UNWISE AND TOO COSTLY.

Commissioner Fleming Says Victoria Square Would Cost $200,000,

And Would Over-Ride a Petition Signed by Property Owners Worth Nearly $20,000,000—But A. W. Carrick Says There Was a "Wad" to Induce Subscriptions —The Subject to Come Up Again Next Monday Before Board of Control.

Assessment Commissioner Fleming submitted to the Board of Control yesterday afternoon his long-delayed report with reference to the formation of the proposed Victoria-square in front of the new City Hall.

As announced in The World of some weeks ago and denied elsewhere, he estimated that it would cost the city over $200,000, or, to be exact, $200,540.

Taking it in round figures the Commissioner claims that to expropriate this block from Bay-street to the east end of James-street produced would cost the city at least the sum of $200,000; of which the property-owners might agree to pay $2000 per annum, which, capitalized at 4 per cent., would amount to $50,000, leaving the general public to pay $150,000. But in consideration of the benefit to surrounding property which would be caused, he claims that the local ratepayers should pay at least one-half of the cost instead of the one-quarter as proposed. They should pay it in annual instalments extending over a number of years, so that present owners would pay for part at least of the advantages secured.

Answers to Questions Submitted.

In answer to the questions submitted to him the Commissioner states :

1. That the land to be acquired would be worth $135,540, being 243 x 211 feet in area.

2. That to expropriate the buildings, allowing for damages and arbitration proceedings, would take $45,000, making the total cost as above.

3. The site of Knox Church would be worth, at $800 per foot, $142,500 for commercial purposes.

4. All properties adjoining would appreciate in value by the benefit, the Knox Church site to the greatest extent, by an approximate amount of $200,000, the present assessed value being $144,948.

In reference to number four, attention is called to the fact that property-owners might object to the imposition of local improvement rates, because of so great appreciation in value.

$7000 Would Be Lost Elsewhere.

Admitting, the report goes on in substance, that the Knox Church site, if turned over to commercial purposes, would yield a new annual revenue of $7000 to the city, as claimed in the petition for the square, it should be taken into account that there is already an abundance of business blocks vacant. For years to come this amount would therefore be offset by reduced values elsewhere.

In conclusion, the Commissioner contended that the park would be too small for a public square, and that, since it would be opposite only a part of the City Hall and be across Queen-street as well, it would be an unwise undertaking and would not recompense the city for the outlay.

The Fight Begins.

The presentation of this document occasioned the preliminary skirmish of what promises to be a battle royal. The Council Chamber was studded with citizens appearing for and against the scheme.

Charles Pearson first opposed the park project. He handed in a petition signed by the R. Simpson Co., T. Eaton Co., Alexander Manning and A. W. Carrick, to back up his argument that the park would divert trade from Yonge-street. The city would also have to purchase lessees' interests, which would be a heavy consideration.

Ex-Ald. Carlyle and Dr. Barrick also opposed the scheme, on behalf of the Ratepayers' Association, which, in the opinion of J. H. Boyle, the promoter of the project, and of Mimaland Baad, consisted only of a dozen members and was discredited.

Mr. William Roaf and Mr. Joselyn also endorsed the park.

Mr. A. W. Carrick arose unostentatiously, but exploded a mine in an attempt to discredit the monster petition in favor of the park. "I know one gentleman," he said, "who had $100 laid down on the table to sign the petition. I myself was offered a money consideration equal to three or four years' taxation if I got my mother-in-law's signature." In fact, he went on, certain parties had threatened an injunction to prevent the carrying on of the work on this account.

The Board hadn't had time to digest the report, so the matter will come up again on Monday. Mr. Carrick, meantime, is to submit his charges in writing, giving names, to the City Solicitor.

WHAT THE SENOR SAYS

Lieutenant Carranza, when seen by The World last night, enquired as to despatches regarding Manila.

"I do not think the place is taken yet," he said, "though I am afraid it is only a matter of time before it will be; if the place is shelled it will assuredly be destroyed, as the houses and buildings are composed of wood, with a few of earth and stone."

"What do you think of the naval manoeuvres of the Americans?"

"I think they were clever, and natural. The American squadron is superior to ours. They will take no chances, but individually we are more than a match for them, and evenly matched I would have no fear of the result, but they will not allow that to happen any more than they will send 30,000 soldiers to take Cubt at the present time, when they could be easily repelled, but they will wait six months and then, when hunger and sickness and the fortunes of war have decimated our army, they will land 80,000 troops. They will take no chances."

"Then, you think the war will last some time?"

"It will last till the powers interfere."

"What will be the outcome of the war in your opinion?" The World asked.

"It will be bad for Spain; it must be; it is the Spaniards who will end it."

"Do you think it at all probable that any of the American ports will be bombarded?"

"I do. I think very soon the fleet will appear to bombard American ports. Just which of course I cannot say."

"The United States will come out of the war with a navy and fighting men, and then there will be another war—not just now, but 20 or 30 years hence, and this war will be with Great Britain for the possession of Canada."

Sided With Spain.

A debate was held in Woodgreen Church last night on the following question: "Resolved, that the United States were justified in going to war with Spain for Cuban independence." Mr. Lamont Hagey and Mr. J. Robinson made a plucky fight for the cause of the United States, but were not heavy enough for Mr. Clarkson W. James and Mr. Arthur Carscadden, who succeeded in turning them down after a spirited argument in favor of Spain.

Spring Changes.

There is an epidemic of organist changes in the city. It is learnt that the next move will be made at St. Mary's, where Organist Donville has done good work for years. Mr. Donville is a skilled musician, but it is understood finds the task of drilling voices a heavy one.

THE HERO OF MANILA.

Sketch of the Gallant Commodore of the United States Fleet in Chinese Waters.

Commodore George Dewey is an old warrior of the navy, who got his christening of fire aboard the old steam sloop Mississippi, under Farragut, in the early days of the Civil War. Commodore Dewey is now about 61 years old. He belongs in Vermont, and he was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State in September, 1854. Four years later, when he was graduated, he was sent aboard the steam frigate Wabash for a cruise in the Mediterranean. Dewey got his commission as lieutenant on April 19, 1861, eight days after Fort Sumter was fired upon, and he was immediately assigned to join the Mississippi and do duty with the West Gulf squadron. He was on the Mississippi when she took part with Farragut's other vessels, in forcing an entrance to the Mississippi River, and again when the fleet ran the gauntlet of fire from the forts below New Orleans in April, 1862, and forced the surrender of that city. The ship he was in belonged to Captain Bailey's division of the fleet which attacked Fort St. Philip.

The hottest fight that the Mississippi ever engaged in was her last one, and this was perhaps as hot as any of the war. In March, 1863, the fleet tried to run by the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson. Some of the ships got as far as a narrow part of the channel, where they met land batteries almost muzzle to muzzle, and then they were forced to retreat. The Mississippi did not get as far as this. A foggy day had been chosen for the attempt, and this was soon made more obscure by the smoke of battle, and amid this the Mississippi lost her bearings and ran ashore.

Her officers found that she had struck just under the guns of a battery in the middle of the line of fortifications, and one of the strongest of the lot. In half an hour 250 shots struck the vessel, and she was riddled from end to end. There was no chance to hold her, and her crew took to their boats and landed on the opposite side of the river, after setting her on fire. Soon, lightened by the loss of her crew and by the fire, she drifted off, and, blazing and steaming with bursting shells, she drifted down the river, until finally the fire reached her magazines, and her career was ended in one great explosion.

Dewey was next attached to the steam gunboat Agawan, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and he took part in the two attacks made on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. In March, 1865, he got his commission as lieutenant commander, and as such served on the famous old Kearsarge and on the Colorado, the flagship of the European squadron, until 1868, when he was sent for service to the Naval Academy. His first command was in 1870, when he had the Narragansett, doing special service. He became a commander in 1872, and, still on the Narragansett, was engaged in making surveys of the Pacific, when he was made a lighthouse inspector, and later the secretary of the Lighthouse Board. He commanded the Juniata on the Asiatic station in 1882-83, and in September, 1884, was made a captain and put in charge of the Dolphin, then brand-new and one of the four vessels which formed the original "white squadron." The following year he was sent to command the flagship Pensacola, of the European squadron, and he stayed there until 1888, when he became chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, with the rank of Commodore. This place he held until 1893, when he was made a member of the Lighthouse Board. He got his commission as Commodore on Feb. 23, 1896, and at about the same time was made president of the Board of Inspection and Survey. This place he held until he was put in command of the Asiatic station in January of this year.

DOING GOD'S WORK.

Rev. Dr. Rainsford of New York Refers to the War in Very Vigorous Language.

New York, May 4.—In his sermon on Sunday Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford said: "Some say the sufferings of the Cubans have nothing to do with us. I say to them, Turn to the Master and see what He has to say about it. Here we have a people at our very door, our neighbors, in a pitiable plight, pleading pathetically for our assistance. What are our obligations? The life of this nation depends upon the fulfilment of these obligations. Has the religion of Jesus Christ become so emasculated that we can shut our eyes to these great obligations? We cannot escape these obligations and duties. Supposing that a man should say at the Judgment day that he had lived sixty years and had successfully evaded all obligations. What would the answer be? God in His goodness has given this nation liberty and an opportunity to reap prosperity and greatness, but with all these advantages come certain obligations which it cannot escape, and which, if not fulfilled, will prevent this nation from achieving further greatness. Some people may honestly say that this nation has no business interfering with the affairs of other nations. They may be honest, but they make a great mistake, and they have not read deeply in the history of civilization. Men who think that wealth and civilization mean the same thing have no comprehension of what civilization is.

"In this struggle let us see things as they are. I have given this matter much contemplation and thought. Premier Crispi, the great Italian leader, the other day said: 'Spain has committed sins, and for these sins must pay the penalty.' The historical cruelties and sins of Spain, from the time of Philip II. to the present day, will result in the natural disappearance of that country. This war has not been cunningly devised by strategists. America is being used to carry on the work of God in this war, which no politician could create, control or gainsay.

"Let us attack all this talk of revenge. Every Christian must consider the crisis quietly, and, above all, he should not become hysterical and shout when some vessel is captured, which an honest Government will surrender. Let us deny and denounce all this talk about 'Remember the Maine.' Who shall speak of vengeance in the holy cause for which this war is being waged? Let us, like a great nation, be tolerant. Shall we not think of the two hundred thousand Spanish lads torn away from their sunny mountains in Spain to become the victims of horrible diseases? The Spanish conscripts have in many cases been torn from their mothers' arms and harshly dealt with, and been forced to many cruelties they have no liking for. Let us try to give by the power of God's truth a large spirit of toleration and Christian neighborliness, and in God's good time there will soon return the light of prosperity and peace.

"If we shall prove callous to the cry for help so sorrowful and pitiful made by our neighbor, God will give us the sign that free government by the people and for the people is passing from the earth."

MAY LEAVE THE CITY.

J. D. King Company Will Transfer Their Factory to Quebec Unless This Strike Ends Soon.

The King strikers appeared yesterday morning before Magistrate Denison, but the indoor game that was expected to be so interesting failed to come off, although the heavy batting strikers were all on deck, as also was the umpire. The opposing team failed to show up, as their manager is out of town. It is said he is signing new players.

The men have taken a new step, and through their solicitor, Mr. E. A. Du Vernet, have decided to enter an action against the J. D. King Co. for violation of the Allen Labor law. They aver that they have ten instances, with more to follow, and letters are now on their way to Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, asking permission to enter an action.

The Rumored Removal.

In regard to the discussed removal of the J. D. King Co. to Point Levis, Mr. J. D. King, who has been down in that district for some time, said to The World:

"I don't want to go, but certainly if I am not let alone and allowed to conduct my business in my own way I certainly shall move. I can get my work done at Point Levis just as well as here, and I will not be pestered with labor troubles. As it is, we have all our fall samples ready, which were made there."

Mr. King conducted The World to the sample room, where the samples are ranged in rows.

"I can do just as well at Point Levis; I have every facility there for manufacturing. The wages are lower, and though I would prefer to remain here, I will move if I am not let alone."

Discussed in Quebec.

In this connection the following item appeared in Saturday's issue of The Quebec Daily Telegraph:

Mr. King, representing the J. D. King Co. of Toronto, was seen by The Telegraph yesterday and interviewed relative to the report that he was on the eve of bringing his Toronto factory to Quebec. In reply to a question relative to the above, Mr. King said it was quite possible that such a thing might occur in the very near future. Their factory was one of the oldest in Toronto, and for a number of years nothing but the most pleasant relations existed between their hands and themselves. Latterly, however, they had had considerable difficulty, and rather than have a continuance of such troubles they would remove the whole of their establishment to Levis. That town had recently granted them concessions which would greatly influence them in making this move. In fact, they are now negotiating to pay us our bonus in full, and have gone as far as to make us an offer of another bonus should we double the number of hands and enlarge our present factory, which is now taxed to its utmost.

You would not in that case come to Quebec?

No, not under such circumstances. If the Levis people are willing to treat us in anything like a reasonable manner, which they are doing now, we would be perfectly willing to remain there.

What Mr. King Said.

The World spoke to Mr. J. D. King as to this, when he said:

"I cannot say that we have definitely decided to remove our factory from Toronto, but there are certain reasons which would seem to point to our advantage in so doing.

"We have had some trouble with our men, which we would rather have avoided, and if things continue in the same strain I think it would be very desirable to move our plant.

"Several times before we have shifted our work to this point, and the results of our so doing were very encouraging. Besides our regular factory we have opened another, and last week sent down about 20,000 pairs of shoes, cut and fitted, to be finished. We can get our work done there in a better manner, I should say, than here, though the West is a better ground for fine shoes."

"Have you the facilities there ready to conduct the work you are doing here?"

"Yes, we have. This factory I spoke of has been extended, and we could ship all our plant there and provide work for about 225 men, and in that quarter we would have no trouble with our hands. They are not trades men or union men. If a worker becomes dissatisfied with his pay there, he leaves the shop, and there are so many of them he can get to his level.

"Union men, you know," continued Mr. King, "think all men should be treated alike in the matter of pay, whereas it is perfectly evident that men are not equal. You may see in our shop two men side by side at machines exactly alike, and yet one man will earn a great deal more than the other."

"How is your staff of men at present?"

"Well, we divide our machines into sets. We have two of each kind, and at present we have one set in active operation. This covers all departments, and it is now simply a question of quantity. This of course, just now is between seasons, all our summer work is placed, and we are preparing to send out travelers for the fall and winter goods."

"But you cannot say definitely that you will move?"

"No, not at present; call it rather an extension of our works. If we did move we should still retain a jobbing department in Toronto."

John A. Brown Is Dead.

Chicago, May 3.—John A. Briwn, treasurer of the Chicago Baseball Club, died of Bright's disease to-day. Brown was connected with the Chicago club for 23 years and was one of the best known baseball men in the country.

Mr. BUSY MAN.

In your daily round of busy business you are apt to get out of sorts. Missing your regular meal hour often causes headache, or a hurried luncheon brings on an attack of Indigestion. You can't work when in this condition. You need instant relief to be able to continue your day's duties. That is when it is good to have a bottle of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in your office desk. This preparation has a marvellous effect on Headache and Indigestion; a teaspoonful taken in a glass of water gives instant relief. Its daily use will prevent their return. Here is what those who know and who have used Abbey's Effervescent Salt, say:

From Dr. Thos. E. Lovegrove, Nottingham, England.

"I have great pleasure in certifying that Abbey's Effervescent Salt is a safe and useful family medicine and is specially beneficial in cases of Indigestion and Rheumatism."

From Cornlis De Loraine, of "Le Follet," Piccadilly, London, Eng.

"I tried Abbey's Effervescent Salt for a bad nervous headache. It entirely removed this in the course of a few minutes, and I have had no recurrence of it, and from what I know of its good effects on others for various complaints, it is a most valuable remedy."

All druggists sell this standard English preparation.

Price 2/6 or 60cts. a bottle.

Trial size, 25 cts.

Send for free sample.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., LIMITED. MONTREAL, CANADA.

HON. D. MILLS ON THE WAR

Canada's Minister of Justice Talks To a Chicago Correspondent.

The Feeling of Canadians, He Says, is That Cuba Has Been Misgoverned, and That the Cubans Have Been Goaded Into Rebellion—The Effect of the War Will Be Closer Union of the Anglo Saxon Family

Ottawa, May 4.—The Canadian correspondent of The Chicago Times-Herald has telegraphed the following interview on the war with the Canadian Minister of Justice, Hon. David Mills:

"The people of Canada," said Mr. Mills, "sympathize with their neighbors across the boundary. They are in a large measure of the same race, speaking the same language and having their minds molded in a large degree by the same literature. It is not surprising then that the people of Canada should be disposed to sympathize with the United States in any contest they might have with Spain."

"But for what purpose is the war undertaken on the part of the United States?'

"That is a question not very easy to answer. The general impression made on the minds of the people of this country is that Cuba has been misgoverned and that the Cubans have been goaded into rebellion, and that in fighting against Spanish oppression they have been very cruelly treated by the Spanish authorities wherever they have fallen into the hands of Spanish officers and soldiers.

"If this impression is true, then the position of the United States toward Spain is not unlike that of the great powers of Europe toward Turkey when she was fighting Greece. I do not know really what are the facts, nor do I feel sure that the people of the United States are very much better informed on this question than I am."

"Do you think that the position taken by the Senate in favor of Cuban independence was justified by the facts?"

"I say again I do not know enough about the facts to express an opinion, but there are certain things that ought to be proved before such a course is taken. Cuba ought to have a regularly constituted government, under whose direction law was being administered among non-combatants and under whose direction and control the insurgent army is maintained. Now I have never seen anything to satisfy me that there is an insurgent government at all, that there is a chief executive officer, that there is an assembly of any sort, that there are regularly constituted courts for the protection of life and property, and by the assistance of which law was being administered. Unless this is so there is nothing to recognize.

"A mere army or a mere navy does not constitute alone a government. I think you will find that both English and American authorities have held that an admiral in command of a fleet without any civil authority to which he is responsible, or territory in his possession, without any population under his jurisdiction and control, is not the ruler of a state, and if he makes war he is a pirate. This was the view taken in the case of Artegas, and I do not know any Cuban who could be said to be a ruler of a state or the head of a politically organized community. Unless this is so there is nothing to recognize. There are a number of Cuban adventurers, promoters of revolution, actively engaged in resistance to the Spanish authorities, but they are in the United States, not in Cuba.

"There is nothing to prevent the people of the United States sympathizing with Cuba, but taking sides with Cuba to assist in resisting the Spanish authorities and giving the inhabitants aid, which will eventually secure their independence, is a very different thing from the recognition of Cuban independence. The people who do this are not neutrals; they are active participants in the contest; they are allies of the party on whose side they throw their influence."

"I notice that the American Consul in Montreal has given notice to officers of the Canadian militia force that if they join the American army they can do so with the rank they hold in the Canadian service. Is he violating any rights of neutrality in doing so?

"I cannot say that he is, as no war was then declared; there were no belligerents, and up to that time there were no neutrals; but if there had been actual war then this would have been an improper proceeding on his part. I dare say you remember the case of Sir John Crampton, who was the British Minister at Washington during the Crimean war. He notified British subjects in the United States that if they would go to Halifax they could there enlist in the British service, and the American Government, for his having done so, gave him his passport and dismissed him from Washington. Now he did not ask American citizens to enlist in the British service, but only those British subjects who were residents of the United States, and the American Government regarded that as a violation of neutrality, as war actually existed at the time between the British and Russia, and the United States contended that the action of Sir John Crampton was a violation of the neutrality of the republic. The same thing perhaps could not be said of the action of the American Consul at Montreal, as peace between the United States and Spain had not been broken at that time."

"What do you think will be the effect of the war as between the British Empire and the United States?"

"I think the effect will be the drawing of the two sections of the Anglo-Saxon family more closely together than they have been since 1776. It is to the interest of the world that a cordial alliance sound exist between the British Empire and the American Republic. If they are united that union will go a long way to settle the affairs of mankind by peaceful means in conformity with the principles of natural justice. If they were to stand in antagonism to each other that antagonism would invite oppression on the part of the great powers of Europe, especially on the part of Russia. If Russia were in possession of China, as she certainly will be within a generation if the United States and England do not form an alliance, the power of Russia will menace the independence of both. With China in her possession she will, long before the middle of the next century, control the commerce of the Pacific to the gates of San Francisco. The United Kingdom will diminish in population, it will cease to be the market for the surplus products of the American republic, emigration to North America from England and the continent of Europe will be no more than Spanish emigration is at this time to South America. The United States would only grow by the natural increase of its population.

"Every man in his senses must see that the great question of the immediate future is 'Shall Saxon or Slav predominate?' And if the United States were to cast in her fortunes with a country on the continent of Europe she would be taking a most effectual step to secure for herself in all time to come a position of subordination. There is therefore for the people of Canada a far more important question than simply the effect the war will have on the United States and Spain, and that is 'Shall there be henceforth a lasting alliance between the British Empire and the republic of the United States?' To this end there must be no modern Monroe doctrine applied to us. On this continent there must be real equality."

Public School Notes.

The Special Committee on the annual concert, which will be held in Massey Hall on Friday, June 24, held a prolonged meeting yesterday, arranging details. An excellent program of vocal and instrumental music was agreed upon.

"Jim" Burns of the Secretary Wilkinson's office celebrated his wooden wedding on Tuesday night, and yesterday he was congratulated on all sides by his friends, of whom there are many.

The Repair Committee yesterday visited the schools in Ward 1.

Prevent Disorder.—At the first symptom of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.

Are you BOTHERED with BOILS?

They make you feel mean and miserable, are pretty painful sometimes, and, worst of all, when one disappears another seems ready to take its place.

Boils are simply the outcropping of Impure Blood. When the blood is purified, enriched, vitalized by Burdock Blood Bitters the boils quickly disappear and your health and strength come back again.

Mr. Oliver J. Murray, Charlottetown, P.E.I., says:—

Burdock Blood Bitters

"I write in praise of Burdock Blood Bitters. About six months ago I was troubled with painful Boils and got one bottle of B.B.B. which completely cured me. I am now in good health, in fact, better than ever in my life."

NEARLY ALL MEN

experience a sexual weakness sooner or later in life. That kind of weakness comes both from abuses and from overwork. It is an affliction that may well be dreaded. It destroys ambition, and life becomes a burden. These weak men can be cured—no question about that. The flight of years can not be stopped, but healthful, natural feelings and powers can be restored. If those powers have been lost, our treatment and appliances will restore them beyond a doubt.

OUR FREE OFFER

In order to show our implicit faith in our treatment, we will send our medicines and appliances for a free trial of ten days to all men whose sexual vigor is gone and whose organs are small. Not a dollar is to be paid for the trial. If it is satisfactory, then we are to be paid. If unsatisfactory, send the outfit back to us.

We will send our free book, "Complete Manhood" on request. Cut out this notice or mention this paper.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

We pay duty and send all medicines from Canadian side.

Popular Choice. Artists' Choice

SPARE YOUR PURSE

When you gratify your Love of Music by choosing a

NEWCOMBE PIANO.

"The finest made in Canada," we say, and all who know them agree with us.

Sold direct from the factory at the very lowest prices consistent with their satisfying merit. Why not call and inspect them, or write for full details?

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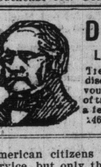
NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Exhausting vital drains (the effects of early follies) thoroughly cured; Kidney and Bladder affections, Unnatural Discharges, Syphilis, Pimples, Lost or Failing Manhood, Varicocele, Old Gleets and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs a specialty. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you. Call or write. Consultation free. Medicines sent to any address. Hours—9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays, Dr. Reeve, 335 Jarvis-street, southeast cor. Gerrard-street Toronto. 246



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Late of New York City

Treats all chronic and special diseases of both sexes; nervous debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs cured in a few days. DR. PHILLIPS 146 1/2 Bay Street, Toronto

WHY IS WALLA GALLA TEA THE BEST?

Because it is selected from the choicest growths of India, China and Ceylon, and blended with care.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The Dominion Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after

MONDAY, THE 2nd DAY OF MAY NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, in this city, on Wednesday, the 25th day of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

R. D. GAMBLE, General Manager.

Toronto, 28th March, 1898.

FREEHOLD LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

DIVIDEND NO. 77.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the company has been declared for the current half year, payable on and after the first day of June next at the office of the company, corner of Victoria and Adelaide-streets, Toronto.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

Notice is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at 2 p.m., Tuesday, June the 7th, 1898, at the office of the company, for the purpose of receiving the annual report, the election of directors, etc.

By order of the board.

S. C. WOOD, Managing Director.

Toronto, 27th April, 1898. 502462

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. for the current half-year (making 10 per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after Wednesday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Sixth day of June next. The chair to be taken at One o'clock.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 19th April, 1898. 4-6

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.

BELL TELEPHONE OF CANADA.

PUBLIC OFFICE!

Long Distance Lines,

Persons wishing to communicate by telephone with other cities and towns in Canada will find convenient rooms at the General Offices of the Bell Telephone Company, 37 Temperance-street. Open from 7 a.m. to midnight. Sundays included.

METALLIC CIRCUITS SOUND-PROOF CABINETS.

MEDLAND & JONES.

General Insurance Agents. Mail Building

TELEPHONES { OFFICE, 1067. MR. MEDLAND 3092. MR. JONES, 3038.

Companies Represented:

Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh. Insurance Company of North America. Guarantee Company of North America. Canada Accident Assurance Co. 246

AUCTION SALES.

Roses! Roses!

By C. M. Henderson & Co.

73 King St. East.

Important unreserved Auction Sale of Rose Trees, imported from the most celebrated nurseries in Ireland.

....ON....

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 6

At 2.30 o'Clock Sharp.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 73 King Street East.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

Estb. 1856. Tel. 2338.

The Semi-Annual AUCTION SALE ....OF.... Unclaimed Freight,

the property of Her Majesty's Customs, Port of Toronto, will take place on the

10th of June, 1898.

Full particulars later.

CHAS. M. HENDERSON & CO. Tel. 2358. Auctioneers.

ESTATE NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in that behalf, that all persons having claims against the estate of the Reverend John Shuttleworth, in his lifetime of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, clergyman, now deceased, who died on or about the 18th day of March, 1898, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid, to Edward Buckingham Shuttleworth of Toronto aforesaid, professor, the administrator of the said estate, or to the undersigned, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and a statement of their respective claims and particulars thereof duly verified and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

And further, take notice that after the 13th day of July, 1898, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the said assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which he then shall have notice, and the said administrator will not be liable for the said estate or any part thereof or to any person or persons of whose claim or claims he shall not then have had notice.

Dated at Toronto this 27th day of April, 1898.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL, Board of Trade Building, Toronto. 444441 Solicitors for Administrator.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Henry Taylor, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, grocer, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to R. S. O. 1897, Chapter 129, Section 38, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Charles Henry Taylor, deceased, who died on or about the 26th day of March, 1898, are required on or before the 20th day of May, 1898, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver, to Henry Barber of the said City of Toronto, the administrator of the said estate, their names, addresses and occupations, with full particulars of their respective claims against the said estate, duly verified by affidavit and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 20th of May the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which he shall then have notice.

And 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 at the time of such distribution.

HENRY BARBER, 18 Wellington-street east, Toronto, Administrator.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1898. 443

EDUCATION.

STAMMERERS

The Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery editorially says: "The medical profession can have every confidence in the firm of Church & Byrne, 9 Pembroke-street, Toronto."

STAMMERING.

and other speech impediments successfully and permanently cured by a physician who was himself a most painful stammerer for years. No case strictly incurable. Box 349 Berlin, Ont. 246

NEUROPATHY

Cure paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, headache, deafness, tumors, nervous and female diseases after all other means have failed. Good references.

DR. WALLACE MASON. Removed to 42 Gloucester-street. Office hours: 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

$20 Scotch Tweed SUITINGS

All New Goods, Latest Designs, Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

DWYER, 65 King Street West.

SO WELL SATISFIE... "SA...

C...

Manifests its mato... Sealed Lead... 25c, ...

FIVE PLANTS NOW AT ...

Diamond Drilling in the Lak... Woods.

This Method of Prospecting a... Results Obtained—Cost Per Fo... ing—Rapid and Slow Drop... Fairview.

As a result largely of the w... with a diamond drill by J. Bur... in Bald Indian Bay, Lake of the ... 1895-6, and the results thereby ... relative to the course, width and ... the veins running under the wate... body of water, that method of p... has become an important one in ... bearing district. There are at pr... drills in use in the Lake of th... country, not including the Provin... ernment's plant, which is at the ... of miners who will pay half the ... operation, the Government bea... other half. There has been a ... feet of drilling done in the distri... the past two years, the drills ma... 5 feet to 15 feet per day of 24 ... cording to the country in which ... working, and the cost averages ... a foot. Very important results h... obtained from the work done, m... cularly the finding of the Smit... in Bald Indian Bay by Mr. Smit...

SLOW OR HEAVY DROP...

Discussion of the Respective Meri... Classes of Stamp Mills.

In view of the fact that the n... smelters in operation in the gold ... Ontario and British Columbia is ... increasing, a consideration of th... tive merits of the slow-drop and r... mills is of interest. For some ... a discussion has been going on in ... to whether the slo... ern States as to whether the slo... the rapid-drop is the better. In ... the latter seems to be superse... former. In one district of that sta... 15 months ago there were only ... drop stamps out of a total of ... are now 150 rapid-drop and by l... cerns slow-drop stamps are ... tered to the rapid-drop, thus dou... capacity. The average slow-drop ... Colorado weighs about 525 lbs. a... 19 inches in a low mortar, 30 to ... minute.

In California the rapid-drop ma... been for some time predominant... weight of the average stamp is ... to 1400 lbs., dropping 90 to 9... "The Colorado method" is giving ... existing requirements, which call ... er work and closer saving.

Advocates of the old style s... however, still maintain that Colo... giver better results with slow mo... be liable for the said estate or any part ... the material must be of a coarser ... will either scour off the plates ... come in contact. The obvious ... that by giving the plates the p... clination the tendency to scour ... overcome.

In this discussion, too, the diffe... tween the California and Color... must be recognized. California ... is generally harder than that of ... the gold is coarser and as a rul... beds are larger. In California ... is usually a much smaller prop... sulphurets than in Colorado ore... whole, however, financial result... seem to declare in favor of the ... heavy rapid-drop stamp.

Off for Fairview.

Mr. Russell (of Deer, Davidson ... sell), with his family, left on ... train yesterday for Camp Fairvie... where he intends taking up his ... He recently received word that ... on the Comstock Mammoth has b... ed for 1100 feet, and that the ... perties of the firm were never in ... lising a condition as at present.

Mining Exchange.

Closing quotations yesterday w...

	As...
Foley	1.5...
Bannockburn	
Hammond Reef	2...
Minnehaha	3...
Princess	1...
Saw Bill	4...
Cariboo	1...
Mineheahe	1...
Cariboo Hydraulic	8...
Tin Horn	1...
Smuggler	1...
Winchester	2...
Golden Cache	7...
Kelley Creek	
Athabasca	3...
Noble Five	2...
Reco	1.5...
Slocan-Cariboo	1...
Slocan Star	2.0...
Two Friends	1...
Van Anda	
Big Three	
Deer Park	1...
Iron Mask	4...
Josie	2...
Juliet	1...
Jumbo	5...
Le Roi	7.2...
Lily May	2...
Mayflower	
Monte Cristo	1...
Moneta	1...
Northern Belle	
Poorman	1...
St. Paul	5...
Silver Bell	
Silverine	3...
St. Elmo	
Virginia	2...
Victory-Triumph	3...
War Eagle Con.	1.4...
White Bear	
B. C. Gold Fields	
E. M. Syndicate	
Gold Hills	1...
Jubilee Dev.	1...
Ontario G. F.	
Western Canadian	1...

Sales reported: British Columbia Fields, 2000 at 6¼, 500 at 6¾; Jubilee, 500 at 40¾, 1000 at 40½; Kelley Creek, at 5, 3000 at 5, 1500 at 5, 100 at 5¼, 750 at 5¼; Northern Belle, 5¼; Ontario Gold Fields, 1000 at 5¼; White Bear, 200 at 5.

S. Ackerman, commercial traveller, ville, writes: "Some years ago I Thomas' Eclectric Oil for Inflammation, Rheumatism, and three bottles a complete cure. I was the whole summer unable to move without pain, and every movement caused excruciating pains. I am now out on the road, exposed to all kinds of weather, and never been troubled with rheumatism since. I, however, keep a bottle of Thomas' Oil on hand, and I always recommend it to others as it did so much for me."