THE WORLD
IS READ BY ALL THE
BUSINESS MEN OF TORONTO.

The Toronto World

CHRISTMAS IN EUROPE
S.S. SARNIA sails from Portland Dec. 4.
S.S. OREGON sails from Portland Dec. 18.
A few choice berths left.
C. S. GZOWSKI, Jr.,
Agent Dominion Royal Mail Line,
24 King-street east.

ELEVENTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1890. ONE CENT.

IN THE NICKEL BELT.

Is That Valuable Mineral to be Crowned King?

BOARD OF TRADE MEN AT SUDBURY

A Look at the Riches Down in the Bowels of the Earth—There was Much to be Seen to Inspire the Visitors with Awe and Wonder—Dreams of Untold Wealth—Secretary Tracy's Enthusiasm over Nickel Steel—Has this Benighted Country Struck Oil at Last?—Where the North Star and the Great Bear Sparkle—"Oh, Nickel, it is of Thee I Sing!"

IS NICKEL KING?

It was just to find this out that the Board of Trade party went to the Sudbury wilderness. They wished to see for themselves whether Nickel was a king indeed, or whether he was merely a tin pot kind of monarch, gilded by the hand of impious boomers, a false god set up to lure the unwary to destruction. Away up in the North, enthroned on the deepseated rocks in his wilderness home, the pilgrims beheld the Monarch, solemn and passive, his brow encircled by a diadem in which sparkled the North Star and the constellation of the Great Bear. There he sat in dignified repose, exhibiting a calmness and majesty begotten of aeons of years. The visitors gazed at Him in wonder, for to them this king was a new experience, a revelation. They saw his large arms stretching for miles over the solid crust of the globe. His feet were firmly planted away down thousands of feet in the bowels of the earth. The rich blood flowing through his veins was exposed to view. He was indeed a king of immense proportions, but there was about him something indefinite, something too big for the mind to grasp in a day. Varied were the thoughts that arose in the mind as the sinewy thighs of the great monster were struck with the reverberating drill and as the arched caverns, through which the busy miner has begun to tap his veins, were viewed from below. One thought of immense possibilities, combined with immense uncertainties; of Herculean wealth dependent on Herculean efforts for its realization; of final conquest and of possible defeat. But the more one reflects on the facts presented the more is one convinced that Nickel is the coming king. It will be well for Canada to see to that he is duly crowned and is accorded an exalted seat among the potentialities of the world.

This visit of the Board of Trade representatives will be a memorable one in the not distant future, when the possibilities of nickel shall have become realities. But what a difference there is between this trip and those rugged journeys into the heart of the forest when Lumber was being crowned the King of Canada! The visitors of to-day lighted not the camp fire, they slept not under canvas, nor did they partake of the bushman's salted pork and his abominable black treacle. A palace car whirled them to the very doors of the mines. They slept between sheets of whitest linen, and, seated before artistically-decked tables, they drank of Apollinaris and forked-up Bluepoints from off the half shell. If war is to be waged on King Nickel's territory it will be possible to carry it on without recourse to oxen and the primitive appliances of our early enterprises. The iron horse is already snorting in the very centre of the territory, and whenever it may come to be necessary to push out beyond it will be an easy thing to send the locomotive in advance.

The party left Union Station at 11 p.m. on Monday and reached the same spot again on Thursday morning at 4½, after an interval of three nights and two days. These comprised the visitors:

John I. Davidson.
Robert Jaffray.
W. Christie.
W. B. McMurrich.
W. B. Hamilton.
J. J. Cassidy.
Joseph Tait, M.L.A.
Prof. Ashley.
G. F. Marter, M.L.A.
F. Nichols.
W. K. McNaught.
W. J. McKenzie.
H. S. Howland.
Elias Rogers.
T. Ritchie.
J. Curry (Mail).
A. C. Campbell (Globe).
J. B. McLean (Empire).
Hon. Mr. Hardy.
Hugh Blain.
H. N. Baird.
E. Wragge.
A. Blue.
W. H. Merritt.
G. B. Smith, M.L.A.
M. Samuel.
R. W. Elliot.
A. A. Allen.
J. B. Eager.
Mr. Slaught.
Mr. Bowman (London).
F. Yeigh.
T. E. Matthews.
J. S. Willison (Globe).
W. Maclean (World).
James Hedley (M.Times)

The party inspected the plant and mining appliances of three extensive companies whose properties are within a few miles of Sudbury. These were the Canadian Copper Co., the Dominion Mineral Co. and the Vivians of Swansea, Wales. The Vivians are operating what is called the Murray mine. They have probably 150 men at work. They have not yet got their smelter in operation, but men are busy pushing on this work to completion. The work at the Murray mine is done according to English methods, and it compares very unfavorably with the business-like system pursued at the mines of the other companies. It is said the Canadian Copper Co., of which Mr. Ritchie of nickel notoriety is president, have expended at least a million dollars on their premises. There is certainly every indication of genuine activity here. And what is still more important, the coming spring will witness an immense increase in their mining appliances. At the smelting works there is now but one furnace in operation. Six new ones are being built, and these will be working next summer. The one furnace produces 150 tons of matte per day. Six new furnaces will increase the output 600 per cent. The matte contains about 17 per cent. of nickel and even a larger percentage of copper. Matte is a very valuable material. The pure nickel is worth $1000 per ton. An output of 1000 tons of matte per day will represent a big pile of money. At present 300 men are employed by the Canadian Company. The additional plant will necessitate a great many more workmen. So that even the growth of this single concern will be a big item in the development of mining in the Sudbury district. The works of the Dominion Company are running under apparent good management. Probably a total of 800 men are employed by the three companies referred to and they are all extending their productive capacity. So that the production of nickel in Canada is no visionary enterprise. It has already reached creditable proportions.

There much nickel ore in the Sudbury district? As far as one can estimate there is enough to be termed an unlimited supply. Of the three companies whose operations we have referred to have all the in sight that they can possibly handle—the men in charge of the works. representations seemed to be borne out by our two days' observations. We saw seams of the metal-bearing rock extending miles in length. We went down one 200 feet deep through the solid rock. Nickel ore was there the same as up above, and how much further down it goes no one can say. It seems to be fully established too that there is any amount of the same kind of ore in several of the adjoining townships. No one disputes the fact of the abundant supply of nickel ore in the Sudbury district.

Can the ore be mined profitably? We can give no figures to show the cost of mining nickel, but that the business is profitable we should judge from the fact of several big concerns having gone into it extensively and having decided on enlarging their production. And if the business pays now it may be safely predicted that it will pay better in the future, when the mining will be carried on under more favorable conditions. As the production of nickel increases so will the means of producing it become simplified and cheaper. Dr. Emmens, the United States chemist, claims to have perfected a method of obtaining ferro-nickel, which is especially adapted for making nickel steel from the ore at greatly reduced cost. The tendency of future discovery will be in the direction of cheaper production. It pays to mine nickel to-day and it will pay more handsomely in the future.

The process by which the ore is reduced to matte is a simple one. The ore is mined by dynamite, and from the mine it is taken to the crusher, which reduces the rock to pieces about the size of the broken stones on a macadamized road. The crushed metal is laid on a bed of pine, which is then set fire to. A considerable amount of sulphur is contained in the ore. The pine fire communicates with the sulphur, and the bed of ore is soon a mass of burning material, from which emanates a continuous volume of sulphurous fumes but no flames. This smouldering process continues for 90 days. The roasted ore is then taken to the smelter, where it is subjected to intense heat. When liquid, the ore separates into two parts, a heavier material called matte, and a lighter one, slag. The combination is like oil and water, the former rising to the top, when both are put together. Similarly the matte sinks to the bottom, and the slag seeks the surface. There is an upper and a lower opening from the furnace. Out of the one flows a continuous stream of slag. From the lower one the matte flows into large iron receptacles. While the flow of slag is continuous, the opening from which the matte comes is closed four-fifths of the time. The matte is shipped in closed cars. That made at the Vivian mines is put into barrels and sent to England. The slag is good for nothing. It takes one ton of coke to produce seven tons of matte. Mr. Ritchie is going to subject the matte to another process, in virtue of this he expects to eliminate the refuse in the matte to a very small percentage. He states that after the matte is subjected to this proposed Bessemer process the product will be a material 95 per cent. of which is metal. There is under process of roasting near the Canadian Company's smelter about 50 tons of ore. By the time the new furnaces are ready to light it is intended to have 200,000 tons in the roasting beds.

Not only has Canada an inexhaustible supply of nickel, but it is claimed that she practically has a monopoly of the metal. With the exception of New Caledonia, there is no other country in the world but Canada where nickel is found in paying quantities. It is to Canada that the manufacturers of the world will henceforth look for their supply of nickel. If it be true that Canada possesses such a monopoly, then it becomes the duty of our statesmen to see that she profits by the unique position in which she finds herself. If Canada holds in her hands the nickel supply of the world she can dictate her own terms as to where and how it shall be produced. This fact will not be lost sight of, as long, at least, as there is a McKinley Bill staring us in the face.

There is still another important factor in connection with Canada's nickel deposits. The metal with which nickel will be used most extensively is iron—the two being necessary for the production of nickel-steel. Within a comparatively short distance from her nickel ores Canada possesses iron fields that are among the best in the world. Canada possesses both the nickel and the steel. No country in the world ought to be able to compete with her in the production of that promising new alloy.

If it be true that Canada has the nickel and the iron, and if it be true that she has a monopoly of the former, and if nickel-steel is going to play such an important part in the world's industries as has been announced, then we may fondly cherish the idea that this benighted country has struck oil at last.

If the supply is unlimited what about the demand? A despatch from Washington a couple of days ago states that Secretary Tracy has received a report giving the results attained of the first attempt made in the United States to produce nickel-steel. The success attained was very gratifying. If such results as were obtained in this experiment can be uniformly produced it is believed the making of steel will be revolutionized. The experiment was made at Pittsburg and five tons of metal were treated in a Bessemer converter. Some three-quarter inch plates were made and tested. Surprising results were noted. The elastic limit was, respectively, 59,000 pounds and 60,000 pounds. The ultimate tensile strength was 100,000 pounds and 102,000 pounds respectively. The elongation was 15½ per cent. in each specimen, and the reduction of area at fraction was 29½ per cent. and 26½ per cent., respectively. These figures show that the elastic circuit and ultimate tensile strength were raised by the nickel alloy to almost double the limits reached in the best grades of boiler-plate steel, and the elongation was reduced to a scarcely appreciable extent. Thus the desirable qualities of hardness, strength and elasticity were combined in a remarkable degree in a metal of great ductility.

It is impossible to foretell what will be the ultimate effect of this development of nickel steel. Secretary Tracy is very enthusiastic on the subject, and is naturally gratified at being one of the pioneers in taking up the new alloy, which was first used as a material for armor plates, but now promises to enter into the construction of not only armor plates, guns and projectiles, but the hulls and engines of ships, and, if the cost of nickel can be reduced, it is believed it will be adopted for all purposes where a high grade of steel is at present used. One of the principal difficulties with the use of steel for the hulls of ships has been that it corrodes rapidly in the salt water and barnacles and other sea growths adhere to it closely, thus requiring the bottom to be cleaned and painted at short intervals. Some recent experiments in Germany show that the new alloy is much freer from both corrosion and fouling.

The consensus of opinion among the gentlemen who formed the party is that Canada has a big thing in hand, a condition of immense possibilities. On Wednesday night the party gathered in one of the cars and passed votes of thanks to Mr. Bury, divisional superintendent of the C.P.R., and to Mr. Wragge of the G.T.R. The occasion brought most of the party to their feet.

Mr. J. I. Davidson, president of the Board of Trade, said the visit to Sudbury had been a veritable eye-opener to him. He expected to see the mining industries of Ontario among the greatest in the world.

Hon. Mr. Hardy thought this visit of the Toronto Board of Trade would accomplish even more than the visit of the Iron and Steel Institute in the development of nickel and copper mining.

Mr. Robert Jaffray had not spoken with a single individual in the party who was not more than surprised at what he had seen. He himself was not prepared to believe the industry was so far advanced from a practical point of view. He was convinced our supply of iron and nickel ores was inexhaustible. A new industry might be created second to none in this Dominion. We should not only develop this new industry, but we should proceed to the work rapidly and energetically.

Prof. Ashley said it was quite possible this nickel industry might do more for Canada than any amount of political speaking could ever accomplish.

Mr. G. B. Smith said if the representations made to them were correct then the wealth in these rocks would create an industry superior to even agriculture.

Mr. Blue had no doubt that the metallic resources of this country were immense and boundless. We can scarcely conceive what those resources are at the present time. What the future of this country will be no one can foretell.

To Mr. Marter, M.L.A., this visit was an agreeable surprise.

Several other gentlemen spoke in similar terms.

While the object of the excursion was the acquisition of knowledge in regard to our newly-discovered nickel mines, yet not a little fun and amusement was indulged in by the party. It was a right jolly crowd that filled the Umbria and Salerno as they lay side-tracked in the wilderness on Tuesday evening and as they whirled down the Grand Trunk tracks from North Bay homewards on Wednesday night. Things were especially lively on the second evening. Everyone did what he could to increase the hilarity that pervaded the assembly. The Board of Traders put in a right royal night of it and those who were left behind would have envied their favored brethren had they only known what was going on. Mr. Hugh Blain's breast heaved with genuine emotion while he recited choice poetic selections. He also contributed comic songs. Hon. Mr. Hardy took a leading part in every popular chorus and improvised jokes. The only thing that restrained President Davidson from singing Annie Rooney was the dignity of his position. Imagine how funny the crowd must have been when Mr. Robert Jaffray rose several times to his feet and delivered comic orations. He also recited his well-known piece, "Edinburgh after Flodden." Prof. Ashley amused the audience with a couple of songs. He sang tenor and falsetto and hypnotized the crowd as if he wielded a magic wand. Mr. Samuel did not volunteer a solo, but he joined heartily in the chorus of "Nancy Lee," "The Babies on Our Block," etc. Mr. Bob Elliot entertained his friends with a few tales of border life. He also attempted to vocalize, but he was weak in his upper notes. He took a rest and did better when he essayed a lower key. Mr. G. B. Smith and Joe Tait conducted an open debate on the great Canadian hen. Neither admitted defeat. Mr. Tait argued the hens to be found in the back yards of his constituents did more for the welfare of this country than all the manufactures put together. Mr. Fred Nichols took a hand in various stages in the game. He was particularly great in a German solo. Mr. Blue told a story that was said to be original, but this is doubted. But the gems of the evening were Mr. A. C. Campbell and Mr. James Hedley. The former sang with the same glowing enthusiasm that all but runs away with him when infused into a single tax argument. After a seance of four hours duration Apollinaris water was passed around and the company dispersed to their several berths, cold Lang Syne and the National Anthem having been duly warbled.

A prominent figure in the party was Mr. Ritchie, the nickel magnate. Hon. Mr. Hardy alluded to him as the veritable creator of this great nickel industry. He had probably given more attention to this great question than any other living man in the world. Mr. Ritchie told a few reminiscences that mentioned the fact that his father was now over 80 years of age, and that although he had lived 66 years in the United States he was still a subject of Her Majesty. He himself was fully half annexed to Canada.

The party had little time to spend in Sudbury. It was readily seen, however, that the town is making rapid progress. One of the hotels pays a rental of $1500 a year and taxes. A single billiard room brings its landlord $35 a month. Drinks are 10 cents. Real estate is held at big figures. The town is watching the horizon for the approach of the big boom that is to convert it into the Winnipeg of several years ago.

A BALD-HEADED SINNER

Elopes to Toronto With Another Man's Young Wife—His Whiskers Were Dyed a Delicate Auburn.

VICTORIA HARBOR, Dec. 11.—Joseph Matt, a mill employe here, mourns the loss of his wife, who has left home with a month-old baby and is now, it is alleged, in company with one Sykes, a former storekeeper in that town. Mrs. Matt is a prepossessing young woman of 20 years of age and the mother of two children, one three years of age and the baby before mentioned. The story is that Sykes, who is an old man and reputed to be wealthy, made over the deed of his home to his wife, and that where he purchased a stock of clothes for his new inamorata. Two days later Mrs. Matt left, taking, it is said, all the portable property on the premises, including a cloak belonging to the hired girl who had attended her in her sickness, and from previous evidences of an attachment for Sykes it is presumed that the two doves are now together. Sykes is a man of past 50, bald-headed and formerly his whiskers were grey, but prior to leaving home he dyed them a delicate auburn. Mr. Matt left on the evening train for Toronto, where it is supposed the guilty couple now are.

A Slick Swindling Scheme.

HAMILTON, Dec. 12.—A green-looking youth, who gave the name of Joseph Werner, and said he came from Orillia, was collared by Constable Campaign for working a new swindling game. He is 15 years old and appears very guileless; but he is very cunning. Yesterday afternoon he visited the jewelry stores of H. J. J. Geiger, C. W. Attwood, Davis & McCullough, Park & Montgomery, Thomas Lees & Son and James Davidson. His scheme was to make a bluff that he had left a watch to be repaired, but he was not successful in his dodge until he went into M. W. Attwood's store, where it so happened that a silver watch had been left by a man of his name. Warner got the watch and sold it for $1. The prisoner was remanded until tomorrow morning.

Stranded at Plymouth.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Peninsular & Orient mail steamer Nepaula stranded on the Plymouth breakwater during a fog last night. She went aground at low water, and as the tide rose she rapidly filled. It is believed she will be a total wreck. No lives were lost. Among the crew were a number of Lascars, and when the steamer struck they became panic-stricken. The specie, baggage and despatch bags were saved. The cargo consisted of 1300 chests of tea, 1500 bags of wheat, 1000 bags of rice and a quantity of indigo, jute and other merchandise. It is thought it will all be lost. It is insured in the Lloyds for £100,000. The Nepaula was bound from Calcutta and Marseilles for London. She was a bark-rigged iron screw steamer of 3354 gross tons.

Five Years For Arson.

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 11.—George McCabe of Toronto, a notorious character with a checkered career, who has undergone three trials for poisoning his wives, was arraigned at the quarter session to-day on a charge of arson. The jury only took about 15 minutes to arrive at a verdict of guilty. Judge Finkle then sentenced the prisoner to five years in the penitentiary.

Brass Fenders, fire irons, Handirons, coffee machines and kettles. Milne's 916, Yonge-stre et. 156

Magnates Travel Fast.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—The train which brought Messrs. Vanderbilt, Depew, Webb and Fox from the east yesterday made the fastest time on record. The special left Niagara Falls at 5.38 a.m., reaching Detroit (227 miles) in 4 hours and 56 minutes. Deducting 56 minutes for stoppages the actual running time was 4 hours. At different times along the route the recorder registered a speed of from 62 to 73 miles an hour.

Robes! Robes!
Handsome Musk Ox, Buffalo, Black Russian Goat and Grey China Sleigh Robes in very large quantities to select from for sale, retail, by Dineen, on corner King and Yonge, at the closest wholesale prices for ready cash. Dineen's carry a very heavy stock of all kinds of Robes, Fur Coats, Collars, Gloves, Caps, Gauntlets, etc., etc. Their store is on corner of King and Yonge-streets.

The Jewel Range, with duplex grate, has no equal. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 156

The Dead.

Benjamin F. Shaw, creator of the idea of the seamless stocking and inventor of the loom to make it, died at Lowell, Mass., yesterday, aged 58.

LOCAL OPTION IN DEMAND.

THE ONTARIO ALLIANCE SAYS IT IS JUST THE THING.

The Scott Act Has Not Many Friends Left Even in the Ranks of Temperance—Dominion Politicians to be Watched—A Man Who Was Sorry for Going Over to the Other Side.

The annual convention of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic began yesterday morning in Richmond Hall. The chair was taken by Mr. W. H. Howland, president, and there were about 60 delegates in attendance, including Senator Vidal of Sarnia, president of the Dominion Alliance.

The report of the Executive Committee, presented by Mr. J. J. Maclaren and adopted, expressed satisfaction with the progress of local option legislation and hoped that in 1891 the liquor traffic would be outlawed in a large part of the province. Already the local option bylaw has been carried in the township of Lanark and in the village of Wellington. Voting is now taking place in East Luther. Other places have the work in different stages of progress, and interest in the movement is rapidly growing. While working steadily for prohibition the Dominion Alliance is always ready to co-operate in every effort for the reduction of the evils of intemperance, and therefore is thankful for the advance legislation made at the last session of the Legislature.

In view of the fact that a general election will probably be held before the next meeting the convention was requested to formulate a plan of action that would be acceptable to all parts of the province so that prohibitionists might be returned from a majority of Ontario constituencies. The report in conclusion suggested further amendments, which were later on embodied in the report of the Committee on Legislation.

Committees on finance, electoral action, legislation and nominations were appointed.

In the afternoon President Howland delivered his address. He declared that besides that the defeat of the Scott Act meant the triumph of the anti-prohibitionists was unfounded, for the principles of the alliance were steadily gaining ground. In Dominion politics they had not made much progress. There was still a strong representation of temperance men in Parliament, but the defeat of the Scott Act had hindered them. In Ontario the recent amendments to the license law providing for local option prohibition were found to be more valuable than the Scott Act. The chief advantage of the new law was that it was not enforced, by special officers, but in the same way as the ordinary law of the land. As soon as it was realized that prohibition could be obtained by one final vote the local option movement would receive the support of many who had previously held aloof. Prohibition must be carried by the people, and it was, therefore, time to leave off dealing with the Legislature and work more among the people. The money of brewers and distillers was finding its way into great financial bodies and used to "square" personally any one who was opposed to the business. This power was working into politics and defeating the freedom of the people. He concluded a stirring address by urging the convention to rally in the old spirit around the old cause and carry the local option measure in every part of the province. [Loud applause.]

The report of the Committee on Local Option was presented by Rev. J. E. Howell and adopted. It recommended a general agitation throughout the municipalities of the province with a view to securing the advantage of the local option provisions of the license law, that a convention be summoned in each county to secure concerted action and that an address be issued explanatory of the leading features of the new local option law.

Mr. W. H. Orr presented the report of the Committee on Legislation. Among other clauses carried were recommendations that the Ontario Government be petitioned to prohibit the sale of liquor to persons actually under 21 years of age; to prohibit treating by adopting the Nova Scotia system of licensing; to compel all houses of public entertainment to be licensed; to close all taverns and liquor shops on statutory holidays, and on days set apart for voting on the local option bylaw just as on municipal election days. The report further proposed that the Legislature be petitioned to give the voters in a subdivision the power by petition to prevent the renewal of a license. It was amended by adding, as a rider, that every licensee be requested to have a majority petition of the electors of the polling subdivision every year.

A resolution was carried thanking the Ontario Government "for its readiness in initiating and facilitating for the consideration of the changes in the license laws made at the last session." In moving the resolution, Senator Vidal said that, at the same time, the legislation forbidding the sale of liquor on election days was a failure.

Senator Vidal presided at the evening meeting.

Dr. MacLaren presented the report of the Committee on Electoral Actions. It held that, as national prohibition can only be effectively secured through wise legislation firmly enforced, it was the duty of every prohibitionist to do all in their power to secure the nomination and election of such representatives irrespective of party who would support legislation; that these principles should be pushed to the front at every municipal election; that an effort be made to elect prohibitionists for the four vacant seats in the Legislature; that it be a recommendation to the Executive Committee to keep its eye on the division lists during the next session of the House of Commons and protect those members who support temperance measures.

There was some warm discussion over the report.

R. B. Noble was disgusted with partyism. He had left the Conservative fold and voted for two Grits, but both had been unseated for bribery and corruption, so that his last condition was worse than the first. [Laughter.]

A Voice: "Was either of them a temperance man?"

Mr. Noble: "Yes." [Laughter.]

The report was adopted.

The treasurer, R. J. Fleming, presented his annual report. The receipts were $1277 and expenditure $1316.

The Executive Committee, through Mr. Orr, presented a second report. It urged the making of representations to the Local Legislature with a view to securing a change in the law so that the applicants for a new license or transfer shall procure ⅔ instead of a simple majority of the electors; also that municipal clerks be given power to issue summons compelling the attendance of witnesses relative to a petition for a transfer or new license. The report also scored the Dufferin County Council for asking a bald vote every year on the question license or no license."

On motion of Mr. F. S. Spence a resolution of sympathy with the temperance people of Charlottetown, (P.E.I.), in their coming struggle for upholding the Scott Act in that city, was passed.

Having nothing else to do this remark by the chairman initiated a lengthy discussion:

"Has anything been done to re-enact the Scott Act?"

Mr. Noble (wildly gesticulating): "The Scott Act was only half an Act. The present local option law is infinitely preferable."

Mr. Spence held that the Scott Act was an excellent measure. The local option law was all right as far as it went, but it was only a means to an end, and that end was the re-enactment of the Scott Act.

Dr. MacLaren was in favor of re-launching the Scott Act, but urged them to do so after the manner in which a railway company of which he was solicitor secured bonuses from townships in Quebec, submit it in the most favorable localities first.

A number spoke on the question and from the consensus of opinion expressed it is evident the members of the Alliance still believe that in the Scott Act repose the panacea for the evils of intemperance.

These officers were elected:
President—W. H. Howland.
Vice-President—Rev. A. M. Phillips.
Secretary—E. S. Spence.
Treasurer—R. J. Fleming.
Executive Committee—J. J. MacLaren, Rev. W. A. Hunter, Mrs. McDonnell, G. A. Cox, J. W. Manning, Rev. G. J. Bishop, James Thomson, E. Falconer, W. W. Buchanan, Hon. Senator Vidal, J. W. Flavelle, H. O'Hara, W. H. Orr, Rev. A. M. Phillips, Jacob Spence, James Dobson, Rev. W. Frizzell, J. B. Hay, Rev. J. V. Smith, Rev. E. Cockburn, Mrs. J. S. Williamson, Rev. R. H. Abraham, John Harrison, Hon. J. C. Atkins, D. P. McLaurin.

THE DEFENCE OF YORK.

An Historic Lecture by Mr. Barlow Cumberland in the West End.

In St. John's school house, Stewart-street, last evening, Mr. Barlow Cumberland, president of the National Club, delivered a lecture on the subject "How York was Defended in the Good Old Days—1813."

He traced the events connected with the raising of the American military and naval forces under General Dearborn and Commander Chauncey, and their plan of operations for the capture of York. He gave the strength of the fleet which embarked at Sackett's Harbor on the 22d April, showing a total of 14 ships with a tonnage of 2576, crews numbering 980, soldiers on board 1700, and 112 guns throwing a broadside of 1399. He described the condition of the town of York in those days with its 1000 inhabitants and its forts out of repair and in ruins and particularly Fort Toronto. York's citizens then became warriors, the learned professions went a soldiering and gentle hearts beat high for Canada. He portrayed the advance guards of more than three to one the York militia, the Glengarry Fencibles and the Indians under Col. Givens fought every sod of Canadian soil upon which the invaders trained footing, how they were driven back, how they spiked the cannon in the Half-moon battery, and when driven into the old garrison how they fired the old magazine, killing 52 and wounding 180 Americans. His finest passages were devoted to the gallant conduct of the 8th regiment and to the sad disaster which befell two of the companies in crossing Grenadier pond.

The audience sang "May God Preserve Thee, Canada," and "God Save the Queen."

TORONTO'S SANITARY REPORT.

The Medical Health Officer Gives Statistics.

The Local Board of Health will meet this afternoon, when this report of the Acting-Medical Health Officer will be considered: Sewers required for sanitary purposes: Eastern-avenue, east of Lake-street, Union-street; Herrick-street, Lippincott to Borden; lane between Peter and Brock, south of Queen; lane between Simcoe and York, north of King.

During November there were reported 96 cases of typhoid fever, 64 diphtheria, 43 scarlet fever, as against 20, 35, 49 for the same period last year. There had been $31 collected in fines for November for infractions of the Medical Act. There were 126 patients admitted to the General Hospital, 12 to the Homeopathic Hospital, 3 to St. John's Hospital, 24 to the Convalescent Home. Dr. Pyne also condemns the city milk in very strong terms.

It Is Working Like a Charm.

"There have not been many applications for relief this month so far," said City Relief Officer Taylor yesterday, "but the indications are that we will have all we can do before the first of January. The House of Industry is crowded every night, and I might here remark that the labor test there is working like a charm. Why, it is driving all the old rounders out of town. On Monday last there were some who refused to cut their portion of wood, but they did not come back at night, as they might have done under more favorable circumstances. The same occurred on Tuesday. I am keeping a list of these men, for some of them are almost certain to give me a call with a bogus tale of woe."

Lost With All Hands.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11.—The schooner sunk off Harborville in the gale of the 1st inst. with all hands is believed to be the Daniel Morey of Boston, Scott, master, from Boston for Port Williams, with cargo of hard coal.

The steamer Loanda of the new line running from St. John and Halifax to Bermuda, Barbados, etc., sailed on her pioneer trip from Halifax to-day with large general cargo of fish, potatoes, canned goods, butter, etc.

Found Dead on the Road.

ELMIRA, Ont., Dec. 11.—An old lady by the name of Kaufman was found dead on the road about 2½ miles north of here. She was found a short distance from her house on Saturday morning of last week. It is supposed she had started for some of the neighbors and dropped dead on the way.

A Reduction of Capital.

In commercial firms it often happens that at the death of a partner his share of the capital is withdrawn and the firm left in a precarious condition. That part of the capital may be covered by insurance and the plan recommended is the Modified Natural Premium Life of the Manufacturers of Toronto.

Killed by a Tree.

WELLAND PORT, Dec. 11.—About 9 o'clock this morning as Barney P. McKintee was walking through W. Marr's bush near Ferry station he was struck by a tree that was being felled and almost instantly killed. Deceased was 65 years of age and married.

MR. PARNELL KEEPS HIS SEAT.

A Sketch in the House of Commons, Nov. 26. [London Daily Graphic, Nov. 27.

HAMILTON ELECTION PROTEST.

Opening of the Trial at Hamilton Yesterday—Secretary Fitzgerald's Evidence.

HAMILTON, Dec. 11.—The trial of the protest case to unseat T. H. Stinson, member for the city of Hamilton, opened at the court house this morning before Judges Ferguson and MacMahon. There was a very large crowd present.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the judges ascended the bench, and from the barristers' room came B. B. Osler, Q.C., and J. V. Teetzel, Q.C., counsel for the petitioner; W. R. Meredith, Q.C., J. W. Nesbitt, Q.C., and James Bicknell, counsel for the respondent.

Mr. Bicknell opened the case by explaining to the court that there were about 80 charges of corrupt practices.

Frank Fitzgerald, secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association, was the first witness. He said he had been secretary for fifteen months, succeeding C. R. Smith. He produced the books of the association containing the constitution, names of the officers, etc. The association was reorganized in April, 1890. Continuing, witness said that at a meeting on April 29, at which officers were elected and committees struck and preparations made for the fray, a number of resolutions were passed on the finance committee, but did not act. "It was a sort of go-as-you-please committee," said the secretary.

"Well, we say the money was disbursed in a go-as-you-please manner," said the counsel. "Did you have any finance committee?"

The only members of the finance committee who acted, as far as the witness could remember, were R. B. Skinner and J. J. Scott, but they were assisted by Robert Evans, E. VanAllen, J. H. Tildon and other members of the association originally appointed to other committees.

The proceedings dragged along without much of interest occurring until the counsel asked witness to produce the polling-book showing the result of the canvass throughout the city as reported to headquarters.

Mr. Fitzgerald said it did not contain the names of the canvassers, but he promised to produce the book for examination by the court.

Q. Do you know Col. Collier?—A. I do.

Q. Did you meet him during the election?—A. I met him in front of the arcade once prior to the elections. He said he was strongly opposed to Mr. Gibson and wanted to see Mr. Stinson. He told me he had met Mr. Stinson and also what he had intended to do.

Q. What names did you give him on that occasion?—A. I never gave him any names. I merely saw him in the committee rooms, where he was talking to the crowd. I did not have any conversation with him on that occasion.

The Organization Complete.

The Fish and Game Commission met again yesterday morning in the Parliament buildings and completed their organization.

These are the boundaries of the four sections into which, for the purposes of the commission, they have divided the province, together with the names of the sub-committees who will take evidence therein:

1. All east of western boundary of Lennox and Addington, and all east of westerly boundary of Renfrew, carried through to the Ottawa River. Sub-committee—Messrs. Harvey, Smith, Taylor and Stewart. Mr. Stewart as secretary acts in all sub-committees.

2. All north of a line drawn from Kincardine to the northwest corner of Lennox and Addington. Sub-committee—Messrs. Willmott, Thomson, Pulford and Stewart.

3. All south of District No. 2, and east of line drawn from Hamilton to Collingwood as far east as District No. 1. Sub-committee—Messrs. Mitchell, Thomson, Smith and Stewart.

4. All west of line drawn from Hamilton to Collingwood and south of District No. 2. Sub-committee—Messrs. McCallum, Pulford, Lucas and Stewart.

The commission meets again Wednesday next.

$5 New York, $5 New York via Erie R'y On Dec. 13th, 1890.

The Erie Railway are very desirous that every person will take advantage of their generosity and extend to you the extremely low rate of $5 Suspension Bridge to New York and return, and give you four trains to choose from, which leave Suspension Bridge as follows: 3.15 a.m., 9 a.m. 5.45 p.m. and 8.10 p.m. Magnificent through Pullman sleepers from Toronto. Tickets can be purchased from agents or at Suspension Bridge. For further particulars apply to G.T.R. agents or to S. F. B. Morey, 1 Wellington-street east, Toronto.

In Darkest England.

The publishers report a big sale for this week's Canadian Advance containing authorized verbatim report Dr. Wild's sermon on "In Darkest England," as well as a host of other good things. Three cents copy. All newsdealers; 25 cents four months; $1 from date to Jan. 1, 1892. Office, 48 Yonge-street Arcade, Toronto.

The Revolver Went Off.

HAMILTON, Dec. 11.—Calvin McQuesten, eldest son of Mrs. I. B. McQuesten, Jackson-street west, was fooling with a revolver and attempted to let down the hammer without an explosion. The bullet penetrated the fleshy part of the injured youth's leg, above the knee.

"An Owre True Tale."

There are hundreds of homes in Canada unprotected against the suffering and distress which the death of or injury to the breadwinner would entail, yet all claims of society may, by means of an insignificantly small annual payment to the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company of Toronto, secure ample compensation in the event of death or injury through accident.

Gas fixtures and lamp goods, retail at wholesale prices. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 156

ALD. GILLESPIE STILL SILENT.

But it is Thought He Will Yet Enter the Arena.

The municipal situation to all appearances remains unchanged. Ald. Gillespie is still coquetting and sternly refuses to say whether he will run or not. Practically, he is in the field, if his friends are to be believed, but he himself pursues a determined policy of silence. It is pretty well certain that there is to be opposition, and Ald. Gillespie is generally believed to be the man to mount the breach. "His disinclination to say yes or no does not arise from his not having made up his mind," said one of his friends yesterday, "but to the belief that it would be injudicious to declare himself at this stage of the game."

That there will be opposition goes without saying. The fourth-term idea is a pill somewhat too hard to swallow. As for Mayor Clarke's position, no one knows exactly what he will do, notwithstanding the fact that his friends are already whooping it up for him for all they are worth.

It is the talk on the street that the Catholic vote is beginning to break away from its allegiance to the Deputy Grand Sovereign of the Orange Order. They are beginning to size up the situation and ask themselves what have they gained by following their strange leader. There have been numerous appointments to high civic positions in the past three years, but in no single instance was a Catholic invited to send in a refusal. There have been any quantity of fair words but the "boys" have got the pudding, and that is poor comfort when all is said and done.

Altogether the situation points to a conflict, and under the present uncertain state of the public mind it would appear that honors would be about even.

The financial condition of the city is not a flattering one. Ald. Gillespie has proved himself an expert financier and a man well able to grapple the very momentous questions which are agitating the city just at present. Ald. Gillespie is gaining strength every day.

Capital Topics.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—Whilst Mr. Sawyer of the third concession of Hunt'ey was away at the inquest on the body of Richard Langford, near Carp yesterday, a young man whose name was not ascertained ran away with his 21-year-old daughter and the pair were married at the Pincher's Corner's Methodist Church by special license.

Duncan Campbell, a well-to-do cattle drover and farmer from Ravenshoe, York county, spent last night on a bench at the C.P.R. Station. He states he was robbed of $150 in cash on his way home from Montreal on the C.P.R. train and was not a cent left on reaching Ottawa.

This Week's Scottish Canadian Contains—

Helen of Kirkconnell (poetry)—History of Scottish Song—Ruthven of Ravelston—Scottish Society News—Two Gaelic columns—Scottish Artists—Enss Lèx (reading)—Women of Scotland—Wild Oats (poetry)—Pithy Editorials—Loch Lomond (poetry)—The Old Farm Home—Good literary selections—News from nearly every shire in Scotland—Sons of the Drummer (music)—Correspondence—16 pages, weekly, for $1.50 per annum or five cents per copy at the bookstores, or Imrie & Graham, 28 Colborne-street, Toronto.

To Die To-day.

SHERBROOKE, Dec. 11.—Everything is in readiness for the execution of Blanchard here to-morrow. Radcliffe, who hanged Birchall at Woodstock, arrived to-day and was busy making preparations. Blanchard is quite resigned to his fate and is very penitent.

This Indian Will Hang.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—The Sumah Indian who is now under sentence of death at New Westminster, B.C., for murder will be executed on Jan. 16. The Government has declined to grant executive clemency.

Italy and Tripoli.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Gaulois says: Senor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, on Dec. 1 sent identical notes to the governments of England and France notifying them that Italy intended at an early date to send a military force to occ