EASTERN STAR

PROVES A

CANADIAN FAVORITE

Stock almost all subscribed for, from present indications there will be an

Over Subscription.

Some of the most conservative investors of Canada have, after investigation, purchased Eastern Star shares.

This company comes before the public already established and on a dividend-paying basis. You are not asked to take the risk you have to in going into the average company, which says to you if we succeed you make money, if we don't you lose it.

THE EASTERN STAR OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

is a producing company with sufficient wells already down to pay

2 PER CENT A MONTH DIVIDENDS

on the investment, and are putting down new wells, which will increase the dividends when completed. You are buying the

PREFERRED STOCK

which is a first mortgage against the lands, wells, machinery and every other asset of the Company. The common stock is in the treasury of the Company and will probably remain there, as sufficient money will be derived from the sale of the preferred stock to carry on new development work indefinitely.

Guaranteed Against Loss

The Company gives to each purchaser of stock requesting it a written guarantee to return their money if they so desire at the expiration of the year with 8 per cent. interest added, less the dividends paid.

25 Cents a Share

Par value $1.00, and absolutely non-assessable :

$100 buys 400 shares, dividends $24 per year.
$250 buys 1,000 shares, dividends $60 per year.
$500 buys 2,000 shares, dividends $120 per year.
$1,000 buys 4,000 shares, dividends $240 per year.
$2,500 buys 10,000 shares, dividends $600 per year.
$5,000 buys 20,000 shares, dividends $1,200 per year.

Illustrated Prospectus and Order Blanks Mailed Free on Application.

No Application received for less than 100 Shares, $25.

L. E. PIKE & CO., Bankers,

31 TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE BUILDING,
16 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BIRTH OF KING EDWARD VII. RECALLED

Tearing Down of the Old Canada Company Building on East King Street Reveals Some Interesting Documents—Removal of a Well-Known Landmark.

Toronto in the early 30's was an interesting burg of less than 10,000 people. Then there were no brick buildings, no street cars, no public institutions; nothing but small houses and stores, adequate for the then primeval people, but wonderfully deficient in the appointments that go to make up the homes and business places of the inhabitants of the Queen City in the first year of the twentieth century.

The oldest brick building in Toronto is being torn down at the corner of King and Frederick-streets, to make way for a six-storey structure, 90x136 feet, for Adams Bros., harness manufacturers.

Wasn't Built to Sell.

The difficulty the contractor, Mr. Fylle, is experiencing in felling the walls testifies to the thoro manner in which the builder accomplished the work. He put up a building that would stand. The walls at the base were 22 inches thick, and at the top 18 inches. This substantial structure was erected in 1807, the brick used in its construction being imported from England.

He is Now Edward VII.

In one of the old dingy rooms of this first Toronto brick building Mr. Fyle found a number of old newspapers and documents, some of the latter bearing the date of 1804. One of the most interesting of the papers is The Church, an ecclesiastical paper, of the date March 19, 1842, which refers to the christening of the young Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. The Church says: "The young Prince has been christened, and received the names Albert Edward, after his father and grandfather. Should he live to be King, which God grant, he will be Edward VII."

The Queen's Gratitude.

The British Parliament was opened on Feb. 3 of that year by the Queen in person, and the Speech from the Throne reached Canada by frigate, and was published in full in The Church six weeks after it was delivered. The opening paragraph of the speech refers to the advent of the future King in the following terms:

"I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude to Almighty God on account of the birth of the Prince, my son, an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with every manifestation of affectionate attachment to my person and Government by my faithful and loyal people."

Trouble With China Then.

The Queen then refers to the presence of "My good brother and ally, the King of Prussia," who was sponsor at the christening of the baby Prince. She had concluded with the Emperor of Russia, the King of the French, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade; and a treaty with the same powers and Turkey for the security of the Turkish Empire and the maintenance of the general tranquility. The Queen stated that she was unable to announce peaceful relations with China.

Some Old Newspapers.

The Royal Standard was a paper published every evening, at the office of The Albion, southeast corner of the Market Buildings, and in its issue of Nov. 11, 1836, the fall race meeting over the Simcoe Chase Course is announced. The stakes advertised are as high as £10.

The Montreal Gazette of Oct. 20, 1836, conveys information that the new directory of Toronto shows a population of 9652, and laments that Montreal, with a population of 30,000, does not support a directory. The Gazette announces that the Welland Canal will be kept open until closed by ice, except from locks 12 to 30, where a transhipment must take place after Nov. 1, and teams will be in readiness to carry the cargoes of vessels over the intervening section.

Other Toronto papers found in the collection are The Patriot, a semi-weekly, published by Thomas Dalton, of the date April 7, 1837; and The Upper Canada Herald, of the date March 31, 1835.

Old Receipts and Orders.

Several old receipts and orders on the grocery store were found in the house. One dated 1805, and another Aug. 9, 1817, ask Messrs. George & Co. to deliver to bearer one loaf sugar.

The advertisements of the Toronto papers at that early period in the history of the city are interesting to read in this age of progress. Mr. Adams has the collection carefully laid away, and will preserve them as relics.

KITCHENER-BOTHA NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC

Parliamentary Papers Issued Showing Liberal Conditions Offered By the British Government, and Which the Boer Generals Rejected—No Amnesty for Rebels.

London, March 22.—The Parliamentary papers, giving details of the negotiations between General Botha and Lord Kitchener, issued this morning, begin with a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. The despatch is dated Pretoria, Feb. 22, and states that Mrs. Botha had returned from a meeting with her husband, bringing a letter in reply to Sir Alfred Milner's verbal message offering to meet Gen. Botha, as a means of ending the war, on the express understanding that he would not discuss the question of independence of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

Mrs. Botha assured Sir Alfred Milner that the letter had been written with that point clearly understood. Gen. Botha referred the matter to his generals, and it was stated that the meeting would probably take place at Middleburg.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was glad to hear of Gen. Botha's desire to treat, and hoped it was genuine. "He will find us," said the Colonial Secretary, "anxious to meet him on all points affecting his individual position."

On Feb. 27 Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener informing him that Gen. Botha had written that he would be in Pretoria at 10 o'clock a.m. Feb. 28.

Botha Showed Good Feeling.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener to the War Office, dated Pretoria, Feb. 28, reports a long interview with General Botha, who showed very good feeling and seemed anxious for peace. He asked for information, which he said he would submit to his Government, the generals and the people. If they agreed, he would visit the Orange River Colony and get those there to agree. Should all then hand in their arms, it would finish the war.

He said they could go on for some time, and he was not sure he would be able to bring about peace without independence.

"I declined to discuss such a point," said Lord Kitchener, "and said a modified form of independence would be most dangerous and would lead to war in the future.

A Crown Colony.

"Replying to General Botha's inquiries I informed him that when hostilities ceased the military would be replaced by a Crown colony administration, consisting of a nominated executive and an elected assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative Government. The Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives; the Dutch and the English languages were to have equal rights; Kaffirs would not have the franchise until after representative government had been granted. The Orange Free State law for Kaffirs would be considered good; church property, public trusts and orphan funds would not be touched; no war tax would be imposed on farmers; assistance would be given to repair the burned farms and to enable the farmers to start afresh, and colonists who had joined the republics should be disfranchised.

Questions Unanswered.

"Gen Botha generally seemed satisfied with these conditions."

Among the questions to which Lord Kitchener apparently did not reply were, when the war prisoners would return, and regarding the taking over of debts of the republics, including those legally contracted since the beginning of the war.

Gen. Botha was reported to be making a strong point of this. He referred to notes which had been issued amounting to less than a million pounds.

Lord Kitchener arranged to communicate Botha's views to his Government. All that he said was qualified by being subject to confirmation from the home Government.

Amnesty to All Except Traitors.

On March 3, Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener, suggesting the following replies to Gen. Botha:

"I beg to inform you that, on the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of arms, ammunition, cannon and munitions in the hands of the burghers in the field, at Government depots or elsewhere, His Majesty's Government is prepared at once to grant amnesty to the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for all bona fide acts of war during the hostilities, as well as to move the Governments of Cape Colony and Natal to similar action, qualified by the disfranchisement of any British subject implicated in the war. The military prisoners in St. Helena, Ceylon and elsewhere, on complete surrendedr, shall be brought back to their country. Military law shall at once be replaced by a civil administration, but it is the desire of His Majesty's Government, as soon as circumstances will permit, to establish a representative Government. On the cessation of hostilities, a High Court, independent of the executive, shall be established to administer the laws. Land, church property, trusts and orphan funds shall be respected.

Both Languages Permitted.

"The English and the Dutch languages shall be taught in the Public schools and allowed in the law courts. The legal debts of the State to the amount of £1,000,000 shall be paid even if contracted during hostilities, to the extent a creditor proves he has given value. The Government does not intend to extend the franchise to Kaffirs in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony before a representative Government is granted."

Assistance to Farmers.

The conditions regarding assistance to farmers, firearms, etc., are the same as those in Lord Kitchener's reply to Gen. Botha. Sir Alfred Milner adds that he agrees to the above except as to the desire for modification regarding British subjects in Cape Colony and Natal in the Boer army, who, if they return to those colonies, would be liable to be dealt with under the laws of those colonies passed to meet circumstances arising at war.

He adds: "While I am willing to concede much in order to strengthen Gen. Botha in inducing the people to submit, amnesty for the rebels is not, in my opinion, a point which His Majesty's Government can afford to concede. I think it would have a deplorable effect upon Cape Colony and Natal to obtain peace by such a concession."

Mr. Chamberlain, in a reply dated March 6, directs Lord Kitchener to modify the terms on a number of points.

White Race Must Predominate.

Eventually Lord Kitchener reported to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, March 20, that he had written Gen. Botha the terms the Government was prepared to adopt. These are the same as already given, except in the following particulars:

"The Government cannot undertake any liabilities regarding the debts of the late Republics, but it is prepared as an act of grace to set aside a million pounds to repay the inhabitants for goods requisitioned by the Republican Governments. If the claims after adjustment exceed £1,000,000, they are liable to reduction pro rata.

"The Kaffir franchise, when given, shall be so limited as to secure a just predominance of the white race. The legal position of the colored inhabitants will be similar to that now held by them in Cape Colony."

The letter concludes: "I must inform your honor that if the terms now offered are not accepted after a reasonable delay for consideration they must be regarded as cancelled."

Botha's Rejection.

On March 16 Lord Kitchener received Gen. Botha's acknowledgement of the receipt of the letter. "I had advised my Government," wrote Gen. Botha, "of Your Excellency's letter, but after the mutual exchange of views in our interview at Middleburg, Feb. 28, it will certainly not surprise Your Excellency to know that I do not feel disposed to recommend the terms of said letter; but they shall have the earnest consideration of my Government. I may add that my Government and my chief officers here entirely agree with my views."

The Bishop-Elect of London.

A correspondent of The Boston Transcript, who knew Dr. Ingram, the Bishop-elect of London, when he was head of the Oxford Settlement House, in the East End of London, writes: "Oxford House, the under ecclesiastical management, has smoking rooms and billiard halls. 'You can't get the workingman if you treat him like a baby,' said Ingram. 'You smoke, and he knows it. You play billiards, and he knows it. Why should you thrust upon him a Puritan regimen which you yourself despise? So of dancing and theatricals. You dance and you go to the theatre; why should not the workingman also? We have dancing classes and a dramatic society here at Oxford House. Our Communicants' Guild meets in the same room where we have our operettas and farces. Why shouldn't it? The finicky line is the secret of failure.' Here, thought I, was fine practicality. The head of Oxford House thought likewise. 'As soon as you insist on an artificial, hypercritical code of behavior,' he continued, 'you miss the very men you are after. You don't get the man from the ale house and the low resort; instead, you get the respectable citizen. In other words, you bestow your benefactions where they are least needed, not where they are most needed.'"

Indorsed by the Highest Authorities in the Science of Foods.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

The Healthiest and Best of All Known Breakfast Cereals.

Malt Breakfast Food is the first practical and successful grain breakfast food made according to the recommendations of such famous British Food scientists as Sir Henry Thomson, Dr. J. Milner Fothergill and Prof. W. M. Williams. These three celebrated writers on "Dietetics" strongly recommend the use of Malt to increase the digestability and the nutritive qualities of all grains used as foods.

British, American, French and German food experts are of opinion that in Malt Breakfast Food the highest degree of perfection has been reached as a health food for old and young.

Malt Breakfast Food combines in proper proportions the freshest and purest Malt and the choicest Wheat, the whole partially cooked and pre-digested, producing a muscle-building and bone-forming food of unequalled value. Rich in flavor, satisfying, easily digested and readily absorbed are the leading qualities of Malt Breakfast Food. Sold by all Grocers.

Queen's Pigs Have Many Legs.

A farmer sends the following to The Free Lance: "I see that an enterprising pork butcher has made a corner in Royal pigs by buying the whole of the Queen's fat swine from the Flemish Farm in Windsor Great Park. A good many years ago I had some business transactions with the Queen's bailiff at the Norfolk Farm, and on that occasion I remember meeting a butcher from the neighborhood of Slough who gave such an enormous price for Her Majesty's porkers that I ventured to ask him how he could afford to give such large sums for the animals. 'You see, sir,' he answered quietly, 'the Queen's pigs have such a lot of legs!' And he softly dropped his left eyelid. I tumbled."

Municipal Extravagance.

The rapid increase of municipal indebtedness all over the United States is becoming a cause of serious alarm, and efforts are already being made in many States to devise some means of checking it. The city debts of some of the leading cities are as follows: New York, $489,905,900; Chicago, $26,332,000; Baltimore, $31,000,000; Boston, $56,000,000; Philadelphia, $43,000,000; Buffalo, $14,100,000; Rochester, $10,000,000; Cleveland, $9,200,000; Columbus, $6,200,000; Indianapolis, $3,000,000, and Kansas City, $4,600,000. New York City's debt increased during 1900, $31,000,000—a sum considerably larger than the entire indebtedness of Chicago.

SOLID GOLD

We give this beautifully engraved Solid Gold Ring, set with three stones, free for selling, at 10c. each, only 15 Photo Medallions of our new King and Queen. These Photos are richly finished in colors, on a Gold background, something entirely new. Mail us this advertisement and we will forward the Photos. Sell them, return the money and your Ring will be sent you by return mail, carefully packed in a plush lined case. Home Publishing Co., Box 1900 Toronto, Can.

ZON-O-PHONE

The Improved Gramophone

The marvellous musical phenomenon. It reproduces with life-like accuracy the genuine vocal production of the great singers, who have given special performances for the purpose. Selections by leading bands and orchestras. New records coming in every day. The latest songs and pieces can be heard

. . . . FREE . . . .

Come in and hear a short concert by the wonderful instrument.

Price $15.00. Easy Payments if Desired.

Do not listen to what others say. Come and judge for yourself.

THE UNIVERSAL TALKING MACHINE CO.
8 Yonge Street Arcade.

W. H. MATTHEWS, Sole Agent, Wholesale and Retail.

A PIANOLA IN THE HOME

Its Practical Use

"It is perfection."—Paderewski.

"The Pianola's playing has the characteristics of the work of the human fingers."—De Pachmann.

"Nothing has more closely approached hand playing."—Rosenthal.

"Any one who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a virtuoso that plays."—Moszkowski.

"The Pianola gives me more pleasure than thousands of so-called treats of pianistic effort."—Sauer.

"I have been astonished at the performances of your Pianola, which differs radically from anything of the kind I have ever heard."—Mancinelli.

"Nothing of the kind I have heard before can approach the Pianola. In the hands of a competent player, all the shading, crescendo, as well as modification of tempi, are remarkably accurate."—Paur.

The cost of the Pianola is $275.
Does it bring enough pleasure in return to warrant the investment?

The Pianola will enable every owner of a piano to play upon his piano whenever he desires. Not only this, but every member of the family can also play upon it—not one or two pieces, but practically every composition ever written for the piano.

Did you ever stop to consider how much pleasure there is stored up in your piano, then count the number of times in a month it is used, aside from the tedious practice of a child? Perhaps you or your wife or your daughter "play a little," but the difference between playing a little and playing everything you wish is considerable. It is worth thinking about. The Pianola supplies the deficiency. It even makes no difference if you do not know one note from another.

You experience all the pleasure of playing, because you control the expression, which is the soul of music. Your mood or taste enters into and gives a distinct individuality to the rendition. It is this which gives the Pianola its fascination to the musically critical, and causes Paderewski to endorse it. It is this human element, permitting a musical result in the true sense of the word, which has caused Paderewski, Saur and Rosenthal to have Pianolas in their own homes.

The repertory of these great pianists is limited to twenty-five or fifty compositions which they can play in concert form at any one time. They are glad to have it increased by the Pianola, and to be able to play without troubling with the notes.

Price $275.
May be bought by instalments if desired.
Visitors welcome.

The Pianola is the only piano-player endorsed by musicians.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Limited
32 King Street West, Toronto.

Kay's "The Artistic in Furniture" **Kay's**

Furniture Openings

Beautiful New Goods.

The two large floors of this large store, given over wholly to furniture, are very worthy of a visit at the present time. Our new goods are in and opened out, and we can safely say that no like exhibit of the artistic in furniture has ever before been made in Toronto.

Taste and wide experience have been exercised in the buying of everything. This means beautiful goods, but it does not carry with it extravagant prices.

In buying here you get the benefit of this artistic selection—a house noted for its artistic goods in all departments—but pay little or any more than for ordinary goods.

With any thought of furnishing the home—one article or many—be sure and see the stocks of this store.

—Enquiries from shoppers outside of the city have careful
—and thoughtful attention. We are daily shipping large
—quantities of goods to different sections of the Dominion.

John Kay, Son & Co., Limited
36-38 King Street West, Toronto.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the City of Toronto will meet at the City Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, A.D. 1901, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of confirming the assessments under bylaw for the following works, and for the amounts set opposite hereunder:

—Asphalt Pavement.—

	Total Cost.
On King-street, from Simcoe-st. to Spadina-avenue	$27,644 47
—Plank Sidewalks.—	
On Brock-avenue, west side, from Dundas-street to Northern Railway tracks	502 45
On Collier-street, south side, from Yonge-street to 652 feet east	253 10
On Fuller-street, west side, from Pearson-avenue to Marion-street	127 83
On Havelock-street, west side, from Bloor-street to 763 feet south	436 18
On Natalie-street, north side, from Logan-ave. to Booth-ave.	168 40
On Palmerston-avenue, west side, from Arthur-street to College-street	751 10
On Westmoreland-avenue, west side, from Van Horne-street to Shanley-street	400 63

ROBERT J. FLEMING,
Assessment Commissioner.

Assessment Commissioner's Office,
Toronto, March 23, 1901.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Public notice is hereby given of the sitting of the Court of Revision at the City Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, A.D. 1901, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the hearing of appeals pursuant to the statute in that behalf respecting the following proposed local improvements and the special assessments of the costs thereof upon the lands immediately benefitted, pursuant to the reports of the City Engineer, now on file in the City Clerk's office.

—Cement Concrete Sidewalks.—

Four-foot cement concrete sidewalk (laid next curbing, including necessary removal of water service boxes, roadway to be narrowed on the north side), on Avenue-place, north side, from Avenue-road to Hazelton-avenue. The approximate cost is $319, of which the city's share is $82. Payments for the cost of the work shall extend over a period of 10 years. The approximate annual cost per foot is 9 3-10ths cents.

Six-foot cement concrete sidewalk (sidewalk to be laid next curbing, including necessary removal of water service boxes, to suit position of new sidewalk), on King-street, north side, from Bathurst to Niagara-street. The approximate cost is $1441, of which the city's share is $141. The payments for the cost of the work shall extend over a period of 10 years. The approximate annual cost per foot is 13 2-5ths cents.

Fifteen-foot cement concrete sidewalk on Albert-street, south side, from Yonge-street to a point 165 feet west. The approximate cost is $495, of which the city's share is $180. The payments for the cost of the work shall extend over a period of 10 years. The approximate annual cost per foot is 36 9-10ths cents.

The costs of the said improvements will be assessed on the several properties fronting the proposed works, and are payable in equal annual instalments sufficient to cover interest and a sinking fund for the payment of the said principal sums.

ROBERT J. FLEMING,
Assessment Commissioner.

Assessment Commissioner's Office,
Toronto, March 23, 1901.

Tit for Tat.

Jack: I admit I don't understand you. You women are all puzzles.

Jill: Which proves that you men are all stubborn.

Jack: Indeed?

Jill: Yes, you simply won't give us up.—Philadelphia Press.

The full list of declarations to the Metropolitan is as follows: Perry Belmont's Ethelbert (128), Eastin & Larabie's High Order (118), W. Showalter's Boz (117), W. Spence's Maximo Gomez (113), C. H. MacKey's Prince of Melrose (94), and John E. Madden's Trigger (89).