of their nationality. They had no reason to. "For," said he, "I have seen all kinds of men, and, though I don't say it in a spirit of egotism or boasting, I find the average Canadian, if not the superior, at least the equal of any. I would ask you, don't be ashamed of Canada wherever you may go." [Prolonged applause.]

The vote of thanks moved by Prof. Coleman, was seconded by Prof. Clarke, a veteran of the craze of '49, in equally felicitous terms.

A Few Supplementary Remarks.

Replying to the cordial expression of gratitude, Mr. Ogilvie supplemented his enthusiastic dissertation by a few words of warning. Of the 100,000 men who would flock there in 1898, some 90,000 would have to return. It required a round ton to provide for subsistence for each person for the winter. He told prospective Klondikers again of men who had mined all over the world for 40 years, but had not made a fortune until he tried Klondike.

In reply to a question from the audience, the lecturer intimated that a claim could be had by paying a license of $15 per year to the Government, but that it must be worked in all good faith to avoid forfeiture.

The Climate of the Country.

At the close of the meeting the press representatives were handed a table giving the temperature of the region throughout the year.

In August, 1895, the mercury registered below 32 degrees above zero six times; 40 degrees and below 11 times; the lowest reached was 28 degrees.

In September, 1895, 32 degrees below 17 times; 40 degrees and below 29 times; the lowest was 21.50 above; first snowstorm on the 17th.

In October, 1895, the temperature went as low as 12.06 below zero. It went below freezing 29 times.

In November, 1895, it was below freezing point 30 days; the lowest temperature was 56.3 degrees below on the 17th and the highest 38.5 degrees above on the 7th.

In December, 1895, the river was set fast on the 22nd. It was below zero for 29 days. It was over 10 degrees below for 29 days, 20 degrees below for 10 days, 30 degrees below for 6 days, 40 degrees below for 3 days, and 50 degrees below once. The lowest was 55.4 degrees below on the 24th, and the highest 0 degrees below on the 14th.

In January, 1896, it was below zero throughout the 31 days. It was over 10 degrees below for 29 days, over 20 degrees below for 25 days, over 30 degrees below for 24 days, over 40 degrees below for 15 days, over 50 degrees below for 12 days and over 60 degrees below for 5 days. The lowest was 67.7 degrees below on the 26th, and the highest point reached was 6 degrees above on the 29th.

In February, 1896, it was below zero on 27 days; 10 degrees below on 25 days; 20 degrees below on 16 days, 30 degrees below on 11 days, 40 degrees below on 10 days, 50 degrees below on 2 days, and 60 degrees below on 2 days. The lowest point reached was 64.3 degrees below on the 11th; the highest 32 degrees above on the 20th.

In March, 1896, it was below zero on 19 days, 10 degrees below on 6 days, 20 degrees below on 3 days, and 30 degrees below once. The lowest point was 37.2 degrees below and the highest 39.6 degrees above.

In April, 1896, the lowest register was 28.2 degrees below, and the highest 49 degrees above. In May the lowest was 5 degrees above and the highest 62 degrees above. In June the lowest was 27.8 degrees above and the highest 80 degrees above. And in July the lowest was 33 degrees above, and the highest 81 degrees above the zero mark.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmalee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Charles A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmalee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

PROF. MORSE-STEPHEN ON RUDYARD KIPLING.

To augment the funds which are being raised to build a woman's residence in connection with Toronto University, Prof. Morse-Stephen journeyed all the way from Cornell to lecture on "Rudyard Kipling" on Saturday evening last. This distinguished writer on historical subjects became very favorably known to Toronto on the occasion of his lecture on Robespierre last spring, and those who looked forward to a second intellectual treat were not disappointed. Mr. Edward Blake occupied the chair and in a few pleasant words introduced the lecturer.

Prof. Morse-Stephen began his lecture by telling his audience that he did not appear before them as a literary critic of Kipling; rather, he would treat his theme subjectively, telling them how he became interested in Kipling, how the poet had affected him, what his influence upon him had been, and thus, by a sort of subjective impressionist criticism, they would learn why Kipling appealed to him more powerfully than any other author of late years had done. Other minds, he was aware, were filled with such men as Martin Tupper and Browning, but for his part he was most interested in Kipling, whom he did not hesitate to rank among the greatest writers of the day. Kipling had interpreted to the English nation the nature of the work which has been done in India as no one else has been able to do; he had been able to speak with authority; he had treated the great topic of India with vigor, with power, with knowledge. The British rule of India the lecturer regarded as the biggest thing in the nineteenth century, but it had been an uninteresting subject, except at rare intervals, such as the time of the mutiny, to the average self-centred Englishman, till Kipling appeared with his marvelous powers of expression and tremendous knowledge of his subject.

A Keen Observer.

The first stage in Kipling's career was marked by the publication of the Departmental Ditties, and by Plain Tales from the Hills, in which he showed himself no mere reflector of Indian life, but a keen observer with a deep understanding of human nature. But it was the Barrack Room Ballads, published in The Scots Observer, whose editor was Henley, which first caught the English fancy, and the Three Musketeers sent all England wild with delight, Andrew Lang and Edmund Gosse not excepted. Then came the poet's friendship for Walcott Balestier, with its mighty influence for good; and the production of Kipling's first novel, The Light That Failed, which, like Ba-Ba-Black Sheep, is very largely autobiographical. The Light That Failed was published by Lippincotts, who insisted upon a happy ending of the story; to their wish the author agreed, but his artistic instinct re-asserted itself, and his authorized edition has the finale which Kipling at first intended.

He Girdled the Earth.

After this Kipling traveled much—he visited every colony of the vast empire, "to the last least lump of coral;" in fact, he literally girdled the earth, and during this time he conceived the idea of the apotheosis of England, the unity of the Empire, which found its first expression in the fine poem—the English Flag. The lecturer then told of the moral, bracing influence of Kipling upon the young men in the home universities; his protest against existing evils, his freshness and virility combined with a certain brutality of expression were very attractive after a long period of sentiment and polish.

The third stage of Kipling's development showed him as the preacher. It began about the time when he became admittedly the uncrowned laureate of the Greater England. From the graceful writer of society stories, he developed into a preacher of a gospel of work, of obedience to discipline, of the dependence of one human being upon the other—of law, order, restraint, a gospel which finds its most beautiful and powerful expression in the jungle books. Courage, too, in all its mental and physical aspects he insists upon; he loves adventure and evinces an actual worship of silence—for the men, who, when they can do no more, die in silence. In an age of self-advertisement, it is something to find a man who can realize that the best work in the world is done by men who do not talk. Reverence is one of his most striking qualities—for the irreverent, the flippant and the scoffer, he knows no mercy; he bows his head reverently before the mystery of the unknown. Not that he can be called a Christian poet. There is something, it must be confessed, pagan about Kipling, but it is nobly pagan.

Defects of the Poet.

The lecturer then went on to speak of the defects of the poet, which were plain to none more than to his admirers. There was a certain tendency to be diffuse, to be grandiose, to say something big in such a big way that it became ridiculous; a ruggedness and brutality and a lack of polish. But while the lecturer deplored these, he thought that they ought to be regarded as the defects of his qualities, for in his desire to be true, and in the great desire he had to present forcibly those truths which came to him, he frequently presented than rough hewn. He did not take time to polish his phrases and sentences, neither did he regard conventional rules—he used slang, he sometimes swore, but he said what he wished, and it went home; and after all, said the lecturer, there is such a thing as too much polish. And what writer of to-day can compare with him, both in quality and quantity of output?

A last characteristic is Kipling's essential modernity. He represents our end of the century, and is no admirer of mediæval sentimentalism. Is not McAndrew's famous hymn conclusive proof that white souls are not necessary to romance on the high seas? He takes an up-to-date locomotive and from its wonderful mechanism deduces the old lessons of work and obedience.

In conclusion, the distinguished lecturer said that when he had come to fill his post in the States, he found that the interest in Kipling was by no means confined to England; in spite of the fact that Kipling had told them many unpleasant truths, the Americans were enthusiastic admirers of Kipling. In Cornell there was a Kipling Club, which had no rules, good fellowship was its watchword, and an understanding of Kipling's works its raison d'etre. It was a simple matter of fact that Kipling had a message and a strong one to every English-speaking individual on the face of the earth.

The professor then read several selections to the great delight of the audience and concluded with the famous Recessional.

"AD" NEUENDORFF IS DEAD.

The Well-Known Conductor and Composer of Opera Taken Off Suddenly.

New York, Dec. 4.—Adolph Neuendorff, celebrated as a composer and musical director, died here to-day quite suddenly. He had suffered from a prolonged illness, but heart failure was the immediate cause of death. The famous artist breathed his last in the presence of his wife, the well-known singer, who is known on the stage as Georgina von Januschowski.

Mr. Neuendorff was 54 years old, and experienced a most eventful career. From a simple piano teacher in Wisconsin, he advanced step by step until he was chosen recently as the leader of the Planned Permanent orchestra in New York. The artist was born in Hamburg in 1843, and he emigrated to the United States in 1862 and found employment as a piano teacher. In 1865 he was engaged as director of the chorus in the old Stadt Theatre in the first German opera ever played in America. Later he was selected as the kapellmeister of the Stadt Theatre, after he had concluded an extensive tour through South America.

Mr. Neuendorff founded the Germania Theatre in 1872.

The New York theatrical public is indebted to Mr. Neuendorff for the first production of "Lohengrin," and for such great singers as Pauline Lucca and Theodore Wachtel.

Mr. Neuendorff's most noted works are: "The Rat Catcher of Hamlin," "Don Quixote," "Der Minstrel" and "Waldmeister's Brautfahrt."

The board meeting of the Church of England Woman's Auxiliary will be held in St. Thomas' Schoolhouse, on Thursday next, Dec. 9. The proceedings will begin at 10.30, as usual, and close at 3 p.m. Lunch will be provided, and all are cordially invited.

MR. GRADY'S POPULARITY.

Presented With a Gold Watch by His Friends on Saturday Night—A Very Jolly Evening.

A large number of friends of Mr. Thomas J. Grady of the Cummings Stock Company gathered at the Grand Union Hotel on Saturday night to tender him a supper and present him with a gold watch and chain, on the occasion of his severing his connection with the Cummings Company. Not only were Mr. Grady's Toronto friends there, but every theatrical company in the city last week was well represented. The supper was given directly after the theatres closed and, after a sumptuous repast had been partaken of, Mr. Campbell, proprietor of the Grand Union, made the presentation. Mr. Grady replied in his usual genial way. Mr. M. S. Robinson, who presided, after the presentation, told how Mr. Grady, during his short stay in Toronto, established himself a favorite, and how they all regretted his coming departure from the city. All present hoped to see him in Toronto again, if not this, the next season. After this a first-class impromptu program was enjoyed, to which the following well-known artists contributed: Miss Jean Mawson, Miss Ethel Haines, Mr. J. E. Fennell, Mr. Addison Pitt, Mr. Maitland, Miss Lucille La Verne (of the Fitzgerald Company), Miss Neville (of the "Liberty and Love" company), Miss Lilli Kleiser's rendering of the "Kentucky Babe" was the talk of the evening. The enjoyment was kept up till the small hours of the morning. Among those present were: Jacques Martin, Geo. Christie, Charles Henderson, C. H. Bennett, Pauline Parker, T. Gregory, Miss Ethel Haines (Fitzgerald Company), A. McConachy, Miss Kleiser, H. H. Lamkin, Arthur Villiers, Fred Monlie, Miss Wardell, Miss Lucieli, Miss Mawson, Miss Neville and W. O'Donnell.

THE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

Second Address by Hon. Mr. Woolley in the Pavilion.

The Pavilion yesterday afternoon was again crowded by those who desired to hear the Hon. J. G. Woolley. The chair was occupied by Senator Geo. A. Cox, and seated with him upon the platform were: Revs. A. H. Ranton, E. E. Scott, W. J. Barkwell, Ald. John Hallam and Messrs. B. E. Bull, J. S. Robertson (president of the league), A. E. Parker, R. S. Shenstone, John Armstrong, J. H. Conlan, C. H. Wisker, W. J. Mitchell, Murdoch Macdonald, George B. Sweetnam, James Forster, Thomas Foster, James Blainey, Miss N. M. Maguin.

Mr. Robertson announced that Miss Eva Booth, commandant of the Salvation Army in Canada, would speak next Sunday.

Mr. J. G. Woolley specially addressed the young men.

He strongly urged upon those who had votes to only vote for the political party that was free from the contaminating influences of vice.

Mr. Howard Stutchbury sang several solos during the afternoon.

THE MAJORITY WAS 250.

Official Declaration of the Result of the Centre Toronto Election.

Returning Officer William Roaf Saturday made his official return of the bye-election in Centre Toronto for the Dominion Parliament held on Tuesday last. The majority for Bertram is 250. The figures are as follows:

	Bertram.	Howland.
St. James' Ward	1,261	1,068
St. John's Ward	951	894
Total	2,212	1,962

Majority for Bertram, 250.

The total number of votes in the constituency is 8031, and the total number of votes cast was 4174, or 52 per cent. 59 ballots were rejected and 35 ballots were spoiled.

The summing up by Mr. Roaf was made in the presence of A. E. Ross, agent for Mr. Bertram, and S. W. Burns, agent for Mr. Howland.

The Gough's Introductory.

In another column Gough Bros. make their introductory announcement of their commenced business as clothiers and gentlemen's furnishers at 6 and 8 Queen-street west. The firm have made an advantageous lease of the premises and will make and sell only first-class grades of ready-to-wear clothing. Gough Bros. have for 11 years conducted a most successful business in the same lines in the enterprising town of Peterboro. They come to the city not as novices in the trade, but keenly alive to the forces they have to fight in the way of competition and with a wide knowledge of the necessaries to a successful business in Toronto. The most modernized store methods are being introduced in their trading, and the motto of the house will be: "Cash and one price, and your money back if you're not satisfied."

New Mining Companies.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating the Gold Fields Company of Michipicoten, Limited, capital $1,000,000, in $1 shares. Those incorporated are: Harrison Troop, dining car conductor; Arthur Sharpe and John Snyder, railway conductors, and Thomas Harvey, railway agent, all of Sault Ste Marie, and William Henry Thomas and George Wellington Leach, locomotive engineers, and Henry Dreany and Daniel Cameron, railway conductors, all of North Bay.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:—

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N.Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

Hobberlin's Annual December Sale

The momentum of interest in this big clothing-to-order sale will carry it clear through the month—the goods are fresh and stylish—the styles are up-to-date, of course—we're back of all we say, and want you to test our ways.

Fur-Lined Overcoat

Fine Beaver or Melton Shell—muskrat lined—long and stylish—to your measure . . . **30.90**

The Hobberlin Bros. Co., Limited
155 Yonge. 490 Queen W.

ROSEDALE RAVINE ROAD.

Judge McDougall Apportions the Amount to be Paid by the City and Property Owners.

Judge McDougall Saturday gave judgment largely in favor of the city in the Rosedale Ravine-road matter. The original estimated cost of the road was $27,600, but the actual cost amounted to $78,845. The city deducted $9512 for beautifying the park in the Macpherson property, leaving $68,592 to be collected from the property owners. The Court of Revision ordered the city to bear the full amount above the original expenditure and the city appealed to Judge McDougall. His Honor gave judgment as follows: Of the original estimate of $27,500, $15,000 to be borne by the city and balance by the property-owners. The sum of $69,532 which the city wanted to assess against the property-owners Judge McDougall reduced by $15,000, and the readjusted finance brought the property-owners' liability down to $41,741, which sum be assessed against them.

For Hearing This Week.

The County Court will open before Judge Morson on Tuesday, when the following cases will be heard:

Jury cases: Hughes v. Burgess, O'Neil v. Franklin, Jacks v. Toronto Railway Co., Evans v. Land Security Co., Wilson v. Warbrick, Hudson v. Toronto Railway Co., Simpson v. Plews, Stove Heater Co. v. Ritchie, Tasker v. Graham, Kanada v. McDonald, Martin v. Charlton and Clarkson v. Cousineau.

Non-jury list: Knwright v. Lemon, Barry v. Arnold, Clarkson v. Williams, Brothers v. Metropolitan, Benson v. Archibald et al., Tesker v. Cockburn et al., Brown v. Compin, Sleigh v. London Guarantee and Accident Co., and Delmage v. Clark.

A Promissory Note Case.

Judge Morson has reserved judgment in a contradictory case, J. R. Winters & Co., assignees for Wallace Millichamp & Sons, sued George and R. A. Barton on a promissory note for $200. The note was made by George Barton and endorsed by his son, according to the plaintiffs. The father admits the liability, but the son swore that he never endorsed the note, that he was released by a renewal note on which his name did not appear. Wallace Millichamp and his bookkeeper swore that Barton, jr., brought the note to them and endorsed it.

St. Andrew's Brotherhood

The annual meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was held Saturday evening in the school room of St. Thomas Church. The evening was spent in the consideration of business matters and the election of officers. The local council consists of Messrs. Clougher, Maughan, Evans, Lewis, Johnson, Clarke, Taylor, Gowans, Carlton and Young. Mr. Clougher officiated as chairman and called for reports from the various departments. Those, which were satisfactory, having been read, the brotherhood retired to the chapel, where a short service was held.

Companies Incorporated.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating the following companies: The Royal Hotel Company of Hamilton, Limited, capital $100,000, in $100 shares. Those incorporated are: Walter Sylvester Beardmore and George Wathen Beardmore, both of Toronto, merchants, and James Clark McKeand, accountant; James Turnbull, banker, and John Jackson Scott, barrister-at-law, all of Hamilton.

The Deseronto Milling Company, Limited, capital $5500, in $100 shares.

Provincial Appointments.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has made the following appointments:

James Russell Lovett Starr of Toronto, solicitor, to be a notary public for the Province of Ontario.

Robert Stewart to be a license commissioner for the License District of Halton in the stead of Donald Campbell, deceased.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Commander Frederick Charles Law, R.N., to be his official secretary.

Liquor License Transfers.

The shop license of the late Lt.-Col. Dawson, 16 King west, has been transferred to Thomas Taylor.

The license of Louis Equi, 269 Yonge-street, has been transferred to W. J. Equi, jr., the father having retired from business.

John Hulse, proprietor of the Wilson House, 113 York-street, has sold out to Frank and John Crone.

The applications were passed by the License Commissioners Saturday afternoon.

DIPHTHERIA.

There need be no fear of any person taking diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhoid, if they use Diphtherine. It destroys the germ of contagion and purifies the blood.

A COMPOSITION OF THE BEST BLOOD TONICS KNOWN.

While diphtheria was prevalent in this neighborhood we used Pilkey's Diphtherine as a preventive in our family, several of whom got sore throat. A few doses was sufficient to effect an immediate cure in every case. We believe it everything that it is represented to be, and would not be without it in our home.

JOSEPH LUCAS, Downeyville.

This is the verdict of many residents in the same locality.

Ask your druggist for it; 50 cents per bottle.

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"Nature's Cure for Consumption" will be sent to any sufferer upon receipt of ten cents for postage, etc. The price, $5, to be paid when cured and not before. No case is hopeless! No medicine! No expense! Address J. A. WATKINS, 1340 1-st., N.W., Washington, D.C.

MILITARY EXPEDITION TO THE KLONDIKE

This Expedition will leave Toronto about 1st March next, thoroughly equipped with all the necessary provisions and appliances for the comfort of the men and success of the enterprise. Everyone cannot go to the Klondike, but they can buy an interest in this properly organized Expedition, and secure the advantages without personal risk.

Shares, $10 each; issued at par. Subscribers for 50 shares have the right to nominate a representative with the Expedition. Profits will be equally divided between capital and labor.

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Mascot, 1500	1½
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Silver Bell, 2000	2½
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Mayflower, 500	8
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"Evening Star"

Evening Star Tunnel completed.

The following telegram has just been received from the Superintendent of the Evening Star Mine at Rossland:

"Connected upper level with shaft. Men now stoping ore for shipment."

For full particulars of stock apply to E. L. SAWYER & CO., 42 King-street west, Toronto.

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Saw Bill, 200	$1.95
Golden Cache, 500	1.50
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Monte Cristo, wanted 2000, at 18c; Poorman, wanted 500, at 8½c; Deer Park, wanted 200, name price; Deer Park, for sale 1000, at 10½c; B. C. Gold Fields, for sale 2000, snap; Winchester, for sale 1000, special; Tin Horn, for sale 500, 100, 100, special; Hammond Reef, for sale 400, good buy. S. J. Sharp, 65 Yonge-street.

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Juneau	90.75	68.25
Sitka	98.75	73.25
Skaguay	98.75	76.25
Dyea (Taiya)	98.75	76.25
Pyramid Harbor Landing	98.75	76.25
Haines Mission	98.75	76.25

Proportionate rates from all other points. Latest information as to routes, steamship sailings and baggage allowance will be furnished upon application to any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent, or C. E. McPHERSON, Toronto.

DIVIDENDS.

The London and Canadian Loan and Agency COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NO. 51.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the paid-up capital stock of this company for the three months ending 30th November, 1897, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on the 15th December, prox. By order of the directors,

J. F. KIRK, Manager.
Toronto, Nov. 30. 41

Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company.

75TH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent. on the paid-up capital stock of this company has been declared for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1897, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 3rd day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, inclusive.

By order. GEO. H. SMITH, Secretary.
41111

EPPS'S COCOA

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
Grateful and Comforting to the Nervous or Dyspeptic.
Nutritive Qualities Unrivalled.

In Quarter-Pounds Tins only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Limited, Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

CHARCOAL! CHARCOAL! CHARCOAL!

Buy it from your grocer or hardware store.

If he happens to be such a back number as not to have it in stock, 'phone us at 414.

HAMILTON & CO., 79 and 81 George St

Tin Horn, Winchester-Stemwinder, Comstock-Mammoth.
Can. Gold Fields Syndicate.
B.C. Gold Fields.
Porcupine (Ymir).
Ontario Gold Fields.
Gold Hills and Eastern.
—At very special figures.
—Send for quotations to
HEMPHILL & BULLOCK,
Share Brokers - Brantford, Ont.
Clough and Moreing & Neal's Codes.

CHRISTMAS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

White Star Line Royal Mail Steamers sail every Wednesday from New York for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

SS. Germanic .....Dec. 8, noon
SS. Teutonic .....Dec. 15, noon
SS. Britannic .....Dec. 22, noon
SS. Majestic .....Dec. 29, noon

The Germanic, sailing on the 8th, will be due to arrive in Queenstown on the 15th, and at Liverpool on the following day.

The Teutonic, on the 15th, will be due to arrive in Queenstown on the 21st, and Liverpool on the 22nd. For further information apply to CHAS. A. PIPON, General Agent for Ontario, 8 King-street east, Toronto.

Christmas Ships.

First-class $75 00
Second-class .....$45.00 to London
Steerage .....$27.00 to London

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.

American Line.

NEW YORK SOUTHAMPTON LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.
St. Louis ....Dec. 15
St. Paul .....Dec. 8 New York, ..Dec. 22

Red Star Line

Southwark, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 9 a.m.
Noordland, Wednesday, Dec. 15, noon.
International Navigation Co., Pier 14, North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, New York. BARLOW CUMBERLAND, Agent, 72 Yonge-street, Toronto. 135

SPECIAL CRUISES

Calling all Islands between. Days. Up.
Jan. 12—New York, Trinidad, New York 27 $165
Feb. 1—New York, Trinidad, Jamaica, Nassau 32 200
Feb. 16—New York, Bermuda, Trinidad, Jamaica 33 250
BERMUDA, Dec. 16, 29, Jan. 8, 19, 29.
Quebec SS. Co.'s steamer Trinidad.
246 A. AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

Toronto Office—72 Yonge St.
BARLOW CUMBERLAND, Agent.

European and Foreign

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

R. M. MELVILLE,
Cor. Toronto and Adelaide-Sts.
Telephone 2010.

TICKETS TO EUROPE

—VIA—

Beaver Line direct to Liverpool.
Allan Line direct to Liverpool.
Allan-State Line direct to Glasgow.
Anchor Line direct to Glasgow.
Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line direct to London.
Direct steamers to Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa, and to all southern points in the United States. Write or wire us for rates.

S. J. SHARP,
65 Yonge-street.

Last Ships.

St. Paul, Dec. 8.....Arrive Dec. 15
St. Louis, Dec. 15.....Arrive Dec. 22
Large, fast express steamers.
Steerage, $27.00; return, $53.50, to London.
Second cabin, $45.00; return $83.13, to London.
To Southampton—Short route.
Reserve berths to-day.
BARLOW CUMBERLAND,
72 Yonge-street, Toronto.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL

6000 Tons STEAMER GALLIA. 6000 Tons

Dec. 8, from St. John, N.B.; Halifax, Dec. 9.
THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE.
Saloons and state rooms amidships, electric light, elegant accommodation for all classes.
Lands passengers and freight in Liverpool Dec. 17, in time for Christmas.
PATRONIZE A CANADIAN ENTERPRISE
Write for passenger and freight rates to
S. J. SHARP,
Western freight and passenger agent, 65 Yonge-street, or R. M. Melville, 40 Toronto-street. Barlow Cumberland, 72 Yonge-street.

Christmas Steamers!

CUNARD LINE
Campania, 13,000 tons.....Dec. 11th
Umbria, 8000 " ..... " 18th
DOMINION LINE
Scotsman, 6040 tons.....Dec. 11th
(Twin Screw)
Tickets and all information from
A. F. WEBSTER,
N.-E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

Christmas in England.

Beaver SS. Line, for Liverpool. SS. Gallia, Dec. 8.
Anchor SS. Line for Glasgow. SS. Anchoria, Nov. 27; SS. Furnessia, Dec. 14.
Wilson & Furness-Leyland Line, for London direct. SS. Alexandra, Nov. 27.
Lowest rates quoted. Book early through
ROBINSON & HEATH,
Custom House Brokers,
69½ Yonge-street, Toronto, Agents.

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT after the publication hereof in four consecutive issues of The Ontario Gazette application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, under the provisions of The Loan Corporations Act, being chap. 38 of 60 Victoria, for an Order-in-Council changing the name of The Dominion Building and Loan Association to that of The Dominion Permanent Loan Company.

Dated at Toronto this 30th day of November, A. D. 1897.

MACDONELL, BOLAND & THOMPSON, 2 Toronto-street, Toronto.
11 Solicitors for Applicants.