The World is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Canada. It knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public measures.

The World aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a metropolitan news paper.

The World is offered at a price which places it within the reach of all: $3 per annum; $1 for four months; 25 cts. for one month.

A New Railway Departure.

The conflict between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the Corporation and citizens of Toronto about the Esplanade, the harbor front, a Union Station and collateral subjects has for long absorbed public attention to the neglect of other railway matters of importance.

In the hope that this two years' war is near enough to a satisfactory conclusion for us to give proper attention, we start the proposition of procuring the admission to this city of another railway, one that has special and distinctive claims for consideration.

After the C.P.R. and G.T.R. wrangle is over, the outcome will be the service of two commercial railways for Toronto. No more. Great systems of railway, we admit, but only two. The Grand Trunk takes in the Great Western, Northern and Toronto & Nipissing. One system. The C.P.R. takes in the Toronto, Grey & Bruce and the Credit Valley, the other system. We should look farther. We contend that this great city needs, and should not rest content until it gets, at any rate, one railway more. A railway that shall have the qualification of an independent commercial road, and also be a great coal road. By coal road we mean a company that hauls the product of its mines of coal over its own railway to market, such as the Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Philadelphia & Reading and others.

If our city is to continue right onward during the years that are to come in its allotted career as a great manufacturing and distributing centre at least one great coal road must come here and establish a large depot for coal, with all the elevated pockets, hoists and other appliances for the economical handling and delivery of coal, in use at such depots.

There must be a substantial, tangible reduction in the cost of coal to the manufacturing and general consumer in Toronto. Such is our contention.

Such a railway can only come to us from one quarter, i.e., the Niagara frontier, and be a continuation of one of the great coal roads that reach Buffalo and the Niagara River.

Here, let us remind our readers of the advantages for coal enjoyed by Buffalo to-day.

The Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Erie, Western New York and Pennsylvania, and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, all coal roads, run into Buffalo. These roads have dockage and pockets for transfer of coal to lake shipping for carriage to western lake ports, also pockets and appliances for city supply. Everyone can purchase coal at these latter A distinct boon. It is seen at a glance that, compared with Buffalo in the matter of coal supply, Toronto is simply nowhere. This won't do.

We are informed that the directors of the St. Catharines & Niagara Central Railway have carried on negotiations lately with the management of one of the most important of these railroads pointing to the completion of the St. C. & N. C. Railway from St. Catharines to Toronto and its operation as an integral part of that railroad company's system.

The St. C. and N. C. Railway has been built and in operation for a year or two between the Niagara River and St. Catharines. When completed and put in operation through to Toronto under the contemplated arrangement the coal cars from the mines in Pennsylvania will run in solid trains through to Toronto. As to general freight and passenger traffic through trains will run between Toronto and New York without break or detention at Suspension Bridge or elsewhere. This is certainly a most desirable and distinct step in advance for this city's railroad accommodation.

It must markedly stimulate the development and growth of our manufacturing and all other industrial interests and the general growth and prosperity of the city. In these beneficial results all the railways radiating from Toronto will participate.

Every possible encouragement should be given to this railway.

Where would the Reformers have been to-day if they had not been led astray by Cartwright, Farrer and Wiman? They'd have had a good chance for power. But now Conservatives are banded together as they never were bound before to keep a party out of office that has declared through its organs and chief spokesman that Canada has no future and whose chief editorial writer declared in a secret and treasonable pamphlet: "Whatever course the United States may see fit to adopt, it is plain that Sir John's disappearance from the stage is to be the signal for a movement towards annexation." The Globe has never repudiated this utterance of Farrer's, and its daily editorials, also from Farrer's pen, are pitched in the annexation key tone.

Reform Diffidence.

Black night has settled down upon the nation, indeed, and all the plagues that darkness brings are with us in aggravated form, and morning there seems to be none promised, if—and all our hopes are in the doubt the word contains—if under present circumstances the Liberals do not desire office and intend to hold back, and Mr. Laurier considers himself twice fortunate in being on the Speaker's left. We have the distinguished assurance of the official organ of the party that it (the party) has no such desire and is holding back, and that Mr. Laurier is positively consumed with delight because his chair is on the left hand of the Speaker.

We trust he may attain a good old age and easily die without being even momentarily deprived of his innocent source of pleasure. We have no sympathy with the extreme partisanship that would deny an opponent so harmless a delight. So long as Mr. Laurier adheres to the present policy of his party he may entertain no apprehension that the country will change him from the seat he so well adorns at the Speaker's left.

But it is foretold that, delight in the present as Mr. Laurier may and hold back as the Liberal party may, still it is but a matter of a few months until their supreme objections must give way to public necessity. The present Government must really contrive to respect Reform diffidence and not force Mr. Laurier to reluctantly vacate the historic seat of Liberal leaders and form a Ministry. The latest information from Ottawa warrants us in saying that the Conservative leaders will respect this diffidence, and we may assure the Opposition that its gloomy forebodings of being asked to rule this ruined country are unnecessary.

To the coarse Tory mind the Reform reluctance to walk in to-morrow and oust the Government may seem attributable to the very cheap and ordinary fact of inability through sadly deficient numbers. It may be skeptically pointed out that Mr. Laurier's pathetic regard for the chair on the Speaker's left and the "holding back" to be done by the Opposition is but a pretence—an apology concocted for the purpose of explaining to the Reform hosts the singular phenomena that when, after long waiting, the Conservative party died with Sir John Macdonald it still continued to hold office and the confidence of the country. There be some who regard it thus.

The logic of circumstances so frequently referred to in prophecies of political deluge varies greatly from the logic of everyday life. For instance we are told that the cause of unrestricted reciprocity is dear to the whole heart of the country—yet in the country this cause was rejected by a majority of thirty odd ridings. Further, we in Ontario are told that the Maritime Provinces particularly are crying out for unrestricted reciprocity and refuse to be comforted, yet those Provinces overwhelmingly rejected it at the polls and sent a Government majority to forbid it in Parliament. This strange logic of circumstances is understood by but one man, the journalist-artificer of the Reform future.

The Mail's feud was with Sir John Macdonald—Sir John is dead; but the feud still survives. By the bye, doesn't it look somewhat absurd for an annexationist paper like The Mail to be offering a prize for the most popular volunteer battalion when that same regiment may soon be called out to suppress The Mail and the other disloyalists who think the time for "raising hell," to use their own language, has come?

Harper's Weekly gives a fine picture of Edison, but it is a dead failure in so far as it attempts to give him a heroic cast. Edison isn't built that way.

There's no money in gambling for either you or the Prince of Wales and the sooner you realize the fact and quit it the better it will be for you.

THE METROPOLITAN SAFE.

The York County Railway Company Refused a Franchise.

The business of importance transacted yesterday forenoon by the York County Council was the passing of a bylaw transferring certain property from the town of North Toronto to the township of York. The same bylaw also declared that the council considered it better to have the township appoint the inspectors for noxious weeds than to take that duty upon themselves, as recommended by the Legislature.

Considerable discussion took place over a motion to rescind the bylaw which grants $150 to the village of Stouffville to assist in building a lock-up. The motion was lost.

In the afternoon the topic of discussion was the granting of the right of way to the York County Street Railway Company, to build a road from York Mills to Richmond Hill. This would be in opposition to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company which claims to have the exclusive right. Mr. Warren, president of the latter company, spoke at length in defence of their rights, while Mr. Hector Cameron and Mr. J. E. Ellis urged the case of the York County Company and showed why it was absolutely necessary for their company to gain the right of way to Richmond Hill in order to make a success of their undertaking. Mr. Cameron said they did not demand the exclusive right of way. When the warden referred to a letter in which that company did ask for the exclusive, Mr. Cameron answered, "We ask for all we can get and take what we can."

The discussion took most of the afternoon, and after several amendments the motion to give the new company right of way was lost.

Mr. Evans than moved, seconded by Mr. Daley that the council consents to the Legislature incorporating the York County Street Railway Company. This was carried.

TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Council Ratifies a Settlement of the Esplanade Difficulty.

The Joint Esplanade Committee met for the first time in many months yesterday afternoon to set the seal of its approval on the famous Tripartite agreement between the city, C.P.R. and the Grand Trunk. There were present: Mayor Clarke (chairman), Ald. McDougall, Saunders, Gibbs, Macdonald, Lucas, Bailey, Small, Burns, Shaw, George Verral, J. E. Verral, Phillips and Messrs. R. W. Elliott, Elias Rogers, Kivas Tully, Joseph Simpson, Nicol Kingsmill, Q.C., City Engineer Jennings, Assistant City Solicitor Caswell and City Surveyor Sankey were in the room ready to explain any technical points to the committee, and Mr. W. G. McWilliams watched proceedings from a side bench. Mr. Kingsmill explained the features of the agreement and grew quite enthusiastic over its advantages. Mr. Simpson took quite an interest in the proceedings and asked a number of technical questions, which showed that he had given the problem not a little study for a citizen. He was anxious that the amount to be paid the Grand Trunk for its lots south of the Union Station be specified, and when told it was $30,000, inquired what steps had been taken to verify the value. Mr. Kingsmill replied that the figure was a low one, a wealthy gentleman offering to take it over at $150,000. Mr. Rogers contended that his people would suffer loss by the continuous and increased traffic, consequent on the rearrangement of the Midland yard, according to the agreement. Mr. Kingsmill thought that Mr. Rogers had his remedy in law if there was any damage to be done him. Mr. Rogers was willing to leave the matter in the hands of three gentlemen to judge if his firm was damaged, and if so to what extent. On that understanding with the C.P.R. he would withdraw his opposition.

Mr. Kingsmill took issue with Mr. Rogers from the very beginning. The latter persisted in his view that the arrangement of the track as proposed practically barred his company out from their property to the south. He held the city could help him to get justice from the C.P.R. now and save his being compelled to go to law. The committee refused to do anything further than note Mr. Rogers' objection. The agreement was adopted as presented and sent on to council. Later Mr. Rogers told The World that should the council ratify the agreement without guarding his interests legal proceedings would immediately follow.

In the night session of the council the tripartite agreement was adopted without amendment.

Berries Should be Cheap.

Reports indicate that the showers of the past few days came just in the nick of time to rescue the cereal and root crops, and the anticipations of a bountiful harvest promise to be verified. Hay, however, is past redemption, and the harvest is not expected to yield more than half that of the average of the last two years. The fruit crop is exceptionally promising and the anxious housewife will be pleased to hear that there will probably be cheap fruit and plenty of it. The only thing that promises a small yield is black currants.

Ho! For Muskoka.

BRACEBRIDGE, June 12.—Bracebridge Lodge No. 251, I.O.O.F., intend having a great time on June 23 and 24 in that town. It is expected that great numbers of visitors from outside will take in the attractions on those dates.

CLERGYMEN IN BUSINESS.

THE ANGLICAN LAITY INDULGE IN CRITICISM.

Ministers Not Cut Out for Dabbling in Mortgages — Rev. Septimus Jones Touches Up the Congregations on their Contributions—The Report on Sabbath Observance Creates a Commotion.

At yesterday morning's session of the synod Rev. Septimus Jones censured, in a friendly and good-natured manner, the half-hearted support extended by some parishes to the superannuation fund. His strictures were nevertheless expressed in a manner which left little doubt as to what he thought of the matter. The report of the Superannuation Fund Committee on being placed before the synod was adopted. Rev. Mr. Jones, chairman of this committee, then moved that to section 11 of the superannuation fund be added a clause providing that, until the capital of the fund reached $25,000, all interest from investments, as well as any special donations, be added annually thereto, and that no annual grant exceed $200 until the amount of capital stated was realized.

Mr. Jones Criticises.

Mr. Jones desired to say a few words in support of the resolution. The canon mentioned, as all present were probably aware, was a very important one, and when introduced had been unanimously accepted and supported by the synod. He thought it was the duty, then, of those composing that body to see that its laws were vindicated and their requirements carried into effect. That this was not the case would be made apparent to those who took the trouble to peruse the financial statement appended to the report. All the clergy were expected to give notice of the collections for the support of this fund, and to see that they were taken up. Such, however, was not the case. In 45 incumbencies, as they would see by even a cursory glance at the table, the recommendation had been entirely overlooked, and in the remainder—although some parishes had contributed both years—if the amount was realized in 1890 it was overlooked in 1891 and vice versa. He wished them to look particularly at Toronto, this city being the home of the more wealthy members of the church and the most prominent representatives at the synod. The first gap he noticed was opposite St. James' Cathedral in 1890, but he was glad to see that it had been so honorably filled in 1891 by the handsome contribution of $110. St. Peter's—a lion in good works—afforded another example. Here there was a frightful gap in both years. In the parish of Belmont in 1890 nothing had been given, but it was noticeable that in 1891 there had been a happy resuscitation of life to the extent of 90 cents. He was glad to hear the noble and generous sentiments expressed by a member yesterday, who had deplored the falling off in this fund, but if the report were looked at it would be found that this member's church had given—an ominous gap—nothing.

Rev. Mr. Lewis wished to know if a clergyman, after having served 40 years, was only entitled to the same annuity as one serving 10 years. Mr. Jones answered that the former had to be paid before the latter, but that the amount granted was the same. The motion was carried.

Ministers as Men of Business.

Amendments, additions or alterations to canonical law seem to offer a fruitful source of discussion. The special committee appointed by the synod to consider the advisability of obtaining, if necessary, the power to manage or invest all the trust funds vested in the synod as one general fund made a lengthy report, submitting therewith a canon to carry the scheme into effect. Mr. J. H. Plummer took exception to the way the committee which should handle such a fund was to be formed. He did not agree with those who thought the members of this committee should be selected from other committees of the synod. He believed that it would be better to elect them without any reference to this matter whatever. In order to give effect to his opinions he moved an amendment striking out the clause he considered objectionable. Continuing he affirmed that there ought to be a greater proportion of laymen on this committee. The subject engrossing their attention was one of a purely business character and it ought, therefore, to be left almost entirely in the hands of the laity, who were to be expected to deal better with it than the clergy. Anyhow, for his own part, he would place more confidence in the abilities of men of business habits, men who had always been accustomed to deal with the buying up of mortgages and debentures, than he would in the executive capacity of men whose sphere of labor was entirely removed from such considerations.

Rev. Septimus Jones said that the greater number of those present did not recognize adequately the vast amount of work this committee had to do. When men, like the gentleman who had just spoken, came from a busy life and devoted their time and attentions to the handling of a fund which benefited no one but the clergy, he thought that that body were under a great obligation to them. He substantiated Mr. Plummer's opinions in regard to the business capabilities of gentlemen of the cloth. He did not think his ministerial brethren should pride themselves on being great financiers. When any one complimented him on being a business man he was inclined to apologize and get out of it as quickly as possible. From the energy, foresight and ability the clergy had evinced on other committees of the synod, he thought they would prove themselves equally capable in this instance. He, therefore, advocated equal representation. He believed that there could be no doubt as to the advantages that would accrue to the synod from consolidation. If a loan of $40,000 was required and the money was divided up among several committees, the result was that the chance for investment, however advantageous, was lost.

Mr. Ince said that the course now being taken was a most important one. The framing of this canon, providing for the administration of $80,000 or more, had caused the committee in whose charge it had been placed a great amount of conscientious labor. He believed that it ought, therefore, to be allowed to stand as presented.

J. C. Worrell, Q.C., with a rapidity of articulation worthy of Phillip Brooks, gave his views on the matter.

J. Herbert Mason evidently does not think much of clergymen as business men. He knew from experience that it often took half an hour to convince some of them of a fact which was patent to him at first sight. He hoped that the canon would be adopted and thought that the representation should be, as suggested, largely laymen.

On vote the amendment was declared lost and the canon was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Canons and Bylaws was presented by Septimus Jones, the convener. Allen H. Dymond said it was advisable to appoint a committee to collect in a systematic manner all the statutes relating to the church passed by the Dominion Parliament or Legislative Assembly. The idea, after some discussion, was abandoned and the original report approved.

The special committee appointed to deal with the Episcopal Endowment Fund in making its report gave a short history of the circumstances which led up to the present relations between Toronto Diocese and that of Niagara in regard to this fund. As a settlement of the difficulty the latter diocese has been offered $50,000, payable in ten annual instalments of $500 each, as a liquidation in full of its claim, the payments to be made from the general fund of the Toronto Synod. The report was adopted.

Sunday Street Cars Discussed.

The presentation of the report on the observance of the Lord's Day caused quite an animated debate. Archdeacon Boddy moved its adoption. The clause which created all the discussion read as follows:

"The committee are gratified to know that the great body of the clergy of the city were firm in their belief that the due observance of the Lord's Day is essential to the well-being and morality of the city and for the maintenance of true religion amongst us as a community."

Mr. Caswell took exception to the words "the great body" as insinuating that the clergy were not, as he knew they were, in favor of the due observance of the Lord's Day.

Mr. Dymond said that the committee had no right to say anything about what others thought or the views they held on a certain subject, but they ought rather to state what had been accomplished during the year.

Prof. Clark was enthusiastically received when he rose to vindicate his position on the question, which he said had been very much misunderstood and misconstrued in the past. He was not an anti-Sabbatarian, but believed that they were not under the Fourth Commandment, or in that case they ought to observe Saturday as a day of rest. In regard to Sunday street cars he thought that the working men ought to decide the question themselves. He did not think that those cities in which cars are operated on the Sabbath were any more heathenish than this self-complacent and self-satisfied city of Toronto. It is worthy of remark that throughout Prof. Clark's address there was an undertone of dissent, but at its conclusion, from the loud outbursts of applause, which almost developed into a cheer, one would be led to infer that his remarks received the unqualified commendation of the synod.

The report was carried.

The Committee on Public School Text Books had no report, but Archdeacon Boddy, in lieu thereof, made a brief statement. He had received, in answer to a request to correct some verbal errors in the Public School History, a communication from the Minister of Education in which he said that he had in course of preparation an English History, proof sheets of which would be forwarded at the earliest opportunity. The committee to deal with this question was re-appointed.

The special committee of the synod on building, architecture and kindred matters was abolished, and the report of the committee on diocesan buildings was carried.

Separate Schools.

Dr. Langtry laid on the table a resolution proposing to petition the Ontario Government to adopt legislation to secure for all Protestant denominations equal rights with Roman Catholics in regard to the religious education of their children, and also "that this synod invites the synods and assemblies of the different denominations now meeting or about to meet to appoint delegates for the purpose of agreeing upon as wide a basis of Christian teaching as may be, with a view of urging the Government of Ontario to make the same a necessary part of the curriculum of every public school in the land."

Mr. George B. Boyle wanted the Dominion Government to be petitioned to present an address to the Imperial Parliament asking for such an amendment to the British North America Act as would enable the Province of Ontario to amend and establish our public school systems in accordance with the wishes of the people of this province, and made a motion to that effect.

Dr. Sheraton said that the great majority of public school teachers were God-fearing men, and that the moral teaching of these schools was all that could be desired. He thought that if the various denominations would strive to eliminate the jealousies and misunderstandings that often arose between them and united on the broad basis of Christian fellowship and love an agreement by which religious teaching would be imparted could easily be adopted to suit the varied tastes of the community.

Mr. Pearson, Mr. Sibbald, Beverley Jones and Mr. Talbot all spoke on the subject. At 10 o'clock the debate was adjourned until this morning.

CAREFUL TRUSTEES.

They Hold Their Property for a Better Market.

The Building and Sites Committee met in the board room yesterday afternoon. Members present were: McCracken (in the chair), Dr. Burgess, Messrs. Baird, Somers, Whiteside, two Kerrs, Hagerman, Mingay, Rogers, Roden and Hastings.

Mr. Roden moved that it was undesirable at this time to place the Bathurst-street property on sale by public auction, and that sealed tenders be called for. Carried.

Tenders were ordered to be opened for the building of an iron fence around the Church-street school and for improvements on Givens-street.

The next business was the reading of the tenders for improvements on the different schools. There was a very large number of them, but the committee was in good humor, and as Mr. McCracken read out the names and amounts the members gave vent to their feelings by letting fall such expressions as: "Oh, heavens, he's knocked out;" "He'll work in the extras;" "That man wants to get rich on one job," etc.

The committee then took a vote and the tenders were, in the majority of cases, accepted as follows:

For painting: Dewson-street, A. Wills $18; Cottingham-street school, W. Hovenden $23; Dufferin, Taylor & Wheeler $41; Howard street, A. Wills $10; Jesse Ketchum, Taylor & Wheeler $10.90; Manning-avenue, John Burgess $63; Niagara-street, Dill & O'Hearn $120; Park school, W. J. Hovenden $140; Sackville, Thomas Entwhistle $95; Victoria, Taylor & Wheeler $37; Kindergarten rooms at various schools, A. Wills $27.

Plastering: Brant-street, Watson Bros. $22; Givins-street, T. Gander $25; Parkdale, Watson Bros. $24.

Liquid slating: James Taylor, 20 cents per square yard for all schools.

For work on Clinton, Crawford and Hamilton-street schools, Cruikshank Bros. $32.

Rooters' work at Wellesley school, G. Duthie & Son $215.

Tinsmith work: On Ryerson, Thomas Hund $11, and at Parliament same man at $8.

For gongs at various schools, T. Hicks $73.75.

Carpentering: Gladstone-avenue, Mr. Bulley; Brant, T. Cratchley; Clinton-street, Cornead & Ingam; Cottingham, W. Baillie; Dewson-street, J. Shone; Givins-street, R. Jessiman; John-street, Hanna Bros.; Lansdowne, Thomas Phillips; Louisa-street, W. Baillie; McCaul, J. Harvey; Palmerston-avenue, T. Painter; Parkdale, T. Cratchley; Parliament, J. Pettigrew; Rose-avenue, E. Hollett; Ryerson, T. Chappel; Sackville, E. W. Powers; Wellesley, W. Baillie; Winchester, J. Pettigrew; York-street, T. Painter.

BELT LINE IN MOUNT PLEASANT.

Suing An Insurance Company For a Relative's Policy.

The master in chambers yesterday made an order dismissing the action of Gustave A. Rudolph against the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he having failed to take the action to trial. Some time ago Rudolph was injured in the elevator in the new medical building and he brought an action for damages for injuries sustained.

Mr. Justice Falconbridge made an order for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the body of Emma Lever, a little girl about four years of age. The little girl's mother died last December, and she then went to live with her grandfather, Benjamin Dawson of the village of Weston, who now refuses to give her to her father. The father alleges that he is not allowed to see or converse with his child.

Mr. Justice Falconbridge yesterday dissolved the injunction restraining the Toronto Belt Line Railway Company from running its line through certain parts of Mount Pleasant Cemetery. An interim injunction was obtained by the trustees of the burying ground restraining the railway from running their line through the burying grounds contrary to a specified plan. The road is to be in running order by September next, when the Grand Trunk are under agreement to operate it.

Mrs. L. G. Dewars is suing the Federal Life Assurance of Hamilton for $5000, the amount of a policy on the life of a deceased relative.

Mrs. Cordelia Magrath has issued a writ against C. E. Fleming claiming an account of his dealings with moneys of the plaintiff.

Contractor Jones is suing the executors of the late Thomas Kelso for $10,000 damages for breach of contract by the deceased to supply the plaintiff with cedar blocks.

Mrs. Janet Urquhart has issued a writ against J. A. Scarlett claiming $10,000 damages for illegal distress.

Messrs. Jaffray and Kent Arbitrators.

Public School Trustee H. A. E. Kent was appointed by the City Council last night, on nomination of the Mayor, as arbitrator for the city in the matter of settling the terms and conditions on which the Toronto Belt Line Railway Company is to lease a strip of land on the Don improvement. Ald. Parkes and Hill were the only members to offer objection. The T.B.L.R. Co. has already appointed Robert Jaffray as its arbitrator to hold up its side of the case.

THE BONANZA NICKEL MINING CO

OF SUDBURY, LTD.

CAPITAL - - $150,000.00

In 6000 Shares of $25 Each.

DIRECTORS:

O. J. WELLS, Pres. G. B. FOSTER, M.D., Vice-Pres.
J. J. CARBERRY, Treas. T. W. H. LEAVITT, Sec.
W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

The property consists of 80 acres on Lake Wahnapitae, Sudbury district. The Emery Lumber Co. has built a railroad to within four miles of the lake. The owners have agreed to accept $20,000 in cash and 1300 shares of the company. The mine is free from all restrictions and royalties.

1000 Preferential Shares are offered at the par value of $25. These shares bear interest at 5 per cent. for four years, guaranteed by the Dominion Safe Deposit Warehousing and Loan Co., Ltd., (capital $1,000,000). They also rank pro rata upon all dividends paid by the company.

2000 Shares of the par value of $25 are offered on the following terms: Five dollars payable on application and $5 on the first Monday of each succeeding month until the share is paid up.

If sufficient Preferential Shares are not subscribed for The Safe Deposit Company refunds the full sum paid in on said shares.

THE "BONANZA" IS THE RICHEST NICKEL MINE YET DISCOVERED IN THE SUDBURY DISTRICT, as the following figures demonstrate:

1. The Canadian Copper Company is the largest nickel mining company in the world and probably the most successful.

ASSAYS.

Canadian Copper Co.'s Ore from 9 assays by Mr. Skerry.		Bonanza Ore from assay by Thos. Heys, Esq.	
In Copper	6.44 per ct.	Copper	12.5
In Nickel	2.38 " "	Nickel	4.10
	None	Gold value	$12.50
	None	Platinum value	$36.75

Can. Copper Co.'s Matte.		Bonanza Matte.	
Copper	26.91 per ct.	Copper	52.23 per ct.
Nickel	14.14 " "	Nickel	24.36 " "

Value of 1 ton Canadian Copper Co.'s Matte with copper at 10c and nickel at 50c. } $195.22

Value of one ton of Bonanza Matte. } $788.06

One water-jacket smelter turned out in one year for the Canadian Copper Company 3849 tons of matte. The excess value of the same quantity of matte made from the Bonanza ore would be

$2,280,455.20

With a capital stock of $150,000 of 6000 shares. One water-jacket smelter would in one year PAY A DIVIDEND ON EACH SHARE OF OVER

$800 Clear of All Expenses.

The stock books are now open at the office of the Dominion Safe Deposit Co., Bank of Commerce Building, and at the Head Office, Canada Life Building.

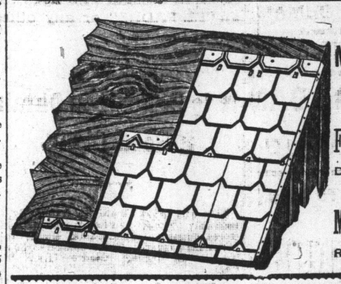
Prospectus and full particulars on application.

The Directors reserve the right to advance the price of shares at any time without further notice.

DYER'S Improved Food Sold Everywhere. 25c. per Package.

For INFANTS.

W. A. DYER & CO., 14 & 16 PHILLIP'S SQUARE, MONTREAL.



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Fire and Storm Proof.

Durable, Ornamental and as cheap as wooden shingles.

Metallic Roofing Co., Ltd.

Rear 84 to 90 Yonge-st., Toronto. 624

A LEMON SQUEEZED.

An Esoteric Hypno-Magnetist Removed From the Roll.

The council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons met again yesterday. After resolving themselves into committee they passed a resolution ordering the erasure of the name of B. H. Lemon from the register for disgraceful and unprofessional conduct. The following advertisement, taken from The London Daily Free Press, was part of the evidence used against him and shows pretty clearly where he transgressed the laws of the council:

"STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS BENEFICENT HEALING INFLUENCE.

Esoteric Hypno-Magnetic Force.

Prof. Lemon, M.D., finishes his free public healing at Victoria Hall this morning."

After disposing of this case the committee passed the following resolution: That everyone desirous of being registered as a matriculated medical student in the register of the college, except as hereinafter provided, on and after July 1, 1892, must present to the registrar a certificate of his having passed the Departmental University pass matriculation examination, with the science course subjects added.

Edison's Latest.

NEW YORK, June, 1891.—Edison's latest production, an electrical fan for office ventilation, like all of Edison's inventions, has taken remarkably well with the general public. Contrary to the usual run of new inventions, the manufacturers have placed it on the market at a very reasonable figure, $22, the result being that the Edison Co. has been unable to meet the demand for them.

McKEOWN & CO'Y

182 AND 184 YONGE-ST.

Have *determined* to reach the ear of the *cash* purchasing public—and I tell you they're doing it—*NO CREDIT, NO SECOND PRICE—therefore no losses—and everything sold at the lowest cash prices.*

We've been anticipating Saturday's trade, *We mean it to be a large one, too*—if variety of goods and prices do anything—*and here's how we'll do it: RIBBONS worth* 8c and 10c yard, selling on *Saturday* at 3c and 5c yard. *SASH RIBBON worth* 25c and 35c yard, selling at 10c yard. *Children's Embroidered COLLARS worth* 25c, for 15c each this day. *EMBROIDERIES, LACES* and *FRILLINGS, going at* 2c, 3c and 5c. *There's a big pick in this lot—early purchasers get their choice.*

Who wants Embroidered or Lace "FLOUNCINGS," "SKIRTINGS," wide widths and deep goods (will soon be all gone) 37½c, 55c and 89c yard. You know *"we've announced all about this enormous purchase." "We rarely believe you'll never look upon their like again at the prices."*

Don't forget the value offered in *"CORSETS." Saturday* is always a *big day* in this department. Can sell you *to-day* and *Monday* well-shaped, moulded Corsets at 45c, but look at our *matchless ones* (*"perfection," simply so,*) at 75c and $1, you will at once ask saleswoman for *size No. 21 or—*

"PARASOLS," we needn't remind you of. *(The bright sunny weather will do that),* at 75c, 95c and $1.25, we offer *unequalled values* in qualities and *lovely fancy handles.*

"FANS," you feel the need of, we'll name the prices, *(for nice pretty goods, too,)* 15c, 35c and richly trimmed 75c.

Opponents are paralyzed at the prices quoted for such beauties, wonder where we got them (that's all right, we got them and they pay us).

Same values all thro' our "NOTION DEPARTMENTS," "Perfumes," (very choice) at 12½c, 25c and 40c. *"PEARS' SOAPS" three for a quarter.*

That's how we're doing it all the time.

And then, your attention *irresistibly wanders to the big DISPLAY of "GLOVES" and "HOSIERY".*

And it's a display that *careful buyers* can save a lot of money in, *by anticipating their wants.* Look, for 25c what a range of colors in kid gloves at the price; and then, the 50c display *catches one in the fine leather and elegance of cut,* and as the eye rests on the *magnificent display of "guaranteed* goods at $1, purchasing becomes *irresistible, and one or more pairs are selected there and then.*

We sell all kinds of Gloves. Lisle Goods from 5c, and nice Silk Goods 15c and 30c pair.

The Hosiery Department is alongside, and here you'll see some rare values in *Summer "Cashmere Hose"* at 19c and 25c pair. *"Balbriggans"* at 12½c and 20c, and Lisle *(nice goods) at 20c; Boys' Ribbed Hose* 10c pair. And then take Ladies' Underwear, Merino and Gauze, at 30c and 50c each.

Special attention directed to Ladies' *White "Underwear,"* where every article requisite in ladies' wardrobe can be had in good taste and reasonable prices. Remember, see you're in

McKEOWN & CO'S

182 and 184 Yonge-street

Only 2 Doors North of Queen

☞ *Notice to Saturday Night Shoppers.—After 6 p.m. we'll throw out a promiscuous lot of goods* on three tables, at prices that will have them all sold and cleared before 10 o'clock p.m. *"Here's a chance for some one."*

Before you Have your Street Repaired

CONSIDER that ¼ to ⅓ of the blocks will require removing. The lifetime of those left will be 3 years, and of the new ones 7. Consequently in 3 years' time further repairs will be required and the chances are the whole of the blocks, new and old, will be carted away together, and during none of the time will the street be satisfactory.

THIS IS NOT ECONOMY

Discard blocks which become covered with abundant fungoid growth and are saturated with albuminous extracts and the excreta of animals in a liquid, putrescible form. This and their constant decomposition render block pavements highly dangerous to health, particularly so on being disturbed. *Read Dr. Fordyce Barker on this subject.*

The Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Co.

Guarantee their "Light Standard" Street Pavement, which is cheap. For full particulars apply to

J. L. KERR, 11 Victoria-street.

CHURCH SERVICES.

BOND-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. REV. JOSEPH WILD, D.D., Pastor.

Services Sunday, June 14, 1891, by the pastor. Morning at 11 o'clock—Subject: "Thoughts on Heaven."

Evening at 7 o'clock—Subject: "Am I as Good as the Other Man?"

SUNDAY SERVICES TO-MORROW, June 14th.

"The People's Tabernacle," AUDITORIUM

3 p.m.—General Booth's Scheme, in "Darkest England." How it operates in Toronto, as told by officers of the Salvation Army and Staff-Inspector Archibold of the Toronto Police Force. 7 p.m.—Rev. George Sexton, M.A., LL.D., once an infidel, but now the ablest advocate of Christianity in America. Subject to-morrow night, "False Guides." Every conference delegate should hear this sermon.

N. B. Question drawer—Dr. Sexton will be pleased to answer any question from the platform submitted in writing. At the close a motion of censure of the Prince of Wales will be submitted for his prominence in the baccarat scandal.

YOUR TEETH

We study to preserve them and always advise doing so when possible, but when to take them out is the proper caper will make perfect-fitting set of artificial teeth on best rubber celluloid plates for $6 or $8 and guarantee perfect fit every time. Vitalized air or gas only 50c for everybody or anybody and

Teeth Extracted Positively Without Pain.

These prices will continue through the summer of 1891. We do nothing in any branch of the profession at any price that is not first-class.

A practical lady assistant always in attendance to care for lady patients 36

O. W. KENNEDY, L.D.S., Dentist

280 QUEEN-ST. WEST.

Between Beverley and Soho-streets.

Winter Sports.

The gay winter season exposes many to attacks of colds, coughs, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, asthma, bronchitis, etc., which requires a reliable remedy like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for their relief and cure. Known as reliable for over thirty years. The best cough cure.

For Wilson, N.Y.

For a pleasant Saturday afternoon's sail take the steamer Eurydice for Lake Island Park, Wilson, N.Y., leaving Geddes' wharf, Yonge-street, at 2 o'clock. Return tickets only 50 cents.

Something Yet to Learn.

There is a lesson for Toronto real estate men and for Toronto business men generally in the methods of the "Yankee speculators" who handled the Scarboro lots this past week. Their methods were first to buy for cash, second to pay cash for all they had done, third to sell for cash and when they found a rush to stick to their prices, not to jump them. The result was that they bought 70 acres for farm prices and sold out the whole at $500 an acre or more. They had no mortgages, no legal costs worth mentioning, no interest for accommodation, and no unnecessary friction to overcome.

The New Air Ship.

The new air ship travels 300 miles an hour; good time, but none too quick if one wanted Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This peerless, pain-soothing remedy is a prompt and pleasant cure for sore throat, croup, colds, rheumatism, pains in the chest and back neuralgia. For external and internal use. Price 25c.

Wabash Line.

The banner route. Only 14 hours Toronto to Chicago, 24 hours to St. Louis, 35 hours to Kansas City. Quickest and best route from Canada to the west. The only line running the Palace Reclining Chair Cars. Seats free from Detroit. Finest sleeping and chair cars on earth. Ask your nearest ticket agent for tickets and time tables via this line. J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, 25 Adelaide-street east, Toronto. ed

Hag. Yel. Oil.

This stands for Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the best and promptest cure for all pain, from the simplest sprain to the racking torture of rheumatism. A never-failing remedy for croup, sore throat and pain in the chest.

No.

Editor World: Can a voter having the necessary qualifications, vote twice at the provincial elections in two constituencies? GREENHORN.