HAVE YOU READ THE WORLD THIS MORNING?

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

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

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

Township Prohibition.

Accepting a doubtful privilege of the law, the township of South Norwich has passed a local option by a majority of six votes. Two years ago the County of Oxford, after a trial of the Scott Act, repealed that measure against the wish of the above township.

Prohibition is regarded by the majority of people as a desirable thing, once it is proven practicable, but the history of the Dunkin and Scott Acts in Ontario and hundreds of other acts in other lands has been sadly instructive. The Scott Act, when framed, was considered a superior law. To it temperance sentiment pinned its whole faith. The pulpit sang its praises and the pews endorsed the pulpit. The electors were asked to give the law a trial and witness many marvels. The men who opposed its passage or sought to remain neutral in the campaign were condemned as allies of evil on whose heads would rest the ruin of weak fellow-mortals, and whose path would be blocked with wailing orphans. Led forward by such appeals the people forgot that there were questions of expediency involved as well as of morals. The Act swept the counties.

Prohibitionists in theory, the bulk of Canadians are tasters in practice. While abhorring liquor in a public bar, they relish it in the human throat—while hounding it from the public marts, they would not deny it room in the private cellar. Thus it transpired that while the majority voted for the Act the majority shared in or sanctioned its violation. The law carried, but enforcement did not follow enactment. When its advocates again appeared before the people on a platform of broken pledges and unfulfilled promises, the people everywhere rejected the Act with double the force characterizing its former acceptance. Experience had proven that one county that adopted it simply enriched the adjoining county that rejected it, and liquor drinking was not diminished.

The causes that made the Scott Act a failure must apply with multiplied force to the scheme of township prohibition. The clause granting the privilege was but a bone thrown to extremists. No benefit can come to a township from passing a prohibitory bylaw when all along its borders licensed hotels sell liquor. It simply diverts trade and reduces revenue, without promoting temperance. In South Norwich the bylaw had a majority of but six votes. No doubt the same influences that swell a majority voting for the Scott Act against their more judgment were fully used in this case. It is fair to assume that the half of the electors who opposed that bylaw will not actively aid its enforcement, even if they do not actively seek to violate its provisions. The clean fraction of those voting for the bylaw will, according to every tradition of prohibitory legislation, accept the first opportunity of infringing the law, whether by purchase or sale. Therefore the sentiment that shall strengthen the bylaw's enforcement is already far too small and will dwindle as the days go by.

A Good Party Gone Wrong.

The World owes allegiance to no organized party, but is ever in arms for certain definite principles. The man—the men—the party—representing those principles with honest zeal receives our honest aid. Charge this journal with partisanship if you will, but its course follows the strong current of independent purpose.

We deem it a Reform misfortune that the most conspicuous apostle of that form of political faith is an American citizen who but half conceals his true purpose—annexation. We oppose the man and the motive—oppose its incipiency and will give it battle to the last. Wiman is that party's misfortune, but the present attitude of its home leaders is its worst disaster. In the unnatural occupation of decrying their native land they are engaged in unseemly rivalry. Wiman's studied sentences spur Cartwright to more diligence in falsehood, and these incite Charlton to still subtler libels. The chief organ of the party emulates all three and the many subordinate organs join in the gruesome strain, so that every phase of trade and fact of commerce is twisted into a sign of impending ruin. Thus there springs up in Staten Island a stream of calumny that swells and widens until it floods this country from end to end.

A state can confront a foreign foe and with suitable weapons give it fair battle on the frontier. But what will avail against domestic enmity whose falsehoods gain credence when uttered as regrettable truths?

This young country will store up fair words and reward them. Ruin is not upon us—is not within sight nor sound, and no fact truly tells of its remote approach. The citizen should condemn a conspiracy to gain partisan ends by disgracing the state. This journal opposes no party, but it would remedy the present depravity of a once great party. If your leaders malign the country, caution and correct your leaders. Bid them cease and by more worthy means achieve what you deem desirable ends.

Electric Street Railway.

In view of the fact that Toronto will perforce soon change from the horse to the electric street railway system, the experience of other cities in the same line may be consulted with profit. It has been estimated that the electric system could be put in operation along Toronto's 69 miles of track inside two years. That is too slow. The city of St. Paul adopted the electric plan, putting in 75 miles last year, 25 being entirely new track. The sum of $2,000,000 was laid out in one year to afford rapid transit, the main items being tracklaying and building and equipping a power-house. This building contains five engines of 500-horse power, each capable of running four dynamos of 200-horse power each, giving the plant a total capacity of 4000 horse power. The electric railway has already increased the volume of work done by the horse cars by about 30 per cent. Every one avenue giving the new system a fair test, a speed of eighteen miles an hour is aimed, which will be increased to twenty-miles when larger cars are provided. It boomed St. Paul more than anything could have done. Minneapolis is about follow St. Paul in putting in the electric overhead wire system. The object in remodelling the system being to gain in efficiency and speed the work should when once begun be pushed forward without loss of time.

It would be a big boom to business if a million dollars were spent here this year in putting down an electric street railway plant.

The Coming Year in Railroading.

The railways are not yet all built in this province—indeed, 1891 will in all likelihood see a large increase of the present mileage.

The Canadian Pacific seems to be moving in earnest in the direction of securing a line from Woodstock to the Niagara River, which it proposes to bridge, and secure a direct line thence to New York. The City of Brantford is already seeking to have this line pass through its borders, and The Hamilton Spectator is in effect telling the people of that place that the C.P.R. would be justified in running this line to the Niagara along the mountain top and neither through nor near its borders, on account of the unfair treatment of Mr. Van Horne by the Ambitious City when he submitted his proposal some months ago. But whether the line goes through Brantford or Hamilton it will go from Woodstock to the Niagara and thus be a rival of the Grand Trunk's two through lines from the Detroit to the Niagara and the Michigan Southern's one. And it will be built this year.

A line from Toronto to connect with this line of the C.P.R. (from Woodstock to the Niagara) must also be built in 1891, and this means at least 30 miles additional construction.

There is more than talk of the C.P.R. building a branch north from Toronto to its transcontinental line, striking the latter west of Nipissing and running more or less parallel with the Grand Trunk's line in the same direction. This would be a big undertaking.

The change in the management of the Grand Trunk will probably involve new enterprises. The double-tracking of the main line from Montreal to Toronto and of the Toronto and Hamilton branch will be completed and short branch lines put down in various directions.

But the most ambitious scheme in connection with the Grand Trunk is the inauguration of a steady policy of advance toward the Northwest. This involves the extension of the Northern branch (Toronto to North Bay) to the Sault, and then through the Algoma wilds to Port Arthur, and after that into the Province of Manitoba. Once this boundary is crossed it is considered an easy matter to parallel the C.P.R. across Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The Grand Trunk also talk of infusing life into the proposed line from Lake Nipissing to James Bay. This a road the first hundred miles of which would open a wonderfully rich country.

In the meantime Toronto's Esplanade question remains unsettled, through freight is delayed in passing along the city front, passengers and mails lose half an hour in the roundabout way of getting out of the city and generally a number of valuable improvements are held back, owing to needless wrangling. As far as Toronto is concerned we want a Grand Trunk loop line to the north of the city (Carlton to Scarboro), the Don branch of the C.P.R. utilized, a new Union Station on the Esplanade and bridges thrown across it to a new water front street, sufficient to admit of more rapid movement of trains.

If all the parties get down to their proper work 1891 may be quite a railroad year for all of us.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday has a two-column letter from Toronto, dated Dec. 29, arguing that the McKinley bill has given an impetus to the Imperial Federation movement. The writer makes the reniarkable statement that under existing relations "no British subject in the colonies can be said to be an absolutely free man or self-governed. He may count his acres by the thousand or his wealth by the millions, but he is not the political equal of the Whitechapel costermonger who rejoices in a lodger's franchise." The writer proceeds to say that unless Canada is admitted as a partner with the Mother Country she will set up in business herself.

The good luck of the Mowat Government continues. It always has a bundle of vacant offices to keep dangling before the faithful. The latest addition to the plum tree is the registrarship of Victoria, the incumbent whereof, Mr. H. Dunsford, passed away yesterday. It is said to be a $3000 plum.

The latest papers from England state that not a gleam of sunshine has reached London for many weeks, a fog having settled over the city early in November and persistently hovered about ever since.

The Hamilton Spectator tells in a large flare-head how that city on Monday elected a "council for 1781," only one hundred and ten years behind Toronto.

Grenadier Pond.

The York Pioneers yesterday took ground, disputing the authority and deprecating the purpose of those who last year changed the name of Grenadier Pond to Howard Lake.

With all due respect for the late Mr. Howard, whose name was given the lake—with no ill-will to Mr. Piper, who, with others in the interests of his Zoo, gave it that name—the Pioneers warmly protest against the change. Stirring scenes were enacted in 1812, where Toronto and suburbs now stand. Nobly and well did the early settlers conduct themselves. To-day few landmarks recall the story of that time, and the principal one—which is a water-mark—should not lose its title. Away back three-quarters of a century since that lake's treacherous ice and cruel waters made a grave for valiant soldiers, and thereupon the lake received a name and the name a significance. It should not be lightly changed at the whim of a few. The public is responsible for continuing its historic name, which can only be altered through general consent and common usage. One by one old names that possess meanings are giving way to new ones, suggested solely by love of change or other triviality.

The protest of the York Pioneers is what might be expected of them and does them credit.

The Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle gives a twelve-column review of the world's shipbuilding in 1890. It is most thorough. In the ten years from 1881 to 1890 inclusive, the reported shipbuilding of Great Britain amounted to 9,308,418 tons. In 1881 it amounted to 1,000,000 tons, and fell off to 473,675 in 1886, rising again to 1,279,077 tons last year.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes: "I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to others, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflammation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c., in fact it is our family medicine.

Good Deeds Done.

The good deeds done by that unequaled family liniment, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, during the 30 years it has been held in ever-increasing esteem by the public, would fill volumes. We cannot here enumerate all its good qualities, but that it can be relied on as a cure for croup, coughs, colds, sore throat and all pains goes without saying.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Christmas Examinations at the Old Grammar School.

Following are the honor lists for the Christmas examinations at the Old Grammar School, now the Toronto Collegiate Institute:

Girls.

ENGLISH.

Form V.—A.—English Grammar, Literature, Reading, Composition, Spelling—1 Bella Garland, 2 Davina Robb, 3 Emma Schilling, 4 Maggie McGregor, 5 Janie Hillock, 6 Chrissie Steen, 7 Helena Burns.

B.—History, Geography, Science, Writing, Drawing, Bookkeeping, Phonography—1 Emma Schilling, 2 Mabel Charlton, 3 Bella Wanless, 4 Maggie McGregor, 5 Janie Hillock, 6 Chrissie Steen, 7 Maggie McAuley, 8 Helena Burns, 9 Davina Robb.

Form IV.—A.—1 Ethel Gray, 2 Annie Reed, 3 Zoe Smilley, 4 Mary Scott, 5 Carrie Will, 6 Edith Myers, 7 Bertha Carter, 8 Robina Millar.

B.—1 Carrie Will, 2 Ethel Gray, 3 Edith Myers, 4 Annie Reed, 5 Lucy Jones.

Form II. III.—A.—1 Mary Hood, 2 Anna Greer, 3 Ethel McKay, 4 Ethel Bell, 5 Lena Smart, 6 Phœbe Peake, 7 Flossie Turner and Minnie Davison (equal).

B.—1 Cassie Mitchell, 2 Ethel Bell, 3 Jessie Baillie, 4 Maud Sutherland, 5 May Stephens, 6 Josephine McLeish, 7 Charlotte Trees.

Form III.—English, A.—1 Bessie Weedon, 2 Bertha Reeve, 3 Mary Allen, 4 Rosalind McKerrian, 5 Minnie Chandler, 6 Priscilla Mills and Mary Richardson, 8 Grace Swanzey, 9 Mabel Turner, 10 Lena Milloy, 11 Ellen Brigden, 12 Louise McCartney, 13 Edith O'Hara, 14 Florence Crawford.

B.—1 Bessie Weedon, 2 Laura Scholey, 3 Laura Mowat, 4 Minnie Chandler, 5 Jean Adair, 6 Ellen Brigden, 7 Priscilla Mills, 8 Amy Morrison, 9 Margaret Sirr, 10 Emma Beatty, 11 Alice Cromble, 12 Mary Allen, 13 Lulu Armour.

Form II.—A.—1 Frances Lake, 2 Tessie Robertson, 3 Maggie Clarke, 4 Lizzie Hampton, 5 Virginia Kennedy, 6 Pearl Charlesworth, 7 Louise Doble and Maggie Coulter (equal), 8 Ella Might and Alice Hunter (equal), 11 Jennie Hill, 12 Lavinia Poucher and Ella Lugsdin (equal), 14 Florence Maddock, 15 Lillie Doig, 16 Nellie Brown and Edith Ghent (equal).

B.—1 Jennie Bowerman, 2 Florence Maddock, 3 Frances Lake, 4 Mabel Coulter, 5 Lizzie McKee, 6 Alice Hunter, 7 Lizzie Hampton, 8 Luella Spink, 9 Isabella Henderson and Edith Ghent (equal).

Form I.—A.—1 Constance Kerr, 2 Bertha Brigden, 3 Katie McLaren, 4 Lulu Duncan, 5 Daisy Ansell, 6 Maud Macalister, 7 Muriel Bremner, 8 Mossie Sparling.

B.—1 Katie McLaren, 2 Bertha Brigden, 3 Constance Kerr, 4 Lulu Duncan, 5 Eleanor Goldstone, 6 Jeannette Dalton, 7 Ida Wenborne.

MATHEMATICS.

Form V.—1 Janie Hillock, 2 Maggie McAuley, 3 Evelyn Mullin.

Form IV.—1 Robina Millar, 2 Annie Reed.

Form H. III.—1 Minnie Davison, 2 Ethel McKay, 3 Phœbe Peake, 4 Mary McLean, 5 Ethel Bell.

Form III.—1 Lulu Armour, 2 Bessie Weedon, 3 Ellen Brigden, 4 Jean Adair and Laura Mowat (equal), 6 Grace Swanzey, 7 Mary Richardson, 8 Alice Cortland and Mabel Turner (equal).

Form II.—Honorable mention—1 Frances Lake, 2 Tessie Robertson, 3 Maggie Clarke, 4 Virginia Kennedy, 5 Ella Lugsdin, 6 Florence Maddock, 7 Ettie McBride, 8 Alice Anderson and Jennie Hill (equal), 10 Alice Hunter.

Form I.—1 Constance Kerr, 2 Ida Wenborne, 3 Katie McLaren and Maud Macalister (equal), 5 Lulu Duncan, 6 Bertha Brigden, 7 Susie Elliott, 8 Mossie Sparling and Mary Russell (equal).

LATIN, FRENCH AND GERMAN.

Form V.—1 Chrissie Steen, 2 Janie S. Hillock, 3 Emma Schilling, 4 Helena Burns.

Form IV.—Robina Millar.

Form H. III.—1 May Skinner, 2 Ethel McKay, 3 Nellie Morton, 4 Ethel Watson, 5 Minnie Davison, 6 Annie G. Copp.

Form III.—1 Alice Cortland, 2 Grace Swanzey, 3 Bertha Reeve, 4 Florence Crawford, 5 May Shaw.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

Form IV.—1 Annie Reed, 2 Madeline Falconbridge.

Form H. III.—1 Charlotte Trees, 2 Nellie Livingstone.

Form III.—Bertha Gamble.

FRENCH AND LATIN.

Form H. III.—1 Mary Hood.

Form II.—1 Minnie Chandler, 2 Lulu Armour, 3 Margaret Sirr, 4 Lena Milloy.

Form II.—1 Tessie Robertson, 2 Maggie Clarke.

FRENCH.

Form H. III.—1 Edith Shaw and Flossie Turner (equal), 3 Katie Bell, 4 Meta Paterson, 5 Gussie Vercoe, 6 Carrie Shepard, 7 Lena Smart, 8 Lillie Kelley, 9 Lizzie Coe, 10 Mary Freeman and Anna Greer (equal).

Form III.—1 Mary Allen, 2 Ellen Brigden, 3 Bessie Weedon, 4 Katie Jolly.

Form II.—Honorable Mention—1 Marion Paterson, 2 Nellie Brown, 3 Lavina Poucher and Laura Devlin (equal), 5 Frances Lake, 6 Florence Maddock, 7 Ella Lugsdin, 8 Ella Marcon, 9 Mabel Coulter.

Form I.—1 Constance Kerr, 2 Violet Copp and Daisy Ansell (equal), 4 Amy MacMahon, 5 Maud Macalister, 6 Madeline Hughes and Leila Sampson (equal), 8 Katie McLaren, 9 Mary Russell.

Boys.

Form VI.—A.—1 P. J. Robinson, 2 W. M. Parker.

Form V.—A.—F. McConnell.

B.—P. J. Clark.

Form IV.—A.—1 J. H. McDunnough, 2 F. Nurse, 3 G. W. Howland, G. A. Roberts and F. H. Stark (equal), 6 R. S. Lillie.

B.—1 J. H. McDunnough, 2 W. A. Blachford, 3 C. A. Campbell, 4 S. H. Westman, 5 F. A. Young, 6 C. K. Currie, 7 J. K. Brodie, 8 R. S. Lillie, 9 G. W. Keith, 10 C. P. Nasmith, 11 H. B. Clemes, 12 C. P. Muckle.

Form III.—A.—1 C. Craig, 2 W. M. Galloway and H. McNaught, 4 G. S. Minty, 5 B. Gordon, 6 W. G. Farley and S. G. Robb (equal), 8 H. S. Kinnear.

B.—1 M. W. Galloway, W. Wily (equal), 3 C. L. Burton, 4 G. Darby, 5 C. J. Copp, 6 J. Trees, 7 A. W. Keith, 8 G. Hagey, 9 S. G. Robb.

H. II.—A.—1 Thompson Reekie, 2 William H. C. Wilson, 3 William Stratton, 4 Fred. Armstrong, Manning Doherty, Harold Vercoe (equal), 7 Charles Wagner, 8 James Shields, 9 Charles Michie, 10 John Mitchell.

B.—1 Thomas Wasson, 2 William H. C Wilson, 3 Charles Wagner, 4 Harold Vercoe 5 Sandy Thompson, 6 Harry Philp, 7 Thomp, son Reekie, 8 John Mitchell.

Form II. L.—A.—1 Charles Lillie, 2 Telfer Ratcliff, 4 R. Thompson and C. Sutton (equal), 5 H. Spence, 6 F. Langmuir and H. Lye (equal), 8 A. Michell.

B.—1 T. Ratcliff, 2 F. Doherty, 3 S. Singer, 4 J. Stone, 5 A. Mitchell, 6 C. Sutton, 7 C. Treble, 8 W. Sanderson.

Form I.—A.—1 H. Mallison, 2 C. McNaught, 3 F. Hill, 4 R. Ferguson, 5 F. Beatty, 6 C. DeLisle, 7 H. Blackburn, 8 G. Clarkson, 9 A. Lennox, 10 F. Benson.

B.—1 H. Mallison, 2 F. Hill, 3 R. Ferguson, 4 W. Sanderson, 5 F. Benson and F. Somerville (equal), 7 C. DeLisle.

MATHEMATICS.

Form VI.—1 P. J. Robinson, 2 A. Lucas.

Form V.—1 John D. Falconbridge, 2 W. H. Burns.

Form IV.—1 F. N. McKay, 2 C. P. Muckle, 3 G. W. Keith and G. Noble (equal), 5 F. A. Young, 6 W. Kitchen, 7 F. W. Saunders and J. H. McDunnough (equal).

Form III.—1 F. R. Wickson, 2 W. G. Farley, 3 C. J. Copp, 4 M. W. Galloway, 5 Armour Miller, 6 A. W. Keith.

Form H. II.—1 H. T. E. Kent, 2 W. C. H. Wilson, 3 J. C. Shields, 4 C. J. Wagner, 5 W. A. Moore, 6 S. Thompson, 7 J. W. Stouffer.

Form II. L.—1 S. Singer, 2 A. Goodall, 3 A. Michell, 4 R. Thompson, 5 F. Doherty, 6 C. Treble, 7 T. Ratcliff, 8 S. B. Playfair and C. Sutton (equal).

Form I.—1 H. Blackburn, 2 H. Mallison, 3 F. Benson and S. Dixon (equal), 5 W. B. Reeve.

CLASSICS.

Form VI.—1 P. J. Robinson, 2 A. Shore, 3 A. S. Evans.

Form V.—1 J. D. Falconbridge, 2 F. McMain.

Form IV.—1 J. McDunnough, 2 J. Jaffrey, 3 G. Howland, 4 F. Nurse, 5 W. J. Bauld, 6 P. W. Saunders.

LATIN.

Form II. L.—1 H. Lye, 2 S. Singer, 3 C. Lillie, 4 H. Spence, 5 T. C. Ratcliff, 6 A. Michell and C. Sutton (equal), 8 C. Treble, 9 F. Doherty, 10 R. Thompson and A. Ireland (equal).

LATIN, FRENCH AND GERMAN.

Form V.—W. E. Burns.

Form VI.—1 R. S. Lillie, 2 C. J. Currie, 3 G. A. Roberts, 4 S. H. Westman, 5 C. D. Muckle, 6 F. H. Stark, 7 F. N. McKay, 8 F. A. Young, 9 G. W. Keith, 10 C. E. Doherty, 11 C. A. Campbell.

LATIN AND FRENCH.

Form III.—1 W. Galloway, 2 J. D. Trees, 3 A. C. Craig, 4 G. H. Darby, 5 J. M. Robertson, 6 T. H. Manuel, 7 C. E. A. Goldman.

Form H. II.—1 Charles Wagner, 2 Wesley Stouffer, 3 Harry Philp, 4 James Shields, 5 William H. C. Wilson, 6 Harold Vercoe, 7 Thompson Reekie.

FRENCH.

Form V.—John D. Falconbridge.

Form IV.—1 J. McDunnough, 2 G. W. Howland.

Passed the Entrance Examination.

The following candidates passed at the recent entrance examination:

Jamieson-avenue Collegiate Institute—S. Burns, M. Embree, J. Gibbons, A. Goulter, R. Gray, F. Jackson, G. Jordan, G. Menge, E. K. McMillan, D. Rees, R. Robinson, F. Shaw, F. Smiley, J. Whiteley, E. Allen, E. Barber, H. Gowanlock, W. Guthrie, L. Hozick, F. Lowther, A. M. Mayers, A. Marner, G. Miller, M. McKellar, L. Phillips, A. Saul, A. Smart, E. Smith, M. Stovel. Recommended—C. Clarke, H. Harris, E. T. Haines, H. B. Kendall, G. Partridge, H. R. Reid, A. Butler, G. Nicholson, A. Smiley.

Jarvis-street Collegiate Institute—John Adair, Thomas Benson, Frank Burton, George Carruthers, Geoffrey Clarkson, William Davison, Charles De Lisle, William Douglas, George Dowd, George Extense, N. S. Hutchison, Arnold Ivey, Harry Malison, Giles Membery, William Mitchell, J. A. Morrison, Charles Muckle, Egbert McIntosh, W. N. McKay, Charles McNaught, Charles Nasmith, George Noble, W. B. Reeve, Ernest Richards, Frank Smallpeice, A. Stewart, George Thompson, Donald Urquhart, Gertrude Abner, L. Armstrong, A. Baker, A. Blades, B. Blagdon, G. Brown, A. Carter, L. Day, L. Doherty, L. Duncan, D. Esson, M. Ferrman, M. Flannigan, M. Gagen, B. Goldsmith, A. Graham, A. Holson, C. Kerr, E. Langton, A. Lyon, M. McCally, M. McDougall, K. McLaren, A. Newton, M. Peake, P. Peake, A. Read, B. Reeve, B. Rosebrugh, M. Sutherland, N. Sheppard, J. Weuborn, N. White, E. Woodley, B. Nelson, A. Young, B. Young.

Recommended — Harry Blackburn, T. Christie, R. A. Frazer, J. Good, H. Murray, C. Patterson, W. Saunderson, F. Somerville, A. Armstrong, V. Berryman, B. Depew, E. How, T. McKenzie, L. Smith, H. Trounce.

OLD TIMES AMONG THE PIONEERS

A Protest Against the Changing of Historic Names.

The York Pioneers held their first meeting for the year in the Canadian Institute yesterday. There was a large and enthusiastic company present. Dr. Scadding occupied the chair.

Four new members were elected: Dr. Hunter, Lemonville; J. E. Bailey, G. H. Howland, Toronto; George Elliott, Guelph.

The venerable president had with him a copy of Mrs. Edgar's book, "Ten Years of Upper Canada in Peace and War." The book contains portraits of the authoress's grandfather, the late Surveyor-General Thomas Ridout, and father of the late Mr. Thomas G. Ridout. While displaying these to the members together with a fac-simile of an autograph letter by George Washington to the late Surveyor-General, Dr. Scadding warmed to his subject till his words glowed with the softness of the setting sun.

Mr. D. B. Read read a sketch of the history of the Humberstone family. Mr. Thomas Humberstone of York Mills was present. The old gentleman was born in 1811.

Mr. E. M. Morphy and Dr. Scadding told reminiscences of the father of Mr. Humberstone, whom they had known. He was one of the U. E. Loyalists and a hero of 1812.

Mr. Read expressed the hope that during the present year, which was the centenary anniversary of the establishment of constitutional government in Upper Canada, some fitting celebration would be held.

Mr. Charles Durand told how, as he had heard from his mother and elder sister, during the war of 1812, General Brock with his side-de-camp, Colonel McDonald, and other officers had dined at his father's house in Hamilton while on his way to Detroit.

The matter of the changing of names of historic places was introduced by Mr. William Rennie, with special reference to the change by Harry Piper of Grenadier Pond to Howard Lake. Mr. Rennie moved a resolution protesting against this and other similar changes.

Mr. John Laidlaw supported the resolution, and growing enthusiastic shook President Scadding by the hand and congratulated him on being present and in such good health.

Mr. Anderson of Etobicoke said the people of the country thought it very hard for city men to change the historic names of country places. Neither the late Mr. Howard nor the city nor even Mr. Piper ever owned the pond. The country people loved these old names.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

At the next meeting Mr. Durand will read a history of the life of the late Jesse Ketchum.

Received Their Certificates.

The Board of Steamboat Engineers, consisting of W. J. Mensilly, chairman, Ottawa; Edward Adams, Kingston; Capt. T. Harbottle, O. P. St. John and James Johnston, Toronto, have granted engineers' certificates to the following:

First-class—Jasper Fowler, W. J. Callum, Victoria, B.C.

Second-class—R. H. B. Budge, Halifax; M. H. Chisholm, Milton; S. J. Taylor, Windsor; Alex. Cook, Port Edward; E. Stewart, Halifax; William Moonan, Westport; William Hannah, Halifax; J. F. Cheyne, Halifax; Dan Donahue, Toronto; Henry Parker, Toronto; J. D. Banks, Toronto.

Third-class—James Scott, Victoria, B.C.; William McCallum, Goderich; Christopher Dragoylovich, Victoria; J. J. Weinest, Toronto; Samuel Graham, Victoria; Robert Steel, Victoria; C. H. McJunkin, Halifax; W. H. Dewey, St. Catharines; O. J. Swanberg, Selkirk, Man.; James Levy, Winnipeg; James Smith, Winnipeg; Elisie Julian, Montreal; E. J. Taylor, Kingston.

Fourth-class—William H. Durham, St. Catharines; Jonathan Lorry, Windsor; Enoch Chapman, Windsor; A. H. B. Neff, Humberstone; W. R. Burnett, Windsor; Thomas F. McKechnie, Victoria; James Ailles, Mimico; William Garraty, Waubaushene; John McRae, jr., Meaford; John Tumilty, Victoria; William K. Simpson, Toronto; J. Y. Baker, Summerstown; H. T. McLeod, Barrie; William Julian, Port Dalhousie; J. A. Wallace, Trenton; John Kennedy Kingston; Frederick Corkey, Kingston.

Powder Mill Explosion.

A powder mill explosion affects the country for miles round, but dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, headache, loss of appetite and debility affect humanity the world over. The editor of The Mitchell Recorder states that he was cured of biliousness, liver trouble and sick headache by Burdock Blood Bitters. Is it not worth trying on such evidence?

The Tax Collector's Sureties.

The first case tried at the Civil Assizes yesterday by Chief Justice Galt was that of The City of Toronto v. U. S. Boddy and William Milligan, Richard J. Hovenden, William Simpson, William Armstrong and John E. Mitchell. It was to compel the defendants to account for $6000 under these circumstances: The defendant Boddy was a city tax collector in St. Andrew's Ward in 1886. During his year of office he went to the States, and the action was to recover from the other defendants named the proportion of taxes not returned. The defence was that the $6000 was uncollectable, that the bondsmen were not responsible and that the city suffered no damage. His Lordship dismissed the action with costs.

They Must Go.

All the fancy goods, plush boxes, fur muffs, whisk holders, etc., left over after our big Xmas trade must be sold. They are marked at ridiculous prices to clear, so if readers of The World want to buy a New Year's gift there is a good chance at McKendry's, 276 Yonge-street. 136

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children

Choice Christmas Fruits and Table Delicacies.

Mara & Co., grocers, 280 Queen-street telephone 713, have the largest and choicest stock in the city of Christmas fruits and table delicacies. They make a speciality of shipping family orders to all parts of Ontario. Send for price catalogue. 135

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

A TALK ABOUT NICKEL.

Some Pointers From Mr. A. McCharles, who Knows All About the Mines in the Sudbury District.

The excitement which reigned a while ago about the millions in Sudbury mines has subsided somewhat, but the great mines are still there with their untold wealth, waiting for the skilled hand of the miner and the magic gold of the capitalist.

Yesterday The World had a chat with Mr. A. McCharles, a gentleman who has just returned from the famous district. Mr. McCharles is well qualified to speak on the subject of mining and mines, especially nickel mines, having spent the last four years among the rocks. Everything about him bespeaks the watchful prospector—the lonely eye, which comes of solitude, and the inquisitive nose which seems to have been made especially for poking into nickel-hiding crevices. Mr. McCharles is a busy man. Business has brought him to town and business will soon take him again to the wild region, where he is carving out of rock and nickel ore a fortune for himself and a great destiny for his country.

For the information of those who, when the Government swings open the door, may think of investing, Mr. McCharles says the idea is absurd that nickel can be mined with but small capital. Some who have spent a little money and got nothing in return may feel disappointed, but for those who have large sums at their disposal there is endless opportunity for legitimate enterprise. It is to secure this capital that Mr. McCharles has run into town.

It is absurd also for men to buy nickel claims concerning which they have not positive knowledge. Careful prospecting is necessary for security. There is much land in the mining district which will not pay for the working, in fact a prospector is fortunate if he strikes a paying mine once on an average in two or three seasons. To illustrate the risk run in not obtaining skilled advice Mr. McCharles instanced the case of a man in Toronto who spent $500 in boring 20 feet into greywacke, a kind of rock, and got only experience for his pains, as nickel is only found in diorite. In the mining region is found, as everywhere, the fakir who will defraud the unwary capitalist by selling him worthless claims. Against all such Mr. McCharles, who has the honor of his district at heart, warns the public.

The country is greatly deficient in the ordinary means of transportation. The greatest source of inconvenience is the lack of wagon-roads, and if Mr. McCharles could catch the ear of the Government he could preach a little sermon on this text. He says that although the treasury has been enriched to the extent of from $100,000 to $200,000 by the sale of nickel claims, only $4000 has been spent on roads, and that not for mining roads.

When the subject of an export duty on nickel was touched the enthusiastic prospector waxed eloquent. He declared such a duty would be fatal to the great industry. The United States had taken off their duty and the imposition of such a tax by us just now would be an imposition indeed. The Government should rather remove the duty on coke. The world wants not nickel but cheap nickel, and though we have undoubtedly the greatest nickel deposits in the world we have not all of it. The mere process of reducing the ore to nickel-matte by smelting will leave 90 per cent. of the money made in mining in Canada in the shape of wages, supplies and transportation. It is therefore not immediately necessary for us to manufacture nickel.

Concluding, Mr. McCharles expressed the confident hope, in which we gladly join, that the Sudbury district is destined to be one of the greatest mining and industrial centres in the world. In that wild and seemingly barren region we are building up for our producers a great market, which will in time absorb millions of bushels of the cereals of Ontario and millions worth of her manufactures.

Extract from Dr. Hunter's Pamphlet on Throat and Lung Diseases.

The plan of treatment I have laid down is the only one which ever has arrested or cured a case of Consumption. It has proved its healing powers in that disease in thousands of instances after all other means had been tried in vain. It has the rare merit of being direct—commonsense—based on scientific truth and supported by practical experience and accomplished success.

And it is as necessary for the cure of the other diseases of the air passages and lungs—Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Pneumonia—as it is for Consumption.

The ordinary routine treatment by the stomach generally employed by physicians has never accomplished anything in these diseases beyond the merest temporary relief. It has not saved one case out of every million so treated. The history of the disease, the authority of medical teachers all over the world and the universal experience of mankind unite in proclaiming its utter worthlessness as a remedy for lung diseases. Instead of helping the patients to get well it makes their death certain, by preventing them from adopting the only course which could save them.

The sooner the people come to understand this the better it will be for themselves. Every lung case requires for its proper treatment the patient to be surrounded by a zone of medicated air, and every breath he draws made to bear a healing balm to the lungs, or no cure will result. This is accomplished without the least discomfort or interference with business.

The author of this pamphlet was the first to introduce this treatment. He has made it the study of his life; and has had greater experience in its application than any living physician, and accomplished by its cures in every stage and form of lung complaint, and is therefore justified in proclaiming it of the importance of life itself to all persons afflicted with weak or diseased lungs.

Since resuming practice it is pleasant to be remembered by old and valued friends, many of whom have owed their lives for the past twenty years to the curative efficacy of his inhalations. It is his aim and purpose to make Toronto the head and source of everything pertaining to the treatment of Throat and Lung Diseases by Medicated Inhalations for the Dominion. ROBERT HUNTER, 71 Bay-street, Toronto.

NOTE.—Any further information required can be obtained from Dr. Hunter's pamphlet, copies of which are sent free on application. Address Drs. R. & J. Hunter, 109 Bay-street, Toronto.

Trade Sales at Suckling's.

These stocks were sold en bloc at Suckling & Co.'s yesterday:

McRae & Co., Port Perry, drygoods, $2202, to J. R. Fisher, Newcastle, at 45c. on the dollar.

Samuel Rook, Dovercourt-road, drygoods and stationery, $1854, to McKendry & Co., Toronto, at 53c. on the dollar.

The stocks were sold at the regular trade sale, a large attendance of buyers being present. At 1 o'clock to-day the sale of boots, rubbers, etc., commences.

Fifteen Months Free.

"Fifteen months ago I had a beating breast. I tried many remedies but got no relief, I then tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which gave me instant ease. It is the best thing I ever used for all kinds of pains or colds." MRS. JOHN CONNERY, St. Mary's, Ont.

A Great Moral Law Disregarded by the Christian Church.

Editor World: Under the above caption in Tuesday's World a correspondent, "Hon. M. T. Union," speaking of divorces, says: "But the law of Christ in that offence is strict beyond all doubt and equivocation." He then quotes Mark x., 6 to 12, and adds: "Nothing can be clearer than the Master's injunctions on that head." If "Hon. M. T. Union" will turn to Matthew v., 31-32, also xix., 9, he will see that Christ put in a proviso which does not destroy the Mosaic law. D. S.

It is perhaps not generally known that Mr. J. W. Dugdale, who managed so successfully the business of the Williams Sewing Machine Company for some eight years or more, is now running the business of the light running New Raymond Sewing Machine, and with equal success, at 61 King-street west. Those who deal with him will receive the same old-time courtesy and attention. ed

Good Advice.

If you do not want to injure your liver and kidneys, don't buy baking powder in bulk. Buy the Princina or Borwicks, both are absolutely pure and as cheap as the bad powders. Purity of the Princina and Borwicks proven by the Dominion Government and equally sworn declaration with each package.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Watson's Cough Drops are the best in the world for the throat and chest, for the voice unequalled. Try them.

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12 KING-ST. WEST.

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OF OUR $12.50, $13.50 & $14.50 BEDROOM SETS FOR $12.00.

These are snaps, and we have made a cut of from 10 to 15 per cent. on every piece of fur