The Last Inch

is quite as good as the first one in the

El Padre Cigar.

The same high quality of Tobacco is used all through.

Made and Guaranteed by

S. DAVIS & SONS, MONTREAL,

Largest Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

What piece of coin is double its value by deducting its half? Halfpenny.

TRAVELLING

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Branch Time-Table.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

Trains will leave City Depot, Foot Johnston Street.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
No. 2 ..... 2:30 A.M.	No. 5 ..... 1:[illegible]8 A.M.
" 6 ..... 12:05 P.M.	" 3 ..... 9:30 A.M.
" 4 ..... 12:55 P.M.	" 13 ..... 9:10 A.M.
" 14 ..... 7:00 P.M.	" 1 ..... 12:55 P.M.
	" 7 ..... 3:35 P.M.
	" 19 ..... 7:00 P.M.

Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 run daily. No. 3 runs daily, except Monday. Nos. 6, 7, 13, 14 and 19, daily, except Sunday.

For Pullman accommodation, Tickets and all other information, apply to

J. P. HANLEY,

Agent, Corner Johnston and Ontario Sts.

Kingston & Pembroke and Canadian Pacific Railways.

TRAINS LEAVE KINGSTON:—

11:50 a.m.—For Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Boston, Toronto, Chicago, Denver, Renfrew, Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth, St. Paul, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco.

[illegible]00 p.m.—Connections for Sharbot Lake, connecting with C.P.R. East and West.

[illegible] p.m.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Renfrew and intermediate points.

[illegible] leaving Kingston at 11:50 a.m. arrive [illegible] at 5:10 p.m.; Peterboro 4:45 p.m.; [illegible] p.m.; Boston 8:10 a.m.; St. John, [illegible]

[illegible] at K. & P. and C.P.R. Ticket [illegible] Street.

[illegible] Pass. Agt. R. W. FOLGER, Gen. Manager.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company.

HAMILTON-MONTREAL Line.

Steamers Hamilton and Algerian leave Kingston every TUESDAY and FRIDAY for Montreal and Hamilton, making double weekly service between these two points.
Going West 10 p.m. Going East 5 p.m.

TORONTO-MONTREAL Line.

Commencing Wednesday, June 14th, steamers will leave Kingston daily (except Monday) for Toronto and daily for Montreal and intermediate points.
Going West 3 p.m. Going East 4:15 a.m.
Connections made at Montreal with Quebec boat and at Quebec with steamers for the Saguenay.

For all other information and reservation of staterooms, Etc., apply to

J. P. HANLEY, Agent
Cor. Johnson & Ontario Sts.

ROYAL MAIL
Dominion Line Steamships

LIVERPOOL SERVICE, via Londonderry.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Vancouver	Oct. 7th, daylight.	Oct. 7th, 2:30 "
*Roman	Oct. 14th, daylight.	Oct. 14th, 2:30 "
Dominion,	Oct. 19th, daylight.	Oct. 19th, 2:30 "
Cambroman	Oct. 28, daylight.	Oct. 26, 2:30 "
*Ottoman	Nov. 5th, daylight.	Nov. 8th, 2:30 p.m.

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Oct. 12th	New England	Oct. 25th, 3:00 p.m.

Rates of passage from Montreal: First Cabin—$50 and upwards, single; return, $100 and upwards, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin—$35 and $37.50, single; $65.50 and $71.25, return, according to steamer. Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $22.50 to $23.50, according to steamer. Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to

J. P. Hanley, Agent, G.T.R. Station — J. P. Gildersleeve, 42 Clarence St.
D. TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.

L. O. & S. of Q. Sbt. Co'y., Limited

KINGSTON—PICTON—BELLEVILLE

Steamer Hero.

Commencing Sept. 4th, will leave daily (Sunday excepted) for Picton and intermediate Bay of Quinte ports at 3 p.m. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the steamer will call at Deseronto and Belleville.

KINGSTON, ST. CHESTER, N.Y., AND 1,000 ISLANDS.

Steamer North King.

Commencing on Sept. 17th will leave for Charlotte, N.Y. (port of Rochester), on Sundays at 5 p.m. Arr. Charlotte 7.00 a.m. Monday.
Right reserved to change time without notice.

H. H. GILDERSLEEVE, Manager

J. P. HANLEY, J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, JAMES SWIFT & CO. } Agents.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MOVILLE.

From Montreal Thursday,				
Tainui,	"	"	"	Sept. 21st, 5 a.m.
Bavarian, (new.)	"	"	"	Oct. 5th, 9 a.m.
California,	"	"	"	Oct 12th, 6 a.m.
Tainui,	"	"	"	Oct. 19th, 9 a.m.
Parisian,	"	"	"	Oct. 26th, 6 a.m.
Bavarian,	"	"	"	Nov. 2nd, 9 a.m.
Californian,	"	"	"	Nov. 9th, 6 a.m.
Tunisian, (new.)	"	"	"	Nov. 16th, 9 a.m.

Rates of passage—First Cabin, $50 and upwards. Return, $100 and upwards. Second Cabin, $35. Steerage, to $22.50.

J. P. HANLEY, Agent, Grand Trunk Ry Station, Johnston and Ontario Streets.
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Agent, 42 Clarence Street.

STOOD ON CRYSLER'S FARM!

HEARD THE STORY OF THE BATTLE AT FIRST HAND

The Old House in which Grandmother Casselman Hid the Sheep—A Dying Soldier Who Wished to See His Children Just Once More—The Old Half-way Tavern.

Toronto Sun.

Away down in the county of Dundas, about four miles below the pretty little town of Morrisburg, the north shore of the St. Lawrence takes on the formation of a half moon. At the eastern point of this semi-circle there stands what was once known as Cook's tavern. At the western limit there stood up to three years ago an old chimney which once marked the site of the Crysler homestead. On the evening of the 10th of November, 1813, the headquarters of a British force was located at the latter point, while an American army had its headquarters at the old tavern. Next day these two forces joined in deadly conflict in the battle of Crysler's farm. The arena where the encagement took place is not much larger than the space required for a modern lacrosse match. The rival forces were not more than a mile and a quarter to a mile and a half apart at the start, the breadth of the respective lines was not more than a few hundred yards, and the heaviest part of the fighting was around the gullies (they were probably smart streams then) which run through the centre of the field from north to south.

It is not intended here to give a history of the battle, that can be found in scores of books. What is proposed is the narration of a few stories gathered from those who were either present when the action took place or have heard their fathers tell of incidents of the conflict as the neighbors gathered around the old log fire places in the long winter nights fifty and sixty years ago.

There is one man still living who was actually there when the struggle took place. This is Elias Cook, a cousin of H. H. Cook, of Toronto.

"Yes," said the old gentleman, his eye kindling as the memories of the past began trooping back to him, "I was there. I was not engaged in the battle, though, in fact, I knew little about it at the time, as I was only a year old, and my mother took me into the cellar of the old tavern to be out of the way.

"Where were the men of the house? They all ran to the bush when the Americans appeared. What would you have them do? The enemy came suddenly, and the new settlers were powerless to resist. But the women could not run fast enough to get away, and they stayed behind with the children. When the battle came mother took me and the other children into the cellar to be away from the flying buckets. As our place had been used by the Americans for their headquarters a couple of British gunboats out in the river devoted special attention to the tavern. They fired a number of shots, but none of them hit the house.

"One of the balls fired by one of the British gunboats six years ago is still in possession of Mr. Cook. It lies under the centre table in his parlor, and is painted red, white and blue, and would be mistaken for a carpet ball but for its weight and the significant figures '1813' painted on one side.

"Accompanied by Mr. Cook, I went out to view the field of battle. 'Here in this little coulee,' said he as we reached the point a little way in front of his door, 'is where the Americans hauled up the boats in which they had come down the river.' Here I found the old man busy sketching with his stick on the stubble-covered ground on this very point as where they established a four-gun battery. Here was one gun here (and the rapid movements of the stick illustrated the words) was another, still another was over there, and the fourth was at the corner. The entrance place was just here (and the stick was given a final flourish to mark the location). The logs and sod formed the protection remained there until twenty years ago, when I tore them down in order to facilitate cultivating the field.

"Where was the British line? It was up there to the west, just in front of where the old Crysler house stood, and along the western limit of where Abraham Van Allen's orchard stands now. Our folks had entrenchments of logs and earth, too. The Americans attacked this position, but were driven back, and then our folks jumped over their entrenchments and attacked the Americans in turn. That was when the fiercest fighting took place. The British were on one side of one of those gullies that cross the road, about half-way to the old Crysler house, and the enemy were on the other. It was here that the Americans brought up one of their field guns and opened fire on the red coats who lined the opposite side, only a few yards away.

"The men who pushed the ugly muzzle of their red-lined cannon almost into the faces of British regulars had more nerve than the late lamented Almighty Voice. And, like Almighty Voice, the suffered for their temerity, four British soldiers suddenly dashed out from their line, captured the gun, and the next charge from it was blown into the ranks of the now demoralized enemy.

"'But,' said Mr. Cook, 'that was not the only brave act performed about that time. Shortly before the battle took place two American light horsemen, armed with swords and pistols, were on outpost duty. As they were moving along the road a settler named Adams suddenly rose from behind a log, and, levelling his musket, called on the Americans to surrender. They thought Adams' gun could shoot further than their pistols, and they surrendered accordingly. Adams made them give up their weapons and marched them in front of him, by a back road, to the British headquarters. The British commander was so pleased with the exploit that he made the captor a present of the horses, and the animals spent the rest of their days in helping to clear up their new owner's farm. And the joke of it was, Adams did not have even a single charge for his musket when he made his capture.

"'Just before the Americans retreated,' continued Mr. Cook, 'they threw a thousand dollars overboard from one of their boats. The coin still lies in the soft mud at the bottom of the river. After the battle Lieut. Ingalls was stationed in our house, with a guard. This guard remained for a good deal of the winter, and mother baked bread for the men. The bread cost something, too; flour was $17 a barrel then. I still have a box that belonged to Mr. Ingalls. It is about 18 x 12 inches and a foot deep. The wood is still in a good state of preservation, but the copper fastenings are all gone."

Nelson Casselman, who lives about midway between Mr. Cook's place and the old Crysler homestead, is a grandson of the Casselmans, who lived there when the battle was fought. The house (a frame one) in which he lives now, is the one his grandparents occupied on the day of the battle. The beams which support the floor of the upper storey are about eight by four inches, and were hewn out of solid logs, with a broad-axe, nearly 100 years ago. The floors are made of lumber which was whip-sawed by Mr. Casselman's grandfather, with the help of neighbors. In the main room, on the east side of the house, is a great stone fireplace nine feet wide, four feet across, and five feet high. The front is bricked up now, and the great crane on which the pots swung nearly a century ago is hidden by the brickwork.

"I remember very well, though," said the Casselman of to-day, "when all our cooking was done in that fireplace. I bricked it up myself about thirty years ago.

"Then Mr. Casselman proceeded to tell some of the tales he had heard as he sat when a boy in front of the great, glowing logs that filled the then open hearth.

"'After the battle,' said he, 'three wounded Americans were brought into this room and laid upon the floor. The most seriously wounded was an old man whose hands of life would not have held out much longer in any case. As he looked across the waters of the St. Lawrence, glittering under the cold sunlight of that November afternoon, memories of the home on the other side of the river came back upon him like a flood, and he said he would die content if he could but once more see the children and grandchildren who had once played about his chair in the old chimney corner in the south. But it was not to be. He died before morning, and was buried with the other dead in the hastily-prepared trench that was dug over there just east of the house, where part of our orchard now stands.

"'From the room on the other side of the house,' continued Mr. Casselman, 'a passage opens into the cellar below. In that cellar my grandmother hid, with her children and the sheep, during the fighting. She managed to save her sheep and little ones, but the Americans carried off her horses, killed her cows for beef and took her chickens for the officers' soup.

"'That barn,' Mr. Casselman went on, as we proceeded outside, 'was also there in 1813. Most of the boards on the lower half have been renewed, but the boarding in the upper part is just as it was then. The nails used were the genuine wrought-iron article, and you would have to smash the bugger to get them out. I expect I shall have to remove the sloping next year, as I must put on a new siding. There is one board in the lower part that was there when the battle took place. You see that hole in it (and Mr. Casselman pointed to the board in question)? that was made by a British seven-pound shot that came through the barn and killed three Americans who were sitting in line behind it. We have the ball in the house now. Grandfather dug it up from where it had buried itself in the ground.

"In addition to this ball, Mr. Casselman has a musket that his grandfather found in a straw-stack near the barn after the fighting was over. Mr. Casselman was under the impression that the piece had been thrown away by a fleeing American, but this can hardly be, as it bears the Tower mark. In addition to the Tower mark, there is stamped on the brasswork at the butt '23 A.' The musket was originally about five feet four inches long, but some years ago the muzzle was fractured by an explosion and about a foot was then cut off, including the sight and bayonet catch. Otherwise, with the exception of a slight injury to the lock, the piece is in a good state of preservation.

"'We still plow up an occasional bullet,' said Mr. Casselman, in reply to a question. 'I plowed up one so late as last year. As a boy I lost dozens by using them as sinkers when fishing, and I have given away hundreds. At the time of the last Fenian raid a party of officers drove up here from Aultsville, and I gave each of them a bullet. All those who received the articles said they would treasure them, save one. This one said he would like to plant his inside the hide of a Fenian.'"

The original Crysler farm consisted of 500 acres. Of this 100 acres is still retained by grandsons of Col. Crysler. The rest is in the hands of strangers. The two hundred acres on which the heaviest of the fighting took place, and on which the monument stands, is owned by Abraham Van Allen, a grandson of Capt. Van Allen, who served in the war of 1812-15. This 200 acres passed from Col. Crysler to a Shuter, then to a Coyle, from Coyle to Doran, and from Doran to the present owner.

"The old Crysler house stood just beyond my western line fence," said Mr. Van Allen. "The house was burned many years ago, but the chimney stood there until two or three years since, when it was blown down. We have not plowed up any relics for four or five years now. We used to get some cannon balls well back in the fields, where they had been thrown from the gunboats in the river, but we only have one of these left now. Yes, we have had lots of visitors anxious to see the field. One of the most interesting of these was brought here by Dr. Chamberlain, of Toronto, some years ago. He was a Mr. Fraser, a veteran of the Crimea and a son of one of the men who fought at Crysler's Farm."

The monument stands at the south-east corner of a pasture-field, a little way from Mr. Van Allen's house. It is made of seven successive blocks of granite, on a foundation of the same material. On the front is a scroll of maple leaves, surrounding crossed swords, and the inscription reads:

"In honor of the brave men who fought and fell in the victory of Crysler's Farm on the 11th November, 1813. This monument was erected by the Canadian parliament, 1895."

The government owns 100 square feet about the shaft, but the place is not even fenced in, and no attempt is made to care for the property. Two "carrons" are planted, one at each side, and both of the pieces bear the date 1806. Col. Denison's attention is respectfully directed to the fact that some villanious Yankee has, with some sharp steel instrument, cut the stars and stripes into the carron which stands on the west side.

As already stated, two of the Crysler's still live on the west hundred of the five which originally formed the Crysler farm. These are Martin H. and George P. Crysler, and a son of the former now makes the fourth generation on the old place. The late Col. Crysler was married three times, and the father of those now living in the old home was a son by the second wife. A son of one of the first wife's children lives at Crysler.

From one of the ladies of the household on the old Crysler farm some further information was obtained about the battle. "My father," said she, "was only seven at the time, but he remembered the battle well. As soon as the Americans appeared, the settlers, being unprepared for resistance, started for the bush. Col. Crysler among the rest. My father tried to follow him, but, after falling twice in ditches, concluded to return home. On getting back as far as the farm he found his younger brother Charlie in the presence of a group of American officers, who were trying to find out where Col. Crysler was. One even offered the little fellow his watch if he would tell, but all they could get out of the lad was that the colonel had gone to the horse swamp."

None of those interviewed have ever heard of bones of the dead having been ploughed up on the field. This is partly accounted for, possibly, by the fact that many of the British dead were buried in a sand-bank, back near where the Grand Trunk now crosses the Crysler farm, and that others of the British were buried in low-lying ground south of the old Crysler house—lands which, in both cases, it appears, have never been ploughed up. But the American dead were buried all over—west of the Cook house, east of the Casselman place, and, apparently, wherever found. The land in which these bodies were laid has all been cultivated. It is strange that the ploughshares, which have turned up many cannon balls, have not also turned up at least some skulls to assist the questioning of a Canadian Wilhelmina.

The original Cook tavern is gone, but in its place there stands, a few yards from the old site, an imposing brick structure that was erected some seventy years ago. This house has a story almost as interesting as that of Crysler's farm itself. It is a private dwelling now, but it was put up to serve as a tavern. Even the partition walls are of brick, and the outside walls also of brick, are nearly three feet thick.

"The mortar used in building," said Mr. Cook, "was made by burning limestone, and the stones used for lime were broken with the help of twenty-four-pound cannon balls, picked up on the field. How did the workmen get handles into the balls? They didn't use handles. They just picked up the balls in their hands and threw them against the stones to be broken.

"This Mr. Cook went on, as he began to warm up, "was a great resort in the old days. Col. Crysler and all the old neighbors often met here. There was lots of drinking, and early closing had not then been even thought of. But people came from far and near, as well. This was the old half-way house between Kingston and Montreal. I have seen four stage coaches, with four teams of horses to each, standing in the yard at once. Priests and bishops, lawyers and merchants, all stopped here on their way to and from the west. A full house sometimes? I should say so. I have seen the beds as thick as that (and Mr. Cook spread his hands out side by side). But it was when the lumbermen passed through here that everything broke loose. These would go up in parties of as many as 200 at a time for the purpose of getting timber down to Montreal. There were always two or three fiddles in the party, and the flying feet kept time to the whirl of the music from dusk to dawn.

"Troops often passed by here, too, hundreds at a time. The officers took beds in the tavern, and the men camped on the lawn. In this room (and Mr. Cook led the way into one of the bedrooms) a couple of British officers once spent the night when on their way with pay for the troops stationed at Kingston and Toronto. They had £10,000, and the money was placed on these window sills, as the officers were afraid the floor might give way. The windows were not even fastened down, but a guard slept across the door in front, and a company of men were camped outside."

But all is changed now. The carrons are no more, the palace cars which fly across the rear end of the farm have driven the old stage coach out of business, the lumbermen, like the Indians, have been pushed back to the north and west by the advancing tide of civilization, and the hostelry that was in past days the scene of so much boisterous hilarity and bustle and confusion is to-day as quiet a farm house as there is to be found in Ontario.

Nova Scotia's Apple Yield.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 7.—Reliable advices from various fruit sections of the province place the apple yield of Nova Scotia at ninety per cent. of a full crop, the second largest on record. There will be available this year 400,000 barrels for export, representing to the growers of the Annapolis valley a sum of $1,000,000. Over a dozen orchards in that section have each a yield of 2,000 barrels. There is a strong movement of apple shipments now to Boston, where they will be transhipped to steamer for the English market. The apples are being carried by steamers from Yarmouth or in schooners from various points in the Bay of Fundy to Boston in preference to direct shipment by rail to Halifax. The rates from this port to London are one shilling a barrel higher than from Boston to London.

Liberia To Be Wiped.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—The Deutscher Colonial Zeitung, in an article on Liberia, says: "Liberia must necessarily soon cease to exist. France and England are both indulging in machinations to annex the country. Liberia is of the greatest value to Germany, especially the Cameroons. Two-thirds of the Liberia firms are Germans, and Germany must, therefore, see that she gets a share of the territory, or the whole."

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Are invited for $150,000 at Par of guaranteed 8 PER CENT. cumulative preference Stock of the

Equitable Mining And Developing Co.,

Of Ontario, Limited.

Incorporated under the Ontario Mining Companies Incorporation Act.

Share Capital.....$1,000,000

Divided in 1,000,000 Shares of $1.00 each.

Preference Stock, 150,000 Shares..... 150,000
Ordinary Stock, 850,000 Shares..... 850,000

$1,000,000

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HEAD OFFICES OF THE COMPANY—THE MANNING ARCADE, KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

TRUSTEES—The Trusts And Guarantee Co., Limited, Offices 14 King St. West, Toronto.

Capital, $2,000,000. Authorized to Act As Trustee And Registrar of Stock.

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MANAGER—T. P. COFFEE.

The Equitable Mining and Developing Co., of Ontario, (Limited).

Was organized for the purpose set forth in their Charter, being the powers granted under The Ontario Mining Companies Incorporation Act, a synopsis of such powers being as follows:

"To open, develop, work, smelt "and manage iron and other mines; "to acquire by purchase or lease or "other legal title, mines, mining "lands or mineral properties, to "construct, maintain on the property of the Company or property "controlled by the Company, buildings, stores, etc., and to do all "such matters and things as shall "be incidental or necessary to the "due attainment of the objects of "the Company."

"The Company is at present operating their mine of high grade hematite iron ore, situated in Frontenac County, Township of Storrington, and in the report of an investigation by Professor A. B. Willmott, M.A., B.Sc., of McMaster University, of one deposit only, he speaks as follows:—

"I examined the iron location on Lots 18, 19, 20 of the X. Concession of Storrington.

"The ore occurs as a somewhat "horizontal bed of hematite in the "Potsdam sandstone, which here "forms the summit of a low ridge "of crystalline limestone. The top "of the hill is about 100 feet above "the lake, which is part of the "Rideau Canal. The ore beds dip "slightly to the north-east about in "the direction of the ridge, which is "N. 60 degrees E. degrees. The ore "occurs near the summit of the cliff "at the south opening, and reaches "the water level some 800 feet "northeast on the boundary of the "property. The iron deposit is thus "in a most favourable position for "easy and cheap mining and for "transportation.

"The extent of the deposit is, by "its nature, determined by the "length and breadth of the hill and "the thickness of the bed. Two openings on the face of the cliff show "the thickness of the bed to be respectively 8 feet and 12 feet. "These openings are 135 feet apart, "and there is every probability of "the ore being continuous between "them. The only exposure on the "opposite side of the ridge is at the "depression on the top, 30 feet "south-east of the southern opening. "The ore already in sight, with no "development, is 135 feet long, 30 "wide, and averages 10 thick.

"As the hill averages 200 feet "wide and indications of ore are "found 800 feet apart there is a "probability of finding, at least, "100,000 tons.

"An analysis of an average sample from the southern opening "taken right across the bed shows "metallic iron 50.8 per cent., equal "to 72.5 per cent. of hematite. A "sample of the better looking ore "yielded 65 per cent. iron. By a "little sorting the ore will grade "55 per cent.

"A. B. WILLMOTT."

Toronto, Sept. 2nd, 1899.

An analysis of ore from this property yielding 51.32 per cent. metallic iron, made by Mr. J. B. Cochrane, of the Royal Military College, Kingston, is as follows:—

	Metallic Iron. Per Cent.
Iron oxide, 73.318 per cent—	51.323
Phosphorus pent oxide	.220
Sulphur	.077
Titanium di oxide	.176

This stock is being sold to provide funds to be used in developing the properties of the Company as authorized by the Charter. The demand for iron ore warrants the Company in entering upon these operations.

As there is a sufficient quantity of ore, the mining of which will require many years, and as the demand for this particular ore is increasing, the Company anticipate from the sale of its ore a large yearly income.

By a contract made with The Hamilton Steel & Iron Company, under date of the 16th August, 1899, the Company receives, after deducting all expenses of mining and shipping, a net profit of $2.00 per ton.

There is no industry in Canada today that offers greater returns than the mining of iron ore when it can be produced at reasonable prices. The bounty given by the Government of $1.00 per ton on iron made from Ontario ore is to encourage the production of Ontario ore, and enables the smelter to pay for such ore more than can be given for foreign ore, and the report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines shows that in the great Province of Ontario, last year, only 27,109 tons of ore were mined, yet 48,253 tons of pig iron were produced. THE PERCENTAGE OF AMERICAN ORE USED WAS 72 3-5, LEAVING ONLY 27 2-5 OF ONTARIO ORE.

The bounty of $1.00 per ton on all iron produced from Ontario ore means that the Company have free mining, and their property, situated as it is on the waters of the Rideau Canal, gives a low cost of transportation and enables the Company to place its ore at the existing smelters more cheaply than any mine at present in Ontario.

PREFERRED STOCK.

The Preferred Stock now offered is entitled to preferential Cumulative Dividends of 8 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year. Arrangements have been made with The Trusts and Guarantee Company whereby that Company have undertaken to guarantee the payment of dividends to the purchasers of this preference stock at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum payable quarterly for a period of five years, and this guarantee will be plainly set forth on the Stock Certificate. If from any cause dividends amounting to 8 per cent. are not earned on the preference stock at any time after the expiration of five years the deficiency shall be a charge upon the next earnings of the Company and shall be paid before any dividend shall be paid or set apart for the common stock.

RESERVE OR REST ACCOUNT.

After payment of 8 per cent. dividends on the stock of the Company the balance of the net earnings of the Company shall be annually transferred to a Reserve or Rest account until such Rest reaches the sum of $250,000, at which sum it is to be maintained, and if it is at any time drawn upon it is to be in like manner restored and maintained.

A large amount of the ordinary stock, viz., $450,000, is held by The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, to be used for the purpose of the Company only, and when any part of this issue is offered for sale holders of the Preference Stock shall be entitled to an allotment in the same proportion and at the same price as the same shall be offered to the common stock holders.

Application will be made in due course to have the stock of the Company listed upon the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Application for stock will be received at the offices of the undersigned up to and including Friday, the 13th October, the list closing at 3 p.m. on that date.

The directors reserve the right to accept only such applications and for such amounts as they may approve.

150,000 Shares of $1 Each at Par.....$150,000.

Dividends guaranteed quarterly for five years at 8 per cent. by the Trusts and Guarantee Co.

Ten per cent. of subscriptions is payable with each application and the balance on allotment.

The Trusts and Guarantee Co., Limited,

14 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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New MYRTLE NAVY 4's

20 Cents.

See T. & B. in Gilt on Each Plug.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT CABINET Grand Piano, nearly new. Easy terms. Apply at WEEK Office.

What a Dollar Prevents:

'Tis now the prudent mother
Lets her children widely rove,
Lest they hear their father talking
When he's putting up the stove.

MORAL:

Have your stoves put up by experts,
Of your children have a care.
Pay your hardwareman a dollar
And your husband will not swear.

Let us put up your stoves and they will be put up right.

F.T. Phillips & Co

335 KING STREET.

Ph. [illegible]

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To get Fancy Dishes and Crockery at bottom prices. A large assortment to select from. Buy your Teas at

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