#### MOON-SET.

The night wind idles thro'the dreaming firs,
That walking, murnur low,
As some lost metody returning, stirs
The love of long ago.
And thro'the far, coul distance, zephyr-fauned,
The meon is sinking into shadow land.

The troubled night-bird calling plaintively. Wanders on restless wing;
The cedars chanting vespers to the sea.
Await its answering.
It comes in wash of waves along the strangthe while the moon slips into shadow land.

music of the night, your minstrelsy Is tender as the fone

Y some dear voice outcalling unto me
Responsive to my own,
our harp-strings throb beneath an un
hand.

sing the moon to sleep in shadow land. E. PAULINE JOHNSON. Guting for October

### A QUEER DRUNKARD

SOUTH AMERICA can furnish a dreadful example for a temperance lecture and yet not summon a human being. The Hercules beetle will do as an object less

About six inches long and strong in proportion, it is rightly named. Instead of the ordinary nippers with which beetles are armed, this one has an immense pair that works up and down like jaws. These have sharp ridges on the inside like rasps. and that indicates their use. They do not fit into each other, but resembling the pliers of the plumber, are made to fit around something else. The writer does not know what these nippers are meant for. but knows what Hercules does with them

Heis a natural drunkard, going on a spree When he wants something strong he does not seek a bottle nor a saloon, but he climbs a tree. Finding one that produces an intoxicating juice, such as grows in South America, this toper ascends until he reaches a branch that his nippers can grasp; then he seizes hold, holds on, pinches tight, and moves around The rasp cuts the bark, the juice flows, and Hercules drinks until so full that he can hold no more, and until too drunk to hold on. His feet let go, his nippers re-lax, and he tumbles to the ground. There he lies helplessly drunk and sleeps off his stupor. When sober he goes about his business, but signs no pledges, nor does he give indications of repentance. Again thirsty, he climbs another tree, and gets drunk once more. Thus his life is spent in business, drinks, drunks and sobering, a natural and persistent drunkard.

# THE ART OF DRINKING WINE

To know how to drink wine belong only to a cultivated taste; to know how to tempt guests to include in it with pleasure belongs only to the host gifted with rare tact and artistic discrimin

A painting from the hands of a master must be placed in a favorable light and appropriate surroundings to set off its ex cellence; the most beautiful woman despises not the art of enhancing her charms by harmonious auxiliaries or judi as contrasts.

There is, in the same manner, an art and a science in drinking wines. After studying the menu one can decide

a choice of wines and on the order in which they are to be served. The following rules should be ob-

With fish, white wines.

With meats, rich red wines.
At the conclusion of the repast the oldest red wines.

After the dessert, white, sweet and arkling wines.

In regard to the gradation of red win the rule is to commence with the newest and least celebrated.

We shall see how these rules are followed by a generous liver

A few spoonfuls of soup by their generous warmth prepare the palate and sto-mach to fulfil their wholesome functions; a drop of golden Madeira or of old sherry gives these organs all the necessary ac

With the systers, which are followed by the fish, come the fine white Bordeaux or Burgundy wines, half dry or sweet, far preferable to hampagne frappe. When

the fish and oysters are removed, so are When meat is on the table the proper accompaniment is the red Bordeaux wine,

mellow and rich, clad in resplendent purple and with a perfumed bouq With richer meats-roast beef, wild

boar, roebuck is served excellent, heady, rich Burgundy.

When midway in the feast the guests have arrived at that satisfactory stage when the stomach, still docile, manifests no further desires; when the teste, prepared by a judicious gradation of sensa-tions, is susceptible of the most delicate impressions, the noble red Bordeaux wihes make their triumphal entry, and the maitre d'hotel proudly announces their illustrious names: Chateau Mar gaux! Chateau Lafitte! Chateau Latour

After these wines one can enjoy sweet sauternes and quaff a few glasses of foam-ing champagne.—Francis Kinzler, of the Brunswick Hotel, New York.

#### IF WE WERE TEETOTAL.

A Music-Hall Ditty Up-To-Date.

Yes, Paradise would be reached.
If we were tectotal:
Old England's glory's sadly waned,
Cause were not teets and the control of the control o

Rents no more then paid would be, If we were tectoral; Ireiand very loyal you'd see, If we were tectoral; I ster with the South would lie, lake lamb with lion in times gone I Home Rule no more would be the of If we were tectoral.

Mamma-in-law we should adore, If we were teetotal; The bucket shops would be no more, If we were teetotal; It never more would rain or snow, Wintry winds would never blow, And corn with profit we might grow If we were teetotal.

#### THE WORLD'S BEER DRINKERS.

An interesting statistical report has ust been published by the Gambrians (Vienna), which gives the quantity of malt liquors produced and consumed in the world during 1893. The leading position amongst beer producing and consuming countries is occupied by Germany. The brew in the German Empire last year was 1,202,132,074 imperial gallons. against 1,168,089,472 gallons in 1892, the increase in 1893 being thus 34,032,602 gallons, or nearly three per cent. average annual consumption of malt liq per head in the whole of the German Empire was 33,378 gallons ranging from 62 gallons in Bavaria to 11.66 gallons in El-sass-Lothringen. In the production of this large quantity of beer there was used 1,552,950 tons of malt and 20,183 tons of hops. The United Kingdom makes a hops. The United Kingdoli makes a good second to the German Empire as a producer of malt liquor. The breweries of this country produced last year 1,165,752,952 gallons, or 30 gallons per head of its population per annum. The brewers of Great Britain and Ireland used in the production of their heavy ales and porters in 1793 a total of 1,853,-386 tons of malt, etc., or about 295,000 tons above what German brewers required in their production of 37,379,122 gallons more of beer. America, including in this

term the United States and the various South American countries, is the third in rank amongst the great brewing countries. The breweries of the Western continent produced last year 1,084,433,460 gallons of malt liquor, and the consumption per head per annum was 16 gallons. In the production of her quots of malt liquor America used 1,723,900 tons of malt or its equivalent. Austria, the fourth of the beer-producing courtries, brewed in 1893 385, 256, 168 gallons or malt liquor, increase of 14,456,222 gallons over an increase of 14,400,222 gains and 1892. The average for the entire Austrian Empire was 12.9 gallons per head. The brewers of Austria used last year 195,366 tons of malt and 6,558 tons of gum brewed 209,356,174 gallons of beer, or 32 gallons per head of the population. She used 205,323 tons of malt and 4,747 tons of hops. France, with 2,649 brew-eries, made 196,630,500 gallons of beer, and used 219,453 tons of malt and 3,219 tons of hops. Russia produced 98,638,-892 gallons of beer, or 1½ gallons per head, and used 110,088 tons of malt and 1,355 tons of hops. Denmark turned out 45,-059,300 gallons of malt figuor, or 20.46 gallons for each head of the population, and used 52,030 tons of malt and 657 tons of heps. The Netherlands produced 33,080,300 gallons of beer, or 6.69 gallons per head, and used 38,884 tons of malt per head, and used 35,004 coins or max-and 506 tons of hops. The browers of Sweden produced 28,301,350 gallons of beer, or 5½ gallons per head, using 32,000 tons of malt and 510 tons of hops. In Switzerland 26,170,342 gallons of beer were brewed in 1895. or 9.68 gallons per head, the consumption of malt amounting to 28,000 tons and of hops to 455 tens. The remaining countries for which statistics are given (Luxembourg, Spain, Norway, Italy, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria. Greece and India and other British pos sessions) all produced less than 20,000,000 gallons each, and the total output of malt quors for all these countries, together with those specially referred to, is put at over 4,500,000,000 imperial gallons. It is estimated that they used last year, 7,270,000 tons of malt and 82,000 tons of

### " GROWLER. "

A LEGAL definition of the term " ler" may be expected in the near future. The whole case of Leander C. Farrar vs. The O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Company hinges upon it. When Farrar bought a saloon from the brewing bought a saloon from the brewing company he says he was assured that it had no "growler" trade. Now he claims he was defrauded because it has nothing but a "growler" trade. Consequently the first duty of the honorable court will be to fix a definition of "growler." eral, way of course every one knows what it means, but we believe it never has been legally settled.

Then if the lower court's decision is not satisfactory the case can be appealed, and the higher courts can grapple with the fine points of the problem. This question fine points of the problem. This question of a "growler" trade must be settled, and an anxious world is now waiting to learn just what interpretation is to be put upon the word when it figures in a contract

## THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The platform adopted at the recent envention of the Democratic party of the State of New York contains the fol-

the State of New York contains the rol-lowing plant:
"We resolutely oppose all sumptuary legislation which needlessly interferes with the personal liberty or reasonable customs of the people, and is now partially cultarly threatened in the event of the election of the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

PIC-NIC parties should not fail to include in the lunch basket a supply of ST. JACOBS OIL

For Sprains, Bruises, Insect Bites. Sunburn, Headache, Neuralgia, &c., it is invaluable . . . .

> A good rubbing with the Oil after a day's outing will both surprise and delight you

"We believe in equitable excise legis lation, which carefully regulates the sale of intoxicating liquors, prescribes jus fees for licenses, and preserves all needs restrictions for the maintenance of order and the good of society.

"Such legislation, we believe, was in corporated in the present excise law, passed by a Democratic Legislature and signed by a Democratic Governor, and we oppose any attempts to repeal it for the purpose of substituting in its place a sumptuary law whose arbitrary and burdense provisions are in needless restraint of individual liberty and are opposed to public sentiment and liber public policy

## A KICK FROM A FRIEND.

WE wonder how our friends the e feel after being so kicked by their allie Here is a pasty one on the shins for th in the same Liberal journal: "For a observation which is the reverse of per nent, this, from the Alliance News, specting Mr. Gladstone's recent letter the Gothenburg system, would be ha to beat 'Unfortunately, Mr. Gladstone, like

many who are accustomed on take in toxicating drinks, has been brought u to believe in their necessity and utility Hence this letter.

From the Alliance point of view should have thought it to be rather dangerous admission that a man of 8 dangerous admission that a man or a accustomed to take intoxicating driaks was convinced of their necessity as utility. Surely, according to the Allians doctrine, Mr. Gladstone ought long ag to have been convinced of their integrand needlessness." After this we After this we m expect the daily prayer of the Allia be a safe deliverance from their friends

DON'T WORRY ABOUT The Washing JUNLIGH)

It will save you much trouble It will bring you comfort and ess It will save your clothes and hands It does not require washing powde

=SOAP=

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