

VERY LONG BOTTLED WINE

Is Most Popular With Bibbers and Connoisseurs.

Many Manufacturers Give Any Vintage Desired, But Claim There Is Nothing In It.

The average wine drinker feels he is favored above his race when invited to dine from a bottle that has been hidden in a dark cellar for a quarter or half a century, but often it is his imagination and not the age of the wine that makes him happy, so winemakers say. No kind of liquor "ages" in the sense drinkers use the expression after it is put into glass vessels. Occasionally there is a little saccharine matter remaining after the liquid is racked off into bottles, which is converted into alcohol, but in all other respects the wine is the same after standing in bottles for years as it was on the day it was bottled. It is the conversion of the remaining sugar after the wine has been bottled that forms what is called "crusts" to delight the hearts of connoisseurs, but which are chemically known as tartrates.

Bence Jones, an undoubted authority, says the percentage of alcohol in wines ranges from 9 to 25 per cent, according to the variety of the grape. The remaining constituents are volatile oil, acetic ether, grape sugar, glycerine, gum, vegetable albumen, extractive and coloring matter, tannic acid, succinic acid and calcium tartrate. In some grapes one or more of these ingredients may be absent or present in small quantities. There are volatile oils in all wines and liquors which cannot be separated, and it is these oils which give the "bouquet" and which connoisseurs are so pleased to discourse upon, but which not many of them know anything about.

Every variety of wine and liquor has a different "bouquet," and in wines it is governed by the kind of grape, the soil in which the grape grows and the process of manufacture. In a large degree the flavor as well as the odor is governed by the quantity and quality of the volatile oils mentioned. Another thing that delights the hearts of some connoisseurs is the "must" and about which they know no more than they do about "bouquet." The juice of all grapes when it comes from the press is called "must" and it is colorless. When fermentation sets in, which is the sugar being converted into alcohol, the coloring matter inherent in the grape gives the product the color by which the wine is known. This relates to wine made of grapes, and not wine made in a laboratory. When nearly all the sugar has been converted into alcohol and carbon dioxide the wine is considered "formed" and ready to be racked off into casks or bottles, and it is just as good, as pure and as "old" then as it will ever be, so those who claim to know say. But wine consumers think otherwise and manufacturers are quite willing that they should, for it costs very little to keep accumulations on hand in casks of "vintage" of 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago, and the prices of such wines are enormously high.

There is plenty of wine in the world that is from one day to 400 years old. There are wine vaults in Warsaw that were established in the 16th century, and the custom has been to put a given number of bottles of each vintage in permanent storage, except on extraordinary occasions a few bottles may be withdrawn for consumption, though nearly a century passed before that custom was adopted, so that no "old" wine would be served that was much less than 100 years of age. When this wine is served one bottle goes a long way. A small quantity is given to each guest, for it is the novelty of drinking wine a century or two or three centuries old rather than the quality of the wine that pleases.

In Chicago there are cellars said to hold wine that was bottled a quarter and some a half a century ago. And the fact that it is kept to "point to with pride" rather than consumption it is likely the next and succeeding generations will have the same bottles to discuss as a whole, but never their contents. It is as natural for a wine connoisseur to have "musty old wine" in his cellar as it is for him to have a cellar. The knowledge that it is there is a source of supreme satisfaction, but a very much later vintage answers all purposes for every day use. While there is plenty of genuine "old and musty," there is plenty on the market and in some cellars which was made 25 years old in one day by a chemist, who

also chemically discolored the labels to correspond with the age of the wine.

Sometimes makers of "25-year old" wine in a day make the ridiculous mistake of using recently invented machinery to drive corks. In the language of the street, it is a "dead give away." So also is a style of bottle that was made 10, much less 25, years ago. A dealer in wines said: "Yes, I have wines in stock that are very old—exactly as old as your imagination, your credulity and your ignorance of wines would like them to be."—EX.

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A Word About Overcoats



Like every other garment in our store we can Guarantee Our Overcoats to have been selected personally by Mr. Hershberg, an old timer, who knows what's what in the clothing line and the requirements of the country.

THE CLEAR THING FOR THE WINTER

We are now displaying Tailor Made Kersey and Melton Overcoats with Beaver or Otter Collars and Cuffs. They are high priced garments but a Splendid Investment. Of course we have Less Expensive Overcoats, all sizes and a large variety. These goods are all well made from Latest Tailor's Patterns.

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Opposite C. D. Co's. Dock

Programme de MM. Noel et O'Brien

Le programme suivant a été adopté par MM. Auguste Noel et Thomas O'Brien pour les prochaines élections et a été approuvé par une assemblée de leurs amis; Ce programme est maintenant soumis à la considération et à l'approbation des électeurs.

REFORMES LOCALES

Le programme dans cette élection ci concerne naturellement les questions locales. MM. Noel et O'Brien et leurs amis s'engagent à faire prévaloir les réformes suivantes.

UNE BONNE POLITIQUE

1. Nous sommes en faveur d'une large politique quant à l'ouverture, à l'établissement et à l'avancement de ce pays. Tous les efforts devraient être concertés de manière à mettre, dans le plus court délai la propriété publique entre les mains du mineur et du "prospecteur." Tous les travaux publics, à l'avenir, devraient être faits d'une manière permanente.

CHEMINS ET PONTS.

2. La construction des chemins devrait précéder le prospecteur. De bons chemins et ponts devraient être construits immédiatement là où le besoin s'en fait sentir. Les ponts et les chemins suivants entre autres, devraient être construits avec toute la célérité possible.

1. Chemin de Whitehorse à Dawson, passant par Selkirk, Black Hill, Eureka and Gold Run, 270 miles.
2. Chemin de Gold Run à Clear Creek, 30 miles.
3. Chemin de Dawson à Fortymile et branche à Sixtymile 52 miles.
4. Chemin le long du "Dominion" 20 miles.
5. Chemin le long du Hunker, 52 miles.
6. Chemin le long du Last Chance, 6 miles.
7. Chemin de Whitehorse aux mines de cuivre, 10 miles.
8. Tout chemin commence devra être complète d'une manière permanente.

PROTECTION DES MINEURS.

3. Les mineurs constituent la masse des travailleurs dans l'Yukon. Comme tous les autres ouvriers la loi devrait les protéger pour leurs gages. Tous les mineurs (de placer, de quartz ou de charbon) devraient être protégés de toute injure provenant de la négligence ou de l'absence de précautions suffisantes à leur égard. Une loi protégeant le mineur devrait être passée.

TAXES.

4. Un bon système pour prélever les taxes est nécessaire. Celui établi par le Conseil de l'Yukon, est impropre sous plusieurs rapports. Prélever des taxes sur la somme des affaires faites par un individu, est contraire à tous les principes reconnus sur cette question. C'est illogique et injuste. Nous protestons vigoureusement contre toute tentative de mettre ce système en force avant l'entrée dans le conseil des représentants de peuple.

ECOLES.

5. Nous sommes arrivés à un nouveau stade dans le développement de ce pays. Tous nos efforts devraient tendre à encourager le mineur à s'établir ici avec sa famille. Pas un coin de Canada, quelque petit qu'il soit, qui n'ait ses écoles. Pour que ce coin-ci devienne permanent, il est nécessaire qu'une politique vigoureuse soit suivie, afin que la loi elle-même requise, suivant la loi, des écoles soient construites. Ces écoles devront être modernes, bien équipées et être munies de bons instituteurs.

UNE COUR D'APPEL.

6. Le système d'en appeler à une Cour d'Appel siégeant dans une province éloignée devrait être immédiatement changé, à cause des frais énormes et des délais sans fin qui en résultent. Un autre juge devrait être ajouté à ceux que nous avons déjà afin de constituer une Cour d'Appel.

SUCCESSIONS.

7. La présente loi pour l'administration des successions des personnes qui meurent dans ce pays est mauvaise. Elle met trop de pouvoirs entre les mains de l'administrateur public. Les frais qu'elle fait encourir sont considérables et elle met en danger les biens des défunts.

POLITIQUE GENERALE.

8. Le Conseil de l'Yukon devrait consacrer son temps au développement des industries minières, or, cuivre, charbon et autres minières. Le développement rapide des très riches régions minières du haut de l'Yukon, Whitehorse, Pelly, Hootalingua et de la rivière de Saumon, rend nécessaire l'adoption de cette politique.

QUESTIONS FEDERALES.

Bien que les questions fédérales ne soient pas directement concernées dans cette élection, MM. Noel et O'Brien et leurs amis, s'engagent à faire tout en leur pouvoir pour faire prévaloir les réformes suivantes:

LOIS MINIERES.

1. Les lois minières devraient être faites par le conseil de l'Yukon et être basées sur l'expérience des mineurs résidant dans ce territoire, sujet à l'approbation du Gouverneur Général en Conseil.

LA ROYAUTE.

2. La royauté devrait être abolie. S'il est nécessaire de prélever des revenus, nous favoriserons une légère taxe d'exportation à laquelle le citoyen contribuera aussi bien que le mineur.

PROCES ENTRE MINEURS.

3. Afin d'éviter des délais et des frais dans les procès entre mineurs, les appels devraient être entendus par les juges de la Cour de l'Yukon et non par le ministre de l'Intérieur.

LICENCE DE MINEUR.

4. Seuls les propriétaires de mines et les "laymen" devraient être obligés de se munir d'une licence de mineur.

AFFIDAVITS DE REPRESENTATION.

5. Afin de sauver du temps et de l'argent au mineur, l'inspecteur des mines devrait être obligé de se rendre sur les "claims" afin d'y recevoir la preuve de représentation offerte par le mineur.

LE DECOUVREUR.

6. Pour encourager le "prospecteur" à découvrir de nouvelles régions minières, le découvreur devrait être exempté du paiement de toute charge et des obligations de la représentation vis-à-vis de la Couronne.

TRAFIC DES LIQUEURS.

7. Le trafic des liqueurs devrait être réglé suivant les principes en force dans les autres parties du Canada.

ELECTION DE CONSEILLERS ET DE DEPUTES.

8. Un Conseil Electif pour l'Yukon et au moins deux représentants du Territoire dans le Parlement du Canada.

AUGUSTE NOEL,
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN.

Dawson, ce 22 Septembre, 1900.

The O'Brien and Noel Platform.

The following platform has been adopted by Mr. Thomas W. O'Brien and Mr. Auguste Noel for the approaching election of members for the Yukon council, and has been approved of by their supporters in meeting assembled. It is now submitted to the electors for their consideration and approval.

TERRITORIAL REFORMS.

The issues in an election of members of the territorial council naturally cover matters within the powers of the council. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Noel and their supporters favor and are pledged to the following reforms:

A PROPER POLICY.

Generally we favor a broad policy looking to the opening of the country, to settlement and advancement, and to an organized effort with the object of converting public property as rapidly as possible to the uses of the miner and prospector. All public improvements hereafter should be made with a view to permanency.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads should be opened up in advance of the prospector. Suitable roads and bridges should be constructed at once wherever the requirements of the country demand them. The following roads and bridges amongst others should be constructed with all possible speed:

1. A road from Whitehorse to Dawson passing by Selkirk, Black Hills, Eureka and Gold Run, 270 miles.
2. A road from Gold Run to Clear creek, 30 miles.
3. A road from Dawson to Fortymile with a branch to Sixtymile, 52 miles.
4. Road running along Dominion creek, 20 miles.
5. Road running along Hunker, 25 miles.
6. Road running along Last Chance, 6 miles.
7. A road from Whitehorse to the copper mines, 10 miles.
8. All other roads now made to be completed with a view of permanency.

PROTECTION OF THE MINER.

The miners are the great army of labor in the Yukon. Like all other laborers they should be protected by a proper law for their wages. The placer miner, like the quartz miner and the coal miner, should be protected in his work from injury arising from carelessness and the absence of proper safeguards. A miner's protective law should be passed.

TAXATION.

A proper system of taxation is necessary, but the system devised by the Yukon council is in many respects, unsuitable. Taxation on the turnover is against all the canons of taxation as well as illogical and irregular. We protest vigorously against any attempt to enforce the proposed system until it has been considered and passed upon by the elective representative on the council.

SCHOOLS.

We have reached a new era in the development of the territory. Every inducement should be given to the settlement of miners' families in our midst, no settlement in Canada, however small or insignificant, is without its schools. The permanency of the camp requires a vigorous policy looking to the construction of schools wherever needed, according to law. Modern schools, well equipped, with suitable teachers, are indispensable.

A COURT OF APPEAL.

The system of appealing to a court of appeal in a distant province with its attendant expense and delays should be changed at once. The addition of another judge to the territorial court is absolutely necessary and would furnish the needed court of appeal.

ESTATES AND DECEASED INTESTATES.

The present law for the administration of estates is unsatisfactory as it places too much power in the hands of the administrator, is expensive and fraught with danger to the estates of deceased persons.

GENERAL.

So far as possible the deliberations and executive actions of the Yukon council should be devoted to the development of the mining industries in gold, copper, coal and other minerals. The rapid opening up of valuable mining regions along the Upper Yukon, Whitehorse, Pelly, Hootalingua and Salmon rivers makes this necessary and advisable.

FEDERAL MATTERS.

Although federal matters are not directly an issue in this election, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Noel and their supporters are pledged to use their influence in effecting the following reforms:

MINING REGULATIONS.

1. The initiative in making mining regulations should lie with the Yukon council, and be based on the experience of residents of the territory, subject to approval by the governor general of Canada in council.

ROYALTY.

2. The royalty should be abolished, but if it is necessary for revenue purposes we would favor instead a small export tax which will fall on everybody in the territory as well as the miner.

MINING DISPUTES.

3. To avoid delay and expense, appeals in mining contests should be heard by the judges of the territorial court instead of in the city of Ottawa.

MINERS LICENSES.

4. Only mine owners and laymen should be required to hold free miners licenses.

PROVING REPRESENTATION.

5. To save the great expense and delay often experienced by the miner in proving up representation, the mining inspectors should be required to visit the mines and accept proof of representation on the spot.

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER.

6. To encourage the prospector to continue opening new territory, the original discoverer should be exempted from the payment of fees and representation duties.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

7. The regulation of the liquor trade on the same principles as in other parts Canada.

ELECTION TO COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATION.

8. An elective legislative council and at least two representatives of the territory in the parliament of Canada.

THOMAS W. O'BRIEN,
AUGUSTE NOEL,
Dawson, September 22d, 1900.