

bold (Stan. Oil), New York, 300; John D. Archbold (Stan. Oil), New York, 1,200; Chas. Y. Audenried, Philadelphia, 100.

Voting trustees (54,409)—Dominick & Dominick, 200; M. W. Emmons, 50; H. S. Ladew, 350; C. A. Gunther, 100; Hallgarten & Co., bankers, 50; Heidelberg & Ickelheimer, bankers, 750; Herzog & Glazier, brokers, 270; J. B. Hoefgen, 220; Kissell, Kinnicutt & Co., 138; E. Leeissner, 100; E. T. Mealis, 200; C. Ojas Nadal, 50—all of New York. E. C. Reichenbach, 195; F. Reichenbach, 27; S. Reichenbach, 30—all of Australia. R. Reussner, 400; Scheferm, Schramm & Vogel, 100—New York; S. W. Shiras, St. Louis, 35; R. F. Staabs, 100; Hiram Steele, 100; Nira H. Stein, 200; W. V. Strauss, 40—New York. Irene R. Strauss, Illinois, 50; F. E. Winaubs, 25; G. E. Winaubs, 25; H. M. Winaubs, 100—New Jersey.

Common stock—Fritz Achells (President American Hard Rubber Co.), 100 shares; Seigmund Adler (Manager American Metal Co.), 50; Frank Albschul (banker), 170; Asiel & Co., New York, 950; Chas. Y. Audenried, Philadelphia, 140; Jules S. Bache, 150; J. S. Bache & Co. (brokers) 1,199; Baruch Bros. (brokers), 340; Geo. Blumenthal, 8,807; W. H. Cohen, New York, 450; Converse Estate Voting Trustees, 307,486; E. M. Erland, New Jersey 308; B. W. Ladew, 153; A. Friedman, New York, 100; G. Hahn, 2,462; Halle & Stieglitz, 100; Heidelberg & Ickelheimer & Co., 300; Herzog & Glazier, 100; J. B. Hoefgen, 800; Jacobi & Co., 100; A. Jaretski, 525; E. A. Keck, 150; W. N. Keck, New York, 200; I. H. Keech, St. Louis, 75; Keech, Loew & Co., 100; Kissell, Kinnicutt & Co., 1,494; R. Mainzer, 50; E. B. Meallo, 75; P. Mehn, 50; H. Meyer, New York,

50; E. E. Reichenbach, 128; B. Reichenbach, 14; S. Reichenbach, Australia, 13; R. Reussner, 175; Rothschild & Co., 50; L. Salzer, New York, 275; C. J. Schmidlaff, New York, 150; S. W. Shiras, St. Louis, 75; Ben Stern, 735; F. V. Strauss, 180; B. Strang, 175; G. Ulbricht, 77; E. Wachenheim, 587; I. S. Weil, 146; M. M. Winants, 131; F. Wolf, 500; A. M. Archbold (Standard Oil), 131; J. S. Archbold (Standard Oil), New York, 1,994.

Common—W. J. Hanna, 885; Wallace Nesbitt, 1,000 preferred, 891 common.

The Company's Undertaking.

Mr. Rowell declared that the Canadian Copper Company obtained its status as a company upon the undertaking to refine in Canada. The reason given by the Canadian Copper Company before the United States Congress in 1891 for not carrying out that undertaking was that they preferred to give the work to American workmen and to have their investment in the United States. That was the statement made by the then President of the company, Mr. Stevenson Burke. The Canadian Copper Company had taken the position from the outset that they would not carry out the undertaking they gave. The report of the Nickel Commission stated that when they appeared before the Commission they took the ground that nickel could not be economically refined in Canada.

"My proposition is this," said Mr. Rowell: "the Commission having found that the Canadian Copper Company secured its corporate existence on an undertaking to refine its nickel in this Province, we are not going too far, we are acting entirely within our rights, and we are serving the public interest when we say that in the development of the land you have secured by your undertaking you must refine in the Province, and if you fail to do so the lands will be forfeited to the Crown in a specified period."

"If the Government would take its courage in its hands and would face the Canadian Copper Company with the full legislative power of the Province, compel it to live up to the undertaking on which it got its charter, we could secure a bill of complete refining in this Province."

Premier Hearst's Defence.

Sir William Hearst said until this Government came into power no active step had been taken by any company to refine in the Province, and now they had two companies building their refineries. The leader of the Opposition had suggested some most drastic measures should be taken, measures that so far as he (Sir William) was aware had never been suggested in this Province before, and he

doubted if they had been in a British country. He asked if it was a good thing in a young country like Canada, requiring capital from all the countries of the world, to talk so glibly of confiscating property, "and I venture to say to-night to my honorable friend he has done more harm to the mining industry than anything we have had in many years in this country." He thought it had been generally understood by all parties who had given study to the subject that nickel may be refined in the Province, but the question was, could it be economically refined in the Province? When saying "economically" they had to have regard to the different processes. He did not think any case had been made out, so far as the remarks of the leader of the Opposition were concerned, calling for action other than that suggested by the Government in this important matter.

LOCAL OPTION IN TEMPERANCE BEERS

Municipalities to Get Right to
Regulate Sale

SOLICITATION CLAUSES

License Board Given Powers Which
May Apply to Advertising—Liberals Criticize Some New Amendments.

Additional amendments to the Ontario temperance act concerning solicitation, the granting by municipalities passing by-laws of the exclusive right of selling temperance beers to the keepers of standard hotels, the provision of a moratorium applicable to contracts arising in connection with hotel, brewery, and distillery franchises, and other points were introduced in the Legislature yesterday afternoon by the Hon. W. D. McPherson, Provincial Secretary. Wider latitude is given the Ontario License Board than formerly.

Regulating Solicitation.

The new legislation regarding solicitation says that the License Board may pass regulations prohibiting, restricting and regulating within the powers of the Province the solicitation within Ontario of orders for liquor. This will not be construed to interfere with section 139 of the Ontario temperance act, which refers to bona fide transactions in liquor between persons in Ontario and persons out of Ontario.

"How will it affect newspaper advertising?" asked one of the Opposition members, and the Provincial Secretary replied the board would have the right to make regulations.

Selling Temperance Beers.

The amendment with reference to the sale of malt liquors read:

Notwithstanding anything in this act contained, by-laws may be passed by cities, towns, villages and townships.

(1) For granting the exclusive right of selling malt products, commonly called temperance beers, to the keepers of standard hotels licensed under the Ontario temperance act;

(2) For granting to the keepers of said standard hotels the exclusive right of selling any and all other temperance beverages manufactured from ingredients other than malt, but no such products or beverages shall contain more than 2½ per cent. proof spirits.

Provided that this sub-section shall not become operative unless and until so declared by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.