HOUSE WRAPPED IN FLAMES

But it Refused to Burn—Failure of Attempt to Destroy a Wooden Structure in New York.

WAS ELECTRIC FIREPROOFED.

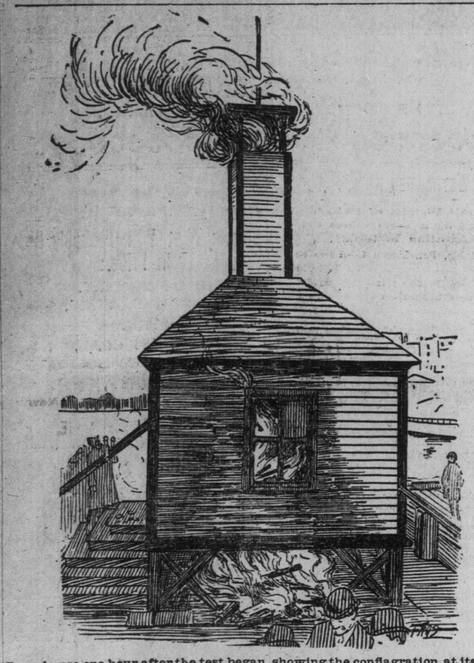
New Process Which Renders Wood Indestructible and Makes Conflagrations Impossible—Canadians in It.

New York, March 4.—(From The World's Special Correspondent.) — "Incombustible wood." This phrase, at first, seems, in itself, a contradiction of terms, and yet it represents an accomplished fact. In other words, wood can be made fireproof, and all the ordinary timber that grows in our forests and has always been regarded as fit food for the flames can be rendered absolutely non-inflammable.

This assertion will prove somewhat startling to the average reader, but, nevertheless, it is true, as has been proven by an experiment, or rather, a test, made to-day

House as it looked prior to its trial by fire.

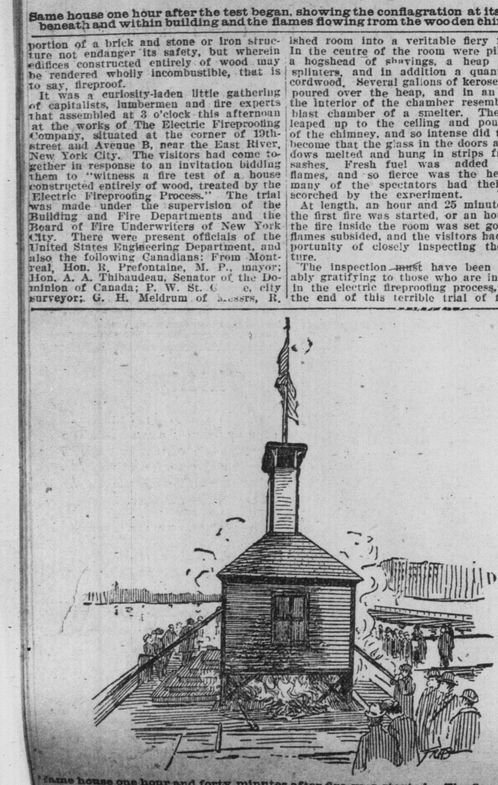
in this city, in the presence of a number of New York and Washington gentlemen, United States Navy officials, Toronto and Montreal capitalists and representatives of The Toronto World, New York Herald and New York Journal, and other leading newspapers of the day. The test consisted of a persistent, but unsuccessful, attempt to destroy by fire a building constructed of wood, which had been first treated by a process of chemical impregnation. An edifice, constructed of pine and other woods, saturated as above, absolutely refused to burn. The demonstration was received with pleasure by the large number of lumbermen and financiers present, for they recognized that a new idea in building has been inaugurated —an era wherein not only will the frame



Same house one hour after the test began, showing the conflagration at its heigh beneath and within building and the flames flowing from the wooden chimney.

portion of a brick and stone or iron structure not endanger its safety, but wherein edifices constructed entirely of wood may be rendered wholly incombustible, that is to say, fireproof.

It was a curiosity-laden little gathering of capitalists, lumbermen and fire experts that assembled at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the works of The Electric Fireproofing Company, situated at the corner of 10th-street and Avenue B, near the East River, New York City. The visitors had come together in response to an invitation bidding them to "witness a fire test of a house constructed entirely of wood, treated by the Electric Fireproofing Process." The trial was made under the supervision of the Building and Fire Departments and the Board of Fire Underwriters of New York City. There were present officials of the United States Engineering Department, and also the following Canadians: From Montreal, Hon. R. Prefontaine, M. P., mayor; Hon. A. A. Thibaudeau, Senator of the Dominion of Canada; R. W. St. G. , city surveyor; G. H. Meldrum of Messrs. R.



Flame house one hour and forty minutes after fire was started. The flames have spent themselves, with what absence of damage to the building is apparent.

Wilson, Smith-Meldrum & Co., Wm. Agnew, James Kinghorn and Humes Hall. From Toronto, Ex-Ald. Jas. Scott, president of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company; J. Haden Horsey, manager of the Esther-street Branch of the Dominion Bank; E. R. Playter of the Bank of Commerce. From Penetanguishene, C. Beck of Beck & Co., lumbermen.

A Non-Inflammable Wooden House.

As the visitors gathered, they individually and collectively inspected the little house of wood that was to withstand the most persistent attempts at incendiarism. The structure, which had been erected upon a large lying alongside the company's docks, stood on four posts about three feet in height. The barge itself was covered with a layer of boards and brown paper, fireproofed by the company's process, and the four posts had been treated in the same way. The dimensions of the structure were (or rather, are, for the building, notwithstanding its baptism of fire, still exists), 18 feet by 12 feet, and it stood about 20 feet in height, being shingled and surmounted by a wooden chimney some five or six feet tall. The building was constructed of four-inch studding, covered with ¾-inch rough boards, a layer of fireproof paper and ⅞ inch clapboards. In front of the house, a flight of stairs led up to two doors, which, side by side, opened into the two chambers into which the structure had been divided. The doors were glass-paneled, and a double-sash window opened from the side of each room.

One of these rooms was left in an unfinished state. Pine was used in the 2x8 joists of the flooring, which consisted of 1¼ inch Georgia pine, on top of which were laid two thicknesses of building paper and a layer of ¾-inch North Carolina pine.

To vary the test, the second chamber was finished in elaborate style. Its walls were broken up into beautifully-polished panels of yellow pine, white pine, ash, oak, birch, maple, cherry and mahogany. The partition between the two chambers consisted of two thicknesses of 1 1-16 ash, overlaid on one side by the polished panelling. The flooring of the finished room included a layer of 5-16-inch tongued and grooved Georgia pine, superimposed upon 1¾-inch ash boards.

To cap the climax, this finished room was fitted up with a fireplace actually built of wood, that portion of the grate which is usually constructed of stone or brick being, in this case, of ¾-inch pine, which, like every other bit of wood about the house, had been electric fireproofed.

In this grate, by the way, when the visitors arrived, a fire had been merrily blazing away for six hours, the only effect produced being a slight charring of the wood fireplace.

Shortly after three o'clock, a tug took the house-laden barge in tow, and steamed with it a mile or two up the East River, to the head of Blackwell's Island, where an out-of-the-way place for the test was found. A steamer followed, bearing its cargo of curious visitors. The barge having been moored to the shore, and the visitors having been landed, the trial was proceeded with.

Building Wrapped in Flames.

First, a great heap of shavings, kindling and cordwood was piled under the house, and two or three gallons of coal oil were poured over the heap. A match was then touched to the pile, and a wave of fire in once swept along the bottom and up the sides of the house, and the flames soon wrapped one end of the building in their fiery embrace. The paint soon disappeared from the clapboards of the structure, but the building itself refused to succumb. This raging fire, it is to be remembered, was kept on the processed planks, with which the decks of the barge had been covered.

When this outside fire was at its height the walls in the interior of the building remained perfectly cool, and not only did the processed wood prove itself non-combustible, but it also showed itself to be a remarkable non-conductor of heat.

But the test on the outside was not enough, and the management proceeded to double the severity of the trial by converting the interior of the rough, unfinished room into a veritable fiery furnace. In the centre of the room were piled half a bogshead of shavings, a heap of pine splinters, and in addition a quantity of cordwood. Several gallons of kerosene were poured over the heap, and in an instant the interior of the chamber resembled the blast chamber of a smelter. The flames leaped up to the ceiling and poured out of the chimney, and so intense did the heat become that the glass in the doors and windows melted and hung in strips from the sashes. Fresh fuel was added to the fire, and so fierce was the heat that many of the spectators had their faces scorched by the experiment.

At length, an hour and 25 minutes after the first fire was started, or an hour after the fire inside the room was set going, the flames subsided, and the visitors had an opportunity of closely inspecting the structure.

The inspection must have been remarkably gratifying to those who are interested in the electric fireproofing process, for, at the end of this terrible trial of fire, the building stood practically intact. Those portions of the structure which had come into contact with the conflagration were charred or carbonized, but remained cool to the touch, and beyond these portions of actual contact the effect of the flames did not extend.

Impossible for Fire to Spread.

A word as to the results of the conflagration which took place in the interior of the rough, unfinished room. The walls, floor and ceiling presented the appearance of being composed of charcoal. The intense heat had burned the inner side of the chamber to a carbon, but it had not succeeded in setting the building on fire or piercing the walls. The fire had subsided as soon as the combustible material was consumed, leaving the incombustible interior of the chamber whole.

The net result of the test was to prove that in a structure built of electric fireproofed wood, a fire, no matter how fierce, can be confined to the room in which it occurs, so that as soon as the inflammable material in the room is consumed the fire dies a natural death. A remarkable incident of the trial was that the wall of the adjoining room, separated by a partition of only an inch or two, remained perfectly cool throughout the test. The beautifully-finished panels of this and the other three walls retained their perfect condition and appearance. Everybody pronounced the test eminently successful, and expressed the opinion that an ordinary wooden building, under the same exposure, would have been razed to the ground within ten minutes. Even a flag treated by the company's process waved from the blazing chimney without catching fire.

Those who witnessed to-day's fire are convinced that electric fire-proofing means much to the future of architectural structures. Many of the so-called fireproof steel buildings are not such, and besides this, are very costly. Wood is the natural building material of the world, and if it can be rendered fireproof the building problem is solved.

History of Electric Fireproofing.

The electric fireproofing process was first experimented with about five years ago in New York, and since then it has been successfully carried on in other portions of the United States, and in England, France and Germany. The English tests were witnessed by the Prince of Wales and many of the chief men of England. Great Britain and Denmark soon placed large orders for fireproofing wood with the British company operating the process, while the French Government ordered a commission of investigation, with a view to its adoption in the construction of war vessels. The investigations of the French Government resulted in an extensive order being placed with the London company a few months later.

Among the notable buildings in England in which wood treated by the process has been used, may be mentioned the British Museum, the Alhambra theatre, St. Pancras Iron Works, Bedford Grammar School and Wallace & Co.'s furniture warehouses and factories.

Following the example of England and France, Norway, Denmark and far-away Japan have all practically shown their approval of wood fireproofed by the electric process, by placing large orders for it with the companies operating the system.

The Russian Government, also, after a searching examination into the value of the electric fireproofed wood, covering a period of more than two years, has just adopted it for the wood to be used in the construction of war ships, and only recently ordered that the new Russian cruiser "Variag," now building at Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia, shall have no wood in her construction but what is treated by the electric process.

Saves Warships and Buildings.

Since then the British Admiralty has adopted the processed wood for the woodwork of some of its battleships, and the United States Navy Department has also adopted the wood prepared by this company for all its new boats. It is believed that the Iowa was enabled to go thru what she did in the Spanish-American war largely as a result of her timbers having been treated by the process. In New York, several of the tall buildings are fitted throughout with electric fireproofed wood. Two of these are the structures owned by the great commercial agency, R. G. Dun & Co., and the Commercial Cable Co., on Broad-street. The latter building has already gone thru its first test, as the following newspaper clipping records:

"Last Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of the Commercial Cable Building on Broad-street. It occurred in a very dangerous position—in a room devoted to the storage of papers, telegraph blanks and other similar combustible material. The conditions were exactly of the sort which, on more than one occasion, have developed into serious fires. And indeed a serious fire would have resulted here but for the fact that the Commercial Cable Building is one of the two or three buildings in this city wherein the principle of fireproof construction has been carried out scientifically in every particular. We are not referring now merely to the use of steel and terra-cotta in suitable positions. Strictly, modern fireproofing means much more than that. We refer also to every stick of wood in the building; for in this mammoth structure every door and window casing, every particle of trim was rendered absolutely incombustible by the use of the electric fireproofing process. The result was that Sunday morning's fire, which would have been a serious matter in almost every other building in the city, was a harmless incident. Some of the contents of the room were destroyed. A closet of ordinary wood was completely burnt, but the flames spent themselves, without any appreciable injury, upon the incombustible woodwork of the room."

As regards the process for rendering the wood incombustible, it may be said that it consists essentially of two parts, which, respectively, comprise the removal of the natural juices of the wood from the woody cells and vessels, and the application of chemical preparations to the emptied and cleansed interstices.

Both of these objects are effected by means of alternate exhaustion and steam treatment, the chemicals being forced into the wood at an elevated temperature. Subsequently, the prepared wood is thoroly dried.

Compared with ordinary wood, the processed wood, in its general utility, does not appear to be more difficult to saw or plane, and has no extraordinary effect upon the tools used. It is also equally capable with ordinary wood of receiving a high polish. The process seems to add to the general good qualities of the wood treated, and as to permanence of impregnation a chemist says: "Owing to the fact that the chemical preparation is not merely superficially applied, but forced into the pores of the wood, the treatment is of a permanent character, and the lapse of time cannot diminish the incombustibility of the wood. Stability and non-volatility mark the chemicals employed, and even at a high temperature their tendency is to fuse, and thus add another protection to the fibres they surround."

The capacity of the present New York company's works is 30,000 feet of soft wood and a lesser quantity of hardwood per day.

A Canadian Company.

There are two other branch companies in the United States, and some of the gentlemen who saw the test here to-day have formed the Electric Fireproofing Company of Canada, Limited, with headquarters in Montreal. The first works of the company will be established near that city, and operations are to be carried on on a large scale. The firm of R. Wilson-Smith, Meldrum & Co. is looking after this Canadian company.

Wolves in New Ontario.

Port Arthur Chronicle: Why are the wolves coming into the country? is a question being asked every day, and in various reports from some of the northern posts of the Hudson Bay Company we hear that the wolves are so thick and savage that the Indians are afraid of going out to look at their traps.

In a local way, the general belief seems to be that they are following the red deer from Minnesota. Advices from Northern Minnesota go to prove that the wolves are becoming more plentiful in Minnesota and Western Ontario than ever before. After looking into the matter carefully, it would seem that they are coming in from the north and from the east shores of James Bay.

For a number of years the Hudson Bay Company were in the habit of catching porpoise and other fish along James Bay. The main point for these fisheries was at the mouth of the Great Whale, Rupert and Big Rivers. Each year thousands of porpoise carcasses floated ashore at high tide. This became a feeding ground for over 50 years for large bands of wolves, which were frequently seen in bands of several hundreds.

Some years ago these fisheries were discontinued, and the wolves who had so often haunted this feeding ground had to seek elsewhere for fodder. The whale fisheries also landed enormous quantities of waste material, which was doubtless an attraction to the wolves. However, since the fisheries have moved farther north as well as to the Behring Straits and the Behring Sea, the old grounds are necessarily left bare, and this, to our mind, is one of the causes why the wolves are coming into new country.

Without a Parallel.

Weekly Sun: However honorable the legal adviser of a man charged with crime might be, the Attorney-General would hardly take him from the side of the prisoner and instruct him to present the case against his own client. Yet the Government has placed the bringing out of the evidence in the West Elgin case in the exclusive control of two men, one of whom is the legal adviser of the very machine charged with the commission of the fraud, and the other is an active Liberal politician, who was only recently employed as counsel for his party in election matters. In its appointment of counsel, the Government has shown a disregard of public decency which has, we believe, hardly a parallel in the history of Canadian politics.

Public disgust over this whole shameful business is growing deeper, rather than abating. If the Government would escape the tangled web it has been weaving and do its full duty to the public, it cannot too quickly change its course.

Only those who have had experience can tell of the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off—pain night and day; but relief is sure to those who use Holloway's Corn Cure. ed

A VISIT TO MENELIK.

Interesting Letter by Col. Powell Cotton, Who Paid His Respects to the Emperor.

London Telegraph.

Captain Powell Cotton sends the following notes of a visit which he recently paid to the Emperor Menelik:

Left the British Agency Compound 3.20, and reached the outer stockade of the Jibbee (Palace) just before 4, rode thru three large muddy and untidy courtyards, with crowds of followers loafing about. We were a party of six, Captain Harrington, H.B.M., agent at the court of Menelik, and Baird, his secretary, in spotless khaki uniform, on two fine grey ponies; we four in dress clothes and pumps, with felt hats and ulsters, mounted on four sorry mules, which required much beating to get them along; an Abyssinian interpreter, and a Dr. Martin, taken as a child from Magdala after the siege, now in Government employ in Burmah, came here on leave to see if he can get employment in the land of his birth; the rear brought up by two smart Indian sowars. At the gate of the last enclosure we dismounted, took off our coats, and shivered, being a cloudy, windy day after a pouring night. Only for a minute, however, for His Majesty has the name of great punctuality.

A Court Functionary Called.

A court functionary of sorts came to call us, and we entered a small yard, with a clock tower in one corner and an open fronted building joining it, approached by two staircases. Up one of these we filed. At the back of the room, some 20 feet square, was a dais, 10 feet long and raised some 4 feet from the ground, and covered as was the floor in front of it, with European green and rather bright colored carpets. On this, with his legs tucked on one side under him, and half reclining to the opposite side of two large pink satin-covered cushions, was Menelik. Two similar cushions were on the other side of him. Some 20 attendants stood about, mostly in a group, by a door on his right. We were each introduced in turn, my name he had repeated twice, as he could not catch it. To each he gave his hand and smiled, as he half bowed in return to ours.

How Menelek Looks.

His age is 58, but he hardly looks it—a very dark, but not black, face, marked by smallpox; rather even, but not very white teeth; a short, greyish beard and whiskers; a face that is full of strength and shrewdness, quick in altering expression, a pleasant smile, and a hearty laugh. After a few words he asked us to be seated, which we were on cane chairs, in a circle in front of him. Then as he listened to the interpreter, his eyes moved from one to the other as he took in every detail of our appearance. His head was covered by white muslin, drawn tight on the forehead and at the sides of the head. A fine rose-cut diamond stud in the left ear; a plain gipsy ring on the little finger of the right hand; white trousers, a coat of green and yellow striped silk; a black satin cloak, with gold braid and lined pink, was his costume. After we had expressed our thanks for leave to visit his country, and the good sport we had had, we asked for leave for three to go to Rudolf, which he readily granted, and promised a guide.

Permission to Hunt.

Then I asked leave to go north for ibex. The interpreter didn't know the name for ibex, but described it; the King in a moment gave the name, and said it was only to be found in Semen. He then asked which of us were going, and looked hard at me when the interpreter said I was going alone. He then smiled, and said I could go, and that I should certainly bag them, and he would give me letters, guides, etc. Meanwhile, he had sent for a natural history book, and at once turned up a picture of an ibex. Butter then offered him a pair of dogs, which he at once accepted, and chaffingly asked who would be his guarantee, according to Abyssinian custom; on which Harrington said Englishmen required none, and there was general chaff, the King laughing heartily.

Stopped for Lunch.

He then asked when we proposed starting and on our saying at once, said "What, without lunching or dining with us?" and promptly asked us for Sunday, which we, of course, accepted. The conversation then turned on coursing, and he decided to come out on Tuesday to see a course. While this was going on he was turning over the leaves of a book sent him by Lady Meux, a reproduction of an old Abyssinian Bible. The pictures and the binding, being in exact facsimile, evidently excited his wonder, and he remarked on it several times. Dr. Martin had some words with him, and the word "Magdala" caused him to look serious for a few minutes. We told him we had brought no present, wishing to find out what he would like. He replied any kind of new rifle was his greatest joy. When told that Butler and Whitehouse had kept their elephant tusks, being the first they had killed, he expressed his pleasure, and hoped we would all take large tusks to England to show what came from his country. We then shook hands and departed, quite impressed with his shrewdness and affability. N.B.—"Bill" (Whitehouse) was pointed out to him as an American; he promptly said, "What part of America?" and then remarked that he had come by far the furthest of any of us to see his country.

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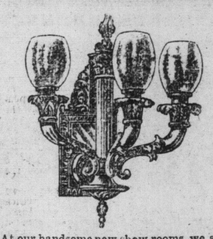

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ESTATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in that behalf that all creditors having claims against the estate of Amelia Snelling, late of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, widow, deceased, who died on the 12th day of January, 1900, are required to send by post or deliver to W. G. Thurston, number 23 Toronto-street, Toronto, solicitor in this matter for the executor of the estate of the said deceased, on or before the 1st day of April, 1900, their names, addresses, the full particulars of their claims and the nature of the security, if any, held by them, and that after the said 1st day of April, 1900, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received, and the said executor shall not for the assets or any part thereof so distributed be liable to any person whose claim shall not have been received at the date of the distribution.

Dated at Toronto, February 28th, 1900.
W. G. THURSTON,
23 Toronto-street,
Solicitor for Executor.

M1,8,15

ESTATE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R.S.O., chapter 129 that all creditors having claims against the estate of John Stapleton, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, laborer, who died on or about the 22nd day of April, 1898, and all persons claiming to be next of kin of the said John Stapleton, living at the time of his death, or to be the legal representatives of such next of kin, as are now dead, are required on or before the 31st day of March, 1900, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver, to the undersigned, solicitors for George M. Gardner, Esq., the administrator of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts (if any), and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after such last-mentioned date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1900.
LAIDLAW, KAPPELE & BICKNELL,
Solicitors for Administrator, Imperial Bank Chambers, Toronto. 4444

MEETINGS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company for the election of directors and the transaction of business generally will be held on Wednesday, the 4th day of April next, at the principal office of the company at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon.

The common stock transfer books will close in London at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 27th February, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, 9th March. The preference stock books will close at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, Feb. 27. All books will be reopened on Thursday, 5th April.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Sec.
Montreal, Feb. 12, 1900. M1,8,15,26

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto Elevated Railway Company, such Act to provide that the Company may, subject to the consent of the municipalities affected, and subject to all other existing rights, construct and operate a system of Elevated Railways in the City of Toronto and adjoining municipalities, and also in connection therewith a system of Surface Street Railways in the City of Toronto and other municipalities within a radius of thirty miles of the said city.

Dated at Toronto, the 5th February, 1900.
MONTGOMERY, FLEURY & MONTGOMERY,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Norwich Union

Fire Insurance Society
OF
Norwich, England.
ESTABLISHED 1797.

Head Office for Canada, 38 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

J. B. LAIDLAW, Manager. ALEX. DIXON, General Agent.

Having been appointed city agent for the Norwich Union I solicit a share of your business. A post card to the above address will receive prompt attention, or telephone No. 734.

H. C. DIXON.

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Conferences invited and correspondence solicited.

The Insurance Agency Corporation of Ontario, Limited.
HEAD OFFICE:
Mail Building (King Street Entrance)
TORONTO.

W. Barclay McMurrich, Q. C., President.
W. E. H. Massey, Vice-President. 245
Geo. H. Roberts, Managing Director.

Medland & Jones
General Insurance Agents and Brokers.
Established 1880. 24

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IN THE
Dominion Bank Building
Corner of King and Yonge-Sts.
Formerly occupied by the Grand Trunk Railway, are to rent for a term of years. 246

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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT

The cost is small, the advantages many. 246
Ask the local manager for rate.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Settlers' One-Way Excursions

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest, will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April.

Passengers traveling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 2 p.m.

Passengers traveling with Live Stock should take train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m.

Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

Tickets and all information at Northwest corner King and Yonge-streets, or Union Station. Phone 434.

J. W. RYDER, C.P. & T.A., Toronto.
M. C. DICKSON, District Pass. Agent.

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For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide" apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent or to

A. H. NOTMAN,
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Only Six Hours at Sea.

STEAMER BRUCE leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday night, on arrival of the I. C. R. express connecting at Port-au-Basque with the

NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.

Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, connecting with the I. C. R. express at North Sidney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning. Through tickets issued, and freight rates quoted at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R., G. T. R. and D. A. R.

R. G. REID
St. John's, Nfld.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
Excursion by R. M. SS. ARAWA.

Sailing from St. John, N.B., March 28, Special from St. John, N.B., March 28. Special first-class rail fare to St. John or Halifax, $9.60. Send for special circular giving full particulars. Lowest thru rates quoted to Paris Exhibition and all Continental points. Rates and sailing lists sent on application.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Lake Ontario .....Wednesday, March 7th
*Etolia .....Wednesday, March 14th
Lake Huron .....Wednesday, March 21st
*First cabin passengers carried only.

For freight and passenger rates apply to

S. J. SHARP,
WESTERN MANAGER,
80 Yonge St., TORONTO.

BERMUDA CANADA'S WINTER RESORT.

SAILINGS—March 10, 15, 21, 26, 31.
RATES—$50 return, valid 6 months.
HOTELS—Princess and Hamilton.
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FOR EUROPE

From Portland:
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Vancouver ..... March 24
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Cambroman ..... April 17

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N.E. Corner King and Yonge-streets, Toronto. 246

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Royal and U. S. Mail Steamers. From New York to Liverpool, via Queenstown.
TEUTONIC.....Feb. 28, 12 noon
GERMANIC.....March 7, 12 noon
OCEANIC.....March 21, 8.30 a.m.
TEUTONIC.....March 28, 12 noon
GERMANIC.....April 4, 12 noon

Superior Second Cabin Accommodation on Oceanic and Teutonic.
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CHAS. A. PIPON,
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MENOMINEE .....March 10
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Sailings and rates upon application.

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Purchase Your Tickets From
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Tuesday, March 13, KAISER GROSSE	1st Cabin	$75 00	2nd Cabin	$42 50
Wednesday, Mch. 14, ST. PAUL	"	60 00	"	37 50
Thursday, Mch. 15, FUERST BISMARCK	"	60 00	"	40 00
Thursday, Mch. 15 BREMEN	"	50 00	"	30 00
Tuesday, Mch. 20 LAHN	"	50 00	"	30 00
Wednesday, Mch. 21 KENSINGTON	"		"	37 50
Saturday, March 24, PATRICIA	"	45 00	"	27 50
Tuesday, March 27, KAISERIN MARIA THERESA	"	65 00	"	42 50
Wednesday, March 28, NEW YORK	"	75 00	"	37 50

2467 BARLOW CUMBERLAND, Agent, 72 Yonge St., Toronto